

THE Hindu Organ

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

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889.]

PHONE No. 356

[PRICE 10 CENTS]

VOL. LXXI

JAFFNA, FRIDAY OCTOBER 2, 1959

NO 26

PREMIER BANDARANAIKE'S TRAGIC END

Assailant's Attack Proved Fatal

NATION IN MOURNING

We deeply regret to record the death of the Premier, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike.

Bowing in obeisance to a Bhikku, who was later identified as Talduwa Somarama Thero, a visiting lecturer at the College of Indigenous Medicine Borella, Premier Bandaranaike was the victim of a surprise attack by revolver firing on Friday September 25 at 10 A. M., at his residence at Rosemead Place. He was immediately removed to the General Hospital where a five hour operation revived hopes of recovery from the multiple wounds he had received from four shots. Despite the best and most prompt medical attention, the condition of Mr. Bandaranaike took a turn for the worse on Saturday morning. An hour later at 7-45 A. M. Mr. Bandaranaike died.

The body of the dead Premier was removed to Rosmead Place in the afternoon of Saturday and was taken in procession to the Lobby of the House of Representatives on Monday accompanied by Mr. W. Dahanayake, the new Premier, members of the Cabinet, the Leader of the Opposition Dr. N. M. Perera and relatives, and was received by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate.

The remains were laid to rest in the precincts of his ancestral home at Horagolla on Thursday. The casket containing the remains was carried in procession to Horagolla.

Messages of condolence were received from all parts of the world.

MR. W. DAHANAYAKE BECOMES PREMIER

Cross-Over From The Opposition Strengthens Govt.

The once vociferous stormy petrel of Ceylon politics, often referred to as 'the Voice' Mr. W. Dahanayake, on being called upon by the Governor-General to form a new Cabinet accepted office as Premier and announced his Cabinet of 15 Ministers, Mr. M. M. Mustapha becomes Minister of Finance and Mr. L. Rajapakse, Minister of Agriculture and Lands. However, on the arrival in Ceylon of Messrs. Stanley de Zoysa and C. P. de Silva, there will be a re-allocation of Ministers.

In his first message to Bandaranayake, C. R. the country, Premier Dahanayake called for co-operation from all parties and hinted the possibility of some members of the opposition joining the Government Party. It is reported that Mrs. K. M. P. office without any change Rajaratna, Messrs. S. D. of policy.

Far-East-America Conference

Delegates From Ceylon

Delegates from Ceylon, India and Pakistan will be among the more than 1,200 African and Asian business leaders and government officials taking part in the 12th annual Far East Conference, scheduled for New York October 6, 7.

A record number of 443 representatives from 14 Asian nations are expected to participate in this year's conference sponsored by industry.

How to expand two-way trade between the United States and Asia and how to stimulate Asian industrial development will be topics of primary interest during the two day meeting.

Nineteen speakers, 14 of them from Asia, will address the seven sessions of the conference.

In addition, there will be four off-the-record discussion periods during which panels of 25 American and Asian delegates will answer questions presented by the delegates. Of the 100 members who will make up the four panels, 45 are from Asia.

The 14 nations whose delegates will represent them at the conference are Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Pakistan, The Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand and Viet-Nam.

The Far East-America Council is a non profit organization, founded in 1942 with nationwide membership of American firms, which devotes its efforts to promoting sound economic relations between Asia and the United States.

The International Atomic Energy Agency

POWER POLITICS

Premier Nehru's Reaction To Chinese Aggression

BY COL. J. J. SUSTAR

Mr Nehru's reaction to the Chinese Communists' aggression in the Himalayan area is interesting and, to say the least, confusing.

The reports about India's willingness to arbitrate the border dispute with Red China indicate one of the following two possibilities: Either the Indian Prime Minister knows that his stand on the issue is not quite right and cannot be easily defended; or he has already gone so far in his neutralistic, non-commitment and coexistence policy that he would be willing to give up any part of his country to anybody who would claim it.

If this latter were correct, then India should also settle her differences with Pakistan, and should not keep to push the Portuguese out of Goa. Or is Mr. Nehru willing to "coexist" and cooperate only with communist countries and turn over to them any part of the Indian territory they might demand? If so, Nehru could be considered a communist, working for the final success of that system in Asia. But this I never believed and don't believe it now either.

The answer to the whole issue seems to me to be much simpler: the Indian territories, now invaded and demanded by Peiping, did really belong about half a century ago to China. They were

general conference Friday elected Ceylon and four other countries to the Board of Governors of the IAEA, for a two-year term. The four others are Bulgaria, Mexico, The Philippines and Spain.

conquered by Great Britain and incorporated as part of India. This fact makes it difficult now for Mr. Nehru to refuse the Red Chinese demands. Moreover, Nehru knows well that, should the Nationalist regime be at power in China, the same request might be addressed to him. Besides the Indian Prime Minister could not justify why his nation while wanting freedom from the British rule, is not willing to return to its neighbours what the "British conquerors" took from them.

The Sino-Indian dispute is not an isolated issue between the Asian countries, that happen to be (population-wise) the two biggest nations in the world. But it is just because of this fact that many other nations necessarily will be involved in any final outcome of the argument. Any open hostility developing along the Sino-Indian borders would mean a world conflict.

It is not only Tibet, Bhutan, Nepal or Laos, but also the rest of the free world that is highly interested in the developments of the Peiping-New Delhi argument; and, last but not least, the Soviet Union also showed her deep concern. While the small states, alone can do nothing too much about it, the Western interests, if manifested too obviously, could cause far reaching difficulties in the future. The Soviet concern marks deep respect for the growing strength and boldness of the Peiping regime. It is evident that a long time ago Red China ceased to be just one of the Soviet satellites. She is especially in the Asian affairs, even more than an equal

(Continued on page 5)



தமிழ்நாட்டின்
மதச்சிவாயவே நான்
நமச்சிவாயவே நான்
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Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1959

Treasure These Thoughts

What good is it if we acknowledge in our prayers that God is the Father of us all, and in our daily lives do not treat every man as our brother?

SHOCKING TRAGEDY

THE nation's mounting mourning reached its climax yesterday when the remains of the late Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike were laid to rest in the precincts of his ancestral home at Horagolla. The atrocious crime that was perpetrated by an identified person who according to authoritative sources unfortunately happens to belong the Order of Buddhist Monks stunningly shocked the whole country. Though murders to wreak political vengeance upon statesmen and to wrest power from them had been committed in other countries, Lanka had been enjoying the reputation of being a singular exception to the 'revolver routine' of the revolutionary. And now this dreadful evil has reared its ugly head!

The dead leader was the first amongst the old order of politicians to meet the common man at the latter's level. This practical interpretation of the democratic concept of people's rule nevertheless opened the way to Mr. Bandaranaike's popularity as a Premier and also to his being trapped unawares by designing political opponents. The Mahajana Peramuna in itself was a democratic ideal and only a leader of the late Mr. Bandaranaike's calibre could enunciate it. But even he could not foresee the lurking dangers particularly when the People's Front was definitely an *ad hoc* arrangement made to ensure victory at the polls. It so happened that within a few weeks of the formation of the M. E. P. Government, the leader became confronted with factions within his own party. The situation

assumed a sinister appearance when it was widely known that the followers pulled in different directions leaving the leader to swing in the opposite course. This compelled the dead leader to assume two characteristics - Bandaranaike the real democrat with abundance of common sense born of great culture and high education and Bandaranaike the leader of an incoherent political alliance. These two traits were at war with each other. The result was that the late Mr. Bandaranaike could not bring all his real political ideals to bear on his rule. However he remained confident, till cruel massacre ended his regime, that he would solve the problem of official languages.

In international affairs the late Premier excelled in a manner only second to that of Premier Nehru. The frustration in home affairs would have discouraged the late Mr. Bandaranaike taking an important part in international affairs. But the clever politician he was, he diverted all his talents and energy toward problems of the world. His success was significant. Always acknowledging the fact of his political allegiance to Premier Nehru, the late Mr. Bandaranaike put his persuasive powers of dignified oratory to great advantage and won a lofty name for him, his country and the East in World Assemblies. Alas! this great statesman had been assassinated. The sympathy of the whole world with the bereaved nation has been shown in recognition of the valuable services rendered by the late Mr. Bandaranaike as an outstanding statesman.

THE FIFTH PREMIER

Succeeding to the Premiership by a strange fluctuation of fortune, Mr. W. Dahanayake has set about his onerous task with a rare fortitude of mind. The monopoly of retaining power amongst uncles and nephews in one or more ancestral families has been broken and the door has been thrown open to all to aspire to the responsibility of ruling the land. Breaking the long established tradition of the Senanayakes, the Kotelawalas and the Bandaranaiques, Mr. W. Dahanayake has ushered in a new era of hope for the common man. It had been a meandering march for the schoolmaster from the

PERIOD FOR PENANCE

(S. R.)

21-9-59.

The Sun is directly over head over the Equator of the earth today so that night and day will be equal length and tomorrow 22 9 59 the sun enters the Southern hemisphere. With this event the active night begins and the Sun will cease to be visible. Though the Sun will not be visible the twilight will last long varying on length according to the area being further away from the equator. This twilight in the arctic regions is very fascinating, the dusk and dawn extending to even more than six weeks. The darkest period begins after Deepavali and ends before Mahasivarathri. These two events have deep religious significance. Deepavali is the festival of lights and follows the monthly Sivarathri when the Sun is in Thula or Libra and the Moon is in conjunction with Chitra. This is the day when we take stock of all that we have done in thought word and deed and crave the indulgence of Siva to forgive our sins and trespasses. In the Vedic way of life all Yagnas and other sacrifices are performed when the Sun is in the Northern hemis-

Southern Capital till he was suddenly jerked into commanding position by a sweeping tornado of unusual events. A politician of wide and varied experience, once an uncompromising solo extremist, then a lukewarm leftist, later a Sinhala Basha Sectionalist and at present the inevitable S. L. F. P. man, Premier Dahanayake has the capabilities of a tried statesman. We wish him well in his new enterprise. To attempt to lead a nation in the democratic set-up but within the framework of the undemocratic 'Sinhala Only Act' cannot be anything but an enterprise. However in response to the Premier's call for co-operation in the arduous task of ruling the country 'with justice to all', we make this suggestion to Mr. Dahanayake that he will do well to begin his work by introducing legislation for the restoration of Tamil to its legitimate place, in the affairs of this country. 'Justice to all' cannot mean anything short of justice to all languages, races and religions.

A. I. C. C. RESOLUTIONS ON CHINESE CLAIMS

The following resolutions came up for discussion in the meeting of the All India Congress Committee held this week in Naveen Nagar.

"It is all the more surprising and a matter of great regret that the Panch Sheela should have been ignored and bypassed by the Government of China and thereby a strain put on this long record of peaceful relations between the two countries"

While affirming the declaration made in the earlier resolution that any incursions into Indian territory must be resisted, the substitute resolution goes on to say: "It has been the firm policy of India to settle all disputes

by peaceful methods and in the event of any doubt arising about some minor alignment of the border, this should be dealt with by peaceful negotiations between the two countries."

The substitute resolution said: "The AICC has noted with grave concern the recent developments on the north-east frontier of India and the claim of the Chinese Government to large areas belonging to the territory of the Union of India. These areas have been part of India by treaty and long usage and no such claim can be allowed and any incursions by force into Indian territory must be prevented."

phere and the day of the gods lasts. And all penance and tapas are performed during the night of the Gods when the Sun is in Southern hemisphere.

The period from Deepavali to MahaSivarathri is the best period for such penances. Brahma and Vishnu had the vision of Siva on sacred Karthigai day. Surapadma was killed and the gods were liberated on Sashti day of Aipasi. The worship of the Mother of the Universe is in Navarathrin Kanya masa and the great Vyagramapatha and Pathanjali had the vision of Nandantha Nadana of Nadaraja in Thiruvathirai day in Markali when the Sun was in Thanu.

"The relations of India and China for 2,000 years have been peaceful and these two countries have set an example in the long past of friendly relations and avoidance of armed conflict. This unique relationship of peace for a long period probably without parallel elsewhere was confirmed by treaty between India and China in 1954 in regard to the Tibet region. The five principles of peaceful co-existence, on which India's policy had been previously based, were confirmed in this treaty."

The Thai Pooam is a great day for the Hindus and on the first Friday after the full moon of Thai Mahatma Gandhi was martyred. MahaSivarathri comes on when the Sun is in Kumba and Moon in Thanishta. This was the day that the great Uma as Parwathi daughter of Himayavan had the vision of Siva as a reward for her austere penance by which she gave herself up to Siva in body, mind and soul. She was wedded to Siva on the Utturam day of Pankuni. When the Sun was in Pisces and Moon in Virgo the full moon saw the resuscitation of Kama, God of love, who had been burnt to ashes by the look of Siva. With this event the Vasanta season sets in and all nature sprouts into life after the winter the great resurrection of life.

"It is all the more surprising and a matter of great regret that the Panchasheela should have been ignored and bypassed by the Government of China and thereby a strain put on this long record of peaceful relations between the two countries. It has been the firm policy of India to settle all disputes by peaceful methods and, in the event of any doubt arising about some minor alignment of the border, this should be dealt with by peaceful negotiations between the two countries. But the claim for extensive areas, backed by force and contrary to long usage, cannot be admitted. The Committee trusts that these unjustified claims will be withdrawn and the relations between the two countries again put on a firm and peaceful basis."

Synopsis Of The Legal Aid Scheme

(Reproduced from the Ceylon Law Society Journal Vol. VI. No. I.)

Why Legal Aid?

Every man, woman and child must be given the opportunity of equality before the law. But thousands are denied this basic right because they cannot afford to procure legal advice and assistance through the ordinary channels. Though individual lawyers have always given their gratuitous services to needy litigants, it is felt that only an organised effort of the legal profession will solve the problem in any appreciable measure.

What are the Objects?

Among them are—

(i) To organize efficient Legal Aid facilities throughout the country.

(ii) To work for the complete elimination of the "tont menace".

(iii) To keep a steady vigilance on the impact of law on the less affluent class of the community.

(iv) To suggest and devise measures to assist this class in the protection of their legal rights.

Who Administers the Scheme?

The Legal Aid Scheme is administered by the Legal Aid Committee on behalf of the Law Society, with the guidance of an Advisory Council. Though it is the ultimate aim of the Legal Aid Committee to appoint a Local Committee in every area to manage its respective Legal Aid Centre, until the establishment of such Centres the Colombo Centre will deal with applications from those areas where no Centres exist.

The Bar Council has appointed a sub-Committee to assist in the Scheme.

What is the Aid Given?

Legal Aid consists of giving legal advice and, if necessary, draft, and representation in negotiation or litigation to persons who cannot pay a lawyer for his services. A person can have the free services of a proctor and, where required, of an advocate. It will be appreciated that timely advice can often save one from being involved in

unnecessary litigation.

Expenses in respect of stamps and other disbursements have to be met by the applicant.

In What Matters

Legal Aid by way of advice, draft and negotiation out of court are available in nearly all types of matters. Aid in the Magistrate's Court is available in maintenance cases. In the Court of Requests, District Court and the Court of Appeal, Aid is available only in civil cases. And is normally given in the following cases: (a) partition, (b) testamentary cases (c) mortgage, bond cases, (d) damages for defamation, and (e) insolvency.

Who Is Eligible?

To obtain Legal Aid:—

(i) The applicant's gross income, together with those of his spouse and unmarried children should in no case be more than Rs. 150/- per month.

(ii) The possession of assets either movable or immovable by him or his spouse or unmarried children or financial circumstances should not make the grant of Aid unreasonable.

(iii) He should have reasonable grounds for taking, defending or being a party to the proceeding; and

(iv) It should not appear unreasonable that he should receive Legal Aid in the particular circumstances of the case.

How to Obtain Aid?

The applicant has to complete an Application Form obtainable at the Legal Aid Centre. He should send the Form duly perfected and certified by one of the persons mentioned in the Form, to the Secretary of the Local Committee, which manages the Centre.

The Local Secretary will arrange for a meeting of a Certifying Committee consisting of 3 proctors to decide whether he is eligible to receive Legal Aid. If his application is approved, he should send a Registration Fee of Rs. 2.50. This is to be sent, not in stamps but by Money Order or

Postal Order payable to the "Legal Aid Fund". Cash may also be paid at the Centre and a receipt obtained. From then on, lawyers will represent him free of charge. There are special arrangements where by Legal Aid can be granted in an emergency.

Where there is no Legal Aid Centre in a particular area, the applicant may address application to the Local Secretary, Colombo Legal Aid Centre, Law Society Hall, Hultsdorf Street Colombo. The application will be considered by a Certifying Committee at Colombo and the Secretary will wherever possible endeavour to make special arrangements for the services of a Lawyer in the applicant's area.

Choosing One's Lawyer

The applicant can select a proctor of his choice from the panel maintained at the Centre. If the proctor is of opinion that services of Counsel is required, he will also be allowed a choice from the panel of advocates.

Each proctor on the panel may be called upon to take up not more than one case a fortnight and each advocate, one a month. The applicant will not normally be allowed to select a proctor or advocate who has been already chosen by another applicant for that fortnight or that month respectively.

Costs

In the event of any costs being recoverable as fees for professional services provided by the Local Committee and monies, if any, disbursed from the "Legal Aid Fund" shall be credited to the Fund. If the costs recovered are insufficient to cover the full amount, the difference, or if no costs are recovered, then the full amount shall be a first charge on the property, if any preserved for the applicant by Legal Aid, on the terms and conditions as determined by the Local Committee.

A Legal Aid Centre now exists at:

(1) Colombo—
Assistant Secretary,
Colombo Legal Aid Centre
Law Society Hall,
129/5, Hultsdorf St.
Colombo.
Telephone: 2017.

Note: Until Centres are opened in the provincial towns, all applications will be entertained by and attended at the Centre in Colombo. For the present, stamps and all other incidental disbursements have to be met by the applicant.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

No. 686/Testy

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Sellappah Rajaratnam of Anaicoddai

Deceased

Thankammah widow of Sellappah Rajaratnam of Anaicoddai

Petitioner.

Vs.

1 Rajaratnam Sivaprakasam
2 Doctor Rajaratnam Arudipirakasam
3 Ratneswary daughter of Rajaratnam and
4 Thanewary daughter of Rajaratnam all of Anaicoddai

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the 7th day of September 1959 in the presence of Mr. S. Tirunavukkarasu Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Affidavit and petition of the Petitioner dated 7th September 1959 and the affidavit of the Notary and attesting witnesses to the Last Will having been read;

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of Sellappah Rajaratnam deceased dated 14th February 1959 and attested by S. Tirunavukkarasu Notary Public under No. 7818 and now deposited in this Court marked 'A' be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Probate to the said Last Will and Testament and the same be issued to her as the Executrix mentioned therein unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 19th day of October 1959 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 7th day of September 1959

Sgd. P. Sri Skandarajah
District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by
Sgd. S. Tirunavukkarasu
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 129 25 & 2)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

No. 670 Testy

In the matter of the intestate estate of Manickam widow of Kathiravelu of Manipay.

Deceased.

Kathiravelu Nadarajah of Manipay

Petitioner.

Vs.

Kathiravelu Somasundaram of Manipay.

Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the 30th day of July 1959 in the presence of Mr. S. Tirunavukkarasu Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner dated 30th July 1959 having been read;

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 681

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late A. Sinniah Subramaniam of Kondavil

Deceased.

Saraswathy widow of A. Sinniah Subramaniam of Kondavil

Petitioner.

Vs.

Min rs 1 Vamalambikai
.. 2 Sarojini Devi
.. 3 Nithiamalar
.. 4 Sundaralingam
.. 5 Sakunthala Devi
.. 6 Yogalingam and
.. 7 Karuna Devi all children of the said A. S. Subramaniam
8 A. Sinniah Kandiah all of Kondavil

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 24th day of August 1959 in the presence of Mr. V. Venasitambay, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 8th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1st to 7th respondents for the purpose of watching their interests and representing them in this case, and that letters of administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the petitioner as his widow, unless the said respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this court on or before the 5th day of October 1959 and show sufficient cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this court.

This 24th day of August 1959.

Sgd P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge
Jaffna

Drawn by
Sgd V. Venasitambay
Proctor for petitioner
(O. 127 25 & 2)

be and he is declared entitled as son and heir of the deceased to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased issued to him and the same be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondent abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 7th day of September 1959 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 30th day of July 1959.

Sgd.
N. Sivagnanasundaram
District Judge
Jaffna

7-9 59
Time to show cause extended to 19 10-59.

Sgd.
P. Sri Skanda Rajah
D. J.
(O.130 25 & 2)

MAHALAYA

BY SOURI RAYAN

Of the obligatory sacrifices that a man has to perform that what is done to the manes (pithr) is important especially for a householder. This sacrifice is meant to help the departed spirits to evolve into higher beings and to help them to detach themselves from their earthly ties. A departed father, a grand father and a great grand father are remembered by the celebrant. So a mother, a grandmother and great grandmother, all on the paternal side to ensure that the Gotra shall continue intact. It has to be remembered that when a woman marries she becomes a part of the Gotra of her husband as her union is indissoluble and also lute. Those who have no sons or grandsons to continue the Gotra often adopt a boy from the same Gotra failing which the next best, is a daughter's son. This adoption is a serious religious ceremony and is performed with full Vedic Rites. Boys of unknown parentage are excluded for such adoption. All this trouble and expense is incurred by a pious Hindu to ensure that his descendant will perform pituryagna. In this age of scepticism these practices are dwindling in importance. Pindas are offered at the 'srad' ceremony and those who are qualified to join in the ceremony are called sapindas. Marriage between the Sapindas is regarded as amounting to incest and prohibited by law for at least seven generations. This has an eugenic value and also insures good morality among the people. The season prescribed for these ceremonies is during Mahalaya i.e. during

the dark half of the lunar month after the full Moon when the Sun is in Kaniya (Virgo) during Dhakshanayana or southern path. At this time Sun is just south of the equator. Some people perform such ceremonies during adi amavasai. The anniversary of the death of an individual when the Sun and Moon are in identical position as when the person died is selected for Sradha ceremony and almsgiving. The 'thithi' of the Moon according to its age from amavasai or pournima is reckoned for such sradhas for ordinary people; but for those who have advanced spiritually the Nakstra or the fixed Constellar Star the moon was in relationship at the time of Death is observed. The nakshatra for the month is the day selected for such ceremonies as feast, alms giving etc but no sradha ceremonies with offering of pindas are performed as these saints need no such help from mortals.

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. P/341

Velupillai Sinnathamby of Kandermadam

Plaintiff

Vs

1. Velupillai Kanthapillai of Kokkuvil east
 2. Sinnathamby Ramalingam and wife
 3. Ponnammam of do
 4. Thuraiappa Sanmugam of Kanthermadam
 5. Thuraiappa Veerasingam of Chunnamgam
 6. Naganathar Kulanthaiavelu and wife
 7. Thangamma both of Kanthermadam
 8. Kandiah Visuvalingam and wife
 9. Kanmany both of Vannarponnai east
 10. N masivayam Ponnuthurai and wife
 11. Saraswathy of Kanthermadam
 12. Thaiyalnayaki daughter of Ponnambalam Rasaiyah of do
 13. Rasiah Nadarajah of do
 14. Rasiah Kopalapillai of do
 15. Ponnambalam Rasiah of do
- The 13th and 14th defendants are minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem the 15th defendant
- Defendants

It is hereby notified that action No. P/341 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the partition act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition/sale of the land/lands called Eluviyavaththai in extent 5 Lms. V C and 15,3/4th Kulies with its appurtenances and situated at Kokkuvil in the Parish of Nallore.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 29th day of September 1959 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon

By order of Court
This 24th day of September 1959

Sgd. P. Balasubramanian
for Secretary
(M. 116 2)

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

No. P/362

1. Thuraiamy Saravanamuttu Thambiayab and wife
2. Kamalam alias Kamaladeby both of 3rd Cross Street Jaffna presently of 32 School Avenue Wellawatte

Vs. Plaintiffs.

1. Apputhurai Thirunavukarasu of Jaffna presently Asst. Commissioner or Excise Kandy and wife
2. Dharmavathi
3. Victoria Sellam widow of Sittampalam Ponnusamy of 13, 3rd Cross Street, Jaffna
4. Dr. Ponnusamy, R. Thagarajah of Jaffna

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction T. 650

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Shanmugam Sellathurai of Hali-Ela Deceased.

1. Jegatheeswari Velautham
 2. Selladurai Vivekanandan
 3. Mangaleswary Selladurai (15 years) minor
 4. Seladurai Velautham all of Mallakam
- Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 14th day of September 1959 in the presence of Mr. S. Balasingham Proctor on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the petitioner abovenamed dated 31st July 1959 having been read.

It is ordered that the 4th respondent be and he is hereby declared appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor third respondent abovenamed and the petitioner abovenamed be and she is hereby declared entitled as wife 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 26th day of October 1959 show sufficient cause to the contrary

This 14th day of September 1959
P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge.
(O. 18. 25 & 2.)

presently of 30/5 Ward Place, Colombo
Defendants.

It is hereby notified that action No. P/362 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the partition act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition/sale of the land/ called 'Vilankathoddam' 'Iramathoddam' 'Pukailathoddam' and 'Cheetharithoddam' and situated 4th Division in Cheethary in the parish of Chundikuly division and district of Jaffna Northern Province.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 20th day of October 1959 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon.

This 17th day of September 1959.

By order of Court,
Sgd. P. Balasubramaniam
for Secretary.
O. 134. 2-10-59.)

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 4-10-59 TO 10-10-59

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

You will be able to steer clear of opposition this week. Ruin to enemies and success in new ventures promised. But there will be no mental peace. Tuesday and Wednesday must be spent with care.

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

Health will continue to be unsatisfactory. Abdominal complaints likely. Spend Thursday and Friday with care. You will have to face some criticisms. But financially a good week.

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

Clashes with relatives likely. You will have some troubles through secret enemies. But they will not be able to triumph over you. Domestic upsets also shown. Spend the last day of the week with care.

CANCER Punarpusam 4, Prosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

A good week for new undertakings. Financial gains and success in educational pursuits promised. Gains through lands and landed properties also promised. Go ahead with your ventures with confidence.

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

Quarrels and misunderstandings with friends likely this week. Eye troubles likely. But financially a fairly favourable week. You will be able to gain something from old investments.

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

There will be no mental peace this week. Health upsets also shown. You will find it difficult to come to any decision in important affairs.

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

A good week for finances. But minor health upsets possible. You will have to work hard for your success. There will be some obstacles shown in your way.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Domestic affairs will be far from satisfactory this week. There will be no mental peace. Financially a good week. Old investments will bring in good results.

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

You will be shouldering new responsibilities this week. Misunderstandings with friends shown. Maternal relatives may land you into some difficulties.

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

Father's relatives likely to cause you some expenditure and troubles. But professionally a good week. Fame and social success promised.

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

There will be no mental peace this week. You will have to face some unwanted criticisms. Changes in routine possible.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revathi [Meena Rasi]

Health a problem. Domestic worries and upsets also shown. The first day will prove to be ink some. But financially a good week.

Letters to the Editor.

COLONIAL DAYS

Mr. A. Vanderloort writing in the 'Time of Ceylon' of 29th ultimo accuses the Colonial Government of bossing over their Ceylonese subordinates and of treating them with inferiority complex. One should not forget that during the early days of British occupation of Ceylon, there were no English educated men in Sri Lanka. Accordingly they had to recruit men from among themselves irrespective of educational qualifications etc. to set up administration after their own model. Among these recruits there were men of various calibre. Overwhelmed with pride of office and status it was quite natural for these men to assume an airy attitude towards their uneducated and untrained subordinates. It is a human failing be it European or Asian. This bossing did not contribute to render the populace unhappy, discontented and disgruntled, nor did it serve as an obstacle for deserving Ceylonese to receive their dues. The appointment of the late Mr. Tamboe as the first Magistrate of Jaffna and the appointments of Messrs. Sir P.E. Peiris, Sir P. Arunalam, and Mr. M. T. Akbar and several others to administrative posts are cases in evidence. Whatever this be, the benign Colonial Government never allowed articles of food and other essential requirements to run short and starved the people to their utmost dissatisfaction nor compelled the masses to consume moth-eaten and undigestible starchy rice bought at great cost by sending their own men to do the purchases the cost of which also, people had to pay. They arranged to provide the country with more than its requirements at fabulously cheap prices and kept it up in spite of the clamour for Swaraj.

During those good old days, we were able to buy, without a single poultry run anywhere in the country, eight eggs for six cents i.e. two for $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents. A bottle of milk was always available at one's doorstep at 10 or 12 cents. A slice of seer fish weighing over one pound was procurable for 30 or 40 cents. Similarly were the prices of all food articles. With so many poultry and milk farms throughout the nooks and corners of the country and with mechanical fishing trawlers and a fleet of engine-driven deep sea fish-

ing boats and with such organisations as C. W. E. and Marketing Dept. sponsored by the Government the prices of all these commodities have gone beyond the approach of people even with limited means. Then the rich and the poor the big and the small and the Government employers and the labourers earning 50 to 60 cents a day were equally happy contented and peaceful. Corruption and bribery in the service were unknown. European high officials suspected of irregularities used to commit suicide by shooting themselves. Today there is competition among those engaged in these iniquities. Strikes, disorders and such other chaos that are common today were prominent by their absence then excepting at distant intervals some cases of disturbances and arson such as Ambalangoda riots, carters' strike, Anuradhapura riots of 1903, and the 1915 riots for all of which the members of the majority community were blamed and punished. The number of strikes during the lifetime of our so-called democratic government is more than the days of its existence. Free education and its product the unemployed were not even in the air then.

On the very day the Great War No. 2 broke out, the colonial government helped us to buy sugar for 10 or 11 cents a pound. With the conclusion of this War and the achievement of Independence a paradise famed for its flow of milk and honey, peace and tranquility has become a veritable hell for ordinary man to live in.

Yours faithfully,
Muslim Son of the Soil.
Jaffna
7. 9. 59.

Quoting Knox

Sir,
The Premier in a speech delivered at the New Town of Anuradhapura, on the occasion of the opening of the Girls' Section of the Anuradhapura Central College, is reported to have made the following statement:-

"Robert Knox has said that if the Sinhalese Goiya was washed and taken out from the mud of his paddy land he was fit to be a King". "Daily News", 15. IX. 59

I am giving below the exact words of Robert Knox — AN HISTORICAL RELATION OF

JAFFNA COLLEGE

Admissions—1960

There will be a few vacancies next year for new students in the following classes only:

First Form (6th Std.), Pre-Senior and 1st Year H. S. C.

Admission to these classes will be through an examination to be held on the 28th and 29th of December this year. Application forms and all details about the examination can be had from the Senior Vice-Principal during the month of November. These forms should be returned to him duly filled with an application fee of Rs. 5/- for each before the 10th of December.

PRINCIPAL,
Jaffna College.
(M. 120 2)

CEYLON, MCMXI, Page 3.

'Oudanour (it signifies the Upper City) where I lived and had land. Tattanour (the Lower City, in which stands the Royal and Chief City, Cande. These two countries I last named, have the pre-eminence of all the rest in the land. They are most popular and fruitful. The inhabitants thereof are the Chief and Principal men: in so much that it is a usual saying among them, that if they want a King, they may take a man, of either of the Countries from the Plow, and wash the dirt off him, and by reason of his quality and descent is fit to be a king. And they have this peculiar privilege, that none may be their governor, but one born in their own country.'

It will be obvious to any who compares the two versions that the product of Oxford has either not read Knox with care or that he has made use of Knox for political leg-pulling.

On an earlier occasion in a letter dealing with the origin of the Kandyans. I had pointed out that these two 'countries' mentioned by Knox viz Oudanour and Tattanour, are the corruptions of the Tamil Uyar = high + Ur = country and Thattai = flat a 'lower' and Ur = Country, respectively.

The names of the other divisions mentioned by Knox along with these being apparently in the Veddah district, those two districts were presumably named by the Tamils who had come along with the Malabar-Tamil rulers of Kandy, and was occupied by them.

Yours faithfully,
S. J. Gunasegaram.
10. 9. 59

PRECESSION OF THE EQUINOXES

(By Dr. S. RAMANATHAN)

Equinoxes are the days on which the duration of day and night are equal and occur when the Sun is directly over the Equator of the Earth. There are two equinoxes. One occurs when the Sun is on its Northward path, Utharayana, and is followed by the Spring Season Vasantha, the other occurs when the Sun is on its Southward path, Dakshinayana and is followed by Autumn. Spring equinox occurs on 22nd March and Autumnal equinox on 22nd September. For all events on earth the time of determination is the relative position of the Sun & the Moon to each other and to the Constellar Stars, Nakshetras 27 in number which form the Celestial Zodiac Circle in the heavens. So that we say that an event occurred when the Sun was in relation to a certain Nakshetra or the Moon was in conjunction with a certain Nakshetra. Similarly when the Spring equinox occurs at present it is found that this event occurs when the Sun is in Uthiradathi Nakshetra. Observations made for long periods shows that the equinox occurs earlier by a few seconds every year, so that it takes 72 years to cover one degree. This is called precession of the equinoxes. For us the Mesha Sankranti i.e. when the Sun enters the Sign of Aries, is the New Year. But to the North Indians and the present Indian Government New Year begins when the Sun enters the Northern hemisphere on the day after the Spring Equinox. This is the beginning of Polar day, or the day of Gods which lasts 6 months.

At the rate this precession of the equinoxes is making pace it will take $2 \times 360 = 26920$ years for it to become a full round. The equinox and Mesha Sankranti will coincide once in this period and it is said to have occurred in the 4th century, the exact date can be referred to in astronomical books. So that the Mesha Sankranti and Vasantaramba coincided and the seasons followed the Hindu Calendar dates. The question naturally arises which is the correct New Year. For those of us who are guided by the Nakshetras 27 of which for the Zodiac circle and Mesha Sankranti is ex-

actly opposite the Chitra Nakshetra that lies between Kanniya and Thula. The New Year is on Mesha Sankranti that occurs on 13th April. This is the reason why in our Temple rituals Chitra Nakshetra is mentioned. Naturally for those to whom the meaning and utility of the Nakshetras is not known the New Year is determined purely by the relative position of the Sun to the earth. The present Indian Government almanac gives the New Year to begin on the day after the Spring equinox corresponding to 22nd March! This suits the current Gregorian Calendar in which the New Year begins 10 days after the Winter Solstice. The Solstices have a constant relationship to the equinoxes and follow them by three months each. The value of this New Calendar is that it is in keeping with the Seasons (Rithu) which determined the old Vedic festivals in which Sun worship formed an integral part. Ayanam is the distance from Mesha Sankranti to the point in which Spring equinox occurs in the celestial zodiac at present.

POWER POLITICS

(Continued from page 1)

partner to the Soviet Union.

It has to be recognised that the Asian nations big or small, have a right to pursue their own political ideas and live their lives according to their own needs and conditions. Nevertheless, it is obvious that India's situation is more complicated than that of many other Asian nations. The questions to be solved there are multiple, complicated, and the answers difficult.

One thing, however, is clear; Mr. Nehru himself seems to be confused. He is lost in the political developments he inadvertently helped to create during the long period of the "non-commitment policy," while the situation required utmost understanding, cooperation and help from outside.

SOVIET PREMIER SPEAKS OF 'GOD' IN AMERICA

Soviet Premier Khrushchev, a self-avowed atheist, has surprised audiences on his U. S. tour by occasionally using the word "God".

Wednesday, for example, while visiting Roswell Garst, a corn farmer in the Midwestern State of IOWA, he commented on the prosperous farm and told his host, "God had helped you".

Again Thursday, in Pittsburgh, while touring a steel mill, Khrushchev invoked the name of God. A steel worker handed Khrushchev a cigar, and was surprised when the Soviet Leader handed him his wrist watch and said, "God bless you".

These references to God contrast sharply with statements which the Soviet Leader had made at home in the USSR where atheism has been the official state doctrine since the Communists took control in 1917.

ORDER NISI

In the District Court of Point Pedro

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 635

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Velupillai Kanapathipillai of Thumpalai Deceased Kanapathipillai Sachchithanathan of Thumpalai, presently of Maviddapuram Tellippalai Petitioner

- Vs.
1. Theivanaipillai widow of Kanapathipillai
 2. Mailvaganam Vaithilingam
 3. and wife Eswariamiah all of Thumpalai

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thamby Durai, Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro on the 20th day of May 1959 in the presence of Mr. T. Ponnambalam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner as heir of the deceased be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration and that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 17th day of July 1959 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 20th day of May 1959
Sgd. S. Thamby Durai
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. E. Ponnambalam
Proctor for Petitioner
17-7-59

Time to show cause extended to 28-8-59

Intld. S. T.
D. J.

28-8-59
Time to show cause extended to 28-9-59

Intld M. E.
A. D. J.

Time to show cause extended to 5-11-59

Intld M. E.
A. D. J.

(O 136 2 & 9)

ORDER NISI DECLARING WILL PROVED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. 682/T.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Sabapathy Kanagasundaram of Thalayali Kokuvil, Jaffna, lately of No 25 Windsor Avenue, Dehiwala.

Deceased
Sivapackiam widow of Sabapathy Kanagasundaram of Station Road, Kokuvil
Petitioner

Vs.

- 1 Kanagasundaram Vamadeva
 - 2 Kanagasundaram Wignarajah
 - 3 Kanagasundaram Sabanayagam
 - 4 Kanagasundaram Sri Kantha
 - 5 Kanagasundaram Inthumathy
 - 6 Kanagasundaram Yogasundaram
 - 7 Kanagasundaram Rajasundaram
 - 8 Kanagasundaram Sundara Kumar all of Kokuvil East, Kokuvil
- Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 31st day of August, 1959 in the presence of Mr. R. Sivapramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 20th August 1959 and the affidavit dated 24th August, 1959 of the attesting Notary of the Last Will of the abovenamed deceased having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will of Sabapathy Kanagasundaram, deceased, dated 15th March 1952 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents shall on or before the 19th day of October 1959, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered the 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-Ad-Litem over the 3rd to 8th Respondents and that the petitioner is the Executrix of the said Will and that she is entitled to have probate issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 19th day of October 1959 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 31st day of August, 1959

Sgd. P. Sri Skandarajah
District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by
Sgd. R. Sivapramaniam
Proctor for Petitioner
2-12-59

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No 680 Testamentary

In the matter of an application for resealing under Chapter 84 of the Legislative Enactments of Ceylon the Probate of the Last Will of the late Kandiah Sivaguru alias Sivaguru son of Kandapillai of Malaya. Deceased.

Notice of application
Notice is hereby given that after fifteen days from date hereof applica-

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 687

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Muttukumar Nagalingam of Punguduthivu West, Jaffna. Deceased.

Valliammai widow of Muttukumar Nagalingam of Punguduthivu West, Jaffna, Vs. Petitioner.

1. Nagalingam Gopalapillai
 2. Nagalingam Sinnadurai
 3. Nagalingam Murugesu
 4. Kanagamany wife of Velupillai Duraiswamy
 5. Velupillai Duraiswamy
 6. Sinnammah wife of Kathiravelu Kanagaratnam
 7. Kathiravelu Kanagaratnam
 8. Nagalingam Muttukumar and
- Minor 9. Nagalingam Chelliah all of Punguduthivu West, Jaffna. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 8th day of September 1959 in the presence of Mr. Kanapathipillai Nadarajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 8th day of September 1959 having been read; It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 9th respondent for the purpose of protecting his interest and of representing him in this Testamentary proceedings, and that the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as his lawful widow and directing that such Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly—unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 19th day of October 1959 and state objection or show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna this 8th day of September 1959.

(Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge, Jaffna.
(O. 132. 2 & 9.)

tion will be made to the District Court of Jaffna under the British Courts Probates (Re-Sealing or Probate) in respect of the estate of the late Kandiah Sivaguru alias Sivaguru son of Kandapillai of Seramban deceased granted by the High Court of Seramban on the 28th day of November 1955 to Vijeyalakshumi daughter of Sabapathy C/O S Rasiah of Chief Civil Engineer's Office, Malayan Railways, Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya. Sgd.

C. C. & S. Somasegaram Proctors for S. Rameswaram. Attorney of Vijeyalakshumi daughter of Sabapathy (O. 133 2 & 9)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testy. Juris. No. 689

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of Mylvaganam Sivaprakasam of 30, Sivaprakasam Road, Jaffna Deceased

Sivaprakasam Jegarajasingam of 30, Sivaprakasam Road, Jaffna presently of Wellawatte in Colombo

Petitioner

Vs.

- Minor 1. Sivaprakasam Paramanathan of 30, Sivaprakasam Road, Jaffna appearing by his G. A. L. the 2nd respondent
 2. Mylvaganam Nadarajah of 34, Sivaprakasam Road, Jaffna
 3. Ramasipillai widow of Mylvaganam Sivaprakasam of 30 Sivaprakasam Road, Jaffna
- Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before N Sivagnanasundaram Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the 11th day of September 1959 in the presence of Mr. A. Sanmuganathan, Proctor on the part of the petitioner abovenamed

and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 8th day of September 1959 having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled as son of the abovenamed deceased to have Letters of Administration to the above estate issued to him accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 26th day of October 1959, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 2nd Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem of the minor the 1st Respondent to represent him for all purposes of this action unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 26th day of October 1959, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

11th day of September 1959

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge, Jaffna.

Drawn by
A Sanmuganathan
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O 135 2 & 9)

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 மலிவாக சாக்கம்சன் கோட்டுறை யாக செய்க குறைவிடா துயர்ச்சி வாங்கு சான்றிதழ் யற்காக கோங்கு கற்றகம் வேண்டி மலிவாக மேன்மைகொள் கதவ நீதி விளக்குக வகை பெயர்வாம்.

Printed and Published by Ayampillai Sinnathurai, residing at 209 Navalar Road, Jaffna, and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Panpalana Sabhai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, 450, K. K. S. Road Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on Friday, October 2, 1959.

Editor: R. N. SIVAPRAKASAM.