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Estd. Sept. 11, 1889,]

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

PHONE No. 856

[PRICE 15 CENTS

VOL LXXXII

JAFFNA, FRIDAY JUNE 19, 1970

NO: 13

A BRIEF HISTORY OF ASTRONOMY

(Reproduced from "Astronomy Made Simple" by Meir H. Degani, Sc. D.)

The history of Astronomy may be conveniently divided into three periods: the Geocentric, the Galactic, and the Universal. The first had its beginnings in ancient history, and came to a close in the 16th century. The second extends from the 17th through the 19th centuries. And the third began and continues in the present century.

The Geocentric Period

Early astronomers believed the earth to be in the center of the universe, and assumed that the sun, moon, and stars revolved about that stationary earth. Their interest, hardly scientific in our sense of the term, was mainly in practical matters, in the real and supposed relation of celestial events to those on the earth; in searching the skies for clues to good and evil omens.

Even so, remarkable discoveries were made then. The calendar was developed with great accuracy. The path of the sun — the ecliptic — was carefully defined. The complete cycle of solar and lunar eclipses was determined. And as early as the second century B.C. the motion of the earth's axis was well understood.

The great figure of Nicolaus Copernicus (1473 - 1543) is closely associated with the end of the primitive Geocentric period in the 16th century.

The Galactic Period

Modern Astronomy can be said to have begun in this period. Copernicus demonstrated that the earth, far from being the center of the universe, was merely one of the planets rotating about the central sun. Hardly unique, the earth was found to be a quite ordinary planet, performing quite

ordinary functions in an ordinary way.

Indeed the central sun itself was realized to be merely one star among the multitudes of the heavens, one among a vast galaxy of similar stars in every direction about us — some larger, some smaller, some heavier, some lighter than our sun.

In this period the approach became increasingly scientific, motivated largely by the desire to know, to understand the basic laws governing the motion of heavenly bodies, to explain what the eye saw.

Progress from the 16th through the 19th centuries resulted from the effective combination of extended observation, improved instruments, and the work of scientific genius

Observation. Great quantities of data of fundamental importance were painstakingly gathered by careful observers, chief among whom is the great name of Tycho Brahe (1546-1601).

Instruments The introduction of the telescope in 1610 by Galileo Galilei was, of course, a milestone in the development of the science of Astronomy, as was the later invention and introduction of the spectroscope. The two instruments complement one another: the telescope permits us to see the stars more clearly; the spectroscope analyzes stellar light, furnishing us with much information about the stars.

Genius. Like every science, Astronomy requires for its advancement the labors of great minds that are able to apply to the observed data insight, imagination, intuition, as well as great learning. Such minds were Johannes Kepler (1571 - 1630) and Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727): Kepler by the dis-

covery of the laws of planetary motion, and Newton by the discovery of the Universal Law of Gravitation.

The Universal Period

Now it became apparent that the galaxy of stars to which our sun belongs is merely one of many galaxies — some larger, some smaller than ours. To these much of the astronomical research of the last half century has been devoted, in an effort to achieve a 'complete' picture of the universe. For this attempt ever greater telescopes have been constructed.

The great theoretical genius associated most closely with this period in the public mind (although he was primarily a physicist and mathematician) is the late Dr. Albert Einstein (1879-1955)

This is the astronomic period in which we live, and it is far from concluded

Introduction and Definition For as long as man has been conscious of himself and the universe he inhabits, he has regarded the sky with awe and wonder—a source of constant and compelling fascination. Awe and wonder generate study and science; and from its beginnings in primitive, childlike star-gazing, as man sought ceaselessly to

conquer ignorance and solve mysteries, there emerged finally the science of Astronomy.

Astronomy is the science of the position, motion, constitution, history and destiny of celestial bodies. In the course of his development as a science, it has already discovered many of the basic laws governing those bodies. But it is the nature of scientific investigation that its work is never done — and here, as elsewhere, immense labors remain to be performed.

Why Study Astronomy?

Each in his own way and for his own purposes, professional astronomer and amateur "Star-gazer" alike, studies the science because it yields essential information about the universe; and that information then becomes available for numerous practical and scientific applications.

But to ask this question is like asking: "Why learn to read?" For the amateur especially, there is more even than the knowledge to be gained or the gratification of intellectual curiosity. We study Astronomy because the intelligent, inquiring mind must ask questions and seek answers; must know "Why?" and discover "How?" And from the beginning, whenever man has looked up, there was the sky — always confronting him with seemingly imponderable problems, always challenging him to solve its mysteries.

On one level, man has stated his reaction in magic and mythology, and this is permanently embedded in the world's art, literature, and religions. On another level, he has attempted to explain the celestial phenomena perceived by his senses in scientific terms — and those explanations are the subject matter of the science of Astronomy.

The Building Blocks

The "Earth" we live on is a planet — one of a number of planets that revolve about the Sun.

Renaming of Peradeniya Halls of Residence

The renaming of Peradeniya Halls of Residence has caused great pain of mind and consternation to several people loving justice and loyalty to the past revered leader of the country. This act of a band of students with strong leftist leanings indicates that they had lost all sense of gratitude to the past leaders of our country the benefit of whose toil and wisdom which the present generation is enjoying.

எக்சன்ரி கொண்டுக்கும் உய்வுண்டாம் உய்வினை செய்கின்றி கொன்ற மகர்க்கு

There is redemption to those who forget benefits derived from others, but there is no redemption to those who forget the good deeds done to them by one when they were in distress.

These students in their misdirected enthusiasm had caused these acts of sacrilege and stain on the good name of Sri Lanka. This act is like neglecting and disowning one's own parents and claiming strangers as one's parents.

One is at a loss to know how the University authorities are going to maintain justice and order in this popular seat of learning.

The unassisted eye is capable of detecting several planets, one satellite (our moon), countless thousands of stars; and several times during the year, showers of shooting stars become clearly visible.

Stars, planets and satellites are some of the "building blocks" of the universe. The universe is composed of these 'blocks' in much the same way that a community is composed of homes, churches, hospitals.

Among the distinct kinds of celestial (heav-

(Continued on page 2)

TIME IS PRECIOUS

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MILK WHITE SOAP WORKS JAFFNA

THOUGHTS TO BE TREASURED

அருளது சக்தி ஆகும் அரன் தனக்கு. அருளை இன்றித் தெருள் சிவம் இல்லை, அந்தச் சிவம் இன்றிச் சக்தி இல்லை, மருளின் அருளால் வாட்டி மன் னுயிர்க்கு அளிப்பன், கண் னுக்கு இருளின் ஒளியால் ஒட்டும் இரவியைப்போல ஈசன், (Siddhiyar)

Grace is God's Sakti. Without Grace there is no enlightening Sivam, and without that Sivam there is no Sakti. In the same way that the sun drives away darkness and enables the eye to see with its light, so does the Lord (Isan) remove bewilderment and bestow beatitude on the soul with His Grace.



சென்னை நகரம், தமிழக அரசியல் துறைமுகம் கல்வித் துறைமுகம் நான்கு விசைகளும் தமிழக அரசியல் துறைமுகம் நான்கு விசைகளும் தமிழக அரசியல் துறைமுகம் நான்கு விசைகளும்

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1970

COMMON MAN CALLS FOR CHANGE

Consensus of opinion of computers notwithstanding, the Conservative Party of England has swung back to power. The swing was not as spectacular as in Lanka. Yet the system of the working of the mind of the common man has been established as one based on the need for change where the existing order has proved to be unsatisfactory. Here is a clear indication of the fact that the verdict of the voter is understandable.

Unlike other countries, Great Britain has been enjoying the comfortable ease of a clearly defined political demarcation with the Conservatives on the very right and the Labourites on the other extreme and the Liberals managing to exist, if only in name by clinging to the centre. Ideology as such does not hold sway in England. And the voters give their considered verdict when called upon to do so in the most care-free manner but conscious of what

they have experienced under the last Government and how their needs have been considered. Hence the significance of the defeat of Labour and the re-entry of the Conservatives into the sphere of administration. It is nothing more than the natural change of political climate.

In the light of the experience in other parts of the world of sudden and sweeping changes, we in Lanka, however, have to view the capture of power by the Coalitionists not merely as the inevitable change but also as a vote of censure on the method of administrative and executive arrangements of the National Government. Red Tape is certainly a trade mark of any administration for the simple reason that strict regulations enforce discipline. But unfortunately this good aspect of the sanctity that had covered the regulations, directions, orders and other commands of the Governments in the pre-independence era, has been carefully lost sight of by ambitious administrators. Consequently Red Tape came to stand for corruption and colossal conceit. The common man has been mercilessly punished by a notorious insistence on Red Tape. Finally he has found the answer to this assault on his patience.

The rejection of the rule of Red Tape should, not, however, mean the emergence of chaos. The New Administration, therefore, has to enunciate a new approach that will make the machinery of administration move as it ought to.

The Minister of Post and Telegraphs

We feel glad at the appointment of Senator C. Kumaraswami as the Minister of Post and Telegraphs. He is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Cheliah of Chulipurem and was born in Malaya where his father was employed in Government service. Senator Kumaraswami was a very brilliant student and had passed the B. Sc. Engineering

THE IDEAL OF EDUCATION

[These thoughts of Swami Satyananda published several years ago afford scope for deep thought at this juncture when far-reaching changes in the educational policy of our country are being introduced.]

The outlook and values of life of a community or nation depend upon its ideal of education. If its ideal of education is materialistic, then its outlook on life is bound to be the same. On the other hand, if its ideal of education is altruistic and moral and spiritual, then its sense of the values of life is bound to be noble and such a community or nation can best realise its true Good. 'can best do what it is meant to do and be what it is meant to be', in the words of Plato. "As we think so we become" is the law.

Modern education despite its wonderfully good points, has one tremendous shortcoming which is so great that the good things are all weighed out. It is tremendously materialistic. It lays too much stress on the physical affairs of things and provides man the ways and means 'to gain the whole world' and at the same time allows him 'to suffer

examination with honours. He then served the Government as an engineer for eleven years during which period he proceeded to England and obtained higher qualifications. When he was in the Government Service he was chiefly in charge in the designing and building of hospitals. After resigning from the Government Service he established a private engineering firm and deriving a handsome income.

He is God-fearing, just and impartial. We should be thankful to our Prime Minister for having appointed as the Minister of Post and Telegraphs. From his statements, we feel certain that he would strive to work for the welfare of the all races of Ceylon and impartially and would promote unity between the Tamils and Sinhalese. The welfare of Ceylon will improve by the labour of men like Senator C. Kumaraswami. Senator Kumaraswami is expected to visit Jaffna on June 25 and 26.

the loss of his own soul. It makes him think more about his rights and privileges than about his duties and obligations. It opens the way to man for self-indulgence, but fails to show him the path to self-control and self-culture. These are the reasons for the existing chaos and disorder all over the world today. Modern education is only an intellectual pursuit. It is an intellectual gymnastic and, in the vast majority of cases, a parrot-like cramming and a gramophone-like repetition of ideas or information that are poured into the brain of the individuals in whom they run riot. It is a feat of getting passports for servility. It does nothing or very little to develop the higher side of man's life, namely, 'character and true insight', according to Plato.

The English word 'education' comes from the Latin root 'educate' which means 'to lead or draw out.' The Malay word 'ajar' meaning 'to teach or educate' is derived, in a mutilated form, from the Sanskrit root 'char' which means 'to bring out or to reflect'. The Tamil word 'kal' meaning 'to learn' literally means 'to dig out'. So education in its true sense should bring out the perfection already latent in the soul which is potentially Divine and which, therefore, possesses infinite possibilities of 'Good'.

"Education is the training for the completeness of life" says Herbert Spencer. Education should be the expansion of the knowledge-self. It is the simultaneous training of the body, vital, mind, heart and the soul, leading to perfect manhood and womanhood. Knowledge, strength, industry, character and aesthetics are the five component parts of perfect education.

Education is not passing examinations nor is it mere book-learning. Most of the great men and women who have made a landmark in the history of humanity did not possess education as we nowadays understand it to be. Their lives, consciously or unconsciously, were a living art of the Spirit. Ancient Indian educationists

speak of two kinds of wisdom (Vidya), namely Aparavidya and Paravidya. Aparavidya is the knowledge of Nature and the laws which govern our physical life. Paravidya is the highest wisdom, the knowledge of the Infinite Truth. They say that Aparavidya should aim to lead man to Paravidya. Secular knowledge must find fulfilment in spiritual wisdom. "Of what avail is one's vast learning, if one adores not the holy feet of Him. Who is pure light and wisdom?" asks the Thirukkural.

Any education that separates man from man, brother from brother, that either directly or indirectly is the cause for discord, intolerance, domination, persecution and butchery, cannot bring happiness or peace to man.

The aim of education should not be merely dry intellectual development with commercial and economical ideas, to trample over the weak, to gain our livelihood in the struggle of competition. On the contrary, the ideal of education should be such as would elevate man from his ordinary selfish animal state to that of the unselfish universal idea of Godhood.

True education should make man live a pure and unselfish life, to be loving, kind and compassionate to all, to conquer avarice by generosity and hatred by love. It should train man to realise his nature which is spiritual and his oneness with the Universal Life, so that he might live for the ideal of Universal Brotherhood. "He is a pundit, a true philosopher and a scholar who can see the same Universal Spirit in a well-cultured Brahmin, in a cow, in an elephant, in a dog and in a pariah" says the Bhagavad Gita in speaking about the outlook on life of a really educated man.

True education should be based upon universal principles and not upon any kind of sectarian idea. For otherwise it would be degrading humanity. It should train us to recognize the 'ideal of unity in variety' in all the different stages and dealings of our social life.

A system of education that is based upon the above ideals alone cannot fulfil the mandate of a full-blown culture and civilization.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF ASTRONOMY

(Continued from page 1)

only) bodies are planets, planetoids, satellites, comets, meteors, stars and nebulae. These are the building blocks of the universe; the known physical universe is an immense assembly of these blocks. To the best of our knowledge, the universe consists, primarily, of nine planets, thirty-one satellites, a vast number (billions) of stars and other classifications of celestial bodies.

Planets Planets are large, solid, spherical masses, revolving about the sun in nearly circular orbits. The best known to us is, of course, our own earth. All of them are relatively cool and are made visible by reflected sunlight; several can be seen at one time or another by the unaided eye. Three planets, however, can be seen only with the aid of a telescope. At first glance, they look very much like the multitude of stars that glitter in the sky; but an observer can identify a planet as possessing one or more of the following characteristics:

a. Planets shine with a steady light, while stars do not. The light reaching our eyes from stars seems to change rapidly in both color and brightness. These changes in color and brightness cause the twinkling of the stars.

b. Planets wander in the heavens: A planet which at one time was close to one star may later be observed close to another star. Stars on the other hand, seem to keep the same positions relative to one another. The very word 'planet' is derived from a Greek word meaning 'wander.'

c. Planets, when observed through telescopes, appear as small disks of light. The greater the magnification, the larger will be the diameter of the disk. Stars even with the largest telescope, appear only as points of light. In the 100" telescope, they appear as points, having no measurable diameter.

d. Planets may be found only in a narrow strip in the sky. Their motions are limited to the boundaries of this strip. Stars of course may be found in any part of the sky.

Planetoids

Planetoids are small, irregularly shaped solid bodies revolving, like the major planets, about the sun and differing from planets primarily in size. They are also known either as Asteroids or as Minor Planets. The largest planetoid, Ceres, has a diameter of 480 miles; but many of them have a diameter of only two miles. The first planetoid was discovered on January 1, 1801; many more have since been discovered. It is estimated that nearly 50,000 planetoids can be photographed with one of the large telescopes.

They, too, shine by reflected sunlight; however, because of their small surface, the amount of reflected light is very small. They cannot be seen without the aid of a telescope.

Satellites

Six of the nine major planets have one or more moons rotating round them. These are called satellites. The earth has only one moon (satellite), while the planet Jupiter, for example, has twelve. To date, thirty-one satellites have been discovered, the last as recently as 1951.

Comets

Comets are celestial bodies of unique form and large size which appear from time to time. A typical comet consists of a luminous sphere, or head, connected to a long, tenuous cylinder, or tail. The head may seem as large as the sun; the tail describes an arc in the sky.

To the naked eye observer a comet appears as motionless as the moon. Actually, it moves at speeds of hundreds of miles per second. The exact speed can be determined from its changing position relative to the fixed stars.

There are approximately a thousand known comets and several new ones are discovered every year.

The vast majority are too faint to be visible to the naked eye. Fairly great comets are rather rare; these appear, on the average, once or twice in a lifetime. The most recent of these spectacular objects appeared in De-

cember of 1947.

Of the thousand or so known comets, nearly a hundred are known to move in "closed orbits"—that is, in elongated and cigar-shaped paths. The fact that the orbit is "closed," has no beginning or end, is of great importance. Comets moving in them go round the same path continuously, most of them have been observed several times during their returns to the vicinity of the earth.

The orbits of the other 900 comets have not been definitely ascertained. It is believed that most of these also move in closed orbits and hence will be seen time and again when they come close to the earth, coming probably, from outer space into the solar system, making a U-turn and then leaving, never to be seen again.

Meteorites Meteorites are usually tiny (about the size of the head of a pin) solid objects traversing through space. Occasionally a group of meteorites is attracted to the earth and becomes entangled in its atmosphere. The heat resulting from this encounter consumes the object; the dust resulting from this cremation falls to the earth. Hundreds of tons of meteorite dust descend each year. On rare occasions large meteorites manage to reach the earth before they are consumed. When giving off light, a meteorite is called a meteor, or "shooting star," the glow of which may persist several seconds. The names "meteor" or "shooting star" apply only during that period.

(To be continued)

Order Absolute in the First Instance

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2589

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sengarasillai Sinnathamby of Myliddy Coast, Jaffna

Deceased Thiagarajah Annasivam of Myliddy Coast

Petitioner This matter coming on for disposal before I. M. Ismail, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 25th day of April 1970 in the presence of Mr. A. V. Sathasivam, Practitioner on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated day of April 1970 and the affidavit of the above-

Sunthareswarar Temple of Karainagar

This temple was founded at Thinnapuram in the North East of Karainagar by one Ambalavi Murugar a fervent devotee who sacrificed his entire life and belongings towards this holy project. His fore-runner in this field was one Aandy another humble devotee who first founded there a Vyrava Temple about 200 years ago. Following his footsteps Ambalavi Murugar attended to the management of Ayanar Temple in which was consecrated an image of Ayanar which was found out by Aandy while sinking a tank for the use of the worshippers.

Ambalavi Murugar collected paddy from the farmers for the conduct of poojabs and maintenance of the said temple. One day a farmer remarked 'Ambalavi Murugar had found an easy means for his livelihood'. This taunting remark filled his mind with deep grief and he took a solemn vow to the effect that he would not take any rice from that day onwards and he resolved to subsist on boiled cabbages and edible roots without adding salt. This vow he observed till the end of his life.

As a mark of respect to the memory of this noble devotee no salt is added to the 'prasadam' prepared by the priests for poojabs of the temple.

Ambalavi Murugar next resolved to build a Sivan Temple adjoining the Ayanar Temple. God appeared to him in his dream and intimated to him that he could obtain the Siva Lingam needed for the temple at

Chidambaram where he met an Achery. He chose one of the many Siva Lingams and brought it to his homeland. A temple was built and the Siva Lingam was consecrated therein.

Day and night Ambalavy Murugar persevered hard to develop the temple. He next wanted to instal an image of Somaskanthar, one of our twenty-five Maheswara Moorthams of Lord Shiva in which He appears with his Sakthi Uma and Murukan between Them. He approached the workman skilled in this trade at Chidambaram. The process of making the image is a very difficult job. Molten copper has to be poured over a clay model image of the deity and allowed to cool. During this process the image very often fails to develop into the proper shape. When this happens the process has to be repeated. When the image of Somaskanda was cast with molten copper, casting failed twice. Ambalavy Murugar was dejected and he decided to cast his earrings (s@as@) into the furnace where the copper was being melted. The image of the right sort would be produced in the third attempt. His ambition was fulfilled, the right type of Somaskanda was produced to the surprise of all present on the spot, Ambalavy Murugar breathed his last soon after. His son Shanmugathar performed the funeral rites at Chidambaram in the presence of devotees and relations. Shanmugathar brought the image of Somaskanthar to Karainagar and installed it in his father's temple. The most important festival in this temple is conducted in the month of Markali (December) Tamil calendar during the period of Thiruvembavai. The Car festival takes place on the ninth day and Maha Abeshkham on the tenth following the tradition of the temple of Sri Nadarajar at Chidambaram. The Saivites of Karainagar wanted to rebuild the temple with granite. The re-building is almost complete and the Kumbabeshkham ceremony takes on the day of Uthiram in Tamil June. We have to congratulate the people of Karainagar for their noble charity; the merit of which is indescribable. Millions of worshippers will bless them. They would also never fail to remember the noble devotees Aandy and Ambalavy Murugar.

This 15th day of April 1970

Sgd I. M. Ismail District Judge (O.48 19 & 26)

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. P/636

- 1 Muthukrishnar Thirumeni and wife
2 Kanagambikai, both of Karampan, in Kayts
Vs. Plaintiffs
1 Manuelpillai Wilfred and wife
2 Mary Philomena both of Karampan in Kayts
Defendants

It is hereby notified that Action No. P. 636 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 'Nekkoddanthalvu' in extent 12 1/2 Lms. V. C. with its appurtenances including houses well cultivated and spontaneous plantations is situated at Karampan in Kayts.

The case is fixed for consideration of plan and report, summons returnable and publication on the 24th day of June 1970. This 20th day of January 1970.

Sgd. T. Sivabalasingham Clerk of Court

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. Testy. 2280

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Francisammah wife of Anthony Stanislaus Pillai of No. 22 Our Lady of Miracles Road, Gurnagar, Jaffna

Deceased Sanehi Gnanaprasadam of No. 22 Our Lady Miracles Road, Gurnagar, Jaffna Vs. Petitioner

- 1 Anthony Andrew Pillai
2 Theresa Gnanaprasadam of No. 22 Our Lady of Miracles Road, Gurnagar, Jaffna
3 Anthony Stanislaus Pillai of No. 22 Our Lady of Miracles Road, Gurnagar, Jaffna
Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before I. M. Ismail Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on this 26th day of November 1969 in the presence of Mr. Abraham Anthony, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 17th day of June 1970 having been read,

It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be and she is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st minor Respondent and that Letters of Administration be and the same is hereby issued to the Petitioner in the capacity as the father of the deceased unless the respondents above-named or any others whomsoever shall on or before the 23rd day of January 1970 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 26th day of November 1969. Sgd. I. M. Ismail District Judge, Jaffna.

Drawn by: Sgd. A. Anthony Proctor for Petitioner 2-6-1970

Time to show cause is extended to 29-7-1970.

Sgd. I. M. Ismail District Judge, Jaffna 19 12 & 27.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. T 2596

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of Sivayogam wife of Sellappah of Tirunelveli South, Jaffna

Deceased Sellappah Ramachandran of Tirunelveli South, Jaffna Vs. Petitioner

Maheswari widow of Somasundaram of Tirunelveli South Jaffna Respondent

This action coming on for disposal before I. M. Ismail, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on this 24th day of May 1970 in the presence of Mr. R. Sivasupramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 27-4-70 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as the son of the deceased to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased issued to him accordingly unless the respondent or any other persons interested shall show sufficient cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this Court on the 21st day of July, 1970.

This 24th day of May 1970 Sgd I. M. Ismail District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by R. Sivasupramaniam Proctor for Petitioner 44 19 & 26

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testy No. T. 25 43

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Marugesapillai Sivaprakasam of Chulipuram

Deceased Valliammaippillai widow of Sivaprakasam of Chulipuram Vs. Petitioner

- Minor 1 Usha Devi daughter of Sivaprakasam
2 Sivaprakasam Shivakumaran
3 Sivaprakasam Shivaganeshasundaram
4 Sivaprakasam Shivaraman
5 Amirthavarny daughter of Sivaprakasam
6 Kamalambikai daughter of Sivaprakasam and
7 Marugesapillai Sivapithamparam all of Chulipuram
Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before K. E Kathirgamalingam Esquire Acting District Judge of Jaffna on

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. P/12 0

- 1. Eliathamby Kanagasabai and wife
2. Marimuttu both of Mavidapuram
Vs. Plaintiff

G-A-L 1 Vaithingam S - bapathy
Minor 2 Sabapathy Balasingham

Do 3 Sabapathy Pushparanee
4 Sabapathy Selvanayagam
5 Kanapathippillai Sinnathurai

Dead 6 Kanapathippillai Kandiah all of Mavidapuram
Defendants

It is hereby notified that action No. P 1250 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the partition act No 16 of 1951 for the partition of the land called Veeniyavaravai in extent 25 Lms. V. C and situated at Mavidapuram.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 24th day of June 1970 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon.

By Order of Court, Secretary/Chief Clerk This 16th day of June 1970. (47 19-6)

the 15th day of February 1970 in the presence of Messrs. M. K. & Anandam Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 28th January 1970 and the affidavit of the Notary and attesting witnesses dated 24th October 1969 having been read.

It is ordered that the 7th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st, 2nd, 3rd 4th 5th and 6th respondent minors;

And it is further ordered that the Last Will and Testament bearing No. 7821 dated 19th September 1968 and attested by M. K. Subramaniam Notary Public and executed by the abovenamed deceased, the original of which has been produced and now deposited in this Court, be and the same is hereby declared proved.

It is further ordered that petitioner abovenamed is the sole executrix named in the said will and she is hereby declared entitled to have Probate thereof issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary on or before the 22nd day of June, 1970.

This 15th day of February 1970

Sgd. I. M. Ismail District Judge.

NOMINATIONS FOR NEHRU AWARD

Nominations have been invited by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi, for the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding to be made for the year 1969. The Award is given annually for outstanding contributions to the promotion of international understanding, goodwill and friendship among peoples of the world and carries an amount of Rs. 100,000 in cash and Citation. The earlier recipients of the Award were UN Secretary General, U Thant, Dr. Martin Luther King, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Mr. Yehudi Menuhin. The last date for receiving nominations for the 1969 Award is August 1, 1970. Proposals should be addressed in a closed cover marked 'Confidential' to the Secretary to the Jury, Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding, Indian Council for Cultural Relations Azad Bhavan, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi 1. Nominations for the Award should be accompanied by adequate evidence in support of them, including a statement of the work, achievement, accomplishment or performance of the candidate who is being nominated, and a reasoned justification for the nomination.

Persons who are competent to submit nominations for the Award, include: Members of the Indian Parliament; Members of the Governments of different States which are Members of the United Nations; leaders in international organisations or institutions whose objectives are the promotion of peace, international understanding and the emancipation of mankind; Heads of Delegations to the United Nations and UNESCO; Heads of Indian Missions in the countries which are Members of the United Nations; Vice-Chancellors and University Professors of political science, his-

tory, jurisprudence, economics, sociology, philosophy and science; and any other person whom the Jury may wish to invite to submit proposals. Ordinarily, only proposals coming from competent persons shall be considered. However, a proposal shall not be invalid for consideration by the Jury merely on the ground of not having emanated from the competent persons. In all such cases, the decision of the Jury shall be final. The Jury for the Award is appointed by the Government of India and consists of the Vice-President of India, the Chief Justice of India, one Chief Justice of a State High Court, one Vice-Chancellor of an Indian University, one person representing the Press in India, and two eminent persons from public life in India.

The Award is open to all persons regardless of nationality, race, creed or sex; but an association, institution or organisation is not eligible for the Award. Personal application for the Award shall not be considered. Only recent work achieved within 5 years immediately preceding the nomination shall be considered for the Award. Older work may, however be considered if its significance has not become apparent until recently. The Award need not go only to a person holding a high public office. A person who has quietly worked for peace and international understanding and friendship between peoples of different countries, serving selflessly and without expectation of public recognition may well be deserving of the Award. No work shall merit an Award unless it is, in the opinion of the Jury, outstanding in promoting international understanding, to which the late Sri Jawaharlal Nehru was devoted his life. (I.S.A.)

செய்தகல் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுகிறோம். சான்றிதழ் உடன் கொடுக்க வேண்டுகிறோம். மின்னஞ்சல் மூலம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுகிறோம். உரிமையாளர் ஒரு பி.பி. சிவசுப்பிரமணியன்.

Printed and published by Mr. M. Mylvaganam residing at No. 2, Second Lane Brown Road Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakash Press, 450 K. K. S; Road Vannerpantal, Jaffna, on Friday June 19, 1970

Editor: B. N. SIVAPRAKASAM