

MOOLAI AS A MODEL OF TRUE MEDICAL SERVICE

ADDITIONAL WARD DECLARED OPEN BY FORMER M. P.

The Co-operative Hospital at Moolai added another laurel of usefulness and service to the people when Mr. K. Kanagaratnam former M. P. for Vaddukodai and former President of the Hospital for five years opened a ward consisting of 4 rooms donated by (a) MEMON community of Ceylon (b) Thangammah Nadarajah wife of the late Mr. N. Nadarajah, K. C., Commissioner of Assize (c) Veeragathipillai Rajaratnam, General Merchant, Jaffna and (d) The Jaffna Tamil Community resident in Muar, Johore, State, Malaya sponsored by Dr. S. Appudurai. A large gathering was present including the Member for Vaddukodai, the Government Agent, and several members of the Medical profession. The president of the Hospital Mudaliar P. M. Sangarapillai J. F., the G. A., and two members of the Board of Management, Mubandiram K. Krishnar J. P. and V. Subramaniam, Teacher, Karainagar, Hindu College, referred to the phenomenal growth and progress of the hospital from year to year through the munificence and philanthropy of persons who received treatment in the hospital and appreciated its great services to the people in Jaffna. They also referred to the services rendered by Mr. K. Kanagaratnam and the handsome building grant and increased annual grant from Government while he was a Member of the Parliament.

The absence of garlands at the function was a noticeable feature and Mr. Kanagaratnam stated in the speech that they were avoided at his request as

a protest against the degraded position to which it has been brought down in recent times. He said that garlands which with all its fragrance adorned all wedding and social functions as an emblem of love and traditional oriental salutation have been recently a target for competition among various political groups.

Referring to the hospital Mr. Kanagaratnam referred to its recent achievement in being acknowledged by Government as a model Co-operative hospital and service as an example for other hospitals to follow its lead. The formation recently of a Union of Co-operative hospitals has made a great headway under the able direction of the Commissioner for Co-operative Development. Mr. Kanagaratnam said that it is understood that financial assistance to all Co-operative hospitals in the country is under consideration by the cabinet. In this connection Mr. Kanagaratnam deplored the tendency among the recently started co-operative hospitals to apply for Government assistance as soon as they were started. This is contrary to the spirit and principle of Co-operative effort where the people should put in all their resources both in money and man-power and then ask Government for any supplementary assistance. Moolai Hospital did not seek any assistance from Government until it stabilised its position for 10 long years and built up a reasonably equipped institution standing on its own legs. Even here it has led the way in maintaining its self-respect which is an essential factor in people's undertaking. Mr. Kanagaratnam deplored the growing criticisms

made in the press from time to time in recent times justifiably or otherwise on the administration of Government medical institutions in the country. A sum of only 21 millions rupees was sent on the Department of Health in 1944/1945. The budget for 1955/1956 makes provision for an enormous expenditure of 104 million. There is no doubt that this country had made considerable advance in recent years in tackling the problems of some of the dire diseases which claimed a heavy death roll in the rural parts of the country. Still complaints are made about the dearth of Doctors and equipments and above all on the sad neglect of duty and indifference in the treatment of patients by those who man some of the Government institutions. Most of these complaints can be easily avoided by proper humanitarian attention to the patients and timely medical aid rendered to them. It is sad to note the loss of many lives as disclosed in the press owing to the callous treatment of some of the Doctors in charge.

Mr. Kanagaratnam incidentally referred to the absence of the conventional address at the recent convocation of the Ceylon University. It is the custom of all universities to secure the services of distinguished men to address the graduands of the year on the importance of university education and its great responsibilities to produce good and useful citizens of the country. Mere education alone will not produce men competent to run the affairs of the Government specially of a country which has recently attained its freedom. They

HASTINAPURA OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

INFERENCES FROM RECENT EXCAVATIONS

(The following article is reproduced from the Madras Hindu. The writer Mr. K. N. Sastri makes his own observations on the results of the excavations recently carried out at the ancient city of Mahabharata fame)

The ancient ruins of Hastinapur are situated in the Mawana tehsil of Meerut district in Uttar Pradesh. Lying on the high banks of the old bed of the river Ganga (Burganga), they are believed to mark the site of Hastinapur of Mahabharata fame. At present the river flows some five miles away eastward and a picturesque view of its meandering course can be had from the summit of the mounds. The site was recently excavated by the Department of Archaeology Government of India under the supervision of Mr. B. B. Lal, Superintendent, Excavation Branch.

The excavation has revealed five periods of occupation (I-V) alternated by four periods of desertion. The chronology of Periods III-V is confirmed by the numismatic material recovered from the dig and consequently there cannot be any doubt about its correctness. Period III begins with the dawn of the 6th century B. C. in which Gautama Buddha and Udayana King of Kausambi, lived as contemporaries. Below this horizon however,

should be equipped with character, integrity, grit and above all a desire to serve the country in a truly humble way imbued with the teachings of our great religious teachers. What the department of health lacks today is the spirit of service and love for fellow beings which should form the basic ideal of those who enter the noble medical profession. Moolai Hospital has abundance of this spirit and it will be worthwhile for Government to send all its recalcitrant employees to this hospital to realise the great humanitarian aspect of its management.

stretches the dark period of Indian history.

Of the five periods covering the life of the site Period II is the most important, as it bridges the gulf between the historic and the pre-historic phases of Indian history. Its seven foot thick occupational deposit is separated from Period I by a one-foot-thick sterile layer of debris. In this deposit the excavator encountered vessels of Painted Gray Ware; arrow-heads, nailparers and sickles of copper; glass bangles, terra cotta figurines, bone rods, etc. The building remains comprised mud houses with an occasional coating of mud-plaster. This period came to an end as the result of a devastating flood that destroyed a considerable portion of the town. On the basis of internal stratigraphy it has been claimed that the users of Painted Grey Ware found in Period II were Vedic Aryans who occupied the site from 1100 to 800 B. C. and that the site represents Hastinapur of the Mahabharata time.

The excavator ascribes a duration of 300 years (1100-800 B. C.) to Period II. According to him its first occupation by the Painted Grey Ware people began near about 1100 B. C. and ended in 800 B. C., or so as the result of a heavy flood in the river Ganga. He also assigns an equal period of three centuries to Period III, placing its beginning at about 600 B. C. and the end at 300 B. C.

A closer examination shows a glaring discrepancy in the stratigraphy. The tradition says that the flood referred to above occurred in the time of Nichakshu who lived some 18 generations before King Udayana. Allowing 18 years as average regnal period per king from Uda-



சமீப காலங்களில் ஒரு அருமை அல்லியம்
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சமீப காலங்களில் ஒரு அருமை அல்லியம்

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY OCTOBER 14, 1955

Treasure These Thoughts

It is seen that the span of our life is getting reduced day by day Youth fades away Wealth and worldly prosperity are as fleeting and short lived as ripples on the surface of water Life suddenly passes away in a flash like a lightning Therefore do Thou, O Lord, who is the refuge of all, even now save me who has taken shelter under Your feet!

DESIGNED DECEPTION

THE now-notorious 'informant' who in an evil enterprise had stirred the public into a state of alarming astonishment that the decision to adopt another language by the people of the Eastern Province in preference to their mother tongue as their national language was taken in the refreshing atmosphere of a Rest House may feel self satisfied that his identity has not been indicated as yet. But he cannot deny the fact that his vicious purpose has been defeated.

We are not here setting about to trace the putrid source of the perfidious deception that was practised on a picked few of the M. P.s of East Sri Lanka. Nor are we worried in the least about the effect of such determined efforts to confuse the public in the matter of solving the problem of State Languages. All that calls for our comment is the part 'informants' are allowed to play in the affairs of the people. Representing gatherings that do not comprise enough persons to make up a foot ball team as mass meetings may be dismissed as the fanciful flight of imagination of the exaggerating mind. But to state that a conference was held by a few identified leaders when not one of them hap-

pened even by chance to meet any one of the rest cannot be casually treated as merely a concocted story of an unassuming common informant. Propaganda has its place and does play a useful part in the affairs of politicians. Even such propaganda must conform to broad principles of propriety.

The Batticaloa Rest House hoax, however, has served as a warning to the ordinary man. The M. P.s for Kalmunai and Pottuvil should be congratulated on their immediate action in exposing the efforts of artful propagandists.

Speaking of 'the terrible destructiveness of modern war' Mr. Harold Macmillan, the British Foreign Secretary, recently observed that the time was approaching when no power could hope to win a war. The method of modern warfare has become so inhuman that complete annihilation can be the only final result. The present day politician is a war-monger in peace time.

It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the mind of the politician works in the mischievous direction even in affairs pertaining to the peace of the people. The despicable attempt of interested politicians to paint the elected representatives of the Eastern Province in ugly colours is an instance of the malicious working of the mischievous mind.

Sri Lanka Student Honoured In India

Mr. S. Sri Bhaskaran of Myliddy Ceylon was unanimously elected to preside over a meeting of the Presidents and Secretaries of the Students' Unions of West Bengal Colleges which was attended by twenty eight Students' Unions' Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr. Bhaskaran was also elected as President of the St. Paul's College Students' Union recently. Students from Ceylon joined St. Paul's College since 1916. In the history of the College Mr. Bhaskaran is the first non-Bengali student to be the President of the College Union.

Mr. Bhaskaran is also the President of the Union of Ceylon Students in India.

HUMANITY MUST KEEP PACE WITH SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS

(Premier Nehru's speech on the occasion of the inauguration of the Southern Languages Book Trust in Madras)

They heard all sorts of slogans now-a-days, political and others. In fact they were in an age of slogans. By the very repetition of these slogans, the people came to accept them. Now, you take this advertisement to the political field. You get political slogans which people may take in without much thinking behind it.

What exactly is a slogan? It is an idea put in a terse language, given expression to with a lot of noise. Now, in our ancient books we have also ideas put in a very terse language - so terse that commentators have written a large number of books explaining what the terse phrase was. I do not suppose it is right for us to call these terse writings 'slogans'. They were, or were meant to be, some kind of very concise definition of something or instructions, at any rate, of 'concentrated wisdom'. Now we have 'concentrated wisdom' in the shape of advertisements. I think it is interesting to compare 'concentrated wisdom' of old times with this 'concentrated wisdom' of the modern age.

"When I say 'old times' I am not merely referring to our own heritage but to the old Greeks, Romans and other ancient civilisations. It is rather a disturbing thought that with such tremendous growth and advance in technology and in science in attaining power over the material forces of nature, humanity has not kept pace intellectually, perhaps morally. The great future of the modern age are perhaps advertisement and slogans I am alarmed at the prospect. I am personally allergic to advertisement. If I see it I react against it. But that is a feeling of mine which is not shared by other people. I do not like to be told too much to do this or that. I want to like or dislike a thing because I like or dislike it. I do not want to be compelled and to be continually tickled in a particular way. In that particular, I think, perhaps, I am not a normal representative but abnormal."

"It is not a question of reading only. It is a question of thinking. The habit of thinking grows less and less. The other day I was reading Dr.

Albert Schweitzer. He is, as you know, one of the greatest men of our age. He is a wonderful man. And he bemoans the lot of the present age chiefly because he says people are giving up thinking. It is much less and grows less and less. We shout a lot, of course, in the political level and other levels. How then are we to remedy this? Because, it is a very serious defect. Dr. Schweitzer was writing about the world at large and how real thinking had deteriorated."

"Thinking, of course, in a limited field has increased lately, in the technological, engineering, scientific and other fields. We have very fine thinkers very great men, thinking in terms of what might be called 'wisdom', thinking about major problems of the day, intensively; objectively and dispassionately. That grows less and less as the world grows more and more turbulent in mind. In a sense the most powerful slogan to-day is the Atomic Bomb. It makes a lot of noise and it creates, no doubt, a deep impression wherever it might be used. The advantage of this latest slogan - presumably the latest is the Hydrogen Bomb - is that it is rather difficult to compete with it with other slogans. How can we compete with it? Well, of course, some scientists may find something more horrible to compete with it - the Cobalt Bomb or something like that. It is difficult to compete with it in terms of slogans. Are we then to surrender before the Atomic Bomb? Surely not. Then we must find some other method to meet it. It cannot be noise. So, presumably, it should be lack of noise because you cannot compete with noise. Therefore, it should be something entirely different. The only way to compete with it is non-violence. It is a different conception. It is possibly difficult for the Atom Bomb to meet it at that level."

I want this reading habit to spread although I confess when I see the nature of the large number of books that appear today, I shudder at the

(Continued on page 5)

Veteran Teacher Feted At Farewell

Forty Years of Selfless Labours

Nadarajah Memorial Hall at Karainagar Hindu College was the scene of a large and representative gathering that assembled to bid farewell to Mr. R. Kandiah on the occasion of his retirement after forty years of fruitful toil at the Karainagar Hindu College.

Mr. A. V. Kulasingham J. P. Advocate, presided. In paying his tribute Mr. Kulasingham said that he was specially privileged to do so as Mr. Kandiah was his old student. He referred to his sweetness of temper, his extraordinary patience and fortitude of mind and his deeply religious nature which were the hallmarks of a truly great teacher. He joined the College as teacher when it was but a tender sapling fed by the fostering care of the founder - the revered Sayampoo Upathiyayar.

The steady growth of the institution will remain always as an enduring monument to the selfless labours of Mr. Kandiah during his four decades of services. The president then made a ceremonial presentation of a memento to Mr. Kandiah.

Mr. V. Veerasingham M. P. in unveiling the portrait of Mr. Kandiah said that he too was specially happy to see one of his old students honoured in such a splendid manner in his retirement. As his student Mr. Kandiah had shown unmistakable traits of character which stood him in good stead during his long career in the cause of education.

Mr. A. Arulambalam Proctor, J. P. Secretary of the Managing Committee of Jaffna Hindu College and affiliated schools said that Mr. Kandiah considered teaching as a great calling and devoted his precious part of his life to it.

Messrs A. S. Kandiah, J. P. N. Ponnampalam and A. Thambippillai spoke as old students of Mr. Kandiah and voiced the feelings of all boys who were today occupying great positions both in Ceylon and Malaya. They would always treasure his memory with gratitude and affection.

Mr. A. Thiagarajah, Principal of the College said that Mr. R. Kandiah has become an institution and a landmark in the annals of the College and the community.

Mr. V. Subramanian proposed a vote of thanks,

THE ELEMENTS OF SAIVA SIDDHANTAM

(By a Science Graduate)

The "Elements of Saiva Siddhantam" originally appeared in the Columns of the *Hindu Organ* in the form of a series of articles, which were then reprinted in book form and sold at a nominal price of 50 cents per copy (cost price). The reprints being all sold out and there being a demand for more copies, it became necessary to make a fresh reprint. The opportunity was taken to get the book revised by the author and adapt it for the use of students in the higher classes of our English schools, who desire to have an idea of the elementary principles of their ancestral faith. The second edition is now ready for issue. The following introductory notes written by some of our leading educationists are published here for general information:

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

by some leading Educationists

I

Preface to the 2nd Edition of the "Elements of Saiva Siddhantam" written by Sri M. Gnanaprakasam, B.A., B.Sc. the well-known Saiva Scholar and Educationist, of Parameshwara College, Jaffna:

Mere material possessions and intellectual attainments have failed to give us happiness. Even the very pursuits of our lives convey no meaning to us. We have no hopes to inspire us and no faith to live by. A reborn living faith is the deepest need of our times.

It is true that we are all Saiva Siddhantins. We believe in a Supreme Being. We believe in the vision of it. We believe in controlling and shaping our lives in the light of that vision. But, Alas! Our belief is only verbal. It expresses itself neither in our inner conduct nor in our outer lives.

The Arumuga Navalar era in Jaffna was one full of life, activity and history. The one that followed it was a period of stagnation in all spheres of activity. The present one is full of hope. Of recent years, there has been a growing general interest in the study of our Saiva religion. There are men, although a limited number, pious, earnest and balanced souls, trying to bring back to us the vision of Saiva Siddhanta—the message of Sri Panchakshara.

The author of this book is a pioneer in this field. He has been a profound student of Saiva Siddhanta throughout his life. His clarity of presentation, and his scrupulous care to avoid non-essential technicalities are clear indications of his sound scholarship and of the religious humility of his life. A vast mass of Saiva Literature has been distilled and the quintessence is given in the work for the beginner who desires to be introduced into the subject. We recommend this revised edition as a Saiva religious book admirably suited for the use of our students in the G. C. E. and H. S. C. forms of our Saiva English Schools.

II

Note by Sri Vijayam M. Asaipillai, B.Sc., Principal, Jaffna Hindu College, Jaffna.

This book, written in simple English, will be welcomed by those who are interested in Saiva Siddhanta Philosophy, particularly those whose knowledge of Tamil is not good enough to enable

them to read Siva Gnana Bhotham, Sivagnana Sithiyar etc. in the original. The author, who has written this book as a labour of love, deserves the thanks of all students of Philosophy.

III

Note by Sri S. Ambikaipakan, B.A., Principal, Vaidyeshwara Vidyalayam, Jaffna.

I read the "Elements of Saiva Siddhantam" when it first appeared in book form and was greatly profited by it. The author has devoted a lifetime to the study of the Hindu Scriptures with special reference to Saiva Siddhanta. What is more, he has taught the Saiva Siddhanta Texts to many keen students for several years. The Author, therefore, is well-qualified to write a book on Saiva Siddhanta.

The value of the present edition to our schools has been enhanced as it has been revised to suit the needs of our teachers and students. I recommend this book to all those who want to get acquainted with the essentials of Saiva Siddhanta.

I have one suggestion to make about this book. Since, in the changed educational set-up, Tamil is coming to its own, a Tamil edition of this book will be very useful. I hope the Publishers will take steps to see that this book is brought out in Tamil at an early date.

IV

Note by Sri A. Thiagaraja, M.A., Principal, Karainagar Hindu College, Karainagar.

The author is a life-long student of Saivism and is pre-eminently fitted to write a book on the subject, which has been vividly and lucidly expounded in this publication of his. The younger generation should carry the torch forward and uphold the catholicity and veracity of our Religion. All school authorities will therefore do well to prescribe the book for the G. C. E. and H. S. C. classes and reap the benefit of its comprehensive completeness.

V

Foreword by Sri S. Subramaniam, B.A., Principal, Victoria College, Chulipuram.

All students of Saiva Siddhantam who have not had the opportunity of studying Siva Gnana Siddhiar in the original text should indeed be grateful to the author of this work for presenting in a nutshell the great truths underlying the philosophy and practice of Saivism. The vast majority of the English-educated men and women of today have neither the ability nor the patience to master the sacred works which have kept the light of "Sanatana Dharma" burning in the hearts of generations of Saivaites throughout centuries of foreign domination—political, intellectual, cultural and spiritual. A handbook of this nature should be regarded as a great boon by Saivaites who are anxious to master the tenets of their religion and to follow its precepts.

The author has in these pages, tried to examine the heterodox views of allied and alien religions. He has also critically examined some recent views of neo-Saivaites based on the social and political prejudices of the times, and not on fundamental truths as understood by our ancients. He has, at every turn, tried to reaffirm the principles of "Sanatana Dharma" in all their purity.

Chapters I and II are introductory. Chapters III to VII embody the essence of the Theory and Practice of Saiva Siddhantam. In Chapter VIII

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U. S. Policy On U. N. Membership

(Statement by Secretary of State Dulles)

This fact that our organization's power derived largely from moral judgments formed here, illuminates the problem of membership. It shows how essential it is that there should be here all of those eligible nations which, by their policies and conduct, have demonstrated their devotion to the purposes and principles of the charter.

Today, we have a wide and important membership. But about a score of sovereign nations are not represented here. Most of them meet the membership tests of our charter. They are peace-loving and they have shown themselves able and willing to carry out the charter's obligations. Their governments could reflect here important segments of world opinion.

To block the admission of such a nation by use of the "veto" power is not only a grave wrong to them; it is also a wrong to this organization and to all of its members.

I hope that during this session, action will be taken by the Security Council and by this Assembly to bring these nations into our membership. Thus, the United Nations would enter its second decade better equipped to serve mankind.

This tenth session of ours must deal with the question of a charter review conference. That is mandatory under the charter.

The United States believes that such a conference should be held. One impelling reason would be to reconsider the present "veto" power in relation to the admission of new members, particularly if that veto power continues to be abused.

Also, special development in the atomic and disarmament fields may make it desirable to give this organization a greater authority in these matters. They are vital to survival itself. When the charter was drafted, none knew of the awesome possibilities of atomic warfare. Our charter is a pre-atomic age charter.

Our founders believed that, after ten years, the charter would be reviewed

(Continued on page 4)

THE ELEMENTS OF SAIYA.....

(Continued from page 3)

he has attempted to explore the basic scriptures of the Saiva religion, their relative importance and their relationship to one another. In Chapter IX he traces the history of the author of Siddhiar. In Chapters X to XIV he expounds the contents of Siddhiar. Chapter XV embodies his concluding remarks, including some notes of a personal nature.

We should also acknowledge our debt of gratitude to the author for his lucid exposition of some of the basic concepts of Saiva Siddhantam e. g. the Thri-Padarthas, Advaitam, Sri Panchadcharam, Bhakti, Divine Grace, Moksha, Karma Thirunceru, Image worship, the Four Paths, Guru-Linga-Sangama Servai, etc.

As a teacher of Saivism for public examinations, I have found this manual very helpful. This is suitable for study in the Upper forms of Secondary Schools, particularly in the G. C. E. and H. S. C. classes.

This should also rouse the interest of all students of Eastern Philosophy, even though they do not profess the Saivaite faith.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 546

In the matter of the estate
and effects of the late G.
Cathirgamu Ganapathy-
pillai of Puloly West
Deceased

Nagaratnam widow of Sivap
pragasam of Puloly West
Petitioner

Vs

Ponnammah widow of Singa-
ravelu of Do
Respondent

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the late G. Cathirgamu Ganapathy Pillai of Puloly West be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before S. ThambyDurai Esquire Acting District Judge Point Pedro on the 5th day of September 1955 in the presence of Mr. K. Subramaniam Proctor for Petitioner and on reading the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated 29th August 1955.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the late G. Cathirgamu Ganapathy Pillai be and the same is hereby issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondent or any others interested shall on or before the 20th day of October 1955 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 5th day of September
1955

Sgd. S. ThambyDurai
Acting District Judge

Drawn by
K. Subramaniam
Proctor for Petitioner

(O. 80, 7 & 14)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

No 94 T

In the matter of the Intestate
Estate of the late Karthi-
gesu Thiruchittampalam
Kandiah of Nallur, Jaffna
D. ceased

Ammarasa widow of Karthi-
gesu Thiruchittampalam
Kandiah of Nallur, Jaffna
Petitioners

Vs.

1. Kandiah Balasingam of Nallur, presently of R. N. Store Depot, Kochchikade, Colombo
2. Kandiah Mahalingam of Nallur, presently of I. P. T. (R) Anuradhapura
3. Kandiah Navaratnam, and
4. Thilagavathy daughter of Kandiah, both of Nallur, Jaffna Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying that she be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration for the estate of the said deceased and Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner, coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 3rd day of October, 1955 in the presence of Mr. S. Visuvalingam, Proctor for the Petitioner and the Petition and Affidavit of the Petitioner having been read,

It is ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration for the estate of the said deceased and the same be issued to the Petitioner accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any others shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on or before the 7th day of November, 1955 at 10 A. M.

This 3rd day of October 1955

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge
Jaffna

Drawn by
Sgd. S. Visuvalingam
Proctor for Petitioner

(O 85 14 & 21)

U. S. Policy On U. N. Membership

(Continued from page 3)

in the light of that first decade of experience. I believe that they were right. That does not necessarily mean that drastic changes should be made. On the whole, the charter has proved to be a flexible and workable instrument. But few would contend that it is a perfect instrument, not susceptible to improvement.

The United States believes that this session should approve, in principle, the convening of a charter review conference, and establish a preparatory commission to prepare and submit recommendations relating to the date, place, organization and procedures of the general review conference.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 33

In the matter of the Estate of
the late Sabapathy Ariacutty of Thunavy in Vaddukodai who died in Seremban, Malaya.

D. ceased

Sinnathangam widow of
Sabapathy Ariacutty of Thunavy in Vaddukodai presently of Batu Pahat in Johore by her Attorney Arumugam Paramsothy of Thunavy.

Petitioner

Vs.

Ariacutty Kumarasamy of Thunavy, presently of Batu Pahat in Johore.

Respondent.

This matter coming on for determination before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 13th day of April 1955 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam Proc

tor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Attorney of the Petitioner and that of the witnesses to the Last Will dated 27th July 1932 Petition of the Petitioner, Last Will dated 27th July 1932 marked P1 and Supreme Court Order dated 2nd April 1955 having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration with copy of the said Last Will annexed thereto and the same granted to her as sole heir named in the said Last Will and as widow of the deceased, unless the Respondent shall appear before this Court on the 18th day of July 1955 and show cause if any to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 13th day of April 1955

Sgd. P. SRI SKANDA RAJAH
District Judge.

18-7 1955

Time to show cause extended to 24th October 1955.
Sgd. P. SRI SKANDA RAJAH
District Judge.
(O. 85 14 & 21)

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 16-10-55 TO 22-10-55

ARIES *Aswini, Barani, Kartikai 1st part [Medharaasi]*

There will be more improvements in your affairs this week. You will be able to negotiate ventures with much ease. But Tuesday afternoon Wednesday and Thursday will upset you a little. Week-end will bring in some good luck.

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

An unsettled week. The first half will be fairly favourable for your professional ventures. Second half will bring in some obstacles. The last two days will bring in some difficulties.

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

The first half of the week will be troublesome. You will have no peace of mind. Friends will tax you much. Second half will be quite favourable. Financial condition will improve. You will gain much favours from your friends and relatives.

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

Financially a good week. But work and responsibilities will be heavier. You will have no rest. Quarrels with relatives likely week end.

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

A good week for business. You can rely on your friends to help you out of difficulties. But there will be no mental peace. You may have to part from those who are dear and near to you.

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

A very busy week. Some of your relatives will be the cause of your troubles. You will have to face certain criticism. But you are sure to come out triumphant.

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

Health will not be very favourable this week. You must be careful or it may lead to some serious illness which will last throughout this month. Financially a good week. Ruin to enemies also shown.

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

Expenditure will be on the rise. You will not be able to meet your normal bill. Friends will be very helpful. Beware of scandals week end.

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

A good week. Most of your worries would have been cleared by now. You will be able to triumph over your competitors. Some happy news in the family circle indicated before week end.

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

Beware of secret enemies throughout this week. You will find it difficult to negotiate important ventures. Domestic upsets also likely.

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

A favourable week. You will be able to overcome all oppositions. There will be peace of mind. Professional success and fame also promised.

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

Health upsets likely this week. Misunderstandings with friends also shown. But old investments will bring in some good results. Social success also promised.

MUTUAL GOODWILL TO SOLVE LANGUAGES MUDDLE

Boil down humanity and you will find selfishness left

Scrutinise the motives behind the actions of any individual specimen of mankind, and you will find self-interest predominant

The exception is so rare that it can be neglected. Is not a Gandhi one in hundreds of millions!

Self-interest, like Karma, extends from the individual to the family, clan, tribe, community, language and religion and people are prepared to champion the cause of one or another of these even to the extent of completely forgetting and even defying the rights of others

Little wonder therefore that a small if an influential section of the Cingalese Community should be consumed by an ardent desire to transform Ceylon into a purely Cingalese Nation giving no official recognition to any language other than Cingalese and may be to any religion other than Buddhism.

Equally it is no matter for surprise that there are also counterparts in the Tamil Community who resent this attempt at Cingalization of

(By T. Mylvaganam Of Malaya)

the country as they regard it and raise a hue and cry against it. This State of affairs does not of course make towards internal harmony or raising esteem in the eyes of other nations if it is allowed to develop in intensity or extent.

Therefore the level headed leaders should educate the masses of the two sister communities not to fail to see the wood of the real intentions and declared policy of the existing government in the matter of the official languages from the trees of the disquieting, provocative irresponsible and sometimes violent speeches of overzealous patriots of both the communities, if indeed patriots they are as Sir Kandiah Vaithianathan has wondered in his recent speech in the Senate

Sir Kandiah's assurance should allay the suspicions and fears of his fellow Tamils for he speaks with authority when he says that the rock of the government's decision to give priority to Tamil has not in the least been shaken by the raging controversy.

Against this assurance of Sir Kandiah's Senator S Nadesan's indictment of the government for its delay in putting the proclaimed parity of the languages in the Statute book, though his suggestion that expert opinion should be sought in a way explains the delay in spite of the uninterrupted attention paid to the question as emphasized by Sir Kandiah.

But the pertinent question asked by Senator Nadesan as

to why *Devanagari* is not found printed with 'Prime Minister' and its Cingalese equivalent in the office of the Prime Minister calls for an answer in action by having that Tamil equivalence of Prime Minister printed at the appropriate place. This will be a tangible if a very small demonstration of the government's sincerity which was stressed in Sir Kandiah's speech.

It must be realized by the Tamils that Ceylon now is independent and has its own Parliament where they are in a minority. Though in theory it does not mean that the majority community has got the independence of the country as a gift or monopoly to do what it likes with it in practice it may be so. U. N. O. notwithstanding! Mutual good will is the only safeguard

Therefore Sir Kandiah's advice for the creation of an atmosphere of calm and friendship is no less timely than sound. This friendship must be characterized by a spirit of magnanimity on the part of the Cingalese and accommodation and co-operation with the Tamils for the establishment of a truly united Ceylon.

Letter to the Editor

Language Problem

This is an appeal to the general public. There is much relationship between Hinduism and Buddhism. The Buddhists and Hindus meet at Kataragama very frequently in an atmosphere of harmony. According to puranic tradition, it is said that the origin of the Tamil language is associated with Kataragama. In Agastya Gnanam, it is said that Ravana, King of Lanka, was a Tamil and an ardent worshipper at Kataragama. The majority of the Sinhalese population are Buddhists, and as such they should respect the Tamil language that has for its inspiration, Kataragama where they worship and should be only too glad to have both Sinhalese and Tamil as the State languages. Such a step will create a healthy outlook. It is stated that the procession of Sinhalese including about 100 Buddhist monks who want Sinhalese only is scheduled to halt at Kataragama Devala to invoke the aid of Kataragama God.

Real devotees of the presiding Deity at the sylvan shrine cannot think in terms of one language alone. It is a shortsighted policy for politicians to work for linguistic provinces as this would destroy the harmony and the good feelings existing between Sinhalese and Tamils. The Prime Minister himself had appealed to the University graduates to join with him in the grand task of building up a

Arialai Community Centre

The General Committee meeting of the Arialai Community Centre was held on 9-10-55 Sunday at 10-30 a. m. under the Chairmanship of S. C. Mahadeva Esq., Proctor & M. M. C. Mr. T. Somasegaram. Hon'y General Secretary having been transferred to Colombo tendered his resignation. Mr. V. Aiyathurai, Teacher Kokuvil Hindu College was unanimously elected as General Secretary.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 90 T

In the matter of the Estate of the late Thambiah Murugesu of Kaddudai Deceased

- 1 Murugesu Visuvalingam and wife
- 2 Thavamany of Segama, Jalore
- 3 Chelliah Atputam aged 18 years
- 4 Chelliah Ramanathan aged 17 years
- 5 Thambiah Chellathurai of Kaddudai
- 6 V. K. Sellathurai and wife
- 7 Saraswathy both of 1079 A. Musa Road, Teluk Anson, Perak, Malaya
- 8 Thambippillai Chelliah and wife
- 9 Kasammah both of Bagany Pasir Estate, Teluk Anson, Perak, Malaya.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 26th day of September 1955 in the presence of Mr. S. Rajendran Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 5th Respondent, be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor 3rd and 4th Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in these proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased be granted to the Petitioner as his lawful widow unless the Respondents or any other persons appear before this Court on the 31st day of October 1955 and state objections to the contrary.

The 26th day of September 1955

Sgd. A. E. R. Corea District Judge.

S. Rajendran Proctor for Petitioner (O. 87 14 & 21)

Ceylonese nation. It is to be hoped that the political situation would not deteriorate further in the direction of partitioning this Island into two or more 'states'.

P. THAMBIPILLAI Chunnakam

Humanity Must...

(Continued from page 2) idea of anybody reading them.

He referred in this connection to a book sent to his grandson by somebody and said that he shuddered when he looked at it. He wondered if that was the kind of literature that was being published now-a-days for the children. Of course it tickled the fancy of the child or the person who read it. But he disliked such kinds of books. However, they could not run away from evil. They had to face it in a better way, fight it and overcome it. They could not run away from evil. They had to face it in a better way, fight it and overcome it. They could not run away from bad books by not reading. They had to meet the situation by knowing to read and read well.

Democracy and progress in any country required that a large number of its people should be able to read and write, they should be educated in some degree and should have the reading habit. Among those who went through schools and colleges— young men and women—there were not many who might be considered to have the reading habit. Presumably, they got so tired with the text-books that they did not like to read any books at all. Whatever the reason might be, he felt they were not well read by any standard. It was a most unfortunate thing. They could not force a person to read. But they should create an atmosphere for reading. "You can give," Mr. Nehru said, "opportunities to read easily. The first opportunity that you create is by providing good cheap books which are not normally available in India. The reason was there are no large-scale publications of books. The publishers work in a small way and publish very small number of copies. Naturally, the prices are high. The poor author is also concerned in this. He goes to the wall. In India the authors seldom had a fair deal from the publishers. I have a strong feeling on this, being an author myself. The publisher treats the author badly. I know about authors and I have had dealings with at least forty or fifty publishers in India, Europe, America and elsewhere. Being an author, I come in touch with other authors in other countries and in India. I can inform you that there is a universal opinion among authors that publishers are a bad lot."

—Madras Hindu

WANTED

Kokuvil Hindu College— Vacancy for a clerk. Experience in dealing with attendance and annual returns desirable.— Apply Manager through the Principal.

(M 137 - 30, 7 & 14)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 77.

In the matter of the estate of the late Punithavathiar wife of V. Thillainadesan of Tholpuram Deceased

Kovinthar Sabapathipillai of Tholpuram Petitioner Vs.

1. Ilagupillai Thavapackianathar of Tholpuram,
2. Mathavar Kanagasundaram,
3. and wife S. Vagnanavathiar, both of do,
4. Sabapathipillai Ramalingam of do.
- Minor 5. Manickam Kanesanalingam, Minor 6. Manickam Seralar, both of Moolai,
7. Marimuttar Maniccar of do,
8. Kanapathipillai Subramaniam, 9. and wife Annamatu, both of 13/1 Templar Place, Mount Lavinia, and 10. Vinasitambay Thillainadesan of Tholpuram.

The 5th and 6th respondents are minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem the 7th respondent

Respondents

This matter of the petition of the Petitioner praying that the 7th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 5th and 6th minor respondents for the purposes of this testamentary action and for grant of letters of administration over the estate of the deceased abovenamed to the Petitioner, coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 20th day of September 1955 in the presence of Mr. T. Vanniasathan Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 19th day of August 1955 having been read; it is ordered that the 7th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem of the 5th and 6th minor respondents for the purposes of representing the said minors in this testamentary action and it is declared that the Petitioner is the father and heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him, unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 24th day of October 1955 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 5th day of September 1955

Sgd. A. E. R. COREA District Judge.

Drawn by, Sgd. T. Vanniasathan Proctor for petitioner, (O. 84, 14 & 21)

HASTINAPURA OF.....

(Continued from page 1)

vana to Nichakshu (after Pargitar) Mr. Lal comes to the conclusion that the great flood could not have occurred later than about 800 B. C. (18 x 18 plus 483, the date of Buddha's Nirvana.

In fixing the chronological limits of Period II he observes: "with this (flood in 800 B. C.) as the upper limit for the end of Period II and with seven feet of regular occupational strata belonging to this period, it is for anybody to guess the probable date of its beginning. However, in the general context of the site about three centuries would seem to be a fairly reasonable estimate for the accumulation of these strata. Consequently, the lowest levels of Period II may be assigned to C. 1100 B. C. with a probable margin on the earlier side!"

Though Period II has produced nothing datable the calculation of its duration should not be anybody's guess. It seems as well defined as any of the succeeding three periods. The Puranas and the great epic distinctly record that Hastinapur was founded by king Hastin who, according to Pargiter's Dynastic Lists, was the 45th predecessor of Abhimanyu in the Paurava line of the lunar race. Nichakshu was six steps downwards from Abhimanyu. This gives a total of fifty generations between Hastin and Nichakshu. The Puranas further record that Pratishthana, the old capital of the Paurava kings at Prayaga, was abandoned and the seat of the Government shifted to the site of Hastinapur in the time of Dushyanta or his son Barata who was the fifth predecessor of King Hastin. It is, therefore, reasonable to assume that the site of Hastinapur was in continuous occupation for 55 generations. Now, applying the same scale of 18 years as average regnal period per ruler, the total period from Bharata to Nichakshu works out to 990 (55x18) or about a thousand years; and this should logically be the duration of Period II. Assuming that this figure is correct, the rest of the stratigraphy is seriously affected. Not only does it push back the date of Period II to 1800 B. C. and that of Period I to about 2000 B. C., but it also stands in glaring contrast with the chronology of Periods III-V, where each occupational stratum of equal thickness encompasses a period of three centuries only. This naturally raises the question whether the site excavated by the Archaeological Department is the Hastinapur of King Hastin or not. If not, we need not talk of Nichakshu and of the date of the Mahabharata war. If so, we have to account for the stratigraphical disparity noticed above.

In all probability it is not the Hastinapur of the Mahabharata time. One reason I have stated above. The other is the extremely poor quality of the material equipment revealed by the culture of Period II. Did the fifty-

five generations of the illustrious Paurava kings, some of whom were Chakravartins, live in thatched huts of mud-brick, and did they use only grey ware bowls and dishes to the exclusion of all costly materials befitting their high position?

The overall picture presented by Period II is indeed dismal and implies a primitive stage hardly compatible with the Mahabharata age. Though the excavation is said to have been restricted in area, it has revealed in a nutshell the essential characteristics of the culture.

Thirdly, the cultural stage represented by Period II is purely a copper age phase. It has yielded nothing of iron. In the Rigvedic age the metal used was ayas meaning either copper or iron, or both. But in the post-Rigvedic period iron had distinctly come into use as implied by the terms *shaitayas* (red metal) and *krishnayas* (black metal). It is also true that the Mahabharata war was not fought in the Rigvedic age as the Rigveda Samhita is totally silent about this event. The references to Bharata and Mahabharata is found in the Asvalayana Grihyasutra. The Sankhayana Srautasutra refers to the disastrous war of the Kuravas, while in the time of Panini the heroes of Mahabharata were already deified. In the great epic there are copious references to weapons of iron comprising arrows, maces, spears, lances, javelins, axes, tridents, swords, artificial tigerclaws (*nakhara*), etc. The terms *sarva-parasava sarvayasa*, *vajrayasa*, *saikeyayasa* and *ayasa* are too frequently employed as affixes to the above weapons to leave any doubt as to their being made entirely of iron or steel. Strangely enough, in Period II at Hastinapur not a single weapon of iron has been found.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 84

In the matter of the estate of the late Kanmaniam mah. widow of Naganathar Kandiah of Vaddukoddai West, Jaffna. Deceased.

1 Rajah Thirugnanasampanthar.,
2 and wife Granambikai of Vannarponnai East. Petitioners

Vs.
Thuraisamy Sabaratnam of Vaddukoddai West. Respondent

This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioners coming on for disposal before R. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esq District Judge, Jaffna on the 16th day of September 1955 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor for petitioners and the affidavit and petition of the petitioners having been read; it is ordered that the petitioners be declared entitled to have letters of administration of

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 543

In the matter of the estate and effects of the late Sinnatamby Murugesu of Karaveddy North Deceased.

Chellammah alias Sinnappillai widow of Murugesu of Karaveddy North. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Murugesu Chelliab of Karaveddy North.
 2. Murugesu Kanagaratnam of Karaveddy North,
 3. Murugesu Amirthalingam of do.
 4. Murugesu Kathiravelu of do
 5. Parameswary daughter of Murugesu of do.
 6. Murugesu Thangavelutham of do
 7. Sinnatamby Rasiah of do
- Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the 7th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the 4th, 5th and 6th respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased Sinnatamby Murugesu be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before S. Thambydurai Esquire Acting District Judge Point Pedro, on the 18th day of August 1955 in the presence of Mr. K. Subramaniam Proctor for Petitioner and on reading the petition and affidavit of the petitioner dated 18th August 1955

It is ordered that the 7th Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minors the 4th, 5th and 6th respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased Sinnatamby Murugesu be and is hereby issued to the Petitioner unless the respondents or any other person interested shall on or before the 29th day of September 1955 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary

It is further ordered that the minors be produced in Court on the said date. The 18th day of August 1955

Sgd. S. THAMBY DURAI Acting District Judge.

Drawn by K. Subramaniam Proctor for Petitioner

29-9-55
Time to show cause extended to 3-11-55
Sgd. S. T. A. D. J.
(O 82 7 & 14)

the estate of the said deceased issued to them unless the said respondent shall appear before this court on the 21st day of October 1955 and show cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

This 16 day of September 1955
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge.
(O. 83 14 & 21)

ORDER NISI.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 544

In the matter of the Last will and Testament of the late Saravanamuttu Kandasamy of Karaveddy North. Deceased.

Sithanparam widow of Kanbasamy of Karaveddy North. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Velupillai Maniccam of Karaveddy North
 2. Velupillai Chelliab of Karaveddy North
 3. Kurunathar Kanapathypillai of do
 4. wife Ledchumy of do
 5. Parameswary daughter of Alagu of do
 6. Kama'eswary daughter of Alagu of do
 7. Nagaratnam daughter of Alagu of do
- Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the 7th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minor the 4th, 5th and 6th respondents and that Probate declaring the Last will bearing No. 18019 dated 7th

July 1954 and attested by K. Subramaniam Notary Public and filed of record coming on for disposal before S. Thambydurai Esquire District Judge Point Pedro, on the 19th day of August 1955 in the presence of Mr. K. Subramaniam Proctor for Petitioner and on reading the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated 17th August 1955 and the affidavit of the Notary and witnesses dated 13th August 1955.

It is ordered that the 7th respondent be and she is hereby appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minors the 4th, 5th and 6th respondents and that the probate declaring the said Last will proved be and the same is hereby issued to the Petitioner unless the respondents or any other person interested shall on or before the 29th day of September 1955 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the minors be produced in Court on the said date.

The 19th day of September 1955

Sgd. S. Thamby Durai Acting District Judge.

Drawn by K. Subramaniam Proctor for Petitioner 29-9-55

Time to show Cause extended to 3-11-55
Sgd. S. T. A. D. J.

(O. 81, 7 & 14)

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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 times.

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கேள்முறை யாக செய்ய குறைவில்லை தயிர்கள் வாங்கு
தான்மறை யறங்கு சொந்த சந்தர்ப்பம் வேண்டி மல்கு
மேற்கமகொரு ஓரளவு நீதி வினையாகு வலக பெருமல்கு.

Printed and Published by S. P. KANDIAH, F. I. S. A. (Lond.) residing at 245, Navalar Road, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors the Saiva Paripalana Sabbai, Jaffna at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on Friday, October 14, 1955.