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THE CAUSE OF AYURVEDA

(BY DR. T. NALLAINATHAN)

Pandit Shiva Sharma has espoused the cause of Ayurveda in his article in the Times of Ceylon and in his appendix to the new Curriculum for the Govt. College of Indigenous Medicine.

The great seers of India, I mean the Rishis who were mighty Yogis, knew exactly what Vayu (Vatha), Pitta and Kapha were. These three 'humors' form the basis of Ayurveda. The Rishis could define them to their pupils only in so far as they (the pupils) could understand. The definition the writer has given, while it includes all that the Panditji has given, specifies further that Vatha is the life force that works in and through the Central Nervous System, Pitta is the life force that works in and through the Sympathetic Nervous System and Kapha is the life force that works in and through the Parasympathetic Nervous System (vide p. 141 in "Asthma, a Cure without Drugs", published in 1950). These three Nervous Systems are paramount in man's life. One whole chapter in that book is devoted to the discussion of the ancient theories of Ayurveda in Asthma with the latest Allopathic and it is shown clearly that the Ayurvedic theory tallies with and is complementary to the Allopathic. The classification of foods into Vatha, Pitta and Kapha is just unknown to Allopathy. The Kapha foods stimulate the Parasympathetic Nervous System and definitely worsens asthma while the Pitta foods stimulate the Sympathetic Nervous System and helps the cure of this dire disease even as adrenaline though in a less measure. The Western classification of the composition of foods into Proteins, Carbohydrates, Fats, Vitamins and Minerals is not sufficient though its study is necessary may a side-guarantee for the Ayurvedic student also. This defini-

tion of the three humors is accepted by Captain Srinivasamurthi. It will be beyond the scope of this article to go further into it.

Anatomy In Charaka

What I want to make clear is that Charaka and his colleagues were equally ignorant of these three Nervous Systems as the present pure Ayurvedic Physicians of India and Ceylon and it was just impossible for the great Teacher Atreya Punarvasu to explain these to his pupils. It is useful for the reader to know that the exact title of the standard Ayurvedic work known popularly as "Charaka" is the "Charaka Samhita expounded by the Worshipful Atreya Punarvasu, compiled by the great sage Agnivesa and redacted by Charaka and Dridhabala. The work of Charaka was therefore only to edit and arrange what was compiled by Agnivesa; the real author was Agnivesa's Teacher. It may be justifiably asked why Charaka's knowledge of anatomy should be questioned. The reader is referred to chap. 30, of SutraSthana of Charaka Samhita. The very title of the chapter is "The ten great rooted ducts of the Heart". Charaka held the view that ten blood vessels were connected with the heart. The present 1st. Year students at the College of Indigenous Medicine, as well as their counterparts in the University have dissected and seen with their eyes that there are only eight blood vessels connected with the heart! The writer may be pardoned for another quotation from the same work chap. 9 of the section Siddhi Sthana: "Now in the heart are set as spokes in the nave of the wheel, the ten great Ducts the vital breaths, Prana and Apana, the mind, the intellect, consciousness and the great duto-elements".

This nebulous teaching

was probably a great achievement in the centuries before Christ but today, are we to force such thoughts into our students? This would certainly be an inevitable sequence of the cry for pure Ayurveda only. But to come back to Charaka's knowledge of Anatomy, it is fairly clear that Charaka and perhaps Agnivesa also had messed up the teachings of Atreya Punarvasu for Atreya's son would never have taught that the "physical heart" was the seat of consciousness and intellect.

Yoga as taught by the great Rishis is quite clear and emphatic that the seat of consciousness is in the Anahata Chakra (popularly known as the heart chakra), which is situated in an invisible body which permeates and surrounds the physical body vide my book p. 167-191) Yoga further teaches that the consciousness must be raised by Sadhana to the Visuddhi, Ajna and finally to the Sahasrara Chakra. The Anahata Chakra may be said to work through the Cardiac nervous plexuses, but it is fatal to say that it is the physical heart as is given by Charaka. To put it in ordinary words, the seat of consciousness in the ordinary man is in his feelings today. For example we use the word 'loving heart'. By yoga we are advised to raise it to the mind and then to the level of the Spirit. Therefore one line of research should be to clarify such nebulous teachings and in order to do so a basic knowledge of anatomy and physiology is essential to the Ayurvedic student. Anatomy alone is not enough since the functions of the body belong to the domain of Physiology. In the new curriculum initiated by Panditji, there is no place whatever for modern physiology. It

Continued on page 3)

CREATING A CLIMATE OF BETTER UNDERSTANDING

U. S. Vice President In Moscow

U. S. Vice President Nixon arrived at Moscow on July 2 for an 11-day goodwill visit and voiced appreciation for the opportunity "to the leaders and the people of the U. S. S. R. a better understanding of the policies and attitudes of the government and people of the United States."

In an arrival statement, Nixon said he and members of his party were looking forward to seeing and meeting Russians of all walks of life "so we may get to know you better and, in some small measure, convey to you the sincere friendship which the American people have for the people of the Soviet Union."

Following is the text of U. S. Vice President Nixon's statement on arrival:

I am honoured to bring greetings and best wishes from President Eisenhower and the American people to all the people of the USSR.

It will be special privilege for me to open our American Exhibition where I hope many thousand citizens of the Soviet Union will have a chance to get a clearer picture of life in the United States just as Americans have had an opportunity to learn more about the Soviet Union through your splendid exhibition in New York.

We know that any exhibition is limited; it cannot compare with seeing a country at first hand. But we hope that ours will encourage more of you to come to visit us as tourists, just as thousands of Americans visit your country each year. We agree with your saying: Better to see once than hear a hundred times.

For Mrs. Nixon and me this is a visit to which we have been looking forward

for many years. We Americans have long admired the magnificent achievements of the people of the Soviet Union in music, in art, in science, in literature and, as was again demonstrated in Philadelphia last week, in athletics. And above all we shall never forget the heroic courage and monumental sacrifices of the Soviet Army who were our allies in World War Two.

I appreciate the opportunity which will be afforded me to present to the leaders and people of the USSR, a better understanding of the policies and attitudes of the government and people of the United States.

I am looking forward to my meetings with Mr. Khrushchev and other leaders of the Soviet Government.

And Mrs. Nixon and I and all the members of our party appreciate the opportunity that will be provided for us of seeing and meeting people of the Soviet Union in all walks of life so we may get to know you better and, in some small measure, convey to you the sincere friendship which the American people have for the people of the Soviet Union.

I have one request to make with regard to my visit. I hope everyone I meet here will speak freely with me and will ask me any question you wish. As your saying puts it: "Keeping an honest discussion on all levels, from the chairman of the Council of Ministers to a worker in factory will help us both to know and understand one another better."

We would not be honest if we did not recognise that while only forty miles of ocean separate our new state of Alaska from the territory of the Soviet Union, and while the travel time between Moscow and New York is

(Continued on page 6.)

Party Power Is Pernicious

Manager



தமிழ்ச் சிறப்புகள்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1959

Treasure These Thoughts

When you have surrendered yourself completely to God, you enjoy the rare bliss and peace of immortality. Your life then becomes a rapturous outflow.

KNOCKOUT IN KERALA?

The unfortunate political happenings in Kerala cannot fail to draw the attention of other countries to the important question of what action should be taken and by whom where there is a general and genuine expression of dissatisfaction by the people in the Government set up by them by the democratic process of a general election.

Every State has its own peculiar problems of political complexities. Not in every case can a general dispute be found that has a bearing on political conventions and requirements affecting the whole world. However, the stormy weather which the Communist Government of Kerala has been facing for several months and the mass demonstration of the combined Opposition raise a very significant issue in the practice of democratic principles. The Party that commands an absolute majority at the General Election necessarily assumes power of administration and hopes to continue to be in power till the next General Election is held in the ordinary course of events or the Government is defeated on major questions of policy. The confidence of the Government to remain in power

during the full term is always based on the numerical strength of the party. But where the party in power loses the confidence of the people long before the 'full term' comes to a close in such a measure as to imply that if a General Election were held forthwith the Government would be defeated, what is the expedient suggested by conventions? It is well known and acknowledged that a party that believes in the supremacy of the people in political affairs can rule the people only with the consent of the people. Can this consent that is given at a General Election be withdrawn before the next General Election is due where the party that got the consent continues to maintain its numerical strength in Parliament? This question that has been raised in Kerala may be raised in other countries too where the collapse of rule by the party in power naturally brings about, in its wake, a dictatorship that is constituted by a single party. Party system with its exaggerated importance and excesses must face the force of public opinion. The adequacy of a political system can be gauged only where it rises equal to the occasion of a crisis and where democratic methods of leadership are found efficient.

The confusion that is bordering on civil war in Kerala has been the result of the people refusing to continue to give the Government their consent to be ruled by that Government. It is not that obdurate obstruction which is usually presented by the Opposition in Parliament. This chaos can be ended best by the Party in Power acknowledging the wishes of the people and standing down for the next General Election to decide whether the obstruction was senseless or sincere. Will Kerala help parliamentary Government retain its attraction?

New York State Fair To Be Opened By Satellite Signal

A beep-beep radio signal from America's earth-circling experimental satellite, Vanguard One, will be used to open gates of the New York State Fair next September 4.

The Vanguard, one of the nation's five orbiting satellites, will be about 2,000 miles overhead and between Atlanta, Georgia, and Bermuda when the signal is received about 7:22 a.m. (11:22 GMT) on

Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, speaking at a meeting held under the auspices of the Lakshmi-puram Young Men's Association, Madras, spoke at length on the concept of democracy. He said:—

The concept of democracy was not new to India, though certain people belonging to other countries were anxious to stress that democracy was a foreign importation. From authentic records it was fairly clear that even at the time of Lord Buddha democracies were thriving and flourishing in India. In the olden days as a matter of fact he said, assemblies and gatherings were a fairly common feature. There were many countries in which, if the legislature was unable to function or found handicaps in functioning, and had, from the point of view of its perspective, outgrown the possibilities of the legislature, an appeal to the people at large, was made or a referendum was conducted as a part

September 4, officials explained.

Two hours later, when the satellite makes another pass around the earth engineers will use its signal to touch off electric sights in an industrial exhibit. Vanguard One, launched March 17, 1958, is expected to stay up at least 200 years.

The other four U.S. satellites, still making their orbital trips and still providing scientists with data about the mysteries of outer space are:

Explorer One — Launched January 31, 1958; expected to remain in orbit three to five years.

Explorer Four — Launched July 26, 1958; has an estimated life of a "few years"

Vanguard Two—Launched February 17 1959; scientists expect it to remain aloft at least a decade, possibly hundreds of years; it is supplying data on weather.

Pioneer Four--A space probe, launched March 3, 1959, it rose past the moon and went into an orbit around the sun signals were heard from it from more than 400,000 miles away.

of the political expedient in India. There were many instances in their *itihāsas* and *purāṇas* to show that referendum had been held to overthrow bad kings. This shows that the idea of democracy was neither strange nor extraneous to them.

The Greeks, became the greatest exemplars of the democratic system. It was easy for them to work that democratic system, because at the height of the triumphs of Greek democracy, the total voting population was less than 50,000 who were free men the rest being slaves, who had no voting rights. Every one of the governing body was elected by them. It was possible with that small population. The "crowd instinct" in man,—the multitude acting together—was liable to gusts of emotion and unbalanced action for which a certain amount of correction or reaction had to be provided. Quite recently a very well known French philosopher had said that the troubles of democracy to day were due to three things, cultural anarchy, economic imbalance and the temptation to be monolithic in structure and operation.

To the people in India democracy and tolerance went together. In other words, that democracy which made it difficult for a different opinion to be expressed or implemented was not true democracy. This was one of the fundamentals of democratic existence as they understood it. All over the world democracy as they understood it only 15 or 20 years ago was undergoing a change and that change had been brought about because of the economic imbalance. While in some prosperous countries surplus foodgrains were destroyed in order to keep the price from falling, in other backward countries people were being regimented to achieve economic prosperity. All these things were done to satisfy the voting population. When economics got the upper hand, bureaucracy, dictatorship and totalitarianism became almost inevitable. In the midst of an economic warfare every country had started

five-year, seven-year or 10-year plans for the purpose of dealing with this economic situation. These plans could be brought into operation only if there was regimentation of effort. There was grave danger in such regimentation. Even if they were not economically as good as their neighbour, in the long run they cherished the feeling that every citizen as part of a coherent whole should be able to express himself, determine his future, and make his own destiny to the utmost possible extent, so long as he did not disturb a similar right on the part of his neighbour. That was the true definition of democracy.

The difficulty was that though undoubtedly they were economically backward and they were making heroic attempts to redress that backwardness and recompense for the 'sins' of the previous administration, the danger was always prevalent when one party or group had got all the power with no adequate check on the other side. He said there was hastiness in planning and added that any opposition to plan that plan was regarded as little short of treason and any criticism of details was not easily looked at. The party in power thought that it was the sole repository of wisdom. The idea of expressing what one felt actually about a particular proposal was not very much in evidence to-day because of the tremendous power, patronage and strength of one particular party.

“Now I do not blame the party, because anybody belonging to a party would behave like this. In the circumstances of to-day when they had no balanced opposition, there was the tendency for the Government to do too much in the economic sphere, in the planning sphere and foreign diplomacy. The idea that wisdom rested only with a certain group of people could be subverted only by the rise of the new consciousness of determination to think for oneself and to act for oneself and be frank in expression of opinion. In spite of many faults, India was the only country which observed some semblance of democracy in Asia. The need for a real opposition, not a manufactured opposition, by which the opinion of the people could be expressed against any measure of regimentation and totalitarianism is great. What might be called arbitrary decisions should be prevented by public opinion.

THE CAUSE OF AYURVEDA

(Continued from page 1)

is sad, because how can we understand the functions of these nervous systems without which the Tridosha Theory has no precision? Charaka's error in mistaking the physical heart for the sukshma heart (Anahata Chakra) pales into insignificance when we compare the mistake made by modern Physiologists. For example Virchow taught that thought is secreted by the brain even as bile is secreted by the liver. It will be very long before Western Medicine will recognise the Eastern conception that the brain is only a medium or instrument for consciousness to work through.

Physiology In Charaka

However, Western Physiology has excelled the Eastern counterparts in its conceptions of Paralysis. It teaches and shews the student that a muscle is connected by a nerve to the spinal cord which in turn is connected with the brain. If there is a disease in any part of this pathway or if it is experimentally cut that muscle is paralysed. If the disease is in the brain e.g. cerebral thrombosis one whole half of the body (hemiplegia) is paralysed. By the side of this lucid explanation of paralysis let us compare Charaka's theory. "That condition is called Hemiplegia or paralysis of one side of the body, where the morbid vatha seizing the vessels controlling the sinews, afflicts the right or left half of the body, producing loss of movement, pain and loss of speech" (Charaka, Chikitsa Sthana chap. 28. This definition hardly accounts for the paralysis. It certainly is not so precise as the Western theory or explanation. But it was good enough for that age, where the function of a nerve was unknown. It has been already explained by the writer that Vatha pertains to the Central Nervous System. The Ayurvedic Theory is quite right therefore in its statement that it is a Vatha disease or disease of the Central Nervous System. It must go further and the students must be taught that a lesion of the Pyramidal tract has caused the hemiplegia. If this kind of teaching that now obtains at the College of Indigenous Medicine is withdrawn on the recommendation of "pure Ayurveda" protagonists, are we not denying the poor stu-

dent of essential modern knowledge? We deserve to be accused that we are putting the hands of the clock back by many centuries. However the treatment given by Ayurveda is excellent. A high grade Police Officer was struck by transverse myelitis in which both legs were paralysed. After unsatisfactory treatment at the General Hospital he was brought to the Government Hospital of Indigenous Medicine where progress was satisfactory. It is therefore proper to say that Ayurveda is complementary to Allopathy or vice-versa.

The gastric fire is the cause of digestion, according to Ayurveda. The word "fire" should by no means be literally understood. It signifies the flow of life energy through the coeliac, gastric and superior mesenteric plexuses. How could Atreya explain it in this modern way to his pupils who could not have understood head or tail of these Anatomical terms and Charaka was no wiser. In the disease called Catatonia this free flow of life through these plexuses is practically absent and the patient dies of inanition even though plenty of food is swallowed. Therefore though the gastric fire is described in Ayurveda as responsible for digestion the modern student wants more detail. He must be taught, as they are today, the various chemical changes that take place to the food caused by the many enzymes and hormones in the stomach and intestines. But if these modern teachings for which Chemistry and Physiology as known today are withdrawn at the instigation of "Pure Ayurveda" protagonists what a sorry plight shall be created for the future physicians; and if the students rebel against such reactionary change of curricula however well intentioned or sincere the authors of such change may be, are we justified in blaming the students? The ordinary Ayurvedic physician (untrained in our College) thinks of gastric fire as corresponding to the fire with which his food is cooked in his home. This certainly satisfied the medical men of Charaka's period as it does the "Pure Ayurveda" promoters of today. The writer's experience with students as a teacher for over a quarter of a century is quite the reverse. These students

are thirsty for more and more knowledge.

Prevention Of Disease

Vatha, Pitha and Kapha when in proper proportion are perfect defences against the invasion of any disease. While it is theoretically correct it is much easier to take a quinine pill or a daraprim pill once a day when one is forced to spend a night in a malarial station than to take Kapha decoction, which in most cases is unsuccessful. What about worse diseases like Cholera. Small pox etc which have annually removed hundreds of brilliant sons from India. Ceylon luckily is free from such losses since so far the Health Authorities insist on vaccination against Cholera and Small pox. Is it proper to play with life? On paper one can quote freely from volumes written against Small pox but when we compare the number of Indian faces with marks of Small pox with our population we cannot help feeling grateful to the vaccination which we have had compulsorily. I am sure the "Pure Ayurveda" promoters will not fight against vaccination either in India or Ceylon.

Surgery in Ayurveda

Pandit Shiva Sharma has rightly written about the Surgical Instruments used in the past by Ayurvedists in operations for Cataract, Laparotomy, tumours of the brain and uterus etc. But what is ununderstandable is that he provides for no such teaching in his curriculum. It is just impossible for our students to get admission into Ceylon University, since our standard of admission is very much lower than that of the latter. The necessary facilities must be provided for in our College for such training, and as matters stand the help of Western Surgeons is necessary. In the Madras and Calcutta Ayurvedic Colleges operations are regularly done. There is no justification for us to lag behind; at least one of our students had gone to Germany and become an Ophthalmic Surgeon. It is the duty of the College of Indigenous Medicine to encourage and promote the surgical faculties of her students.

Conclusion

I shall conclude this with the citation of the following permanent cure

of Rheumatism as told by the patient, who is a well known surgeon of Colombo. When he was a medical student in the final year he contracted severe rheumatism. He could hardly sit in the chair during his lectures. None of the Hospital physicians gave him relief. Finally an old Ayurvedic physician of his village prepared an oil which he was asked to take internally and also to apply externally. With the 3rd dose he was almost cured. In three days he was as normal as the healthiest classmate of his. When he went to England he took a bottle of this oil as a security measure, but there was no occasion to take it. Is it not a wonderful oil that had cured rheumatism in three days and that permanently? But the saddest part of this story is that the formula of the oil was lost to posterity with the death of that physician. The theory of Vatha as the main cause of rheumatism is not yet superseded by the hypothetical theories of Western Medicine, but the recent introduction of derivatives of Cortisone, a product of the Adrenal cortex, supersedes in many ways all other Western remedies, but alas only as a temporary measure i.e. relief while the medicine is taken only.

Ayurveda has rightly insisted on the absorption of everything that is best for the cure of diseases, from whichever quarter it may come; and therefore let Ayurveda assimilate what is best in Allopathy gradually. Pandit Shiva Sharma has already indicated to the staff of the College that his new curriculum, intended only for the first three and half years, may be changed and it is trusted that the above facts will be considered by him when the five year curriculum is drawn up.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 657

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Paruppillai wife of Ponnampalam Nagalingam of Vannarponnai South East, Jaffna.

Deceased.

1 Suppiah Veerasingam and wife
2 Ratneswary both of Vaddukoddai west.
Petitioners.

Vs.

1 Nagalingam Arunalam of Werelagama,

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 640

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Alvan Ponnann of Puloly South Deceased

Walliammai widow of Alvan Ponnann of Puloly South vs Petitioner

1. Ponnann Kanagasabai of Puloly South
2. Ponnann Appiah of do presently of Trincomalee
3. Ponnann Poopalu of Puloly South Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S Thamby-Durai Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro on the 30th day of June 1959 in the presence of Messrs Kandaiya & Mailvaganam Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 25th day of June 1959 having been read;

It is ordered that the said Petitioner is hereby declared the Administratrix of the estate of the late Alvan Ponnann and that she is entitled to have Letters of Administration issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary on or before the 20th day of August 1959.

This 30th day of June 1959
(Sgd) S Thamby Durai
District Judge
(O 91 31 & 7)

2 Sellathurai Nagen-dram 1st. Cross Street, Jaffna
Minor 3 Sellathurai Sivanesan of do
4 Thavamany widow of Sellathurai of do.
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 30th day of June 1959 in the presence of Mr. N. Ehamparam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioners and the affidavit of the Petitioners and the affidavit of the Notary and the witnesses having been read;

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament made by the abovenamed deceased on the 30th day of April 1948 and attested by N. Ehamparam, Notary Public under No. 764, the original of which has been produced and is now deposited in this court, be and the same is hereby declared proved and the Petitioners are the Executors named therein and they are hereby entitled to have probate thereof issued to them accordingly unless any person or persons interested shall on or before the 7th day of August 1959, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 4th Respondent be and she is appointed Guardian ad-Litem over the 3rd Respondent minor unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 7th day of August 1959 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 30th day of June 1959.
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge.
(O 93 31 & 7)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 663 T.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Namasivayam Kandiah of Vaddukkoddai West, Deceased

Kandiah Sivasubramaniam of Vaddukkoddai West

Vs. Petitioner

Puranammah widow of Namasivayam Kandiah of do Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 6th day of July 1959 in the presence of Mr. S. Coomaraswamy, Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read:-

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner as his son and heir unless the abovenamed Respondent or any other persons appear before this Court on the 24th day of August 1959 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

The 6th day of July 1959

Sgd P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District JudgeDrawn by
Sgd Coomaraswamy
Proctor for Petitioner

(O 81. 24 & 31)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 652

In the matter of the estate of the late Nagalingam Subramanyam of Vaddukkoddai West.

Deceased

Kohilambikai widow of Nagalingam Subramanyam of Vaddukkoddai West.

Vs. Petitioner

Minor 1 Subramanyam Paramarajah of do

2 Nagalingam Gnanasambandan of Vaddukkoddai East.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge Jaffna on the 18th day of June 1959 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor for petitioner

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 661

In the matter of the estate of the late Senathirajah Kulaveerasingam of Kondavil East Deceased

Sivapakkiam widow of Senathirajah Kulaveerasingam of Kokuvil east Petitioner

Vs

1. Kulaveerasingam Nadesan

2. Kulaveerasingam Rajendram

3. Kulaveerasingam Ratnasabapathy

Minor 4. Kulaveerasingam Selvarajah and

5. Kulaveerasingam

Thangarajah all of do appearing by their guardian - ad - litem the 1st respondent Respondents

This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying that the 1st respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 4th and 5th respondents, that the petitioner be declared entitled to administer the estate of her husband Senathirajah Kulaveerasingam and that letters of administration be issued to her accordingly, coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 2nd day of July 1959 in the presence of Mr. C. Arulambalam Proctor for petitioner and the petition and affidavit having been read:-

It is ordered that the 1st respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 4th and 5th respondents, that the petitioner declared entitled to administer the estate of the said deceased and that letters of administration issued to her accordingly, unless the respondents or any others shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on or before the 24th day of August 1959 at 10 a. m. And it is further ordered that the 1st respondent do produce the said minors the 4th and 5th respondent in court on the said date.

This 14th day of July, 1959

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District JudgeDrawn by
C. Arulambalam
Proctor for Petr.
(O 83 24 & 31)

and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the 2nd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st respondent and that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration of the estate of the deceased unless the said respondents or anyone else interested shall appear before this court on the 31st day of July 1959 and show cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

This 18th day of June 1959

Sgd P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge

(O 82 24 & 31)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 656

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Ponnampalam Nagalingam of Vannarponnai South East, Jaffna. Deceased.

1 Suppiah Veerasingam and wife

2 Ratneswary both of Vaddukkoddai west.

Petitioners.

Vs.

1 Nagalingam Arunasalam of Werelagame

2 Sellathurai Nagen-

dram of 1st. Cross Street, Jaffna

Minor 3 Sellathurai Sivanesan of do

4 Thavamany widow of Sellathurai of do

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 30th day of June 1959 in the presence of Mr. N. Ehamparam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioners and the affidavit of the Petitioners and the affidavit of the Notary and the witnesses having been read;

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament made by the abovenamed deceased on the 30th day of April 1948 and attested by N. Ehamparam, Notary Public under No. 763, the original of which has been produced and is now deposited in this court, be and the same is hereby declared proved and the petitioners are the Executors named therein and they are hereby entitled to have Probate thereof issued to them accordingly unless any person or persons interested shall on or before the 7th day of August 1959, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 4th Respondent be and she is appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the 3rd Respondent minor unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 7th day of August 1959, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 30th day of June 1959.

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge.
(O 92 31 & 7)

ORDER NISI

In the District Court of
Point PedroTestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 841

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of Eliyacuddy Sabapathy of Imayan.

Deceased.

Muththu widow of Eliyacuddy Sabapathy of Imayan.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1 Veerar Eliyacuddy.

2 wife Sinnan both of
Udupiddy

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thamby Durai Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro, on the 3rd day of July 1959 in the presence of Mr. P. Kanapathipillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be and she is hereby declared entitled as widow of the deceased abovenamed to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed issued to her accordingly, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 21st day of August 1959 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 3rd day of July 1959

Sgd S. Thamby Durai
District Judge.

(O. 84 24 & 31)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 660

In the matter of the estate and effects of Veluppillai Vaitilingam late of Karainagar East.

Deceased.

Katpakam widow of Veluppillai Vaitilingam of Karainagar

Petitioner.

Vs.

1 Vaitilingam Paramaswamy of Karainagar East
2 Kirishnambal daughter of Vaitilingam of do.
3 Vaitilingam Kandasamy.
4 Annaledchumi daughter of Vaitilingam,
5 Puvaneswary daughter of Vaitilingam
6 Kanapathipillai Ponnampalam of do and
7 wife Nagapooranam of do.

Respondents.

The 1st to 5th Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem the 6th and 7th Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 1st day of July 1959 in the presence of Mr. P. Casipillai Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 6th and 7th Respondents be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1-5th Respondents for the purpose of this case and that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
MANNAR

Testy. Juris. No. 848

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Kalyan Chettiar Ponniah Chettiar Sockalingam Chettiar of Semmanthivu in Nanaddan East. Deceased.

Velammal widow of Sockalingam Chettiar of Semmanthivu in Nanaddan East, Petitioner.

Vs.

1 Mangaleswari widow of Suppiah Munisamy of Peliyagoda,

2 Ganeswary wife of Kandasamy of Uyilankulam in Mantai South,

3 Sockalingam Kathirgamasuntheri,

4 Sockalingam Shanmugarasa both of Semmanthivu in Nanaddan East and,

5 Mathurappu Kandasamy of Uyilankulam in Mantai South,

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. Paramakuru Esquire, Addl. District Judge, Mannar on the 10th day of July 1959 in the presence of Mr. Anantham Seemampillai, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the petitioner and the two attesting witnesses having been read:

It is Ordered that the Last Will and Testament dated 12th. December 1958 and attested by S. A. M. Navaratnam, Notary Public and bearing No. 1827 be declared proved and that the petitioner be appointed Executrix of the said Last Will and Testament and that Probate thereof be issued to her and that the 5th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the 3rd and 4th respondents minors to represent them in these proceedings unless the respondents above-named or any other person or persons shall on or before the 11th. day of August 1959 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 10th. day of July 1959.

Sgd T. J. Rajaratnam
Addl. District Judge

(O. 87. 24 & 31)

Petitioner as his lawful widow, unless the said Respondents or any other person or persons interests shall appear before this Court on 17th August 1959 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is furtherd ordered the said 6th and 7th Respondents do produce the said minors in Court on the said date.

Jaffna, this 1st day of July 1959.

Sgd P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge

(O. 88 24 & 31)

GENEVA CONFERENCE

All German Committee An Ill-Disguised Trap?

In the second week of Phase Two of the Foreign Ministers' conference progress of a strictly limited kind has been made on one point, a fundamental difference of views has been highlighted on another, and several contentious issues have remained undiscussed.

It would be able to pretend that the balance of these factors justifies any but the most cautious optimism as to a successful outcome.

The best that can be said, perhaps, is that the Russians, having seen quite clearly on what basic positions the West are standing, are still in the game. They must be aware that it is within their power to match the reasonableness and flexibility of the West to achieve a sufficiently successful conclusion to justify a summit meeting which they still appear to some extent to desire.

The limited advance this week consists of the reply given by Mr. Gromyko to the question which Mr. Lloyd posed on July 20 in an effort to clear up one of the many obscurities in the Soviet position. Mr. Gromyko made it clear in his reply on July 22 that, if a standstill agreement on Berlin is arrived at, the Soviet Government would not take unilateral action during the course of the agreement or during the negotiations which would follow it.

While it is a sad reflection on Communist conduct of international affairs that one should regard as an advance the assurance that they will respect for a limited time solemn undertakings into which they have previously entered without any qualification in terms of time, it is none the less in the present critical circumstances an assurance worth having.

But it is important to note that its value lies purely in the fact that it is a categorical Russian assurance. It does not affect Western rights in Berlin—rights which have been repeatedly confirmed by Russia in earlier years and grudgingly during the present conference and which are stubbornly defended by the Western Powers because the people of West Berlin and their freely elected representatives so wish.

This point was under-

lined by Mr. Lloyd in a speech acknowledging Mr. Gromyko's reply to his question. He said: "I want to make it clear... that I do not accept the position that our rights can be extinguished by unilateral action by the Soviet Union. To sum up, at the end of the interim period, if no agreement has been reached in the meantime, we are exactly in the same position as we are in today over the rights and everything else to do with Berlin."

Against this limited advance must be set the highly disappointing fact that the Russians have not budged from their insistence that re-unification is solely a matter for the two parts of Germany and that the four Powers no longer have any responsibility for bringing about German re-unification.

The West has made it superabundantly clear that for many good reasons they are not prepared to fall into the ill-disguised trap of the all-German committee: it would involve de jure recognition of the East German regime and, consequently, formal recognition of Germany. This is the basic Western position and there can be little doubt that this is the issue which shows the greatest signs of bankrupting the conference.

U. K. I. S.

Sense Of Emotional Oneness

Development Needed

"Dr. Radhakrishnan in the citation to the award was described as a philosopher and statesman, whose writings contribute to the synthesis of modern religion and western thought across the world."

At a ceremony in West Germany at which Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Vice President of India, and four others were awarded the Goethe Medal by the city of Frankfurt.

The Vice-President said: "Gayatri, the most universal prayer among the Hindus is a prayer to supreme light for illuminating our minds and illumination is what we need today."

"This development imposes on us the obligation to rethink our ways of

TRAFFIC NOTICE

Nallur Kandasamy Temple Annual High Festival—1959

In connection with the above festival, the following Roads are closed for all vehicular traffic between 9th August 1959 and 3rd September 1959 inclusive.

1. That section of Point-Pedro Road between Arasady Junction and the 2nd Mile Post.

2. That section of Temple Road between Pandarakulam Lane and Somasunderam Lane.

Deviation of Traffic

Drivers of vehicular traffic are advised to use following deviations:

1. When proceeding from the direction of Jaffna towards Kopay (or in the opposite direction), the Navalur Road Nallur Cross Road deviation.

2. When proceeding along Arasady Road towards Kopay (or in the opposite direction) the Wyman Road-Navalur Road-Nallur Cross Road deviation.

Parking of Vehicles

For the convenience of the worshippers three vehicle parks will be established and all drivers of vehicles are requested to use them. The Parks are:

1. At the Amman Temple grounds for traffic approaching Kandasamy Temple via Arasady Road.

2. At Kailasapillaiyar Temple grounds for traffic approaching from the South.

3. At Muthuraisanthai Market grounds for the traffic approaching Kandasamy Temple from the direction of Kopay.

Sgd. I. D. M. Van Twest

Asst Supdt. of Police, Jaffna Police Office, Jaffna, 20th July, 1959. (G. 531 & 7)

settling international disputes. With increasing deadliness of nuclear weapons which are becoming available to all nations, if there is a nuclear holocaust, there will be no victors or vanquished. Victory will only be for death, darkness and destruction".

We may agree to renouncing nuclear arms and their production, accept any inspection and control, but they do not help us much: once we learn to harness nuclear energy, we cannot unlearn it. It will be with us for the rest of our history with all its perils and promises. The fulfilment of our hopes is possible only if the sources of insecurity are removed. The human spirit is to adjust to all realities of the nuclear age. In the new world militarism is outmoded and nationalism is not rational. We need the development of a sense of emotional oneness with other people regardless of their race nation or politics. Universality is the demand of the hour".

Letters to the Editors

Test Of True Intentions

Sir,—According to a report in the Daily News of the 21st inst, the decision of the Government to make it compulsory for government servants to answer the papers on Government procedure and accounts in Sinhalese is nothing short of a ban on Tamils from admission to the Executive Clerical class. This is definitely a denial of the democratic right of equal opportunity to the Tamils and a clear case of discrimination in favour of the Sinhalese.

The M. E. P. Government will firmly establish such racial discrimination as a precedent which no party in future will dare to supersede. To Tamil politicians, government service has become the sour grapes of the fable. They little realise that soon there will be no place for a Tamil in South to b in the public and private sectors. The natural outcome of this is communal hatred and division of Ceylon. The Tamil Parties who all thrive on communal hatred do not care to ask for and get equality of opportunity for the Tamils because they want non-co-operation and disunity to keep themselves alive.

The M. E. P. and U. N. P. are opposed to any kind of separation and try to impose unity by force and legislation. They little realise that a change of heart and the offer of equal opportunity without in any way wounding the self-respect of the Tamils, will succeed where force and legislation will not. The C. P. and L. S. S. P. are for unity and claim to be champions of the Tamil cause. It is very strange that the latter have not introduced a motion in the Parliament asking for a restoration to the Tamils of the right of equal opportunity in Government Service.

All the parties except the S. L. F. P. declare often that the Parliament should be dissolved. C. P. and L. S. S. P. are in addition anxious for the restoration of parity to Tamil. It will be remembered that Dr. N. M. Perera's motion asking for equal status to Tamils was the prime cause for the dissolution of the last Parliament. A motion to restore equality of opportunity in Government Service to Tamils is more than likely to deflate the

government majority to such an extent as to end in their defeat and dissolution of Parliament. It will be at least a test of the sincerity of the parties if any one introduce a private motion asking for equality of status for Tamils in government Service. If none does, let the electorate take note of the sincerity of the parties.

Yours etc.

V. Veerasingham Manipay

Saviour Of The Tamils!

Sir,—The front page of the 'Daily News' of 28-7-58, gives us the news that Mr. S. U. Edir-mannasingham of Pad-ruppu, has disclosed (in all probability before a distinguished assembly at Eruvil Government School, that he accepted the post of Parliamentary Secretaryship—to bring about a cordial relationship between the Tamils and the Sinhalese, at a time when the two communities had been separated by the activities of the Federalists".

The Tamils have reason to congratulate themselves on the heroic gesture of this their Saviour, who had left his sick bed, and risen like a giant refreshed in these depressing times, to serve as a 'Conductor' and 'guard' of their fortunes.

Mr. Edir-mannasingham's valorous concession to bear the burden of a Parliamentary Secretaryship in the talented company of the M. E. P. rump, is also a measure of the status of the Tamils in the Government of this country a country once solely represented by a Ramanathan and today by the self appointed, M. E. P. patroniser Mr. Edir-mannasingham.

The Baudaranaike Government could not have discovered a more impish, sagacious and cruel means of taking its revenge not merely on the Federal Party but on the entire Tamil community.

Yours etc.

S. J. Gunasegaram Kopay, 28-7-59.

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 2-8-59 TO 8-8-59

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

The first half of the week will be favourable for new ventures. You will have your way in things. But Wednesday Thursday and Friday morning must be spent with care. Rest of the week will turn favourable again.

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

A good week for new deals. But you will have to work hard and curtail all hobbies. Health will not be very satisfactory. Spend the last two days with care.

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

A good week again. You will be able to steer clear of obstacles. Financial gains and success in new undertakings promised. But minor domestic upsets shown.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

You will have no mental peace. Some quarrels and misunderstanding with

friends also likely. Relatives will be causing you some annoyance. But professionally a good week. Ruin to enemies shown.

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

An unsettled week. You will have some emotional conflicts. Friends will misunderstand you. Expenses also will soar.

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

A good week. New ventures will be successful. You will gain much through your friends and relatives. But minor domestic upsets likely.

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

A good week. But you will have to work hard for your success. Agricultural pursuits will bring in good results. Triumph over competitors promised.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anursha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

An unsettled week. There will be some misunderstandings in the domestic circle. Minor health upsets indicated. Do not begin anything new.

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

Health must be given particular care for some time. Clashes with relatives possible. But financially a good week. You will gain something in your new ventures.

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

Domestic upsets likely this week. Emotional conflicts also possible. Changes in routine shown. You will have to do some travelling. Expenses will rise.

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

Scandals likely. You will have to face some criticisms also. Financially a good week. Professional success promised.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttaraddati, Revati, [Meena Rasi]

A troublesome week. You will have to work hard. Some scandals and misunderstandings likely. Health a problem throughout the week.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testy No. 662

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Parupathy wife of Nallathamby Subramaniam of Karainagar east Jaffna. Deceased

Nallathamby Subramaniam of Karainagar East Jaffna. Petitioner,

Vs

1. Subramaniam Thambiiah of do.
2. Karthigesu Ambalavanar and wife
3. Thangamuttu both of do
4. Chelliah Arumugam of Vetharadaippu Karainagar North
5. Chelliah Kandiah of Karainagar West
6. Chelliah Sathasivam of do now Co-operative Lorry Driver Paddirupu
7. S. Ponniiah and wife
8. Annammah both of Mareesankoodal Ilavala
9. Arumugam Somasundram and wife
10. Valliammai late of Palakadu in Karainagar West
11. Kandiah Arumugam and wife
12. Theivanai both of do
13. Ramanathar Kumaravelu
14. Sellamuttu widow of Kandiah both of Karunkaly in Karainagar West
15. Kandiah Selladurai of do now of Malaya and wife

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 4th of July 1959 in the presence of Mr. K. Arumugam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and of the witnesses to the Last Will having been read; it is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have probate of the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased as sole legatee and Executor named in the said Will bearing No. 792 dated 8th April 1955 and attested by K. Arumugam Notary Public, the said Will be declared proved and that Probate of the said last will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner as sole legatee and Executor named in the said Will, unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this court on 24th August 1959 and at the objection or sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 4th day of July 1959

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge, Jaffna
(O 85 24 & 31)THE JAFFNA MUTUAL
BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
Shroff.

சான்றிதழ் வழங்கு பெயர் மலிவாகக் கர்த்தவியை
கொண்டுள்ள யாருடைய பெயர் குறைந்தும் தயக்கம் வராத
காரணமாக யாருடைய சொந்தக் கருவியை வைக்கிற
மேலும் மொத்தம் சேமித்திருக்கிற அளவு மெய்யாகும்.

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Editor: R. N. SIVAPRAKASAM.

Creating A.....

(Continued from page 1)

now less than ten hours, there are grave and serious problems which divide us—differences which, if not resolved, could endanger the peace to which we all are dedicated.

In view of the destructive power of modern weapons we know that if there is another war there will be no victors, only losers. For the first time since the dawn of civilization, we have reached the point where we must either learn to live together or we will die together.

I recognise that this visit will not resolve these differences, but of this I assure you: Every day we spend in this country we shall work wholeheartedly to help create a climate of better understanding in which the policy of differences of governments will not separate or bring into conflict our two peoples who want and ought to be friends.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 631

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Selliah Vaitheeswaran of 406, K. K. S. Road, Jaffna Deceased

Sivapackiam widow of Selliah Vaitheeswaran of 406, K. K. S. Road, Jaffna Petitioner

Vs

1. Nagaratnam widow of Ponnappah Vaitheeswaran

2. Selliah Sanmugasundaram, both of Vannarponnai East

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skandarajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 12th day of May 1959 in the presence of Mr. M. R.

Karalasingham, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read and filed of record.

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be appointed Administratrix of the estate of the deceased abovenamed and Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person interested in the above estate shall on or before the 6th day of July 1959 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna this 7th day of May 1959

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. M. R. Karalasingham
Proctor for Petitioner

Time to show cause is extended to 7-8-59

Sgd. P. Sri Skandarajah
District Judge
(O 94 31 & 7)