

THE Hindu Organ

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

PHONE No. 356

FOR YOUR
BOOKS13 MAY 1959
CONTACTSaiva Prakasa
Book Depot

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889.

[PRICE 10 CENTS]

VOL. LXXI

JAFFNA, FRIDAY APRIL 10, 1959

NO. 2

GLIMPSES OF THAMIL CEYLON OR
EELATH - THAMILAKAM—XIV

Kanterodai -- Down The Ages-5

THE PALLAVA RULE

(Specially contributed to the Hindu Organ)

We have mentioned in the 10th series of our feature about the coins of the Kurumbars, which were found at Kanterodai. The Kurumbars, lived in that tract of territory, known as Thondai Nadu between Palaru and North Pennai in South India. This was a land of hills and forests and the Kurumbars were shepherds. They had divided their land into twenty four districts. Kari Kala Cholan conquered the Kurumbars and captured the Thondai Nadu. He destroyed the forests and made them suitable for agriculture. Kanci was the capital of the Thondai Nadu. Thondai Nadu was colonised by forty thousand Vellalals. Karikalan conquered the Chera - Nadu, Pandya Nadu, Thondai Nadu and also the territory of the Nagas 'Nagapatnam'.

Karikalan the Chola lived in the first century A. D. He had implanted his tiger flag in the Himalayan territory. Silappadigaram records so beautifully about his prowess in war. Karikalan conceived a desire to conquer Eela-Nadu (Ceylon). For a long time Ceylon had commercial intercourse with India. We have mentioned previously that in the 2nd century B. C. Elara seized Ceylon and ruled for forty four years. Karikalan who descended from the dynasty of Elara equipped himself with a big fleet of ships and landed in Ceylon. He conquered Ceylon and left one of his generals as his representative. He took twelve thousand men to Chola Nadu and made them to work in building the banks of the Cauveri. The Kurumbar coins of Kanterodai certainly re-

minds us about the past links of Thondai Nadu with Kanterodai. The connections between Kanchi and Kanterodai must have been remarkable. It is said that Karikatcholan destroyed the Iron Fort at Mantota.

2 Chenkuttuvan the Chera king lived in the second century A. D. He ascended the throne of Vanchi —

by

V. MUTTU CUMARASWAMY

the capital of the Cheras when he was a youth of twenty. He had a brother called Ilango - Adigal, who wrote the Silappadigaram. Chenguttuvan's father was Nadunch-Cheralathan Imaya Varampan (One who had reached the Himalayas, When Nadunch Cheralathan died, his wife Natsonai performed Sati.

Chenkuttuvan wanted to erect a temple in honour of his mother. In order to erect the temple he thought of bringing stones from the Himalayan range. So he marched northwards. During his tour to Himalayas he had ample occasion to show his mettle. He met with success, one after the other and he built a temple to commemorate his mother.

Cheranchenkuttuvan had an uncle called Manakilli of the Chola country. He espoused his uncle's son's cause to ascend the Chola throne. Chola land was rent in two factions—one supporting Nedu Mudikilli—the son of Manakilli and other some body else. The opponents of Nedu Mudikilli sought the aid of the Pandians

and rose against Cheran Chenkuttuvan. But Cheran Chenkuttuvan defeated the Pandians and Cholians and established his suzerainty.

It is said Cheran Chenkuttuvan destroyed the Kadambars—the pirates at sea. Several coins of the Kadambars had been found at Kanterodai.

Cheran Chenkuttuvan heard about Kannagi—the Pattini—and wanted to erect her image at Vanchi. He went marching to Himalayas, got a stone carried by Kanaga Visayar and got an image of Pattini from that very stone and installed it on an auspicious day and propitious hour. He invited monarchs from various countries to grace this occasion. Silappadigaram a work of the 2nd century A. D. and Raja Valiya speak about Gaja Bahu being invited to Vanchi for this unique festival. On this day Pattini manifested and blessed all in general and specially Cheran Chenkuttuvan. King Gaja Bahu of Ceylon it is said brought the anklet of the Goddess Pattini and erected Pattini Temples everywhere. The temple called Kannaki Arman Temple in Kanterodai West seems to have been one of the earliest Pattini Temples to be set up during Gaja Bahu's reign.

The Pallava Rule

3 The Pallava rule in South India lasted from about the 3rd century A. D. till the 9th century A. D. But some consider that the Pallava Rule is from the 6th century A. D.

(Continued on page 3)

3 Ceylon and Indian History
by Horace Perera and
Retnasabapathy Page 131.

INDIA TODAY AND TOMORROW

Thought-provoking Appraisal By Mr. Nehru

(Continued from last issue)

It is unrealistic to suggest that the troubles, conflicts and passions of the world can be removed by some magic wand or pious phrases. But it is totally realistic to recommend a course of action which tends to lessen tensions and ultimately does away with the probability of conflict. Essentially this course of action is a new mental approach followed by political and economic policies in line with it. The Panchsheel, or the Five Principles, about which so much has been said, offer that approach, but this approach can only be real if there is a change of mind and spirit and not merely the bandying of words which have lost meaning. Peace is not a physical abstention from war, but an attempt to create a climate of peace all over the world.

In India we have attempted to follow this policy in international affairs though I cannot say that we have always been successful in doing so. Foreign policies depend ultimately on internal conditions and developments. Internal progress for us, therefore, becomes essential if we are to play any effective part in world affairs. It is even more essential, of course, for our own well being.

Pace Of Progress In India

After the first Five-Year Plan and two years of the Second Plan, we have made definite progress in many directions some obvious, others not so apparent. The pace of progress has not been as rapid in some directions as we would have liked it to be, but let us remember that it has been solid and substantial progress. Both in agriculture and industry that progress is evident

and it is ultimately on this that our future will depend.

Education is the base of this progress and considerable attention is being paid now both to the spread of basic education and technical education. Millions of boys and girls are going through school and college courses and hundreds of thousands are being trained in Universities and technical institutes. These figures are only a part of India's population and much remains to be done. But, even so, the numbers are large and as they come out of school and college they bring a new outlook to the business of their lives. Thus slowly but inevitably our social patterns are changing. The greatest and perhaps the most revolutionary change is through the enlargement of woman's education. It is these girls and young women who are influencing and will progressively change the whole life of the people of India. For the present these changes have taken place more in cities and towns than in the rural areas, but even our villages are being affected by them and in the course of another few years, basic education will cover the entire school-going age.

Much is said in criticism of present-day education and nearly all of us have joined in criticising some aspects of it. And yet the fact remains that education is spreading fast and changing the texture of our living.

There is the problem of population. There has been a remarkable increase in population all over the world and at this pace of increase it is expected that the world population may be anything between

(Continued on page 4)

NOTICE

The Saivaprakasa Press and the Offices of the Hindu Organ and Inthusathanam will be closed from Monday 13-4-59 to 19-4-59 on account of the New Year Holidays.

There will be no issue of the "Hindu Organ" and "Inthusathanam" dated 17-4-59.

Manager



தமிழ்நாட்டில்
தமச்சுவாயவே ஞானமும் கலையும்
தமச்சுவாயவே நானறி விக்கையும்
தமச்சுவாயவே நானறி தெத்துமே
தமச்சுவாயவே நானறி காட்டுமே
தமிழ்நாட்டில்

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1959

Treasure These Thoughts

Love beams full of all nobility, sincerity and unity and knows no bargain or logic. Man truly lives in love divine.

RED MENACE

The happenings in Tibet bring out clearly the methods communists adopt in implementing their expansionist ambition. The Chinese Communist Government have denounced de facto the 1951 agreement with Tibet. The solemn undertaking that Mr. Chou En-lai, the Chinese Prime Minister, gave the Indian Prime Minister two and a half years ago during his last visit to India has been brushed aside unceremoniously. At a press conference on Monday last in Delhi Mr. Nehru stated that the Chinese Prime Minister had then explained to him their attitude to Tibet and pointed out that China "respected and wanted to respect the autonomy of Tibet and that they had no desire to push communism in Tibet for the major reason that Tibet was as far removed from communism as any country can be."

The lesson that one can draw from this blatantly self-contradictory action of the Communist hierarchy in China is that, in the over-mastering pursuit of their major objective, which is the spreading of communist rule over the

rest of Asia, they will not hesitate to denounce any solemn treaty, or break the word of honour given to any country or individual statesman, however eminent he may be. In this respect, it must be admitted, the Communists are not treading new ground. Other imperialists too did the same.

In spite of being greatly disillusioned by these recent happenings the Indian Prime Minister has not spoken or acted in a hurry so as to bedevil an already highly complicated situation. His own highly sensitive moral nature must be revolting against the deceptive actions of the communist Chinese aggressors. But the statesman in him has impelled him to restrain emotion. He has stated publicly that the only feasible attitude for India to adopt is to reiterate that Tibetan autonomy under Chinese suzerainty is the only practicable solution. That is the solution that the two warring nations embodied in the 1951 agreement; and whoever attempts to bring about rapprochement again between them will have to adopt it as the basis of negotiation; and Mr. Nehru has publicly stated also that in India's own interest, if not in the interest of world peace, India and China must continue unbroken the 2000 year old friendship between the two countries. This was his answer to the anti-communist forces in India attempting to exploit the situation in Tibet and the presence of the Dalai Lama in India. Mr. Nehru has not hesitated at the same time to avow India's sympathy with Tibet in her present travail. To the Tibetan his religion is the very breath of his being; and Tibet owes to India much in that field, for it was Indian preceptors who, at the very dawn of Tibet's civilization, in successive batches through the centuries, helped to found, organise, and propagate the particular form of the Buddha's religion which is prevalent in Tibet only. When India became Independent, under the leadership of Mr. Nehru, that country at one stroke of the pen, so to say, divested itself of the rights that the British had obtained for India in Tibet; and it remains to be seen whether under communist suzerainty Tibetan Buddhism will wither and die or will be permitted to develop and flourish. In any case those who know the drastic manner in which commu-

nist countries proceed in their work of changing existing order have reason to be alarmed. But for the deterrent fear of another world war, in which atomic and hydrogen bombs capable of decimating the entire populations of continents will be used, the communists will not hesitate to start undeclared wars of major proportions. Though Tibet is a large country the powerful anti-communist nations of the West are turning a blind eye on her for the reason that Tibet does not tilt the balance against them; but if ever China threatens India the Western powers are not likely to adopt the same attitude for they know that if India came under communist domination world conquest by international communism will become irresistible. International communism, therefore, while avoiding a frontal attack on India, is bound to try to gain the upper hand in that country by assisting in every manner possible Indian communists to capture power piece-meal in the various states. In Kerala communism has taken root and though the present communist Government of that State are in a precarious position with a slender majority in the Legislature they are taking far-sighted steps to aid the growth of communism so that even if they lose power at the next general election it will become a formidable force before long. There are other pockets too in India, in Bengal, in Andhra, and in other places where communism is spreading rapidly. The present purpose of international communism is to capture India not by conquest but by conversion.

Ceylonese Editor To Tour U. S.

The United States Information Service in Colombo sends the following:

A Ceylonese Newspaper Editor, in the United States to "gather and exchange ideas with the people of America," already has some definite ideas about the country.

Mr. R. N. Sivapirakasam, Editor of the English language "Hindu Organ" and the Tamil language "Inthusathanam" both of Jaffna, arrived here less than two weeks ago to begin a three month tour.

In that time he has been impressed by the "willingness of the people to get

The Story Of The Land Of The Lamas

Tibet Through The Centuries

By Thandavan

The recent "rape" of Tibet by the communist Government of China invests the entrancing story of that country with deep interest to all lovers of freedom, and admiration for a valiant people who through the centuries have consistently demonstrated their passionate devotion to freedom.

This historical tradition of resistance of this ancient people was demonstrated by them on a national scale during the latter half of last month. The Tibetans rose in revolt against the Chinese Government.

Monasteries Bombed

The Communist army in Tibet has done its fell work to their satisfaction. Ancient Buddhist monasteries, where there were age-old treasures of ancient manuscripts and priceless works of art, have been bombed from the air and are reported to have been completely destroyed.

The Dalai Lama, the spiritual and Political

together to advance not merely for themselves but for the rest of the world." The sense of cooperation of the people in both domestic and foreign matters is best evidenced, he said, by the programs of economic assistance which are aiding developing countries, particularly in Asia.

Mr. Sivapirakasam has attended orientation sessions, visited points of interest in Washington and nearby areas, attended one of President Eisenhower's press conferences, attended a session of the House of Representatives and watched the Supreme Court in session. The Ceylonese visitor, a Proctor of his country's Supreme Court, has also visited with U. S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas. Mr. Sivapirakasam will visit newspapers in Durham, North Carolina; Los Angeles, San Francisco, Niagara Falls, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, and New York. In addition to his conferences with newsmen, Mr. Sivapirakasam will also meet with civic groups in the cities he visits.

Head of the State, has, been granted political asylum by the Government of India.

No Compromise with Dishonour

The question on everybody's lips in the West and the East is: why did the Tibetans and their "God-King" rise in revolt in the face of such overwhelming odds?

Some insight into the national tradition of the Tibetans will reveal that it has become almost a national dharma of this people not to tolerate the loss of freedom. They cannot compromise with national dishonour. Therein lies the lesson that Tibet teaches to other downtrodden people like the Tamils.

Semi-Independent State

This semi-independent trans-Himalayan State is a large country, about 463,000 square miles in extent—as large as France, pre-war Germany and Italy together or about 19 times the size of Ceylon. Tibet contains the world's highest mountains having a mean altitude of 16,500 feet. It has an estimated population of about 3,000,000.

First Emperor

Tibetan legend traces Tibetan history to a King in the fourth century B. C. European historians say that the more or less authentic history of Tibet begins in the seventh century of the present era with Srong-Tsan-Gam-Po, who brought together the scattered Tibetan tribes and founded an Empire with Lhasa as capital. He promoted the spread of Buddhism in the new Empire. Indian Buddhist missionaries too had played their part, during this and the preceding century, in the work of converting the Tibetans from their local religion known as Bon-Po.

In the ninth century Tibet successfully extended its frontiers and held sway in the Tarim valley. Tibetans even came into contact with the Caliphs

(Continued on page 5)

Letters to the Editor

The Maldives and the Sinhalese

While H. C. Bell did not commit himself more than to the view that 'the race which inhabits the Maldives today is of the same stock as the Sinhalese', Prof. Geiger had, true to his German Aryan instinct, inferred the 'possibility' that the Maldives were either colonized from Ceylon at an unknown period or were colonized by Aryan immigrants at the same time as Ceylon.

Mr. Wimalasiri A. Fernando (C. N. 31359) has pointed out 'the remarkable similarity between the Sinhalese and the Maldivian language,' and has given us the cardinal number one to ten, found in the Maldivian language, numerals which are practically the same as those of the Sinhalese.

Prof. Gilbert Slater M. A., D. Sc., in his work 'The Dravidian Element in Indian Culture' (London, Ernest Benn Ltd) has quoted Logan's classic, 'District Manual of Malabar', where he gives an account of 'the language of the island of Minicoy, which lies between the west coast of India and the Laccadive islands', far away from the Maldives. He records the curious fact that the islanders have a decadecimal system of notation, up to 100.

The first ten names of the cardinal numbers are practically the same as those found in the Maldives and those used by the Sinhalese. But more interesting is the fact that it is a *decadecimal system and has nothing whatever to do with the Aryan languages*.

11 Egara Ekus.
22 do.oss
33 do.oss eke
44 do.oss de and so on to 23 do.oss ekus 24 Phaschi, 25 phaschi eke, 36 tar.ross etc., 90 hiya, 100 hiya. kattara or Sattika...

Slater adds, 'The word for hundred is derived from the mainland, and represents a disharmonic intrusion into the decadecimal system... Certainly the islanders of Minicoy could not have evolved it for themselves, nor could they have obtained it from India. The nearest possible source is Mesopotamia, but whether the precise

words used for the different numbers confuse or cast doubt upon a Sumerian or Chaldean origin, I am unable to say' (Slater pp. 73-4). This view is more or less confirmed by J. V. Venkateswara, Prof. of Indian History, Mysore, in his work 'Indian Culture Through the Ages', Vol. 1 (Longmans, Green & Co.) page 10.

"Dravidian culture can be affiliated not only to the Asura or Mandari but to foreign cultures like the Sumerian, Chaldean, Aegean, Etruscan and Egyptian. The Dravidians like the Sumerians had a *duodecimal system which is preserved to this day among Minicoy islanders*." I would add among the Sinhalese and the early Maldivians as well!

The fallacious inferences drawn about the origin of the Sinhalese has been due to the double meaning in which the term 'Sinhalese' has been used. Who are the inhabitants of South Ceylon who were found here at the time of the arrival of Indian immigrants and who spoke a language called 'Elu' or 'Hela,' or the immigrants themselves and their rulers who in course of time embraced Buddhism and taught and wrote in Pali, the language sacred to Buddhism, and used other Indian Prakrits, thus diluting the earlier speech?

The only other alternative theory for the appearance of Sinhalese words and terms in those islands is that during the period between the 11th and the 12th centuries when the Chola Empire extended its authority over the islands of the Indian Ocean including Ceylon, the Maldives, Minicoy and the Laccadives, there was a possible movement of persons of Sinhalese origin to these islands.

This is a possible explanation of the presence of the Sinhalese (a people alien to sea-faring activities), in the Maldives; and gains support from the account given by the Maldivians themselves about the arrival of the Sinhalese. In Hakluyt Society's edition of Pryard's Voyage (Vol. 1, p. 266) we are told 'They

R. PAPAYAH

OPTICIAN

Established 1929.

Old Railway
Goods Shed Road (End)PRESCRIPTIONS
MADE ACCURATELYConsult. Latest frames in stock
133, Stanley Road,
JAFNA.

(M. 287, 202-8-5)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFNA

No. 586 T

In the matter of an application for Letters of Administration over the intestate estate and effects 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 Skandarahaj Esq., 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 Skandarahaj
District Judge,
(O. 206. 3 & 10)

(the Islanders) hold that the Maldives began to be inhabited four hundred years ago, and the first who came and peopled them were Cingales of the Island of Ceylon which is not far distant, and were idolaters, but afterwards changed their religion". It is known that the Maldivians were converted to Islam in

(Continued on page 5)

GLIMPSES OF THAMIL CEYLON

OR

ELATH - THAMILAKAM

(Continued from page 1)

to the 9th century A. D. (Tamil History of Literature—V. Selvanayagam—Page 75) 4 About the beginning of the 4th century A. D. a race of people known as the Pallavas conquered the Thondai Nadu from the Cholas. Since the Pallavas came towards the South the Kalabhras a tribe of warriors, who lived in the hills and forests, entered Thondainadu. When Thondainadu was captured by the Pallavas, the Kalabhras entered the South Arcot district. These people had to fight against the Pallavas in the North and the Cholas in the South.

The Kalabhras, had their capital at Kaveripoom Pattinam and Achuta Vikanthan a King of that race ruled over the Chola country (the Northern and Central parts). He ruled between 425—475 A. D. He conquered the Pandyan and Chera kingdoms. Since some Kalabhra coins are found at Kanderodai it is possible their influence might have spread to North Ceylon. It is also possible some of the Buddhist temples at Kanderodai, may have been built by the Kalabhras.

The Cholas were Hindus. But some of the Kalabhras embraced Buddhism and some Jainism. Some of the Chola Kings had to flee for their lives and lead a life in secret. Amongst those Kings was Subadeva who had a son called Koch-Chengannan. He rallied a secret Tamil force; and many chiefs from Pallai-Arai, Thiruvattor, and Uraiyur and the Pandians joined him in the war against the Kalabhras. The Cholas who were great devotees of Koothap Piran, annexed Puhar or Kaveripoom-Pattinam, the city of Karikalan. The Kalabhras may have migrated to North Ceylon.

5 The period of Pallava greatness really begins with the reign of Simha Vishnu. He and his successors are known as the Great Pallavas. Mahendra-

Varman (600—630 A. D.) was at first defeated by Pulakesin II the Chalukya King. But he finally hurled back the Chalukyas at Pullalur. Vengi was lost. The loss of Vengi made the Pallava Empire, purely, a Tamil Empire. Mahendra Varman's reign is an epoch in the Saivite religion. He was converted to Saivism by Appar or Thirunavukkarasar.

One of the achievements of the Pallavas is the uprooting of the Kurumbars. 6 Thondaman, a grandson of the Naga king of Manipallavam (Nagadwipa) visited North Ceylon. The Pallavas are described to be great builders and they have influenced the Sculpture of Ceylon. Traces of Pallava Culture in Ceylon can be seen at Isurumuniya Vihare which is on the way from Anuradhapura to Mihintale, the beautiful elephants that have been carved out of rock, and the pair of lovers on horse-back—are an eloquent proof of their great skill as sculptors. 7 The Pallavas were great patrons of Sanskrit learning and Brahmical culture. Among the Kasakudi plates among the vanquished, are the Kalabhras and the Malawas. Kalabhras refers to the Kalvar in the Sangam Works and the Malawas refer to the chiefs who took the name of Malawarayan. 8 The Malavarayars held much power in North Ceylon. The eruption of the 'Kalabhras' through the advance of the Pallava dynasty brought a great revolution in the Tamil country. Simha Vishnu, the Pallava king defeated the Cholas, the Pandians, the Kalabhras, the Malawas and the Sinhalese. The Pallavas were an adventurous race. They had gone to settle in the Philippines one of the sources of Philippine culture was Manu. 9 In Siam now known as Thailand, a Tamil inscription of the 7th century has been found. It refers to the existence of a merchant guild in South India.

(To be continued)

6 Brito's Yalpana Vaipava
Malai Page 87 History of the Pallavas of
Kanchi by Gopalan —
Pages 82, 838 Origin and Spread of the
Tamil — V. R. R., Dik-
shitar P. 354 Veerath—Thamilar Chap.
5, Page 45.5, Ceylon & Indian History
—Horace. Parera and
Ratnasabapathy Page 132

INDIA TODAY AND TOMORROW

(Continued from page 1)

3,600 and 5,000 million by the end of this century. In India the estimates vary between 600 million and 680 million by the year 2000 A. D. The figure of 600 million is the least that we can expect provided we can check the pace of growth to some extent.

There are two aspects of this growth of population. The one with which we are most concerned is that it comes in the way of our economic advance and keeps standards low even though we might be making progress in other directions. The other aspect is that this tremendous world growth of population is eating up the world's resources and industrial materials at a terrific pace. If the entire world functions in this respect as the United States of America is doing to-day, then probably by the end of century all the essential materials in the world that are available to-day will be consumed. This is of course unlikely but even if the rate of consumption in other countries is much slower the available materials cannot last for more than a few hundred years.

Thus two consequences flow: one is that we must check the rate of growth of population and the other, we must find other power sources and materials. Possibly the development of Atomic Energy will provide us with other sources of power. We in India are most concerned with checking the growth of population and this has become a matter not only of importance but of urgency.

There are two basic facts which we have to keep in mind. One, the tremendous growth of productive capacity in some nations and consequently wealth and power as a result of the growth of science and technology. The other is the great disparity between these wealthy and powerful nations and the under-developed nations. This disparity tends to increase and in fact, has increased considerably in recent years, in spite of the efforts to raise the level of the under developed nations. If normal economic and other forces are allowed full play, they will make the rich nations richer and more powerful while the others will be struggling painfully to

meet their basic needs. Unto those that have, more shall be given. Even within a country, the more developed areas tend to advance more than the other areas.

As a result of this, conflicts and dangers of war between nations arise, and social unrest increases in the under developed countries. On the one hand, power and wealth are sources of rivalry and conflict on the other poverty and misery also lead to upsets and conflict. Both result in fear and insecurity. Too much concentration of wealth and power does not bring security and prevents a proper understanding of the forces at play in the world. These disparities, whether between nations or within a nation, therefore, should be lessened.

Plea For New Approach To World Problems

It is not possible to solve the problems of the nuclear age with the conventional approaches of yesterday. Neither in politics nor in economics can those conventional ideas yield satisfactory results. In international affairs, we see the lack of wisdom in carrying on a cold war with all its accompaniment of fear and hatred when it is evident that this increases the dangers to humanity and cannot possibly lead to a solution. Nuclear tests are carried on even when eminent scientists tell us that such test has very harmful consequences in the present and for future generations. Why then are these out-of-date policies pursued which have neither logic nor reason behind them, apart from any moral principle? One would expect an immediate and unanimous decision to stop all nuclear tests and to proceed with a progressive reduction of armaments. Fear will prevent any kind of unilateral step, but reason should bring about bilateral arrangements which are to the advantage of every country.

This same argument applies to economic theories and approaches, and there is little understanding of the dangers inherent in a world largely consisting of mass poverty with a relatively few affluent countries favourably circumstanced. If it is urgently necessary for the under-developed countries to raise their standards, it is equally

necessary, from their own point of view, for the richer countries to speed up this process. These problems of to-day belong to a new world and cannot be solved by the application of old world methods.

It is a tragedy that colossal sums of money should be spent on armaments to the great detriment of social advance in the world. It is an even greater tragedy that the climate of fear and unreason should continue when the way to understanding is open. Understanding does not come through the military approach which can only lead to more fear and tension. I am not blaming any particular country because, to a greater or lesser extent, all countries are in the grip of this climate of fear and cannot wholly disentangle themselves from it. All we can do is to try our utmost to change this climate in our own relations with other countries.

In the early days of capitalism and indeed to a larger extent even now, the greatest stress was laid on production. That was necessary then. But it became increasingly evident that production by itself does not solve our problems or lead to happiness and contentment. The passion for riches, for acquisition, for more and more wealth tends to corrupt and to create jealousies and conflicts. If the objective aimed at is social balance in a community or in the world at large, production by itself does not achieve it. Indeed, it tends to create greater imbalance. Thus the problem of equitable distribution and the right use of what is produced becomes important. In the final analysis what is required is the wisdom how to live and make the most of life for oneself and for the community. Economic policy can no longer be considered as some interpretation of Nature's laws apart from human considerations of moral issues.

I have referred to these larger issues repeatedly because we cannot get away from them and they influence even our domestic problems. We are so tied up with inherited ideas that it becomes difficult to consider our problems in their present day context. Poverty is a degradation, and the obvious reaction is to get

(Continued on page 5)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 581

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Pushpavathy wife of Sivapiragasam Sivanandarajah of Uduvil D. ceased

Sivapiragasam Sivanandarajah of Karainagar West presently of the Government Hospital Undugoda Vs Petitioner

Minor 1. Sivakauri daughter of S Sivanandarajah, 2. Sinnammah widow of Murugesu Kanapathippillai of Uduvil South, 3. Arunasalam Sivapiragasam of Karainagar West

Respondents This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 21st day of February 1959 in the presence of Messrs Subramaniam and Somasundram Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read;

It is ordered that the 3rd respondent above named be appointed guardian ad-litem over the 1st respondent above named minor for the purpose of representing her in the above proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner abovenamed as the husband of the deceased unless the respondents or any other person interested in the above estate 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.

This 24th day of February 1959
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge
(O 2 10 & 17)

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. P/313

1. Eliathamby Kanaganlingam and wife
2. Neelambikai of Ariyalai, Jaffna Plaintiffs
Vs

Minor 1. Paramanathan Thilagarajah of Ilanthakulam Road, Ariyalai, Jaffna, appearing by his guardian-ad-litem the 2nd defendant, 2. Thampu Paramanathan of Ilanthakulam Road, Ariyalai,

Order Nisi

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 582

In the matter of the Intestate estate and effects of Kumaravelu Vaithialingam 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 Sithampareswaran all of 4, Clock Tower Road, Jaffna.
5 K. Vaithialingam Thambaiyah 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 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)

Jaffna, 3. Muttumaran Vethanayagam of Nedunkulam Road, Ariyalai, Jaffna Defendants

It is hereby notified that Action No. P/313 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the Partition Act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition of the land called "Pinappankulapulam" in extent 56 lms. V. C and 5 kullies situated in the village of Chivathem in the District of Jaffna Northern Province.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in court on the 21st day of April 1959 at 10 O'Clock of the forenoon.

This 27th February 1959

By order of court
K. A. Sebastian
C. C.

(M 4 10)

The Story Of The Land Of The Lamas

(Continued from page 2)

of the West. During this period of foreign conquest Buddhism was somewhat neglected. But at the beginning of the tenth century a great revival took place.

Indian Founder

The Lamaist hierarchy, which is the bed-rock of Buddhist religious organisation in Tibet owes its origin to an Indian Monk by name Padma Sambhava who established a number of monasteries with rich lands and organised a regular priesthood.

It was again an Indian monk named Atisa who founded at the beginning of the eleventh century a reformed sect of Lamaism called Kadam—Pa.

Incessant Struggle

From the middle of the tenth century to the beginning of the thirteenth century the history of Tibet is mostly a record of incessant struggles against the Chinese. The Chinese eventually succeeded in imposing a tribute upon Tibet but they could not prevent the indomitable Tibetans from seizing every opportunity of throwing off the hated yoke.

Kublai Khan

Kublai Khan, the first Emperor of the Mongol dynasty and grand-son of the redoubtable Jenghiz Khan and who overthrew the Chinese Sung dynasty in the 13th century exercised full authority over Tibet. Himself an ardent Buddhist, he treated the Tibetans kindly and reorganised the administration. He divided the country into provinces and districts of which the chiefs were placed under the supreme direction of a learned Lama named Pags-Pa who was endowed with temporal and spiritual power.

Chinese Rule

When the Mongols were overthrown in China the Ming dynasty took over rule of Tibet. They continued the firm and conciliatory policy of the Mongols and Tibet enjoyed peace and prosperity. It was progressively transformed into a province paying tribute to China. When the Manchu dynasty wrested power Tibet gradually sank to the status of a conquered province.

Kang-Hsi the famous Chinese emperor establish-

ed the suzerainty of China over Tibet in 1723. He officially recognised the temporal power of the Dalai Lama.

Revolt

Thirty years later a Tibetan chief led a revolt and the Chinese abolished the royal house in Tibet and conferred the prerogative on the Dalai Lama.

This was in the middle of the eighteenth century. From this time Tibet was closed to all outsiders save the Chinese.

British Mission

In 1774 Warren Hastings sent a mission at the invitation of the Tashi Lama.

In 1783 a second mission was despatched. This resulted in an agreement that Indians recommended by the Governor-General might be allowed to trade with Tibet via Bhutan.

In 1792 the Nepalese invaded Bhutan and advanced into Tibet. On hearing of the advance of a Chinese force they returned into the mountains but were pursued by the Chinese. Peace was restored by the Chinese imposing a recognition of their suzerainty and payment of an annual tribute by Nepal. The Chinese also forbade Indians to enter Tibet.

In 1834 the King of Kashmir, Goulab Sing, invaded the province of Ladak. The Chinese army forced him to withdraw. He retained Ladak and certain positions in the Himalayas—sanctioned by the treaties of 1844 and 1856.

War with Nepal

About the same time war broke out between Nepal and Tibet. Nepal won and imposed a tribute on Tibet.

In 1873 the British built a road through Sikkim to the Tibetan frontier. During the next three decades the British made various agreements with the Tibetans and Chinese all of which proved abortive.

In 1903 the Younghusband mission was sent for "peaceful" negotiation. The Tibetans attacked this mission and the British having got re-inforcements captured the fort of Gyantse and reached Lhasa in 1904. Here they met the

ALL CEYLON SAIVA CONFERENCE

The all Ceylon Saiva Conference organised by the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai will be held at the Navalar Hall on Friday, Saturday and Sunday the 24th, 25th and the 26th instant.

His Holiness Sri La Sri Somasundaragnanasambanda Thesigaswamigal Head of Thirugnanasambantharmadatheenam Madura will open the Conference on the 24th instant. His Holiness and scholars from Ceylon will deliver lectures. Madura Thirugnanasambanthamada Othuvai Sri V. Eeswaraothuvai will recite Thevarams during the conference. Kathaprasangams will be delivered during the nights.

A Thevaram contest will be held among students and prizes will be delivered to the winners on the third day of the conference.

Chinese envoy and a treaty in settlement of frontier and other questions was signed.

Communist China

When Communists came into power in Peking they took steps to consolidate Chinese hold on Tibet. The Chinese army entered Tibet in 1950 and the Dalai Lama's Government retreated to the border of Sikkim.

By May 1951 negotiations resulted in the signing of an agreement in Peking.

The 1951 Agreement

By this agreement it was provided that: Tibet should enjoy regional autonomy and that its political institutions and internal administration should be left alone;

The Chinese Central Government was to be responsible for Tibet's foreign relations;

A Chinese Commissar was to be stationed in Lhasa;

The Chinese army was to enter Tibet "to strengthen national defence" and was to absorb Tibetan armed forces gradually;

The Dalai Lama's special position was recognised.

From 1951 onwards the Chinese Government groomed the Panchen Lama as a rival to the Dalai Lama, whom they did not trust, and now having quelled the Tibetan revolt the Chinese have organised a provisional government in Tibet with this ready-to-hand protegee at its head

Letter To The Editor

(Continued from page 3)

mid Twelfth century", and "that most of the types in Male and further North are common enough among the Moors of Ceylon and Muslims of the Southern India. The inhabitants of the Southern atolls approximate closely to the Sinhalese". (Bells Monograph on the Maldives).

Yours etc.
S. J. Gunasegaram

1-4-59

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 580

In the matter of the estate of the late Veluppillai Mylvaganam of Changanai east.

Deceased
Rajeswari widow of Veluppillai Mylvaganam of Changanai East.

Petitioner.
Vs
Minors 1 Nageswari daughter of Mylvaganam of do.
" 2 Mylvaganam Jeyanandan of do.
3 Veluppillai Kandasamy of do.

Respondents.
This matter coming on for final disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 23rd day of February 1959 in the presence of Messrs. C. C. & S. Somasegaram Proctors on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st and 2nd respondents and that Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as one of the heirs and legal widow of the abovenamed deceased, unless the abovenamed 3rd respondent or any others interested shall appear before this court on or before the 27th day of April 1959 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary. It is further ordered that the said minors should be produced in court on the said date.

This 23rd February 1959
Sgd P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge.

(O 3, 10 & 17)

India Today.....

(Continued from page 4)

rid of it. To talk of freedom in poverty is almost a contradiction in terms. Worst of all, poverty tends to become self-perpetuating. But too much wealth and affluence, whether in an individual or a society has also its attendant evils which are becoming evident to-day. The mere piling up of material riches may lead to an emptiness in the inner life of man.

(To be continued)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDRO
No. 616 T

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Veeragattiar Sinner of Puloly East Deceased
Eledchumippillai widow of Veeragattiar Sinner of Puloly East Petitioner
Vs.

Minor 1. Parupathy daughter of V. Sinner
" 2. Rasammah daughter of V. Sinner
" 3. Saraswathy daughter of V. Sinner
" 4. Rajeswary daughter of V. Sinner
5 Kadir amar Sinna-thamby all of Puloly East Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thamby Durai, Esquire, District Judge Point Pedro on the 25th day of September 1958 in the presence of Mr. K. Vallipuram Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Last Will dated the 8th day of April 1958 attested by V. Senathi rajasekaram Notary Public and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 25th day of September 1958 and the affidavit of the Notary who attested to the Last Will and Witnesses of the attesting thereto dated the 20th day of September 1958 having been read

It is ordered that the 5th Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad litem over the minors the 1-4 Respondents, that the said Last Will be declared proved, that the Petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled to obtain Probate, and that Probate be issued to the Petitioner as widow of the deceased Veeragattiar Sinner accordingly, unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on or before the 5th day of December 1958 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 5th Respondent do produce the minors the 1-4 Respondents on the said date.
This 25th day of September 1958.

Sgd. S. Thamby Durai
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. K. Vallipuram
Proctor for Petitioner
Time to show cause Extended
is 24-4-1959.
Intld. S. T.
D. J.

(O 4 10 & 17)

—Astrological—

FORTNIGHT'S FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 12-4-59 TO 25-4-59

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

Health will be affected for some time to come. Misunderstandings with friends also shown. You will have to be careful about scandal mongers. Troubles through paternal relatives likely. But brothers and sisters will be very helpful. Gains through landed properties promised. Saturday the 21st must be spent with care.

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

A good fortnight for finances. Success in new undertakings and ruin to enemies promised. But there will be no mental peace. Some quarrels with friends or relatives likely.

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

Ill health and domestic upsets will be the order of the day. You will have to work hard and shoulder new responsibilities. Financially a good fortnight. Friends will be very helpful.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Karkida Rasi]

A good fortnight. You will be able to gain much in all your undertakings. You will be able to steer clear of all opposition. Favours from superiors also promised.

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

You will be quick to pick up quarrels. Friends and relatives will be helpful but try not to offend them. Financial gains promised. Expenses also will be heavy.

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

Some improvements in your affairs promised. Financial conditions also will improve slightly. But domestic affairs will still be in a muddle. Gains through lands and properties indicated.

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

The first two days must be spent with care. The rest of the fortnight will be favourable. New ventures will bring in good results. Financial gains and ruin to enemies shown.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

The first two days of the fortnight will be favourable. Fourteenth, fifteenth and the morning of the sixteenth must be spent with care. Rest of the fortnight will be favourable. Go ahead with your ventures.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1, [Thani Rasi]

You will find it difficult to steer through obstacles this fortnight. Criticisms

and troubles through secret enemies shown. Domestic affairs will be in a muddle. New ventures will have to be handled with care. Sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth of this month will be troublesome.

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

Clashes with relatives likely. But financially a good time. New ventures will be successful. Ruin to enemies and gains through agricultural pursuits promised. Eighteenth, evening nineteenth and twentieth must be spent with care.

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

Financial gains promised. Friends will be very helpful. But your mind will not be at rest. Troubles through secret enemies likely. Twentieth, evening Twenty first and and twenty second will be troublesome.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttaraddati, Revathi [Meena Rasi]

Health will be unsatisfactory. You will find it difficult to solve your problems. Misunderstanding with friends also shown. But financially a good time. Evening of the twentysecond, twentythird and twentyfourth must be spent with care.

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 Vettivelu of 1st Cross Street, Jaffna.

Deceased

1 Velupillai Navaratnam and

2 wife Kanma-niamma both of Thoppukadu, Karai nagar.

Petitioners

Vs.

1 Navamany daughter of Vettivelu,
2 Parasathy daughter of Vettivelu,
3 Vettivelu Vaithia-nathan,

4 Themamalar daughter of Vettivelu,
5 Vettivelu Thayanathan,
6 Sarathathevi daughter of Vettivelu,
7 Pathmarathy 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 above-named 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 above-named deceased be issued to the 2nd Petitioner unless the Respondents above-named 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 SkandaRajah
District Judge

(O. 207 3 & 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. 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

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 above-named Petitioner dated the 14th day of February 1959 and of the notary and witnesses to the said will dated the 14th day of February 1959 having been read.

It is ordered that the above-named 7th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1 to 6 Respondents for the purpose of this action and that the Last Will of the above-named deceased dated 27th July 1958 and attested by N. K. Subra-

maniam 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 3 & 10)

சான்றிதழ் வழங்குபவர்கள் மலிவாக சாட்சகம்மன்னை
சாட்சகம்மன்னை யாக செய்ய குறைவிலா தம்மன்னை
சாட்சகம்மன்னை யாக செய்ய சாட்சகம்மன்னை
சாட்சகம்மன்னை யாக செய்ய சாட்சகம்மன்னை

Printed and Published by Ayampillai Sinnathurai, residing at 17/17 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 Vannarpoonnai, Jaffna, on Friday, April 10, 1959.

Editor: E. N. SIVAPRAKASAM.