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GLIMPSES OF THAMIL CEYLON OR
EELATH-THAMILAKAM-XXV

Singai Nagar -- Down The Ages-6

Who Was The First Arya Chakravarthi?

(Specially contributed to the Hindu Organ)

In the 12th century after the death of Parakramabahu in 1186, many kings and queens succeeded to the Throne of Ceylon from 1186-1209 — Vijaya Bahu II, Mahinda VI, Nissanka Malla, Vijayabahu, Vickrama Bahu II, Sodagangon, Leelavathy and Shasa Malla. With the death of Shasa Malla by 1202 the Tamil generals of North Ceylon grew in power and attacked the Sinhalese. When Queen Kalyanavathi was ruling, the Tamils attacked Polonnaruwa (1202-1203) (Epigraphia Zeylonica II 33).

Coins of Parakrama Bahu, Sri Dhammasoka, Bhuvanaka Bahu, Shasa Malla and Sri Raja Leelavathi have been found at Vallipuram.

It was after this phase or slightly later we hear of two Kings of Kalinga coming and swooping over Ceylon and leaving their marks on the sands of time.

There is a Portuguese version about the origin of the Ariya Chakravarthi — "Some Brahmins (Arus) or (Aryans) who came from Koorcheria on Gujerat to Rameswaram, married into the royal dynasty, and they claimed kingship with the kings of North Ceylon."

Two kings, Kalinga Magha and Vijaya Bahu (Dravidians) ruled Ceylon in the beginning of the 13th century. While Megha ruled at Polonnaruwa, Vijayabahu ruled North Ceylon. Megha went to

North Ceylon in 1242, possibly after Vijayabahu's death. The place they ruled was Singai Nagar.

In the 13th century we hear of a Pararasan in the South Indian Ins-

by
V. MUTTU CUMARASWAMY

criptions. It is possible that Pararasan may have been a king of Singai Nagar. (Jaffna)

Who Was The First Arya Chakravarthi?

Kalinga Magha or Kalinga Vijayabahu invaded Polonnaruwa in 1215 A.D. killed the Pandyan king who ruled there, wrought havoc on the Buddhist Vihares, drove away the monks and ruled at Polonnaruwa till 1236 says the Mahavamsa. It was he who took the title of Emperor and ruled Singai Nagar as Vijaya Kalinga Chakravarthi. This name has been mutilated into Vijaya Koolangai Chakravarthi, by Mailvagana Palavar and others. Vaipavamalai says that Ponpathiyur Velalan Pandu Malavan went to Madura and brought Singai Aryan the nephew of Singai Ketu and the son of Thissai Yukkira Cholan who had come from the Chola country. In the Kailasa-Malai, we hear of Sekarasa Sekaram of Singai.

Kalinga (Magha) had forts at Polonnaruwa, Pu-

3 Jaffna History — Mudaliyar Rasanayagam

4 Yalpana Vaipava Malai — P. 25 (Mudaliyar Kula Sebanathan Edition)

5 Nikaya Sangrahawa.

lach-cheri, Koddigarum, Kantalai, Kandupulu, Kurundu, Padawiya, Madukkona, Damila Pattana, Uratota, Komuthu, Meepatota, Mandali, and Mannar.

It was Kalinga Magha who was known as Kalinga Vijayabahu who was known as Koolangai Chakravarthi. It is not possi-

(Continued on page 5)

Magsaysay Award For 'Observer' Editor

Tarzie Vittachi, editor of the "Ceylon Observer" is one of two winners of the Magsaysay Awards for journalism and literature. The other is U Law Yone, editor and publisher of the Rangoon "Nation."

Indian administrator Chintaman Dwarkanath Deshmukh, chairman of the University Grants Commission of India, is co winner of the Magsaysay Award for government service with Jose Vasquez Aguilar of the University of the Philippines.

The awards will be presented at ceremonies in Manila on August 31.

Daw Tee Tee Luce, founder of the Home for Waifs in Rangoon, was a co-winner of the award for public service.

The Dalai Lama, cited recently for community leadership, will utilize his award for resettling Tibetan victims of communist aggression who have escaped to India.

Each of the awards, in

(Continued on page 5)

POWER POLITICS

SOVIET PREMIER'S VISIT TO U. S. A.

BY COL. J. J. SUSTAR

I

Commenting on his planned visit to the United States, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev made several very interesting remarks.

For instance he stated that "there are real possibilities for building relations between the United States and the Soviet Union on the basis of peace and friendship." And he added: "There are no territorial disputes and insoluble contradictions between our countries. There are no problems which could prevent the creation of an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding".

That's fine because everyone in any country in the world wants peace, friendship and mutual understanding. However, those of us outside the Soviet bloc knew that our own intentions are sincere but perhaps by human nature we do not trust the Kremlin in this respect too much.

May be that after Hungary, Poznan Korea, Vietnam and, recently, Laos suspicion of the Soviet Union has built up too strongly in free people's hearts and minds. Therefore, we now have to be convinced that the Soviet leaders are just as honest and sincere in their peace intentions as we all are in ours.

Mr. Khrushchev's statement, that there are no territorial disputes between the U. S. S. R., and the U. S. A. is absolutely correct. Neither are there any insoluble contradictions between these two countries. Everything can be solved - on the Soviet term; not on anybody else's nor by a compromise.

And as far as any territorial disputes are concerned, there is no terri-

tory in the world that both Washington and Moscow would claim at the same as American or Soviet, respectively. America does not want to take anything from the Soviets, and the Soviets did not say (aloud) they want to take anything from the free nations, except that Mr. Khrushchev predicted only recently that our grandchildren will live under the communist system. But that is something that would be given to them, not taken away. And, actually, it is not a territory—it is the whole way of life....

Mr. Khrushchev's assertion that there are no territorial disputes between the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R. must not be misunderstood. He means literally what he said. Billions of other people, however, in their honest simplicity think immediately about the whole world, about split Korea, divided Vietnam and, perhaps, about Germany and the Berlin problem. This is only natural because from our point of view the division of Korea, Vietnam, Berlin and so on, are territorial problems—not only for the Koreans, Vietnamese and Germans but for all their allies and friends. According to the Soviet interpretation, however, the mentioned divided countries are not a matter for territorial disputes between the Soviet Union and the United States. Mr. Khrushchev stated repeatedly that unification of Germany is a problem that has to be settled between the two German states, not between the Big Powers. The same was said about Korea and Vietnam.

Another important idea Mr. Khrushchev expressed is that "there would be no change in the status of Berlin as long as there

(Continued on page 4)

1 Yalpana Vaipava Vimar-samam — P. 33. Queyroz Conquista 37-38)

2 Mahavamsa, chap 82 (11-27)

NOTICE

The Saivaprakasa Press and the offices of the Hindu Organ and Inthasathanam will be closed on Tuesday the 1st proximo and Wednesday the 2nd proximo on account of Nallur Car and Theertham festivals.

Manager



தமிழ்நாட்டில் சிவபிரகாசம் பதிப்பகம் மற்றும் இந்து ஓரகம் மற்றும் இந்து சாத்தனம் ஆகியவை திசுவிழா மற்றும் தீர்த்தம் விழாக்களில் காலதாமதமாகிவிட்டன. இவ்விழாக்கள் முடிந்த பின்னர் இவ்விழாக்கள் மீண்டும் தொடங்கும்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1959

Treasure These Thoughts

If there is righteousness in the heart, there will be beauty in character. If there is beauty in character, there will be harmony in home.

ARTFUL ANNEXATION!

Physical possession of a strip of Indian territory by Communist China has been reported. Earlier the official maps of the Chinese Government indicated a cartographic annexation of nearly thirty thousand square miles of Indian territory. Several areas in the North-East Frontier of India and Bhutan appear to be included in the extension of the Chinese border within Indian territory. To ascertain the correct situation the official report of the Indian Government has to be awaited. However, we are compelled to make certain observations on this vicious attempt of the Chinese Communists to extend their area of activities beyond their recognised frontiers. From the time of the Communists capturing power in China, their attention has been set on the entire Chinese border, obviously with malicious intentions. When finally Tibet was subjected to ruthless treatment, the whole of the thinking world strongly condemned the action of the Communists. But unabashedly the Reds have continued their nefarious activities even beyond the Tibetan territory.

The 'Annexation movement' seems to have

82nd Birthday Anniversary
Of Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy

'Internationally Honoured Scholar'

The 82nd Birthday Anniversary of Ceylon's most distinguished son and scholar, the late Dr. Ananda K. Coomarasamy, fell on August 22. As a special feature, the interview the Editor of the *Hindu Organ* had with Mrs. Coomarasamy at Boston when he visited the Museum of Fine Arts recently is published here. Mrs. Coomarasamy herself a great artist, has been devoting her entire time in collecting, arranging and editing the several writings of her beloved husband with a view to publishing them. The Editor of the 'Hindu Organ' saw her in the midst of a large collection of manuscripts and books of reference seated at a typewriter wholly engrossed in a work which according to her was her duty and privilege.

Greeting the visitor from the country of her distinguished husband, Mrs. Coomarasamy on being told about the Saiva Jaripalana Sabha and the journal *Hindu Organ* cheered the Editor and said with an emphasis of remembrance that she had heard of the journal.

"I took particular interest in including Boston in my visit" to pay homage to the most distinguished son of Lanka" said the Editor and swift was the learned lady's reaction. "The best way for the world to pay homage to him is to produce many more Coomarasamys."

What the Editor thought would be a Journalist's interview soon became a cordial conversation touching the works of the scholar and the part the widow has to play in presenting to the world all that had not been published during the lifetime of the author. "The collected writings run into

been set in full swing. It appears to have gained in strength and speed. The calculated course of 'Annexation' first takes the form of trespass or sly intrusion and later provides for the methods of 'open offensive'. The incidents in the Indian Frontier taken together with other similar activities on the borders of Bhutan clearly constitute a direct threat to international peace. Having placed herself in the position of a deliberate aggressor, Communist China has now indicated her designs on the territory of a big but peace-loving and friendly neighbour with the ultimate object of strengthening the Red long-range military stake. The skilful aggressor that Red China is, the reported annexation of Indian Territory is a matter for close and careful scrutiny by not merely India but all other countries of Asia.

volumes—who knows how many' interjected the lady as if expressing her insufficiency to deal with the intended publications.

Explaining the amount of work involved, Mrs. Coomarasamy observed: "I am just crawling. This work is only a recording of all Indian work. Every foot-note, every reference could be the title of a book or an article. By no means can this be the last work of this kind. It will be an encyclopaedia of directions for the future scholars and students doing work of this nature." The glow of literary enthusiasm brightened when she suggested that scholars should be summoned to a Round Table Conference to compile a compendium.

The Editor, thereupon, suggested that Mrs. Coomarasamy should visit India and Ceylon. "That is good. I grew up in a village and stayed in India and would not have come back to America if not for my revered husband. It was there that I studied Sanskrit. I consider myself extremely fortunate. I have learnt by example from him how to keep myself busy" was the reply.

(The following tribute was paid by the 'Boston Herald' on the occasion of the death of Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy in September 9, 1947.)

"Ananda Kentish Coomaraswamy, 70, internationally-honoured scholar and art expert who gathered the finest collection of Near Eastern Art in America for the Boston Museum of Fine Arts died on September 9, 1947, at his home 649 Smith Street in Needham. Characterized by officials at Museum where he was a research fellow in Indian, Persian and Mohammedan Art for 30 years, as 'one of the greatest Scholars in his field' Dr. Coomaraswamy

was to have been feted at an international testimonial dinner in New York City in October.

Only last month on his 70th birthday, one of the most distinguished gatherings of American Art expert met to honour the soft-spoken Indian and colleagues said his last days were marred only by the outbreak of violence and bloodshed in his native land.

Although early in his career he turned his back on politics in favour of his art studies, he broke his long silence a year ago at Kenyon College, Ohio, where he branded both Great Britain and U. S. as 'hypocrites' in their treatment of 'backward nations'. Later he wrote a persuasive treatise on the subject entitled 'Am I my Brother's Keeper?' Born in Ceylon on August 22, 1877, the son of Sir Muttucumarasamy, Knighted Indian lawyer, and an English mother, the former Elizabeth Clay Beeby, he was educated at Wycliffe College, and the University of London, specialising largely in Science.

In 1903 he was named Director of Mineral Surveys for Ceylon, but a few years later turned to Indian internal affairs to initiate a movement toward a national education system for India. In support of this effort, he founded and was president of the Ceylon Social Reform Society.

Disillusioned in this direction, he then directed his tremendous power of concentration and learning to the Arts and in 1910-11 was placed in charge of the Art Section of the United Provinces Scheme in Allahabad, India. Six years later he joined the staff of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to begin the most productive period of his career. An exceptional linguist who spoke even Icelandic and Sanskrit, Dr. Coomarasamy was aided greatly in building up the Museum's outstanding collection of Far Eastern Art through his ability to communicate with Art dealers of almost all lands in their native language.

Side by side with his museum work he contributed much in the world of letters, notably, the 'Dance of Siva' which some literary critics have held up as a classic. He was a prolific writer and among his works on Indian Art, are the books, 'Rajput Paintings' and 'Medieval Singhalese'. He also wrote several books on Indian philosophies and religions and in this role was often

Elalai South West
Hindu Religious
Society

The first annual general meeting of the above society was held on the 15th inst at the Elalai Saiva Sanmargha Vidyasalai under the presidentship of Mr. A. Nagamuttu. The meeting began with the singing of Thevaram. Mr. K. Suntheram, the Secretary, and the Treasurer Mr. C. Sinnathurai presented their reports for the year. The reports were unanimously accepted. Speeches on religious topics were delivered by pupils who generally participate in the weekly congregational prayer. Devotional songs were sung by some pupils. The most interesting and important item of the day was an inspiring and instructive speech on "women in Peria Puranam" (பெரிய புராணப் பெண்மணிகள்) by Pandit Thangammah Appacuddy (Teacher, Sathanantha Vidhyasalai, Alaveddy). Mr. K. Suntheram proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

The election of office-bearers for the current year resulted as follows:

President: Mr. M. Thambipillai.

Vice-Presidents: Messrs M. Sittampalam, T. Sivalingam and A. Nagamuttu.

Secretary: Mr. K. Suntheram.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. N. Retnam.

Treasurer: Mr. C. Sinnathurai.

A committee was also appointed.

referred to as a 'mystic'.

A third subject that occupied much of his writings were attempts to bring the orient and occident together through basic understanding of the two traditions, showing how actually the two cultures have mingled historically.

He was a fellow of the British Geological and Linnean Societies and the University College of London, a founder and vice-president of the India Society of London, honorary member of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute and honorary

Correspondent of the Archaeological Survey Institute. He also received honorary degrees, from the Universities of London, New York and Ceylon, as well as high recognition from learned societies on three continents."

Protean Strategy Of Communism In Asia

(BY GUY WINT)

The flare-up in Laos is a reminder of the protean strategy of Communism in Asia. Restlessly, relentlessly, Communism tries one method after another in probing for power.

The crisis in Laos came about because the Communists from North Vietnam are backing a local military insurrection by Laotian Communists. As part of the plan, Communist China presses for the revival of International Commission on Laos set up by the Geneva agreement in Indo China to supervise the implementation of the agreement.

China sees in the Commission a possible focus of intrigue. If the Commission is revived, Peking hopes that it may at least hamper the Laotian Government in defending itself against Communist conspiracy.

This is only one of the many diverse methods which Communism has been using in its grand strategy in Asia. In each country it follows a different way.

On the whole, this has been a year of set-back for Communism. It has miscalculated. It has over-played its hand.

Its worst blunder was its actions in Tibet last March. At that time the excesses of the Chinese army of occupation provoked the Tibetan outburst at Lhasa. At first this seemed to play into the hands of the Chinese Communists. It gave them the chance to tighten their hold militarily upon Tibet. But military control is not everything. Over the long run China's action destroyed the credit of Chinese Communism.

It disclosed China's ruthlessness. It made nonsense of China's claims that it would not interfere in the internal affairs of its small neighbours.

A wave of disillusionment about China passed through Asia. China's claim to be acting in the spirit of Bandung could no longer be taken seriously.

In the past month Communism has suffered

a reverse in India. Communism in India had been proceeding on quite different lines. It had exploited the opportunity presented by the democratic Constitution of India. It has been attempting to come to power by constitutional means and processes. This was quite a new Communist tactic.

Over most of India the Communist Party could not hope to challenge the Indian National Congress. But in certain exceptional regions Communists had the chance of becoming the strongest party in the legislature. In the State of Kerala, because of the divided opposition, they managed after the last Indian general election to become the lawful government.

They might have dug themselves in. At first they seemed to be doing so. But recently their successes have betrayed them. Their methods of government and their violence stirred up against them a fundamental movement of popular protest. This led the Central Government to supersede the Kerala Government, as it is entitled to do under the Constitution in circumstances of emergency.

Which has had the stronger voice in laying down this shifting line of Communist strategy in Asia? Is it China or Russia? It seems to vary from country to country.

After the recent failures there will be a post-mortem in Moscow and Peking. Doubtless, new methods will be used in place of those which have failed. If the free world-non Communist and anti Communist countries—wishes to preserve itself, there must be continual vigilance.

The subtlety and variety and pliability of Communist strategy give it as great an advantage as its unscrupulousness. To combat it there must be constant and full awareness of its every change. To keep it open to inspection is half the battle in countering it.

(UKIS)

THE RIGHT TO GUIDE THE PEOPLE

No Single Party Monopoly

That no party in power should ever dare to think that it alone had the right to guide the people was emphasised by Dr. C. P. Ramasamy Iyer at the Independence Anniversary Dinner at Ootacamund. Developing this observation Dr. Ramasamy Iyer said:

Democracy could be taken as having come to an end the moment those who were in charge of the political destinies of a Nation lost their head and assumed that they were the sole repositories of all wisdom, sense and virtues, and considered that others had no right and competence to advise or guide them. The imperative need is for people, who were the ultimate arbiters on all questions in a democratic system of Gov-

ernment, to be more vigilant and assertive against such dangerous and undesirable development, without abdicating their right of thinking.

The people of India could legitimately claim that by and large they had vindicated themselves at the end of ten years of Independence. During those anxious days, they had sound leadership which succeeded in bringing the law and order

position to a state of equilibrium. This was an achievement of which they could feel legitimately proud.

They should go through a self-analysis and cultivate a constructive urge at the present day to do something for the solution of problems of acute poverty and low standard of living. In their attempt to ameliorate the social and economic lot of the people through hydro-electric and irrigation projects and other giant industrial undertakings, they must also reckon with the fundamental factor that India was clubbed with comparatively less developed countries in the world. In order to ensure the success of all these ameliorative activities, it was necessary that everybody in the country should understand the correct implications of democracy.

(Continued on page 6)

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 30-8-59 TO 5-9-59

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

Your mind will not be at rest this week. You will find it difficult to make both ends meet. Decisions on important matters will be postponed. Ruin to enemies promised.

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

Minor clashes with relatives likely this week. Vehicles will cause you annoyance and expenditure. But professionally a good week. Fame and social success also promised.

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

A good week for educational pursuits. Gains in new undertakings promised. But there will be no domestic peace or mental harmony.

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

You will have to guard your tongue if you want to succeed in your ventures this week. People will misunderstand your good intentions. In spite of it you will be able to gain some social success.

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

Health a problem for some time. Eye troubles likely. You will find it difficult to keep your temper under control. Clashes with relatives not ruled out.

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

Health upsets likely. There will be no peace of mind also. Friends will misunderstand you. Domestic conditions will be far from satisfactory.

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

A good week for new undertakings. You will be able to achieve your ambitions without any difficulty. Friends will be very helpful.

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

The first day of the week must be spent with care. The rest of the week will be fairly favourable. Work will be heavier than usual. Domestic upsets likely.

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

An unsettled week. Maternal relatives likely to cause you some difficulties. Sunday evening Monday and Tuesday will have to be spent with care. Rest of the week will be comparatively favourable.

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

Health a problem. You will have to take some rest. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday morning must be spent with care. Rest of the week will be favourable.

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

Domestic upsets likely. Health too will not be very satisfactory. Eye troubles likely. Do not begin anything new for some time. The last two days must be spent with care.

PISCES *Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revati, [Meenu Rasi]*

Health upsets likely. Domestic affairs also will not be very satisfactory. But financially a good week. New ventures will bring in good results.

POWER POLITICS

(Continued from page 1)

were negotiations." These, in one or another way, have been on since—at least—the big airlift in 1948. And nothing has been settled yet. Even not in Geneva recently, where the Big Four Foreign Ministers Meeting brought, seemingly, no positive results. However, the fact that the talks were not ended, but only interrupted, or postponed ad infinitum, means that the negotiations are supposed to go on. Consequently there will be no change, for the time being, in the present occupational status of Berlin.

I wrote in one of my previous columns that the Soviets will make a deal on Berlin, even if it would only be in the form of a tacit consent that the Western Powers would not move out of that city. And this did happen (as I thought it would) just in order that Mr. Khrushchev could reach his ultimate goal—to meet with President Eisenhower. He will not cancel this visit, even if all the American press takes an attitude more unfriendly than that recently expressed by the Scandinavian newspapers.

During his last press conference Mr. Khrushchev commented on the purpose of his visit to Washington in these words: "...I do not attach any special importance to the form of exchange of opinion... be it negotiations or unofficial discussions..." Does that mean that whatever might be agreed upon between the two leaders, would not be considered by the Soviet Union as binding?

Current Problems In Caribbean Area

II

Last Wednesday, the Foreign Ministers of the Organization of American States met in Santiago, Chile, to discuss the current tension in the Caribbean area.

The O. A. S.—in its substance—is a regional agency within the U. N. Its charter states that if the inviolability, safety, sovereignty or political independence of any one of the members is attacked or threatened from outside or by any other fact that may endanger the peace of America—"the American states shall

apply the measures and procedures established in the special treaties on the subject." This provision is broad enough to offer almost any possibility for action in case of emergency.

It is evident that the conference was called to discuss and clarify Cuban Premier Castro's activities outside his own country, and to unify the other American nations in case of a serious threat to their existence.

A statement Dr. Castro made some time ago, announcing his intentions to "liberate" the other Central American countries, is the focus of the present growing tension. By making it, Premier Castro violated the O. A. S. Charter, which he voluntarily accepted as binding after his successful revolution against Batista's dictatorship. His proclamation, together with the obscure landings by armed bands of Cuban origin in Panama, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic, supports strongly the rumors that Premier Castro's Government is communist ridden and is interfering in other nations' internal affairs. If this is correct, the O. A. S. has more reasons than ever to take strong measures to act and preserve peace in the Americas.

In the middle of last July, the United States charged that "the communist elements have infiltrated some of the revolutionary movements which have been creating unrest in the Caribbean region during the last three months." The statement was made before the O. A. S. Council by the U. S. Ambassador John C. Drier. He also declared that "while in many cases (the revolutionary attempts) were motivated by high ideals of democracy and justice, some of them were associated with Communist elements to gain their ends."

Mr. Drier's statement is important from several points of view. First, it served as a basis for calling the current meeting of the O. A. S.—Second the phrase "in many cases the exiles were motivated by high ideals of democracy and justice" shows that the U. S. A. indeed does not agree with the political ideologies and behaviour of some of the Latin American leaders; however, this is an internal problem of the coun-

tries concerned. — Third, the statement also shows that Washington must have some serious evidence about communist elements trying to penetrate the governments and organizations of various kind in the Western hemisphere, and that the United States is determined to stop such penetration at almost any price. But such action, should it be undertaken by the U. S. A. alone, might be considered as "another interference."

Whatever measures might be needed to solve the current problems in the Caribbean area, they must be subscribed strictly within the framework and jurisdiction of the O. A. S. This necessity also dictates the strategy U. S. Secretary of State, Mr. Herter, must follow during the talks. Should he, for example, try to settle the existing problems by suggesting anything which might make an impression that the U. S. A. is siding with even the mildest of the American dictatorships, the United States, would definitely be charged with supporting and protecting the extreme right-wing political elements in those areas. And this would be a false impression.

By the tremendous economic help offered to various Latin American countries, the United States proved its intentions to live in peace, and support that effort by all and any means.

Some sort of a new and strong statement, in this regard should be addressed to both Premier Castro (who should first try to consolidate the conditions at home before he starts any adventure in international sphere), and to the interfering Communist elements.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 674

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Cathiravelu Sabapathy of Chulipuram

Deceased Valliammai widow of Sabapathy of Chulipuram Petitioner Vs.

Theivani daughter of Sabapathy of Chulipuram Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 5th day of August 1959 in the presence of Mr. A. Sockalingam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affida-

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO No. 629 Testy

In the matter of the Intestate estate of Kanapathy Illai Subramaniam late of Alvai South and Bloemendhal Road, Kotahena

Deceased Puwaneswary alias Chellammah widow of Kanapathypillai Subramaniam of Alvai South And Petitioner Minor 1. Subramaniam Kathirgamanathan of Alvai South 2. Kandappan Kana-

pathypillai of do Respondents This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thamby-Durai Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro on the 29th day of April 1959 in the presence of Mr. S. V. Gunaratnam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be and she is hereby declared entitled as the widow and one of the heirs and next-of-kin to have Letters of Administration to the estate abovenamed issued accordingly and further ordered that the 2nd Respondent abovenamed be and he is hereby declared appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st Respondent (minor) abovenamed unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 29th day of May 1959 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary

It is further ordered that the said minor 1st Respondent to be produced in Court on the said 29th day of May 1959 at 10.00 o'clock in the forenoon This 29th day of April 1959 District Judge

29th May 1959 This is extended and reissued for 3rd July 1959, District Judge

3rd July 1959 This is extended and reissued for 7th August 1959 District Judge

7-8-59 O/N is extended for 11-9-59 Intd S. T. D. J.

Drawn by Proctor for Petitioner (O 107 21 & 28)

vit of the petitioner having been read. It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as his lawful widow and that such letters of administration be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondent or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this court on the 14th day of September 1959 and state objection or shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary

This 5th day of August 1959

Sgd. N. Sivagnanasantharam District Judge, Jaffna

(O 110 21 & 28)

JAFFNA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Supplementary Budget No. 1 of 1959

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 214 (2) (b) of the Municipal Councils Ordinance No. 29 of 1947 that the Supplementary Budget No. 1 of the Jaffna Municipal Council for the year 1959 will be open to public inspection at the Municipal Office for seven days from 29th August, 1959.

Alfred T. Durayappah Mayor, Jaffna Municipal Council

Municipal Office, Jaffna 21st August, 1959. (G. O 28 8)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 669 T.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Valliammai wife of Ponnampalam Rasanayakam of Palali South, Vasavilan

Deceased Chinniah Cathiripillai of Palali South, Vasavilan, Petitioner

Vs

1. Rasanayakam Chandragupta of Palali South, Vasavilan, 2. Sinnathangachetty wife of Chinniah Cathiripillai of do, 3. Ponnampalam Rasanayakam of Government Factory, Kolonnawa, Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 23rd day of July 1959 in the presence of Messrs Selvarajah, Rudrasingham & Mahesan, Proctors, on the part of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the above-named 2nd respondent be appointed as Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st respondent for the purpose of watching his interests in these administration proceedings, and that letters of administration in respect of the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as her father, unless the said respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this court on or before the 7th day of September 1959 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered the 2nd respondent do produce the minor, the 1st respondent in court on the returnable day of this Order Nisi.

This 23rd day of July 1959 Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by Sgd. Selvarajah, Rudrasingham & Mahesan Proctors for Petitioner. (O 109 21 & 28)

Letter to the Editor

Abandon Party Labels

Sir,

The Tamils of Ceylon have reached the most critical period in their political history. As far as the language problem is concerned it does not matter which party comes to power. As things are we cannot expect the majority of the Sinhalese brethren to think for us and plan for our progress. To achieve our economic prosperity, to plan for the industrial development of the Tamil areas, to develop our culture and language according to the modern set up of education, we require perfect harmony among the Tamils. Dark days are ahead of us. The unemployment problem among the educated is serious. The number is increasing to a stupendous degree. There are thousands of S. S. C. educated youths and hundreds of graduates who are without any job. How long can this continue! All avenues of employment outside Ceylon and within Ceylon are blocked. In the light of the present circumstances we Tamils should think twice before we launch upon an election campaign. What we want at present is perfect unity, harmony and amity among ourselves. For the sake of the common good of the Tamils, for the sake of achieving all our objects unfailingly, for the sake of the children yet unborn, we should sink all differences and send members to the new Parliament uncontested. Unless we manfully and willfully do this, posterity will abuse us for our misdeeds, shortcomings and narrow-mindedness. The U. N. P. and M. E. P. governments have taught us bitter lessons. It is sheer madness to waste hard earned money, valuable energy and precious time on election campaigns. It will serve no purpose and will not be worth the trouble, when nothing substantial can be achieved by sending our members to a Parliament where there is an overwhelming majority of the major community. It is our duty to reserve our money, time and energy for the betterment of our homelands economically. It is ridiculous to find that aspiring members have begun to think of the next election. We Tamils have to blame ourselves for

the present pitiable plight. So let us sink all differences and send members to Parliament uncontested. Till we achieve our main objects we should abandon our party labels. For the present there should be one party, the party of the Tamils of Ceylon. This is not the time for self glorification. This is the time for co-ordinated and concerted action. Let us jointly spend our time, money and energy in establishing a Tamil University and developing our areas agriculturally and economically. But we should not in any way talk ill of others. It is our duty to strengthen our unity and pray to Almighty God to give us courage and strength to obtain our objects peacefully. We should not discard the idea of unity as something impossible. There is nothing impossible. Only we want a strong and pure heart. It is our duty to sink all differences and personal prejudices. May God help. Awake and stop not till the goal is reached."

Yours etc.
A TAMIL.

Magsaysay Award For.....

(Continued from page 1)

honor of the late Philippine President, carries a \$10,000 prize.

The award citation for Deshmukh says:

"Chintaman Deshmukh's name, through a distinguished career in government service, has come to be synonymous with moral integrity..."

It notes that Deshmukh has "made creative contributions to international finance" as well as to Indian financial institutions. The citation concludes:

"...Retaining the confidence of both the Government and the Congress Party when he resigned his ministership in 1956 over a difference of opinion on policy, he was asked to take the chairmanship of the University Grants Commission responsible for maintaining standards of teaching and education in universities throughout the country."

Sabhai Resolution On The Proposed Hindu Temporalities Ordinance

The Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabhai (the oldest registered Hindu Organisation) after careful consideration strongly protests against the introduction of a Bill in Parliament, purporting to control Hindu Temples and Temporalities.

The Sabhai has fully considered the requirements and the position of the Hindus in Ceylon and that of the Hindu religious Trusts and Temporalities from all points of view and is of the definite view that the proposed Bill will be highly detrimental to the age-long and fundamental religious ideals and practices appertaining to the Hindu Religion and Hindu Religious Trusts, Temporalities and Madalayams, since the Bill introduces governmental intervention, influence and control to which the Sabhai is completely opposed in any form or manner. The Sabhai is of opinion that the present Trust Ordinance will sufficiently answer the purpose.

Jaffna Technological School

Declaring open the school of Technology established at Chundukuli by the Engineering and Industrial Co. Ltd. Dr. S. Subramaniam expressed the hope that this laudable step would benefit the entire country in its industrial development. Mr. M. Sri Khanta, G. A., Jaffna and Mr. A. T. Durayappah, Mayor of Jaffna commended the institution to the people.

Ceylon & U. S. Aided Rice Improvement Program

Ceylon will share the benefits of Thailand's Rice Improvement Program with the receipt this week of eight varieties of rice seed sent by the Ministry of Agriculture to the Government of Ceylon. The seed will be used for rice experimentation in Ceylon.

The Thai Rice Improvement Program, begun with U. S. assistance in 1951 and completed in 1957, tested more than 200,000 seed varieties to find the varieties which would produce the highest yields of best quality rice. Of this total, 14 finally were selected and are now being tested in 3,000 Thai villages throughout the country. Farmers have reported between ten and 80 percent increases in yields from the improved seeds.

Tamil University Movement

Following decisions were arrived at the Meeting of the Council of the Tamil University Movement held on 22-8-59.

1. It was decided to register the Tamil University Movement under the Societies' Ordinance.

2. The Meetings of the Council will be held regularly on the last Saturday of every month beginning from September 1959.

3. Mr. E. B. Anketell has kindly accepted to function as Principal of Navalar Hall.

4. A team of voluntary workers would soon make a house to house visit in the Colombo Municipal area to enrol Members for the Tamil University Movement.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 671

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Karthigesu Kanagaratnam of Vaddukoddai East.

Deceased.

Selvaratnam widow of Karthigesu Kanagaratnam of Vaddukoddai East.

Petitioner.

Vs.

Minor. 1. Gunavathy daughter of Kanagaratnam, 2. Karthigesu Subramaniam both of Vaddukoddai west

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 31st day of July 1959, in the presence of Mr. N. Eshamparam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit 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 to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased issued to her accordingly.

It is further ordered that the 2nd Respondent be and he is appointed the Guardian-ad-Litem over the 1st Respondent minor unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 7th day of September 1959, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. This 31st day of July 1959.

Sgd. N. Sivagnanasundaram District Judge.

(O, 111 28)

Achievement by Alaveddy Sathanandha Young Farmers' Club

Alaveddy Sathanandha Young Farmers' Club won the Challenge Shield presented to the best club at the Jaffna District Young Farmers' Club Rally held on 22-8-59 at Thirunelvally Farm School for the third time in succession and has thus placed Sathanandha, and Alaveddy on the map for the third time. It should be mentioned that about one hundred clubs took part in the Rally.

GLIMPSES OF TAMIL CEYLON OR....

(Continued from page 1)

ble for us to believe that a king such as Singai Aryan brought by Pandi Malavan could be given the epithet "Chakravathy". Mailvaganappulavar must have taken the name of Kalinga Vijaya and those who wrote this must have changed Kalinga to Koolangai.

The names of Pararajasekaram and Sekarajasekaran come alternately just as the Chola kings called themselves as Rajakesari Varman and Rajakesari Varman and the Pandians called themselves as Maravarman and Sadavarman. This statement of Codrington is confirmed by the Konesar inscription. The Chola, Pandya and Sinhalese kings, beside the kings of Singai Nagar — changed their names alternately. Here is a tabulated statement of the kings of Singai Nagar from (1215-1450).

1. Kalinga Arya Chakravathy Sekarajasekaram I 1215
2. Kulasekara Singai Aryan Pararajasekaran I
3. Kulottunga Singai Aryan Sekarajasekaran II
4. Vikrama Singai Aryan Pararajasekaran II
5. Varothaya Singai Aryan Sekarajasekaran III
6. Marthanda Singai Aryan Pararajasekaran III
7. Goonapooshana Singai Aryan Sekarajasekaran IV
8. Virothaya Singai Aryan Pararajasekaran IV —1344
9. Jayaveera Singai Aryan Sekarajasekaran V —1380
10. Kunaveera Singai Aryan Pararajasekaran V —1414
11. Kanakasooriya Singai Aryan Sekarajasekaran VI end of 1450.

5 Yalpana Vaipava Vimarasanam — Fr Gnanaprakasam

7 Yalpana Vaipava Vimarasanam — P. (65-71) Codrington Lecture at the Jaffna Historical Society,

INTERNATIONAL JURISTS JOIN IN TIBET STUDY

The International Commission of Jurists announced that distinguished Jurists of nine countries of Asia, Africa and Europe have agreed to join in a legal inquiry into the Tibet situation.

Forming a Special Committee, the group will continue the investigation already started by the Commission. A small team of experts under Purshottam Trikamdas, Senior Advocate of the Supreme Court of India, has been at work for some weeks to expand the preliminary findings of its leader, published recently in a report entitled "The question of Tibet and the rule of Law."

Committee Members are:

Purushottam Trikamdas, Chairman, Senior Advocate of the Supreme Court of India, former Secretary to Mahatma Gandhi.

Arturo A. Alafritz (Philippines), Attorney, President of the Federation of Bar Associations of the Philippines.

Kwamena Bentsi-Enchill (Ghana), Barrister and Lecturer in Law, Secretary of Ghana Bar Association.

N. C. Chatterjee (India), Senior Advocate and Vice-President of the Supreme Court of India, former Judge of the High Court of Calcutta.

Rolf Christophersen (Norway), Attorney, Secretary General of the Norwegian Bar Association.

T. S. Fernando (Ceylon), Justice of the Supreme Court of Ceylon, former Attorney General of Ceylon.

E. Maung (Burma), Barrister, former Justice of the Supreme Court of Burma and former Minister of Judicial and Foreign Affairs of Burma.

R. P. Mookerjee (India), Dean of the Faculty of Law, Calcutta University, former Chief Justice, High Court of Calcutta.

Ong Huck Lim (Malaya), Barrister, Member

and former President of the Bar Committee of Perang, Member of the Bar Council of the Federation of Malaya.

M. R. Seni Pramoj (Thailand), Attorney and Professor of Law in the Thammasart and Chulalongkorn, former Prime Minister of Thailand, former Thai Minister to the United States.

Lord Hartley Shawcross, Q. C. (England), former Attorney General of England and former United Kingdom Prosecutor at Nuremberg.

The Committee will continue the inquiry undertaken by Trikamdas and will continue to collect documents, statements and other evidence of the Tibet question. The evidence will be examined and a final report prepared.

Particular attention is to be paid to the question of violation of human rights and to the question whether the crime of genocide is sufficiently proven. The Committee will then consider what action should be taken.

The International Commission of Jurists in the Preliminary report, "The question of Tibet and the rule of law", said there was a Prima Facie case that the Chinese Communists have committed acts of genocide in an attempt to destroy the Tibetan nation and the Buddhist religion in Tibet.

The report, based on documents and statements from Tibetan and Chinese Communist sources as well as other materials, states there is evidence that the Chinese have, by killing Tibetans and by the forcible removal of Tibetans, committed acts contrary to the genocide convention of 1948. There is also evidence that there acts were intentionally directed toward the destruction of the religion of Tibet and the Tibetan nation.

The 208-page report, which also considers the evidence on other violations of human rights and examines the international status of Tibet has been sent to the United Nations and to all U. N. delegations.

SPIRIT OF BENEFICIAL OUTLOOK

FUNCTIONS OF THE POLICE

Speaking at a function of the Police Force in Kurnool Andhra, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India explained what the attitude of the Police towards the people would be.

"In the present set-up only with consideration, in our country, the but with fairness and justice. He has to see to it that everybody is free from anxiety while living in his own home and carrying on his daily duties. All this has to be done. But the basic change which I should suggest is that it should govern the attitude of the policeman, that he should treat himself in the same way that a medical man treats himself. The medical man sees to the health of the individual.

The doctor attends not only to illness of the sick, but also saw to it that the children were prevented from falling ill. Similarly, the policeman has to do. He has to treat all people not criminal for the crime

committed should also strive to prevent commission of offences by members of society. That, of course, was not dependent on him alone. The Society also had to co-operate and play its part in achieving this ideal.

The policeman, should not forget that he himself was a human being and in his dealings with all human beings he should keep before him the human aspect. This, he thought, was the spirit in which our policemen should be trained. Society would have to depend more on the good sense of the individual rather than on the policeman's beating. It was well said that the Government was the best Government which governed the least. Each individual should strive to control himself in a manner that did not require any sanction of the police or the army or any other force. This is a very good ideal, but a big ideal too. It is difficult to achieve it. But it is good to have that lofty ideal before us even in our mundane affairs. If we make even the least attempt in that direction I am sure we will have rendered a good account of ourselves.

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

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FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
Shroff.

சான்றிதழில் வழிதர பெயர் மலிகைஞ் சாக்கையன்
சான்றிதழை யாகச் செய்து, குறைவிலா தயர்ச்சி வாங்கு
சான்றிதழை யறங்கு சேவை செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டி மனம்
மேன்மையுடன் சேவை செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டி மனம்

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Editor: R. N. SIVAPRAKASAM.

The Right To.....

(Continued from page 3)

One of the important implications, was that a democracy conferred effective power on underdogs who till now had no recourse to the use of power. But unless elementary and primary education spread throughout the length and breadth of the country, these underdogs could not understand what was being done for them by Government and discriminate between right and wrong.

Another essential thing for the successful functioning of democracy, was that common people should be able to appreciate the wonderful sense of values which in the past had led to tolerance of one another's points of view in matters of common interest. In a true democracy, the other fellow's point of view should not be brushed aside. The moment those who were in charge of the political destinies of nations assumed themselves to be the sole repositories of wisdom, sense and other virtues and started riding rough shod over the views and feelings of others, the death knell of democracy was sounded. Therefore, people should be more vigilant and alert against such pernicious developments, without abdicating their inherent right of thinking,