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NO 37

## PRESIDENT'S PEACE PLEDGE

Addressing a joint session of the Indian Parliament on December 10 President Eisenhower pledged to do all he could to 'push toward peace, toward freedom, toward dignity and a worthy future for every man and woman and child in the world.'

With a sense of high distinction, I accepted the invitation to address you. I deem this a great personal honour and a bright symbol of the genuine friendship between the two peoples you and I represent.

I bring to this nation of 400 million assurance from my own people that they feel the welfare of America is bound up with the welfare of India. America shares with India the deep desire to live in freedom, human dignity and peace with justice.

A new and great opportunity for that sort of life has been opened up to all men by the startling achievements of men of science during recent decades. The issue placed squarely before us today is the purpose for which we use science. Before us we see long years of what can be a new era. Mankind in each year is reaping a richer harvest from the fields of the earth, gaining a more sure mastery of elemental power for human benefit, sharing an expanding commerce in goods and in knowledge and wisdom, dwelling together in peace.

But history portrays a world too often tragically divided by misgivings and mistrust. Time and again governments have abused the fields of earth by staining them with blood and scarring them with the weapons of war. They have used a scientific mastery over nature to win a dominance over others, even made commerce an instrument of exploitation. But one blunt question I put to you and to all everywhere who, like myself, share responsibility assigned to us by our people—must we continue to live with prejudices, practices and policies that will condemn our children, our children's children to live helplessly in the pattern of the past,

person America's tribute to the Indian people, to their culture, to their progress, and to their strength among the independent nations. All humanity is in debt to this land, but we Americans have with you a special community of interest.

You and we, from our first days, have sought by national policy the expansion of democracy, you and we people, by many strains and races, speaking many tongues, worshipping in many ways, have each achieved national strength out of diversity. You and we never boast that ours is the only way. We both seek the improvement and betterment of all our citizens by assuring that the state will not master, its own people or any other people. Above all, our basic goals are the same.

Ten years ago your distinguished Prime Minister, when I was his host at Columbia University in New York, said political subjection, racial inequality, economic misery are the evils we have to remove if we would assure peace. Our republic since its founding has been committed to a relentless, ceaseless fight against those same three evils—political subjection, racial inequality and economic misery. Not always has America enjoyed instant success in a particular attack on them.

By no means has victory been won over them and, indeed, complete victory can never be won as long as human nature is not transformed, have exerted us to give of our lives and our fortunes to the vanquishment of these evils. And in this effort for the good of all of our people we shall not tire or desist.

Ten years have passed since Mr. Nehru spoke his words. The pessimist might say that not only do these three evils still infest the world, entrenched and manifold, but that they will never lose their vigilance, and the future, he might conclude, will be

awaiting possibly a time of war-borne obliteration. We all fervently pray, no indeed.

There can be no statesmanship in any person of responsibility who does not concur in this world-wide prayer. Over most of the earth, men and women are determined that the conference table shall replace the propaganda mill, international exchange of knowledge shall succeed the international trade in threats and accusations, and the fertile works of peace shall supplant the frenzied pace in armaments of war.

Our hope is that we are moving into a better era. For my part I shall do all I can as one human working with other humans to push toward peace, toward freedom, toward dignity, and a worthy future for every man and woman and child in the world.

If we give all that is within us to this cause, the generations that follow us will call us blessed. Should we shirk the task or pursue the ways of war—now become ways to annihilation and race suicide? There may be no generations to follow us.

I come here representing a nation that wants not an acre of another people's land that seeks no control of another people's government, that pursues no program of expansion in commerce or politics or power of any sort at another people's expense. It is a nation ready to share its substance in assisting toward achievement of mankind's deep eternal aspirations for peace and freedom.

I come here as a friend of India, speaking for 180 million friends of India. In fulfilling a desire of many years, I pay in

## HOW WE HAVE BLUNDERED ALONG

BY A CEYLON TAMIL

The first World War Ceylon too got her Soulbury Constitution and in spite of well-wishes the Sinhalese-Tamil racial split deepened till the great massacre of Tamils in 1958. The lack of foresight of Tamil politicians who failed or refused to see the doom awaiting their community and the lust for personal power and glory of Tamil leaders have contributed in no small measure to this ancient community being reduced to a subjugated nation with second class citizenship. None of these Tamil leaders were able to see the subtle but expansive policy of D. S. Senanayake for the rehabilitation of the Sinhalese nation and he is rightly regarded as the father of the Sinhalese nation. Unfortunately he was having the legacy of British fair play and justice openly to do anything inimical to the Tamils. His colonising schemes were aimed at reducing Tamils in the Eastern and Northern provinces to the status of minorities. His policy towards the up country Tamils was hostile and their disfranchisement by him was a great political success. Bandaranaike with his Sinhala policy practically followed the same policy but he wanted things done much faster at whatever cost. The acceptance of the Donoughmore Constitution without the declaration of Fundamental Rights was a great blunder. The acceptance of the Soulbury Constitution was a greater blunder but the failure to call a national convention to thrash out a perfect Constitution laying down the Fundamental Rights of the citizens for freedom of Language, Religion without discrimination of Race Caste and Creed is the greatest blunder. Every Tamil has the responsibility of all these blunders leading to political extinction of the Tamils.

a repetition of the past—the world stumbling from crisis in one place to crisis in another, given no respite from anxiety and tension, forever fearful that inevitably some aggression will blaze into global war. Thus might the pessimist speak. And were we to examine only the record of failure and frustration, we all would

(Continued on page 6)





தமிழ் மாதிரி.

தமிழ் மாதிரி வேறு வேறு கல்விப் பள்ளிகளில் நான் நினைக்கிறேன். தமிழ் மாதிரி வேறு வேறு நான் நினைக்கிறேன். தமிழ் மாதிரி வேறு வேறு நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.

## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1959

### Treasure These Thoughts

*We have to have the faith that in spite of our ignorance and errors and weakness and in spite of the attacks of hostile forces, the Divine Will is leading us, through every circumstance.*

### PARTIES IN PLENTY!

The rough requirement that any political Party which has been in existence for five years or more or has two members who had been M. Ps will be eligible for a concession in the amount of deposit for its candidates and in the choice of symbols has enabled as many as eighteen Parties to be recognised by the Commissioner of Elections. The number of such Parties is astounding and the names of some of them are perplexing. The voter who already has been puzzled by the intriguing political development has become dumb-founded by the sudden emergence of new Parties that bear astounding description.

The U. K. and the U. S. A. to mention the two leading countries where Party System has acquired a prestige by long and reputed record, are content, even in this age of modern tendencies, to have the same Parties that were founded at the very outset. In complete contrast, our Island whose leaders never fail to pay lip-service to the principles of democracy, has evolved a peculiar party system that defies definition. Conservatives, Liberals, Labour, Democrats and Republicans are names that convey a well known significance in party system. Lanka, however, has established a different tradition, a tradition that deteriorates with the approach of a General Election.

The U. N. P., the L. S. S. P., the C. P., the T. C., and the F. P. are some of the names that have to be reckoned with in assessing the growth of the Party System in this country. But the sudden appearance of Parties like the

M. E. P., and the E. B. P. during the 1956 Election and the Bosath Bandaranaike Peramuna—to refer to only one of the many mysterious mushroom products of the present day has brought disrepute to the efforts of the pioneers with the result that the electors have become confronted with a chaotic situation.

That a small Island of barely twenty six thousand square miles with a population that has not reached the tenth million mark should have eighteen parties to confound the people is really very unfortunate particularly when the political situation has become polluted. However, the older and major Parties can still retrieve the fortunes of the country from the impending calamity by educating the voters correctly and helping them to sift the grain from the chaff. The leaders of the parties that shouldered the responsibility of working the Party System successfully in the first few years after Independence must go all out to salvage the country from disaster.

## India And World Politics

Students participating in the New York Times Youth Forum have agreed that the non communist world has a large stake in India's future and that President Eisenhower's trip to that country will have beneficial results. As adult guest taking part in the program, Senator John Sherman Cooper, former U. S. Ambassador to India said the United States will come to know what India's interests are accept their interests because they are true interests and sincere. And sincere, and I believe they will come more and more to know that our policies are sincerely grounded, too.

Lalitha Natarajan, an 18 year old Indian student now at Hunter College, said "India believes that non-alignment policies can be pursued, because once you join to one side, you are involved in power blocs, so India prefers to remain in the same neutral position."

American students taking part in the forum suggested that India's future would have a great influence on the future of the world because she was such a populous nation and that Americans must not feel irritated or annoyed because India shows her own interest in not aligning herself with power blocs.

## Sir P. Ramanathan – Stalwart Among Leaders

(Address of Mr. V. Veerasingham, Ex. M. P. for Vaddukkoddai on the occasion of the Ramanathan Day Celebrations by the Old Girls of the Ramanathan College.)

Congratulating the Old Girls of the College for celebrating annually the 'Guru Pooja' of Sir Ramanathan, Mr. V. Veerasingham deplored that the Tamils who clamour for parity with Sinhalese have shown no grateful remembrance of their illustrious deed as the Sinhalese who fail not to celebrate the anniversaries of the late D. S. Senanayake, F. R. Senanayake and a host of other national leaders. He attributed the Old Girls' celebration not only to the sincere love and care, Sir Ramanathan bestowed on every student of Ramanathan College whom he endearingly called "children sweet as sugar-candy" but also to the inherent aptitude of women for unselfishness, gratitude, compassion and service which virtues, the men folk of Jaffna profess and assume only to gain their selfish ends.

It is no wonder that Tamils are to-day without a leader because they have failed to cherish those qualities which made Sir P. Ramanathan the unrivalled leader of Ceylon. who sincerely wished and worked to raise leaders like himself. His life motto has been "Thri-karana Suddhi and Karia Siddhi" which literally translated means purity in body, mind and speech and success in life. No one can question that he lived a life in accord with his motto and attained a unique personality. He founded Parameshwara College and inscribed his motto in the crest of the College as the guiding star of all educational endeavours of the College. He wanted all Tamils to live up to that motto and that Parameshwara College should be the Harvard of the East.

Explaining in some detail the motto, he lamented the lack of intellectual integrity, straight speech and honesty of purpose among the Tamils. Appealing to the audience and especially to the Old Girls of the School, he begged of them to show their gratitude to the greatest Tamil Ceylon ever produced by making his dream of a University at Parameshwara a reality. Continuing he said that in the present political climate, for which the

Tamils are mainly responsible, Ceylon Parliament will not consent to give the Tamils an autonomous University like the Ceylon University. It is also equally clear that the endeavours of the Tamil University Movement to establish one such should go unimpeded. It is equally imperative that the Tamils should not forgo their claims and connections in the Ceylon University under the impulse of the separatist tendency. Leading Sinhalese educationists are not unaware of the fact that in the interest of Ceylon, the Ceylon University should continue to use English as the medium of instruction. It applies equally well to the University contemplated by the Tamil University Movement.

Tamils to-day are disunited and in a dilemma over the University question. The protagonists of the Tamil University Movement are under the delusion that Mr. Dharmapala promised them a full fledged Tamil University on the Ceylon University pattern when he asked them to submit a joint memorandum along with Mr. Natesan. I am sure that he would never have promised such a University. The idea of a joint memorandum was only a tactical move to avoid giving to the Tamils even a cultural University. The Tamils have a just claim for a Cultural University on the Vidyalankara precedent. I am sure that the Tamil University Movement never thought of confining its activities within the narrow confines of cultural facilities only as in the Vidyalankara foregoing Engineering, Law and other such faculties. Mr. S. Natesan asked only for a Cultural University of the Vidyalankara type. With Mr. Natesan, the University idea is not a thing of yesterday. In 1954, the government accepted a motion for the early establishment of at least one Tamil and one Sinhalese University. Even at that time, it was only a Tamil who was opposed to it. From that time Mr. Natesan was prepared to give the Parameshwara College and the Ramanathan College with all their

## Two-Way Trade For Prosperity

"I am truly pleased to have this opportunity to visit Ceylon. It has been my wish to visit this wonderful island known throughout the world for its lush scenery, scenery, rich culture and warm hospitality, items which must be written large in any accounting of Ceylon's resources.

"As Secretary of Commerce, it has been of interest to me to reflect that Ceylon is perhaps best known to many Americans as the source of their tea. Ceylon's fine teas, our most important import from your country have been served in millions of American households for many, many years.

"I believe it has been generally accepted that close and frequent contact between peoples everywhere serves to advance the cause of freedom, progress and understanding. For my part, I firmly believe that one of the most important kinds of such contacts are those which involve mutually profitable transactions among private businessmen. It is my earnest hope that there will be an increasing number of such transactions between Ceylonese and American businessmen resulting in a growing volume of two-way trade between our two nations.

endowments for the Tamil University. As it is plain that Mr. Natesan's request for a Cultural University is not at all a counter move to thwart the Tamil University Movement and as the Tamil University will jeopardize the Tamils future by accepting only a Cultural University, it is incumbent on them to co operate with Mr. Natesan for the establishment of a Cultural University, in Jaffna.

In conclusion he appealed to the Old and present girls of Ramanathan College to keep alive the memory of Sir Ramanathan and work for the ultimate realisation of Sir Rama's ideals and wish by organising annually a Ramanathan flag day for the purpose of collecting funds for the eventual establishment of a University.



## SPORTS &amp; PASTIME

By SINGHE

The school soccer season ended recently to give way to the league fixtures and matches against visiting teams. Skantha A team captained by Sivapalan emerged champions for the second year in succession and Jaffna Hindu's proud record of three successive championships (1941, 42 & 43) seems to be in danger. Congratulations Mr. Kirupaharan. Also congrats to Messrs Thanbiah and Jeyaratnasingham for Central winning the Second Eleven Championship.

On Saturday 12th and Sunday 13th Jaffna fans were treated to rare soccer treats, thanks to the initiative shown by Mr. J. A. Ratnasingam and his J. S. A. colleagues. The G. S. C. U. team which gave a fine account of itself in Pakistan beat J. S. A. eleven captained by V. Jeyaratnasingham (4-1) and drew with an All Jaffna Eleven captained by S. K. Maha-

lingam (2-2). In both matches the G. S. C. U. Captain Yogarajah (Gal Oya) gave a good glimpse of his soccer prowess. The visitors goalkeeper Emmanuel refused to be beaten on Saturday but on Sunday the Jaffna captain and Jaffna's Left half's scorcher made the tally two against him. Mr. S. Srinivasan controlled the earlier game at a high level and Mr. Sabalingam followed suit in the second match on the same lines. They were ably assisted at the side lines by Messrs S. Ehamparam and E. Mahadeva. The matches were witnessed by a total of about 12-13 thousand (or was it more) spectators whose soccer consciousness was quite high. Among others the presence of Mr. P. Sri-skandarajah and Mr. B. David Mr. Van Twest A. S. P. and other Police personnel and our Lord Mayor Mr. A. T. Thuraiyappa deserve special mention. If Parliamentary Legislation

follows the same orderly manner in which the J. S. A and the J. S. S. A conduct their matches, then Ceylon would be very fortunate indeed.

Cart racing, Bull baiting (not on Skanish lines) and other local sports should be reviewed. Art and artists, Drama, Dramatists, actors and others connected with the theatre should be honoured. Writers and playwrights should be extended Royal Patronage. Due facilities should be provided for healthy sports and pastimes for rich and poor alike. Above all the Municipal library and the Sports Stadium should be completed and fully equipped (one with books and the like and the other with all that goes with a big affair like the Madison Square gardens). If the public and the Central government do their duty financially one will soon be fully ready so that work on the other can begin and go ahead. "May the New Year greet the rise of the Stadium Infant."

## Light The Lamp Of Vidyathanam

Oh Education:

What crimes atrocities for selfish gain are committed in thy blessed name  
By fascinating aims of mushroom political parties  
decaying thy society's fame.

x x x

For forms of Government let fools contest  
Whatever is best administered is best.

—Pope. Essay on Man.

x x x

Let not Educational System be of such a pick  
Of that misshapen mould's made misshapen brick  
For Righteousness to suffer; Hypocrisy deceit selfishness  
vanity be at peak  
But be as Independent as Judicial Service, Public  
Service Commission's clique  
For Liberations of Humanity from Ignorance, Illusion  
Economic Exploitations Political Powers intrigue.

x x x

The Intellectual Capacity is merely the result of  
Environment Socialistic,  
But not inherited from Racial Religious Group nor  
Linguistic  
No Race can advance as a race except in its Cultural  
development intrinsic  
Hence Culture of Singhalese and Tamils needs preservation  
democratic.

x x x

Light the Lamp of Vidhiya Dhanam (Free Education)  
with long policy-wick  
Keep burning to expel Ignorance by religiousness  
Dispel Illusion hovering human hearts energetic  
Achieve Brotherhood, Good-quality, Social Class, by  
imparting Disciplined Knowledge,  
Basic Right, double quick  
Without discrimination in all existing schools in English  
Singhalese and Tamil emphatic.  
Kovai C. S. Manian.

Astrological

## WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 20-12-59 TO 26-12-59

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

You will be able to steer clear of obstacles this week. But domestic affairs will be in a muddle. Health upsets shown. Fathers relatives will cause you much annoyance.

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

Troubles through friends of the opposite sex likely this week. Misunderstandings in the domestic circle also shown. But financially a fairly good week. Mind your health.

**GEMINA** Mithuna 3, 4, Thiruvathirai, Punarvasu 1, 2, 3 [Mithuna Rasi]

Domestic harmony will be far away from you. There will be no mental peace. There will be some obstacles in your way. But you will be able to steer clear of them.

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

A good week again. Opposition will melt away. Financial gains and ruin to enemies shown. Go ahead with your ventures.

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

Health upsets shown. Abdominal complaints likely. Brothers and sisters will help you out of difficulties. New venture will be delayed but successful.

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

Relatives will be on the war path. Your mind will not be at rest. Domestic upsets also shown. Mind your health.

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

A good week again. You will be able to steer clear of opposition. Brothers and sisters will be very helpful. Ruin to enemies likely.

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

Your personal affairs will be in a mess this week. Health too will be unsatisfactory. Quarrels with relatives also shown.

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

An unsettled week. Health upsets likely. Maternal relatives will be annoying. Expenditure will rise. Spend the first day with care.

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

An unsettled week. Sunday afternoon Monday and Tuesday must be spent with care. Rest of the week will be comparatively favourable. But health a problem.

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

Some old investments will bring in good results this week. But work will be heavier than usual this week. Tuesday evening Wednesday and Thursday must be spent with care.

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

Health upsets likely. Work will be heavy and you will have to shoulder new responsibilities. Thursday evening, Friday and Saturday must be spent with care.

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 725

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Poonkavanam wife of Nagenthirar Mailvaganam of Naranthanai

Deceased

Nagenthirar Mailvaganam of Naranthanai

Petitioner

Vs.

1 Sivanamma widow of V. M. Velupillai  
2 Sivarajah Vaithianathan  
3 Sivarajah Rudranathan  
4 Sivarajah Kathranathan  
5 Choodamany widow of Sivarajah all of Naranthanai

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna, on the 8th day of December 1959 in the presence of Mr A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Notary and the Witnesses having been read,  
It is ordered that the Last

Will and Testament made by the abovenamed deceased on the 7th day of June 1957 and attested by A. Kanagasabai Notary Public under No. 12931, the original of which has been produced and is now deposited in this court be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the Petitioner as the executor named therein be and he is hereby entitled to have Probate thereof issued to him accordingly unless any person or persons interested shall on or before the 25th day of January 1960 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary,

It is further ordered that the 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors 2, 3, & 4 Respondents unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 25th day of January 1960 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The said 5th Respondent do produce the said minors in court on the returnable day of this Order Nisi.

This 8th day of December 1959

Sgd P. Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge

Drawn by  
A. Kanagasabai  
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 178 18 &amp; 25)



## Letters to the Editor

## A Hindu University In Ceylon

Sir,

Buddhism and Hinduism are the two oldest religions of this country and these two religions have co existed amicably from the very early times of history. The two cultures have so much intermingled with each other that in some aspects one can hardly be separated from the other. With the advent of the foreigners from the West both Buddhism and Hinduism suffered a lot. During the early days of British rule instances are not rare where Hindus fought the Buddhist cause in the then legislature.

With the gaining of independence a Cultural Ministry was established for reviving and safeguarding the ancient cultures of Ceylon. In this attempt something has been done by raising the two oldest and largest Pirivenas in Ceylon to University status. But the work of the cultural ministry will not be complete unless something is done to revive and safeguard the Hindu culture in Ceylon. The best way this can be done is by establishing a Hindu University in northern Ceylon where the followers of Hinduism predominate. And this can easily be done with the minimum of expenditure by raising a big Hindu College like Jaffna Hindu College, Parameshwara College, or Ramanathan College or a combination of all these three to University status.

Apart from the normal functions of a University of Western model, the two Pirivena Universities and a Hindu University have a special task to perform. It is for these universities to show that a University must not necessarily copy certain aspects of Western life which are unsuitable to this country such as expensive and luxurious living. Our University education must necessarily impress upon the younger generation the necessity of simple living and must educate them to appreciate spiritual values, thus removing the idea from future generations that University education is merely a means for highly remunerative and less tedious jobs. It is only the two Pirivena Universities, inspired by the teachings of the Buddha and a Hindu University inspired by

the noble ideals of the ancient Rishis (Saints) that are able to do this job. Neither a Sinhalese University nor a Tamil University will be able to perform this important function. Therefore a Hindu University is a necessity.

It appears that some have a misconception about a Hindu University, that it will be a University where Hindus alone will receive education. Like the great Hindu University in Benaras which is one of the largest and most advanced Universities, in India, a Hindu University in north Ceylon, I am sure, will be open to all, whether Buddhists, Muslims, Christians, or Catholics, to benefit by the noble ideals of Hinduism. But if any section of the country should refuse to be benefited by such a University education it certainly would not be the fault of the Hindu University.

U. Dhammajoti

177 m Deans Road,  
Colombo.

## Trincomalee

Sir,—My thanks are due to your correspondent for pointing out that one has to look for மணிமுகக் கோணஞ்ஞ in Eelam and not in South India as Villputtur Alvar, has described Sethu or Rama's Bridge, now called Adam's Bridge, was like the beam of a balance at the ends of which the Podiya Hill and mani mukona mantru are weighed each in a giant scale hanging downwards. The question that has to be decided is does மணிமுகக் கோணஞ்ஞ refer to Trincomalee as explained by the late Vidvan Ponnampala Pillai. The Podiya Hill is the abode of Agastya whose Tamil tutor was Murugan and it is nothing but fair that it should be weighed against a similar hill sacred to Murugan in Eelam. Arunagiri, the great devotee of Murugan, in his Thirupugal of Kataragama calls the Hill shrine there as சீர்மருகவத்யுக்ரயாணை பறும் 'ரத்னத்ரிகோணசயிலத்துக்கரகதிரகாம. Vide ஈழ மண்டலத்திருத்தல தேவாரமும் திருப்புகழும் published by Trincomalee Srihan T. Kanagasundaram Pillai in Eelakesari Press 1934.

In the Ramayanam too

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

No. 722/T.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Kandiah Yoganathan of Chulipuram

Deceased

Sinnappu Kandiah of Chulipuram

Petitioner

Vs

1. Seeniyar Appacutty and wife

2. Sinnathangam both of Chulipuram East

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skandarajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 24th day of November, 1959, in the presence of Mr. A. Sockalingam, Proctor, on the part of the petitioners and the affidavit 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 father and heir and that such Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 25th day of January, 1960, state objection or show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 24th day of November 1959

Sgd. P. Sri Skandarajah  
District Judge

Drawn by  
A Sockalingam  
Proctor for petitioner

(O 179 18 &amp; 25)

we see Hanuman after setting fire to Ravana's capital city alighting on Thirukuta Hills and gazing back upon the conflagration. The South Eastern part of Ceylon where Kataragama Hill stands about with many place names connected with the Ramayana e.g. Sita Eliya Asokavana Sita pokuna etc. in the Uva province. Under the above circumstances one is led to conclude that the great Alvar had probably in his mind Kataragama when he used the word மணிமுகக் கோணஞ்ஞ and not Trincomalee in his Bharatam. It may be mentioned that Arunagiri in His Thirupugal of Trincomalee does not use any word that will suggest a triangular

(Continued on page 5)

Indian Film Wins Major  
Award In London

The Indian film "The World of Apu"—the third of a film trilogy on Indian life—based on the novel by Satyajit Ray, has won the Sutherland Award for being "the most original and imaginative film first shown to a British audience at the National Film Theatre" in London during the preceding twelve months. At a ceremony recently at the National Film Theatre, Mr M A Hussain, Deputy High Commissioner for India, was presented with the Award by Mr R L D Jasper, Assistant Secretary for Information and Cultural Relations at the Commonwealth Relations Office, London. This picture, taken at the Theatre, shows (left to right): Back Row—Mr. James Quinn, Director of the British Film Institute and of the Festival at the Theatre; Mr Leon Clore, Producer of the film "We are the Lambeth Boys", which received a "Special Mention" award; Mr Hussain; Mr Jasper and Mr Karel Reisz, Director of "The World of Apu"; Front Row—Mr Stanley Reed, Secretary of the British Film Institute; Mrs Leon Clore; Mrs M A Hussain and Mrs Karel Reisz.

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
CHAVAKACHCHERI

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 84

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Manonmanie wife of Chellappah Velupillai of Meesalai South

Deceased

Chellappah Velupillai of Meesalai South

Petitioner

Vs

Minor 1. Lalitha daughter of Velupillai

" 2. Hemalatha daughter of Velupillai

" 3. Ranjitha daughter of Velupillai and

4. Thamu Kasithamby all of Meesalai South.

Respondents.

This matter of the Application of the Petitioner praying that the 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st to 3rd Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased abovenamed be granted to her coming on for determination before S. Thamby Durai, Esqr District Judge;

Chavakachcheri on the 15th day of October 1959 in the presence of Mr. S. Siva Rajah Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and his affidavit and Petition having been read:

It is ordered that the 4th respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st to 3rd Respondents for the purpose of watching their interests in these proceedings and Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased be granted to the Petitioner as husband and one of the heirs of the deceased unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 17th day of November 1959 and show cause if any to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 15th day of October 1959.

Sgd. S. Thamby Durai  
District Judge

Drawn by,  
Sgd S. Siva Rajah  
Proctor for Petitioner,

17-11-59

Time to show cause extended  
1-12-59Intd. S. T.  
D. J.

1-12-59

Time to show cause extended  
to 22nd December 1959.Intd. S. T.  
D. J.

(O 176 11 &amp; 18)



## CENTRAL CLERICAL EXAMINATION—MARCH, 1960

Date of Examination—  
March 25 and 26, 1960.

A competitive examination for male candidates wishing to enter the General Class of (a) The General Clerical Service, (b) The Railway Clerical Service, (c) The Postal Clerical Service, and (d) The Customs Clerical Service will be held in Colombo and at the following centres:—Gampaha, Kalutara, Moratuwa, Negombo, Galle, Hambantota, Matara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Anuradhapura, Kegalle, Ratnapura, Kandy, Matale, Nuwara Eliya, Jaffna, Mannar, Point Pedro, Vavuniya, Badulla, Vadukkoddai, Chilaw, Kurunegala and Pattalam, commencing on March 25, 1960.

Any centre for which a sufficient number of candidates does not enter may be cancelled.

2. Medium in which candidates should take the Examination.—Candidates should take this examination in the linguistic medium in which they passed the examination which qualifies them for admission to the examination (i.e., in Sinhala or Tamil or English), provided that—

(a) a candidate who possesses the educational qualification set out in paragraph 6 (iii) (c) should take the examination in the linguistic medium in which he passed the J.S.C. Examination;

(b) a candidate who has passed in the various subjects at the qualifying examination in different media should take the corresponding subjects at this examination in those respective media and the other subjects in the medium in which subject (1) in paragraph 17 (i.e., Language and Composition) is taken;

(c) a candidate in Government employ who is permitted to take this examination irrespective of educational qualifications and who has not passed any of the qualifying examinations prescribed in paragraph 6 (iii) must take the examination in the medium in which he had been taught;

(d) a candidate who has passed the qualifying examination in the Tamil or the English medium, or a candidate who had been taught in the Tamil or the English medium may opt to take this examination in the Sinhala medium.

Note.—The term 'qualifying examination' in (b) (c) and (d) above shall refer to the Junior School

Certificate Examination in the case of candidates who possess the educational qualification specified in paragraph 6 (iii) (c).

6. Eligibility, General conditions of—

(i) Candidates must be good character

(ii) Candidates must be Ceylonese

(iii) Candidates should possess at least—

(a) the Ceylon Senior School Certificate; or any of the other qualifications mentioned in the Govt. Gazette of 11-12-59.

Applications will not be entertained from candidates who have sat for any of the examinations mentioned above, the results of which have not been released before the date of closing for this examination.

Candidates must not be less than 17 years nor more than 23 years of age on March 1, 1960.

The upper age limit for future examinations will be 22 years.

10. Applications. — (i) Applications for admission to the examination must be addressed to the Commissioner of Examinations, Colombo 2.

Applications from candidates seeking admission to the examination under paragraph 9 above must be made on Form B; others should apply on Form A. Forms A may be obtained by personal callers from the Enquiry Office, Department of Examinations, or by post from the Commissioner of Examinations, Malay Street, Slave Island, P. O. Box 1503, Colombo 2, from December 12 to 24, 1959. Each candidate will be issued only one form.

Every person who applies by post for an entry form for this examination is advised to send along with his letter an unstamped and self-addressed long envelope with the name of the examination written at the top left-hand corner of it, so that the Department of Examinations may despatch the form to him expeditiously.

Forms B should be obtained from the Department of Examinations from December 12 to 24, 1959, by Heads of Departments or Offices for the use of officers employed in such Departments or Offices. These forms will not be issued by the Commissioner of Examinations to individual applicants, either personally or by post.

Note.—Candidates are

forbidden to amend the printed form in any way. Applications that are not on the appropriate form, will be rejected.

(ii) Applications, on the appropriate form, must be sent by registered post to reach the Commissioner of Examinations, Colombo 2, on or before December 30, 1959. Any application received after that date will be rejected. The name of the examina-

tion and the centre at which the candidate wishes to be examined should be clearly written on the top left-hand corner of the envelope. (The centres at which the examination will be held are given in paragraph 1 above.)

(iii) The applications must bear stamps to the value of Rs. 15, which should be duly cancelled by the candidate's signature and the date.

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(M. 178 18 & 25.)

## Parties And Symbols

- |                                                |                 |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. All-Ceylon Dravidian Progressive Federation | —pineapple      |
| 2. All-Ceylon Tamil Congress                   | —bicycle        |
| 3. Bosath Bandaranaike Peramuna                | —butterfly      |
| 4. Buddhist Republican Party                   | —flower         |
| 5. Ceylon Communist Party                      | —star           |
| 6. Ceylon Democratic Congress                  | —tree           |
| 7. Federal Party                               | —house          |
| 8. Lanka Prajathanthrawadi Pakhsaya            | —umbrella       |
| 9. Lanka Samasamaja Party                      | —key            |
| 10. Mahajana Eksath Peramuna                   | —cart wheel     |
| 11. Samajawadi Mahajana Peramuna               | —eye            |
| 12. Sinhala Jatika Sangamaya                   | —lamp           |
| 13. Sri Lanka Dharmaraja Party                 | —omnibus        |
| 14. Sri Lanka Freedom Party                    | —hand           |
| 15. Tamil-Speaking Front                       | —cup            |
| 16. Ceylon Independent Congress                | —pair of scales |
| 17. Udarata Peramuna                           | —clock          |
| 18. United National Party                      | —elephant       |

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(F 187 18 & 25)

## Parliamentary General Elections

### Kopay Constituency.

While thanking the Public for the support already extended to me for the bye-election, I wish to intimate that I am offering my services at the General Elections as a candidate for the above Constituency.

S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM  
Proctor.

Cumarasuriy Walawu,  
Kopay,  
and  
103/2 Hultsdorf Street,  
Colombo 12.

(M. 181 18)

## IKE ON BHARAT

"From now on, I shall be quick to assert on every possible occasion that India is becoming one of the greatest investment opportunities of our time—an investment in the strengthening of freedom, in the prosperity of the world."

## Letters to The Editor

(Continued from page 4)

(திரிசேகரன்) Hill there but uses திருக்கொணாமலை. Thanking you for the kind space in your columns.

Yours etc.  
S. Ramanathan.

## 1958—MEMORIAL REQUIRED

Sir,—The year 1958 saw the unfortunate deaths, sufferings and losses sustained by innocent people in an unprecedented manner. We have to render homage to the memory of all such persons and remember the incident not with any sense of vindictiveness but in a spirit of gratitude, reverence and humility and with dutiful sentiments towards the dead, and with prayers to God Almighty, the Supreme Ruler of the Universe. Such a memorial, evoking suitable sentiments, is capable of exercising a very beneficial effect on the future of our people and the country for all times.

May we hope and trust that the public will move in the matter.

Yours etc.  
S. Sivasubramaniam

103 2 Hultsdorf Street,  
Colombo 12,  
13 - 12 - 59.



## PRESIDENT'S PEACE PLEDGE

(Continued from page 1)

be compelled to agree with him.

We Americans have known anxiety and suffering and tragedy even in the decade just past. Tens of thousands of our families paid a heavy price that the United Nations and the Rule of Law might be sustained in the Republic of Korea. In millions of our homes there has been in each the vacant chair of an absent son who gave some of the years of his youth that successful aggression might not come to pass.

The news that through these ten years has reached us in America from near and distant places has been marked by a series of harsh alarms. These alarms invariably had their sources in the aggressive intentions of an alien philosophy backed by great military might. Faced with this fact we in America have felt it necessary to make clear our own determination to resist aggression through the provision of adequate armed forces. They serve not only ourselves but those of our friends and allies who, like us, have perceived this danger, but they so serve for defensive purposes only in producing this strength.

We believe we have made a necessary contribution to a stable peace for the present and for the future as well historically and by instinct. The United States has always repudiated, and still repudiates, the settlement by force of international issues and quarrels though we will do our best to provide for free world security.

We continue to urge the reduction of armaments on the basis of effective reciprocal verification contrasting with some of our disappointments of the past decade and the negative purposes of security establishments. Americans have participated also in triumphant works of world progress, political, technical and material. We believe these works support the concept of the dignity and freedom of man. These hearten America that the years ahead will be marked by even greater works.

America watches with friendly concern the valiant efforts of other nations for a better life, particularly those who have newly achieved independence. Ten years ago India had just achieved independence, wealthy in courage and determination but beset with problems of a scale and depth and

number scarcely paralleled in modern history. Not even the most optimistic of onlookers would then have predicted the success you have enjoyed.

Today India speaks to the other nations of the world with greatness of conviction and is heard with greatness of respect. The near conclusion of her second five year program is proof that the difficulty of a problem is only the measure of its challenge to men and women of determined will. India is a triumph that, as men and women of determined will. India is a triumph that, as men read our history a century from now, may offset them all India has paced and spurred and inspired men on other continents.

Let anyone take a map of the earth and place on it a flag wherever political subjection has ended, racial prejudice been reduced, economic misery at least partially relieved in the past ten years. He will find evidence in the cluster of these flags that the ten years past may well have been the ten most fruitful in the age-old fight against the three evils.

Because of these ten years, today our feet are set on the road leading to a better life for all men. What blocks us that we do not move forward into an era of plenty and peace? The answer is obvious. We have not yet solved the problem of fear among the nations. The consequence is that not one government can exploit the resources of its own territory solely for the good of its people. Governments are burdened with sterile expenditures, preoccupied with attainment of a defensive military posture that grows less meaningful against today's weapons.

Much of the world is trapped in the same vicious circle. Weakness in arms often invites aggression or subversion or externally manipulated revolution. Fear, inspired in others by the increasing military strength of one nation, spurs them to concentrate still more of their resources on weapons and warlike measures. The arms race becomes universal. Doubt as to the true purpose of these weapons intensifies tension. Peoples are robbed of opportunity for their own peaceful development. The hunger for a peace of justice and goodwill inevitably becomes more intense.

Controlled universal

disarmament is the imperative of our time. The demand for it by the hundreds of millions whose chief concern is the long future of themselves and their children, will, I hope, become so universal and insistent that no man, no government can withstand it.

My nation is committed to a ceaseless search for ways through which genuine disarmament can be reached. And my government, even as I said more than six years ago, in April of 1953, still is ready to ask its people to join with all nations in devoting a substantial percentage of the savings achieved by disarmament to a fund for world aid and reconstruction. But armaments of themselves do not cause wars. Wars are caused by men—and men are influenced by a fixation on the past, the dead past with all its abuses of power and its misuses of responsibility, all its futile convictions that force can solve any problem.

In the name of humanity, can we not join in a five-year or a 50-year plan against mistrust and misgiving and fixation on the wrongs of the past? Can we not apply ourselves to the removal or reduction of the causes of tension that exist in the world?

All these are the creations of governments, cherished and nourished by governments. Nations would never feel them if they were given freedom from propaganda and pressure.

My own experience in the past ten years convinces me that much of the world's fears, suspicion and prejudice can be obliterated. Men and women everywhere need only to lift up their eyes to the heights that can be achieved together and ignoring what has been, push together for what can be.

Not one wrong of years ago that still rankles, not one problem that confronts us today, not one transitory profit that might be taken from another's weakness, should distract us from the pursuit of a goal that dwarfs every problem and wrong. We have the strength and the means and the knowledge. May God inspire us to strive for the worldwide will and wisdom that are now our first needs in this great crusade. From the history of your own nation I know India will ever be a leader.

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Shroff.

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Editor: R. N. SIVAPRAKASAM.