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# THE Hindu Organ

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## CHITRA

Chitra is the name given to a nakshetra (constellation) which lies in the line dividing the Zodiacal sign of Virgo from that of Libra. It is a tiny speck in the heavens and is called Spica. Our ancients measured the heavens from this nakshetra and fixed Mesharamba or the first point of Aries exactly opposite to it. This point is also the beginning of Aswin naksetra which too is in Aries (Mesha). Chitra is so important in Vaidic rituals that it finds a place in liturgy (Chitra nakshetram chitram Bavathe). Spica can be seen rising in the East when night sets in April, and on the Hindu New Year day it should rise in the East when the

By

DR. S. RAMANATHAN

sun, in the first point of Mesha (aries), is setting in the West. This phenomenon is best observed in the equator when the twilight is of the shortest duration. How far is Chitra from the earth and from the sun, and what is its relationship to these heavenly bodies? According to some Mesha or Aries should begin when the sun crosses the equator to enter the northern hemisphere and the arctic day begins. This is the spring equinox on 22nd March when Vasantha Ruthu sets in and the season for Vedic Yagnas and Utsavas begins. But Chitra nakshetra does not rise in the East on this day at sunset. It rises some minutes later; this is due to the precession of the equinoxes which is about one degree in every 72 years and it takes nearly 25000 years to come back to the original point.

The Indian Government is bringing out a calendar to ensure uniformity for fixing holidays on fast, and feast days. It has taken this discrepancy into account but is unable to rectify it and is confining itself to prevent further discrepancies by making the necessary correction from now onwards. Chitra gives its name to the solar month, when the sun is in Mesha (April—May) and when the full moon is in Chitra in the month of Chitra we observe Chitra Guptha Vradam or the fast of the Divine Recorder, who keeps a record of all our actions of thought, word and deed and on the judgment day when Yama the stern and important ruler of Naraka, or purgatory sits in judgment Chitragupta produces his account for the divine judge to give his judgment and sentence without fear or favour according to facts. In order to propitiate this divine judge we seek the grace of Almighty Shiva on the Shivarathiri day when the fourteenth night of the waning moon coincides with the Chitra nakshetra in the month of Thula when the sun is in Libra or aswin masa (October—November). Shiva in His unbounded mercy is said to have kicked off Yama to save Markandeya from the latter's clutches and restored to him deathless state or immortality. How far the New Calendar will help us to fix these important fast and feast days remains to be seen. In this context the question as to whether the Vakya Panchanga or the Thiruganitham is more correct also looms large each claiming infallibility. The only way of testing is to observe Chitra Gupta on the full moon day when it falls due on Chitra nakshetra or sathurdasi before fullmoon and naraka sathurthasi coinciding with Chitra nakshetra. A calendar which does not fail as in these points should be acceptable to us.

## LESSONS ON DEMOCRACY

MAINLY FOR THE M. E. P.

TEXT

The freedom and constitution of any country can only be based on all the people having equal rights and privileges. To limit it to one particular community or to give that community special privileges over others is not freedom for all and means reverting to some medieval conception which is completely out of place in the world today —Nehru

Questions for the M. E. P. to answer and learn!

1. All the people of Lanka do not have equal rights and privileges. Is there freedom in this country?
2. One particular community in Lanka is given special privileges over others. Can it be said that there is freedom for all Lanka?
3. The above mentioned circumstances can be found only in a constitution of medieval conception. Is not the M. E. P administration of Lanka medieval in conception and completely out of place in the world today?

## PHILOSOPHY OF PAIN AND SUFFERING

Birth and death, pain, sorrow and suffering are all due to ignorance or lack of knowledge of one's own essential divine nature. Birth and death, pain, sorrow and suffering are therefore bound to the wheel of birth and death.

Attain Brahma Jnana or Knowledge of Brahman or Supreme Self. Pain

By

SWAMI SIVANANANDA

Egoism is ignorance. Desire is born of ignorance. Likes and dislikes are born of ignorance. Clinging to mundane life is due to ignorance.

Identification with the body is ignorance. Mistaking the impure, inert and perishable body for the pure, sentient and immortal Atm or Soul is ignorance.

Egoism, likes and dislikes, desire, craving, thoughts etc are all modifications of ignorance

From ignorance or Avidya desire is born. To realise the objects of desire, man does Karmas or actions, likes some and dislikes others, expects

sorrow and suffering will cease. You will achieve bliss immortal, everlasting peace and perennial joy. You will be freed from birth and death

Discrimination, dispassion, non attachment, serenity, self-restraint, endurance, renunciation, faith, devotion, cosmic love, courage, humility, truthfulness, compassion, concentration, meditation, burning longing for Liberation are all aids to Self Realisation or attainment of Brahma Jnana.

## OUR RIVERS

It is understood that a team of foreign experts is likely to visit Ceylon shortly to report to Government on the ways and means of putting to the best possible use of the country the waters of important rivers in the Island. It is trusted that the team will include experts from India, Pakistan and China, which countries also have been tackling the same problem and where conditions are similar to those obtaining in Ceylon. This would be in addition to the American experts already contemplated. It is trusted that those interested in the subject, particularly

By

S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM

persons having special technical knowledge in Ceylon would meet beforehand, pool their suggestions and ideas to be placed before the team of experts and thus assist in the framing of a useful report. The Northern, North Central, North Western and Eastern Provinces have their difficulties and deficiencies and our locally qualified persons are in a special position to make their contribution by reason of their first hand knowledge and experience. This appears to be the first occasion on which an attempt is being made in this direction and the public might well take active interest in the subject and assist the Government in its move so that the best results could follow from the visit of the foreign team to the benefit of all parts of the country and all sections of the people of Ceylon.



திருச்சி ந. ப. ப. ப. ப.

நமசிவாயவே ஞானமுங் கல்வியும்  
நமசிவாயவே நானறி விச்சையும்  
நமசிவாயவே நானறி நேத்துமே  
நமசிவாயவே நானறி காட்டுமே.

திருச்சி ந. ப. ப. ப. ப.

# Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1957

Treasure These Thoughts

One must attain God by devotion or by any other means, and then, if one receives His word, one may teach and preach anywhere and everywhere.

## CONGRESS INDIA

The people of Bharat, once again, have declared their confidence in the Indian National Congress Party by allowing it to continue in power for another period of five years. In the States the position of this party is as strong as before though Kerala has managed to smoothen an indecisive situation by conceding to the Communist Party substantial strength and Orissa has to be content with a Coalition Government. The indication of the strength of the All India Parties at the Centre and in the States confirms the popular view that Congress alone can rule the big Asian sub-continent when international affairs threaten to get out of hand and world peace is becoming endangered. It is true that a statistical analysis of the votes actually cast for the parties reveals an intriguing situation namely, the incongruity of position according to number of seats with the strength determined by the total number of votes won by each party. But this survey of figures cannot mean everything unless it be that every elector had cast his vote.

The emergence of new parties not of an all-India character explains the fall in the votes that each party obtained. The Ganatantra Parishad in Orissa, is a Rightist party but is opposed to the Congress on certain local issues. Similarly in Bombay, the bickering that were brought about by the dispute over the reorganisation of that state, ushered in new parties that not only introduced the element of 'sentiment' into the elec-

tions but actually unseated several stalwarts of the Congress party. These circumstances that are really extraneous to democratic elections, however, could not be avoided. But the retention of power by the Congress has offset the effects of sectional sentimentalism. The people have definitely acknowledged the ability and capacity of the Congress. This is certainly a high tribute for a party to obtain at every successive election.

Congress India—that is an apt description of the characteristic of Bharat. The Congress stands for the code of political, social and economic conduct as defined by Mahatma Gandhi. The strength of this Asian country has been derived from spiritual and moral values. Hence its present position of prestige in the comity of nations.

The declaration of the Communist Party of Kerala that if and when it forms a Government, there will be complete agreement with the Indian Government is but an acknowledgment of the real strength of Congress Rule. Ideological parties and splinter groups may go up to that position wherefrom obstructive endeavours can be made but the principle of Pancha Seela on which the Nehru Government is based, in its internal and international aspects, will be strong enough to circumvent all sentimental outbursts. The realistic interpretation and practice of Pancha Seela have made Congress India acquire world renown. We wish that the same could be said of the other countries that are only content with paying lip service to this political principle.

## Reasonable Rejection!

The P. M. did his elaboration on the 'Reasonable Use of Tamil' on Wednesday. The following day Mr. C. A. S. Marikkar, the Minister for Posts... moved in the House of Representatives that the Post Office (Amendment) Bill which amendment sought to prevent the theft of mail bags by 'sten cilling. 'Post Office Ceylon' in English or Sinhalese on them, be read a second time. The inclusion of the words, & Tamil, was moved as an amendment by Mr. V. A. Kandiah M. P. The reasonable minded M. E. P. voting strength turned down the amendment of the M. P. for Kayts by 38 to 17 votes.

# THE REASONABLE USE OF TAMIL

## THE PREMIER INVITES PROPOSALS

With his usual flair for discussions and press conferences at which he settles all foreign and domestic issues even of an intricate nature Mr. Bandaranaike has invited reasonable proposals for the reasonable use of Tamil, now that the M. E. P. has settled the Official Language question once and for all. One wonders why the Prime Minister did not invite discussion before the Sinhala Only Act was introduced into Parliament. It might be that the decision was in the opinion of the M. E. P. Government the close preserve of the majority community with which the minorities have nothing to do. But be that as it may, the

By

N. SANGARAPILLAI,

B. A. Lond.

minorities must thankfully avail themselves of the opportunity which the Prime Minister has been so generous to offer. The qualification that the proposals must be reasonable reminds one forcibly of the days when the Grand Moghal, the Secretary of State for India met Reforms Deputations from India. The Deputations had to keep within certain prescribed limits. The powers of the Governor-General and the Secretary of State to over-ride the decision of the Indian Legislature should not be touched. But within these limits anything can be discussed and decided. So the Grand Moghal of the Ceylon Government will have no interference with the decision of the M. E. P. Government to make Sinhala the exclusive medium for the Central Government. He has himself prescribed the limits within which discussion must be confined. On matters of purely local interest the Regional Councils will have complete autonomy and are free to conduct their proceedings and correspond with the public in Tamil. But their correspondence with Central Government must, as Mr. Kuruppu suggests, be in Sinhalese. Correspondence in Tamil will be derogatory to the Sinhalese nation. There will be no discrimination in the recruitment to the Public Services and examinations

for admission will be in Sinhalese, and Tamil recruits must acquire a reasonable knowledge of Sinhalese within a prescribed period if they wish to be confirmed in their appointments. But this condition does not apply to the Sinhalese recruits. But this proviso is the thin end of the wedge. It may apply only to the transitional stage. If the Tamils are to rise high in the Public Service they must possess a competent command of Sinhalese. After the transitional stage is over examinations for recruitment will be exclusively in Sinhalese. Education at the University will be in the three channels, Sinhalese, Tamil and English. But if Sinhalese is the only medium for the Central Government, the other streams

are bound to die out in the long run. Like the Maharagama Training College which is reserved for the Sinhalese, the Peradenya University and any other university which is fully equipped will be reserved for the Sinhalese only. Law, medicine and engineering also will similarly be reserved for men with a knowledge of Sinhalese. Now that is the utmost limit of the concessions Mr. Bandaranaike and his Cabinet are prepared to make.

Mr. Bandaranaike has abandoned the idea of a Round Table Conference because no Tamil leader will be prepared to sit at a Conference under such humiliating conditions. He has only invited reasonable proposals.

(Continued on page 5)

## NARROW NATIONALISM AND CRASH PROGRAMS

In the course of his report at the Prize-day, Mr. I. P. Thurairatnam, Principal of Union College, commented on the proposed educational changes thus:

We are told that in wellmeaning Education China where English was Officer can be of no avail. given up in schools some A step taken to alleviate years ago better counsels one problem may well have prevailed and English aggravate another. The remedy may prove worse than the illness. Comprehensive educational planning is the need of the hour and not crash programmes. Renaming Tamil Schools in Muslim areas as Muslim Schools is not going to solve the Language problem. Giving 500 science scholarships in Govt Schools is not going to provide technical and scientific education for the nation. Sending away over aged boys is not going to solve the unemployment problem. Reducing the number of text books is not of itself going to improve the quality of teaching. The Government should give top priority for comprehensive educational planning in the light of the nation's urgent needs.

Enough has been said to indicate the gravity of our educational crisis. The situation is so complex that ad hoc remedies administered by an enthusiastic Minister or a faithful Director or a

Mr. M. Thiruchelvam, Deputy Solicitor General, presided and delivered the Prizeday address.

# PORTUGUESE TREATMENT OF GOAN PATRIOTS

## GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF BRUTALITY

The following account which is reproduced from the Madras "Hindu" is no hearsay story; it is an eye-witness account related in the Indian Lok Sabha by a member; Mr. Tridib Kumar Chaudury who had just returned from Goa having been released after 10 months.

Mr. Chaudury belongs to the Revolutionary Socialist Party.

"I am not unused to police repression. I have spent 16 years in British jails. I have known beatings. But the terrible 19 months I have spent in Goa will remain indelible in my memory. I could have never imagined that man could be so brutal, that man could indulge in the kind of repression that I saw before my eyes.

"I am a free man to-day, not only myself but all my colleagues who went there as Satyagrahis excepting some six or seven of them about whose nationality there is a dispute. We are free to resume our normal work-a-day life, but my mind goes back to the 500 Goan patriots who are undergoing savage sentences ranging from six years to 28 years, and to the 500 political suspects in police lock-ups. There are nine political prisoners, and among them is Mrs. Sudhabai Joshi, who has been awarded a 16-year sentence.

"In the last three years at least 10,000 people have been arrested merely on suspicion and kept in various lock ups for periods ranging from six months to one and a half years.

"There is no system of producing suspects before Magistrates or getting them committed to custody. People are kept in the lockup as long as the police wishes, and then they are regularly beaten.

"These beatings are a regular feature of Portuguese police administration. The prisoners are beaten once a week or once every ten days. And they have a special method of beating.

"They have a special instrument for beating—a cricket bat like thing, a plank 20 or 22 inches long and made out like a cricket bat, both sides flat. They say that in African colonies the Portuguese

use a ping pong bat-like thing. Here in Goa they use a cricket bat-like thing.

"And with that instrument they take care that no bones are broken but every person is beaten black and blue. The prisoners are taken to a special beating room. After the beating they are brought back to their cells.

"That is their system. The beatings go on for months together, and on the day the prisoners are released, they are beaten for the last time.

"I said they take care to see that no bones are broken in the beating. Still people die sometimes under such treatment. Then news appears in the Government newspapers that so-and-so was trying to escape but fell down from the wall, broke his

spinal cord and died. Sometimes the death is attributed simply to "heart failure."

"That is what our brothers and sisters in Goa have to endure. The Portuguese Press and the foreign Press are saying that there is absolutely no freedom movement inside Goa. But when 30 prisoners are undergoing savage sentences and 500 political suspects are still in lock-ups, what does this indicate if not that there is a virulent mass movement there? Of course conditions there are such that no open movement is possible. The elementary civic liberties to which we have been accustomed even in the British days are absent in Goa. There is no distinction between undertrial prisoners and convicts. They do not trust Goan policemen; so even ordinary police constables have been brought over from Portugal. Ten thousand military personnel are keeping guard over little Goa, 5,000 of them Portuguese whites and 5,000 Negroes."

### Auction Sale

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Under Partition Ordinance No. 16 of 1951 No. 5355

1. Sinnacuddy widow of Murugan, 2. Murugan Kandan, 3. Murugan Veerakathy, 4. Murugan Seeney all of Kondavil Substituted Plaintiffs Vs.

1. Kathiri wife of Sinnavap Kandan, 2. Sinnavan Kandan, 3. Parasakthy wife of Palan Markandu, 4. Palan Markandu, 5. Sangary Kandan & wite, 6. Sinnappillai all of Kondavil Defts, 7. Vaddan Nagan 9. Sinnavan Kandan substituted in place of 10th & 12th Defendants (deceased) 11. Kathiri widow of Murugan, 13 Vally Karuval 14. Vally Vaithy all of do Added Defendants

15. Murugan Sinnathamby of Kondavil North, 16 Kanagy wife of Kandan Ponnai 17. Kandan Ponnai, 18. Karthy Kaddaiyan all of do Substituted Defts. in place of 8th Deft; deceased, 19. Annaledchumy daughter of Karthy 20. Karthy Sinnarajah, 21. Karthy Nagalingam all of Kondavil substituted in place of Karthy as heirs of the 8th Deft; Deceased

Under Commission issued to me in the above Case, I shall sell by public auction the fol-

lowing property Lots 1 & 2 as shown in schedule below first among the co-owners at the appraised value and if there are no bidders at such sale immediately thereafter amongst the public on Thursday the 16th May at 4 p. m.

### SCHEDULE

#### LOT 1

All that piece of land called "Valalai" situated at Kondavil in Nallur Parish Jaffna Division & District, Northern Province in extent one lacham & two kulies Lm. 1 V.C 2 kls. and bounded on the east and north by the property of Sinnappan Kanapathy and brothers, west by the property of Sinnacuddy wife of Raman and on the south by lots 12 & 3 Vide plan 3-3 A dated 16-3-57 prepared by T. Sinnathurai Licensed Surveyor Kopay Jaffna. (Appraised value Rs. 1711 11)

#### (LOT 2)

All that piece of land situated as aforesaid called "Valalai" in extent ten kulies (Lms. 0 V.C. 10 Kls.) and bounded on the east by lot 3, north by lot 1, west by Sinnacuddy wife of Raman and on the south by byelane. Vide plan 323 A dated 16-3-57 prepared by T. Sinnathurai Licensed Surveyor Kopay Jaffna. (Appraised value Rs. 1261-11).

T SINNATHURAI

Commissioner of Sales, (M 492 22 & 29)

### ORDER "NISI" DECLARING WILL PROVED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 286

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Elizabeth Gaanapooranam Raju widow of Subramen Raju of Uduvil. Deceased.

Evangeline Grace Pathmavathy Raju of Uduvil. Vs. Petitioner.

1 Sarvath man Ponniah Amarasingham  
2. and wife Christabel Janaki Mahimavathy Amarasingham, both of 82, New Buller's Road, Colombo. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before N. Sivagnanasundaram Esquire, Acting District Judge, Jaffna, on the 4th day of March 1957 in the presence of Mr. A. Arulambalam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 13th February 1957 and that of the attesting Notary and witnesses dated 11th February 1957 and 1st March 1957 having been read:

It is ordered that the Will of the abovenamed deceased dated 23rd January 1939 and numbered 278 attested by J. F. Ponnambalam Notary Public marked 'P' and filed of record in this case be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 12th day of April 1957 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said Petitioner is the Executrix named in the said Will and that she is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the aforesaid date show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 4th day of March 1957.

Sgd/ P. Sri SkandaRajah, District Judge.

Drawn by A. Arulambalam Proctor for Petitioner (O 349 22 & 29)

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 288

In the matter of the estate of the late Thambipillai Ramalingam of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna. Deceased.

Nagaratnam widow of Thambipillai Ramalingam of Vannarponnai East Jaffna. Petitioner

Vs.

1. Ramalingam Pathmanathan  
2. Ramalingam Pasupathy  
3. Ramalingam Saravananathan, and,  
4. Ramalingam Shanmuganathan, all of Vannarponnai East Jaffna, Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before N. Sivagnanasundaram Esquire, Acting District Judge, Jaffna, on the 6th day of March 1957 in the presence of Mr. A. Arulambalam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 5th March 1957 having been read: it is ordered that the Petitioner, as widow, is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased issued to her, unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 12th day of April 1957 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 6th day of March 1957

Sgd. P. SriSkandaRajah, District Judge.

Drawn by A. Arulambalam Proctor for Petitioner (O. 348 22 & 29)

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Manager

# THE NEW INDIAN CALENDAR

The National Indian Calendar recommended for civil purposes came into effect on March 22, 1957, the beginning of the new year being reckoned as first Chaitra, 1879 Saka Era.

This New Year's Day will be the day following the spring equinox and is thus a very apt choice as a day to begin the year with. The many advantages of the National Indian Calendar have recently been published in the Press. One can be confident that the gradual adoption of this uniform calendar replacing the multiplicity of the other indigenous calendars will convert today's sceptics of its many practical advantages apart from its sounder scientific basis.

In some of the communications to the Press from the people who have taken the trouble to give some thought to this calendar reform a point has

By S. BASU

Director-General of Observatories  
India

been raised which seem to require some clarification. The question is concerning the choice of the Saka Era in preference to the other possible eras which, in the opinion of some correspondents, might have been adopted for the National Indian Calendar. In this connection, the claims of the "Samvat" (Vikrama Era), for example, have been specifically mentioned on the ground of that era being the older.

A close examination of the facts however, shows that the "Saka Era" is the era "par excellence" which has been used by astronomers all over India in their calculations since the time of the astronomer, Varahamihira who died in 587 A. D. The report of the Calendar Reform Committee appointed by the Government of India has dealt with the question of the era very thoroughly. The committee have carefully examined the eras mentioned in the Indian systems of date reckoning including the Vikrama Era and have come to the conclusion that the Saka Era is the earliest era introduced in this country and has been used in different inscriptions and astronomical books almost from the time of its introduction.

On the other hand the Vikrama Era which is widely prevalent in Northern India excepting Bengal was started, according to popular belief, by King Vikramaditya of Ujjain, who is claimed

to have repelled an attack on his famous city by Saka or Scythian hordes about 57 B. C. and to have founded an era to commemorate his victory. But no historical documents or inscriptions have been found to prove even the existence of a king Vikramaditya reigning in Ujjain about 57 B. C. From a critical examination of the old inscriptions, the Calendar Reform Committee has concluded that the earliest name so far found of this era was Krita. Then between 405 and 543 A. D. it came to be known as the era of the Malava tribe and was used by the Verma kings of Mandasor in Rajputana. The earliest association of this era with King Vikrama is first found in an inscription of one King Jainadeva who ruled near Okhammandal in Kathiawar State. The year mentioned is 794 Vikrama that is, 737 A. D. which is nearly eight hundred years after the supposed date of King Vikrama. Further, the use of this era appears to have been confined at first to Kathiawar and Rajasthan between 300 and 600 A. D.

Northern India used the Gupta Era which fell into disuse with the closing of the Gupta rule in 550 A. D. For a time thereafter Northern India used the Harsha Era introduced by Emperor Harsha Vardhana (606 A. D.) but when the Gurjar-Pratihars came from Rajasthan and conquered the city of Kanauj, they brought the Vikrama Era from their original home and it became the current era over Northern India except the eastern region and was used by the Paput dynasties of mediaeval times.

We see, therefore that even on the ground of antiquity the Saka Era can claim eminence over the Vikrama Era. But there are many other points besides, which are definitely in favour of the choice of the Saka Era. The Saka Era starts from Chaitra - Vaisakh everywhere whereas the Vikrama Era (Samvat) has even now three different starting days in the different regions of the country—one in Chaitra, the other in Ashadha and the third in Kartika.

## S.S.C. Tamil Text Commentary

-BOON TO BOTH  
TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

Scholarly Commentary

ON

**KUMBAKARNAN  
VATHAIPPADALAM**

V

BY

**Vidwan K. Vendanar**

★  
JAFFNA SAIVA PARIPALANA SABHAI  
PUBLICATION

AVAILABLE AT  
THE HINDU ORGAN OFFICE.

# ISLAND'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

(Continued from the issue of 15-3-57)

The hand loom industry should be exploited to the best advantage in this country can be still improved and developed. If sufficient publicity and marketing facilities are given the local productions may be in a position to compete with the foreign stuffs which have flooded the market.

The cotton grown in the Nile Valley is supposed to be the best in the world, and this cotton has so far been exported from Sudan and Egypt. Now after attainment of independence the Sudan Government has started a large scale Spinning and Weaving Mills at NZARA making use of the local raw material and employing the local labour. Even with imported yarn there is scope for starting another weaving mill in this country. Spinning section can be attached to it in due course, depending upon the availability of Cotton.

Designing, breaching, dyeing, colouring and screen printing is an allied industry to the hand loom industry. Gray cloths, Muslins and such other mill products are also used for screen prints. Local artistic talents in various designs of sarce boarder etc.

**Tobacco:** The local growth is not sufficient. When the produce is more, establishment of more cigar and cigarette manufacturing factories has to be combined with a view for exporting if possible.

Thousands of workers are engaged in tobacco factories and Beedi factories in South India. Instead of importing Beedi, if the leaves only are imported it may be possible to employ local labour in this industry.

**Iron & Rolled Steel—** It is likely that one day or other, Geologists may find out the existence of mines or valuable minerals in this Island. Indian mythology records the availability of gold and precious metals in Lanka in ancient times. In clearing the jungles in forests in forests in the works connected with development projects or in the archaeological excavations, there can be the possibility of striking at an iron ore at least.

Iron and steel are the basic materials for any type of construction works. Though pig iron

(Continued on page 5)

Moreover, the Vikrama Samvat is confined only to Northern India (outside Bengal) but the Saka Era has all-India prominence. All the post Siddhantic astronomical theories of India have been compiled using the Saka Era in the tables. To the present day only the Saka Era is used as the secondary era in Panchangas and as the primary era in horoscopes in all the States of India. The Samvat cannot claim this recognition.

It would thus appear that the Government of India in adopting the Saka Era for the calendar have taken a very correct step, a step based on an objective assessment of the facts and not based on any parochial sentiment.

The actual starting date of the Saka Era was in 123 B. C. when the Parthian Emperor, Artabanus II, was defeated and killed by the Sakas who as-

sailed Bactria first in 12 B. C. There are sound reasons to show that in the initial state of dating the figure in the hundredth place was omitted from the year of the era—a fact which is perhaps, not quite widely known. This era is known as the old Saka Era. The Committee's report goes to show that the so-called Kanishka Era, 78 A. D. is nothing but the old Saka Era with 200 omitted and that it later began to be called Saka Era or Scythian Era. The above findings of the late Prof. M. N. Saha, Chairman of the Calendar Reform Committee, based on an earlier objective examination of the available historical and archaeological evidence, are now generally accepted by other scholars. Ancient inscriptions have been found bearing dates as old as 52 Saka Era, while old astronomical treatises even bear the date 2 Saka Era.

—Madras Hindu

# The Reasonable... The Late Mr. M. S. Rajaratnam

(Continued from page 2)

When there is no common ground of agreement there can be no conference at all. By making the stipulation that the proposals should be reasonable he has made himself the sole judge and defence counsel. Every responsible Tamil leader has pledged himself to parity of status for Tamil. It is strange that Mr. Bandaranaike has not made the premature boast which Mr. Dahanaike made last year when he said that the Head Masters would be too glad to meet him at a Conference in Colombo over the teaching of Sinhalese in the Northern and Eastern Provinces and repudiate the leadership of the Chelvanayakams and Vanniasinghams.

Mr. Ethirmannasingham must have already submitted his thesis on the solution of the language question. What mass of memoranda and petitions have already flooded the Premier's Office heaven only knows. There must be crowds of prominent Tamils pressing at the door for an interview with the Prime Minister. How many appeals he has already rejected on the ground that the applicants are not responsible leaders the Press does not mention. But it is open to the Prime Minister always to give an exparte judgment because the party concerned is absent.

Before the commencement of the day's proceedings, Mr. T. Muttusami-pillai, Crown Advocate, made a reference before Mr. P. Sri Skandarajah, District Judge and Mr. N. Sivagnanasundaram, A. D. J., in the Jaffna District Court, to the death of Mr. M. S. Rajaratnam, Advocate, Jaffna, as follows:-

"Before we begin work for the day it is my sad duty, Sir, to refer to the death of Mr. M. S. Rajaratnam, Advocate. He had his early education at the Jaffna Hindu College and later graduated at the Madras University and after which he taught for some years at the Kilner College. Thereafter, he enrolled himself as an Advocate student and passed out as an Advocate in or about the year 1915. He had a large practice in this Court and also at Mallakam. He devoted a good portion of his time to public service. He was Editor of the Hindu Organ for some years and was the Secretary of the Hindu Board of Education when it was founded in 1924. Later he devoted almost all his time to religion and lived the life of a hermit in his own home which he converted into a hermitage.

The District Judge re-

## Reference In Court

plied as follows:-

"Mr. Muthusainipillai, My brother and I associated ourselves with everything that you have said. I did not have the privilege or pleasure of knowing Mr. Rajaratnam. He was practising as an Advocate when I was a student at Jaffna College. He was then already a legendary figure. He later, as you have said, devoted himself more to a life of a religious recluse and he rarely appeared in public. He has lived a full life and done service to his fellow men. He was here on Thursday and died on Friday. This proves the uncertainty of life

The District Judge caused a minute of these proceedings to be made and a copy sent to the bereaving members of Mr. Rajaratnam's family.

### Jaffna Hindu College Old Boys' Association

A Special General Meeting will be held on Tuesday the 9th of April 1957 at 5 p. m. at Jaffna Hindu College to adopt the new Constitution.

K. ARUNASALAM  
Hony. Secretary  
J. H. C., O. B. A.

(M. 497 29 & 4)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. -91

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Pillaiyinar Sinnathamby of Tellippalai East Deceased.

Rasammah widow of P. Sinnathamby of Tellippalai East Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sinnathamby Balakrishnan
2. Sinnathamby Balasubramaniam
3. Sinnathamby Sabaratnam

Minor 4. Sinnathamby Kathiraimalai

" 5. Sinnathamby Selvaratnam all of Tellippalai East Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 13th day of March 1957 in the presence of Mr. A. V. Sathasivam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read

It is ordered that the 1st respondent abovenamed be appointed as Guardian-ad-Litem over the minors the 4th and 5th respondents abovenamed

And

It is further ordered that Letters of Administration over the Estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner abovenamed as widow of the deceased.

Unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons shall on or before the 6th day of May 1957, appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the 1st respondent do produce the minors the 4th and 5th respondents before Court on the 6th day of May 1957 at 10 a. m. The 19th day of March 1957.

Sgd. P. SriSkandaRajah  
District Judge  
(O. 350 22 & 29)

## ORDER ABSOLUTE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 285

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Vaitilingam Pasupathipillai of Punguduthivu west Deceased.

Pasupathipillai Kathiravelu of Punguduthivu west Petitioner

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 1st March 1957 in the presence of Mr. K. V. Rasiyah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read; It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled

## Island's Industrial Development

(Continued from page 4)

is not available, yet the huge quantity of iron scraps of unserviceable plant machinery and equipment starting from a wire nail, bolt and nut to pipes, iron sheets, automobiles, wheels, wagons, rails, engines etc., dumped here and there C. G. R. Salvage dump yard, Gal Oya Workshops area, automobile repair works, Industrial workshops, port trust Government Stores Dept., and such other places) can be collected and transported to a central place where they can be smelted in a furnace. This molten metal can be used for casting purposes or by admixture of certain chemicals and by suitable heat treatments can be used in a rolling mill to produce different rolled steel for construction purposes. Pig iron can be imported from Japan if necessary. A programme for starting a smelting furnace (a cupola to begin with), suitable foundry for metal casting, and machine shop, under state aided scheme deserves attention for the present so that the scrap materials which in the normal course go waste, are used advantageously in manufacturing minor but at the same time important metallic spare parts of machinery plant and equipment here itself thereby avoiding the cost and usual delay in obtaining them from abroad.

**Food Crops;** From the name of different food crops itself, the possible industries are known. There can be a rice mill in every rice growing centre. There can be a flour mill in a five square miles area. There should be facilities for powdering Rice, Wheat (when it is grown) Dal, Chillie Grams, Coriander, Liveneric and other condiments, Soap nut etc., in all towns and suburbs.

There can be a small oil crushing plant in rural places for crushing the local produce ground nut, gingly etc.

(To be continued)

to have Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, as his son and sole heir and directing that such Letters of administration be issued to him accordingly.

Sgd/ P. Sri Skandarajah  
District Judge.

1-3 57  
(O 352 29 & 5.)

## Indian Elections

### Indication Of Party Strength

(AS ON MARCH 28, 1957)

State	Total Seats	Known Results	Congress	Communist	P. S. P.	Jan Sangh	Independents
Assam	108	107	71	4	8		24
Bihar	318	318	210	7	31		70
Madras	205	205	151	4	2		48
Mysore	208	208	150	1	18		39
MadhyaPradesh	288	288	232	2	12	10	32
Uttar Pradesh	430	430	286	9	44	17	74
Kerala	126	126	43	60	9		14
Orissa	140	140	56	9	11	9	64
West Bengal	252	245	148	43	21		33
Punjab	154	152	116	6	1	9	18
Rajasthan	176	176	119	1	1	6	49
Bombay	396	388	230	18	36	4	100
<b>LOK SABHA</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>70</b>

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 31-3-57 TO 6-4-57

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

Domestic affairs continue to be unsettled. You will have to be very careful in your dealings with relatives. Beware of litigations.

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

You will be quick to lose your temper this week. Domestic upheavals also shown. But financially a good week. Triumph over enemies promised.

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

Friends will be very helpful in your undertakings this week. Obstacles will be cleared. Your enemies will vanish and you are sure to succeed in your new undertakings. Fame and social success also promised.

C NCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

You will be able to gain something through lands and landed properties this week. But there will be no mental peace. Friends and relatives likely to cause you annoyance. Avoid clashes in the office.

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

Financially a good week. But spend the first two days with care. Rest of the week will be favourable for new deals. Friends of the opposite sex will prove very helpful.

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

First two days will be fairly favourable. Monday evening Tuesday and Wednesday must be spent with care. Rest of the week will turn favourable. Professional success and fame promised.

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

First half of the week will be fairly favourable. You will be able to succeed in your ventures after some initial difficulties. Wednesday night Thursday and Friday must be spent with care. Week end will bring in some happy news.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusna, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

A good week for social activities. Financial gains and popularity also promised. But all is not well on the domestic side. Avoid quarrels last day of the week.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1 [Thana Rasi]

You will be able to get much help from your relatives this week. Ruin to enemies and fame promised. Health should improve.

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

A good week. Most of your personal worries should disappear. Fame and social success also promised. Go ahead with your ventures.

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

Financially a good week. But your mind will not be at rest. Clashes with relatives likely. But you are sure to triumph at the end.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revati [Meena Rasi]

A good week. But you will have to face much criticism and opposition. Gains through lands and landed properties also promised. Go ahead with your ventures.

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

No. 5634

1. Kanagasabai Sangarapillai of Puloly South 2. and wife Theivansipillai of do

Plaintiff

Vs

1. Valliar Sinnathamby and 2. wife Parupathy, 3. Theivansipillai widow of Venasithamby, 4. Kadirgamar Kumarasamy and 5. wife Kannathaipillai of do. 6. Velappan Arumugam of do. 7. and wife Parupathipillai of do. 8. Sivakampillai daughter of Sidamparapillai of do. 9. Karthigesu Veluppillai, 10. Kumarappan Chinniah of do, 11. Senathirajasegaram Ganeshrajah of Kalutara, 12. and wife Amuthanayagi of do, Minor 13. Vairavan Murugesu of Puloly South, 14. Murugan Sellappan of do, 15. and wife Wallipillai of do, 16. Elaiyavan Velan of do, 17. Sinnapillai widow of Murugan of do, 13th Defendant minor appearing by his G. A. L. the 17th Defendant

It is hereby notified that this notice No. 5634 has been substituted in the District Court of Point Pedro under partition act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition/sale of the land called Misiollai in extent 34, 3/8 Lms V. C. and situated at Puloly East Singapahuthevankurichy

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 10th day of April 1957 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon.

By order of Court A Sivasanmugam Clerk of Court

This 7th day of March 1957 (O 346 22 & 29)

ORDER NISI.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 287/T

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late K. V. Sinnathurai, of Kopay South, Jaffna.

Deceased. Satharatnam widow of K. V. Sinnathurai of Kopay

South, Jaffna.

Petitioner.

Vs:

1. K. V. S. Kathirgamanathan, 2. Dr. Kandiah Velayuthapillai & wife 3. Mankayatharasay, all of Kopay, South, Jaffna.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 5th day of March, 1957 in the presence of Mr. S. Visuvalingam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration in respect of the deceased abovenamed be issued to the Petitioner as widow of the deceased unless the respondents or any others who are interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 12th day of April 1957 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 11th day of March, 1957. Sgd/P. Sri SkandaRajah. District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by Sgd/S. Visuvalingam Proctor for Petitioner. (O. 347 22 & 29)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CHAVAKACHCHERI

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 62 T

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Thambiah Murugesu of Madduvil South who died at Uyilankulam in Mannar District Deceased

Thambiah Thambirajah of Madduvil South, Chavakachcheri Petitioner Vs

1. Sinnathamby Thambiah 2. Muttukumaru Appathurai and wife 3. Nagamuttu all of Madduvil South Chavakachcheri Respondents

This matter coming on for determination before S. Thamby Durai Esqr. District Judge Chavakachcheri on the 15th day of February 1957 in the presence of Mr. S. Siva Rajah Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased abovenamed be granted to the Petitioner as one of the heirs and brother of the deceased unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 19th day of March 1957 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 15th day of February 1957 Sgd. S. Thamby Durai District Judge

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

19th March 1957 Time to show cause extended to 7th May 1957

Sgd. S. Thamby Durai District Judge O. 351 29 & 5)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 582

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Vaithilingam Nagalingam of Puloly East Sivacolunthu widow of Nagalingam of Puloly East Petitioner

Vs

Nagalingam Thiyagalilingam of do Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thamby Durai Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro, on the 4th day of March 1957 in the presence of Mr. N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner, and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration as the widow of the deceased abovenamed unless the respondent or any other persons appear before this Court on the 2nd day of May 1957 at 10.0' clock in the forenoon and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 4th day of March 1957 Sgd. S. Thambydurai District Judge

N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor for Petitioner (O 582 22 & 29)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

Established 1918) BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00 Amount of Cash made Rs. 616,313.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 80 monthly instalments of Rs. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares used all times

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 10% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6% respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Part payments accepted

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI, Shroff.

சான்றிதழ்கள் வழங்கும் பெயர் மல்குதலு சர்க்காரை கோருகிற யாருக்கு சேய்க்கு குறைவிடாத தயார்ன் வாழ்க நான்மறை யறங்கு சேய்க்கு நன்றும் கேள்வி மக்க மேலமைகொள் சைவ சீதி விளங்குக வகை தெய்வம்

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