

For Your Printing

SAIVA
PRAKASA
PRESS

THE Hindu Organ

FOR YOUR FUTURE

CONSULT
SRIPATHY (JR.)
C/o. HINDU ORGAN

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889.

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

PHONE No. 356

[PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL LXIX

JAFFNA, FRIDAY APRIL 12, 1957

NO 2

SRI RAMA AND SRI KRISHNA

Today (8-4-57) is Sri Rama Navami when the birth of Sri Ramachandra who was born as the son of Emperor Dasaratha in Ayodya, is celebrated (Jayanthi). Sri Rama as he is popularly known is said to have born in the month of Chitra when the sun was in Aries and the moon in Cancer in Dwapara Yuga. It is said that five planets were in exalted

exalted then the native has the characteristics of divinity for the moon.

Sri Krishna is said to have been born in the midnight of the month of Sravan when the sun was in Leo, his own house, and the moon was in Taurus with the Rohini nakshetra, the position of exaltation

Both these avatars were said to have been born during the day of the gods which extends from 22nd March to 22nd September but Sri Rama was born when the sun was progressing northwards (Uttar

(Continued on page 6)

THE NEW YEAR

Significant To Entire Tamilakam

position (Uchcha) and the moon in its own house (Kataka). Jupiter in Cancer with the moon, Saturn in Libra, Mars in Capricorn, Venus in Pisces, Sun in Aries with probably Mercury and Rahu in Danu or Sagitarius and Kethu in Gemini. The time of birth was said to be mid-day so that the ascending sign or Lagna was Kataka. There is a Sanskrit saying that if five planets are

The New Year celebrated by the Hindus and Buddhists alike, in Ceylon, begins on 13th-14th of April. The date and the hour is determined by the passage of the sun from Pisces, the last constellation of the Zodiac, to

Aries the first constellation.

That Ariez (the Rasu) was the first constellation of the year is noted in "Pattupattu", a Tamil work of the Sangam Period written about 2,000 years ago. It speaks of 'the

The Tamil Language

Confronted With Threat Of Liquidation

By
A Tamil Citizen of Sri Lanka

Why cannot these Tamils accept Sinhalese as the official language when they had accepted English as the official language? Tamils had never accepted English as the only official language but it was imposed on them by their British conquerors who were good enough to allow Tamil to continue to be one of the official languages. Their Govt. Gazettes, currency notes, stamps coins all had the Tamil equivalents. Tamil was used in the writing of national deeds, in the registration of

births deaths and marriages etc and in all official correspondence when ever occasion demanded it. What the Tamils demand is that Tamil should continue to be used just as it was under the British Regime. They are not demanding the abolition of Sinhalese or English from all public business. They fought for Independence along with the Sinhalese and other races least expecting that this Independence will bring on its wake the dethron-

(Continued on page 5)

By
S. J. Gunasegaram M. A.

fast moving Sun going from the horned Rasu (Ariez) to the other houses (Pattupattu, 7 150-161).

Father Heras has noted that an inscription in Mohenjo Daro speaks of "The Southern Paravas finishing one canal in the period of time from the Fish and the Rasu to the Fish", indicating a period of one full year (Studies in Proto-Indo Mediterranean Culture' p. 176).

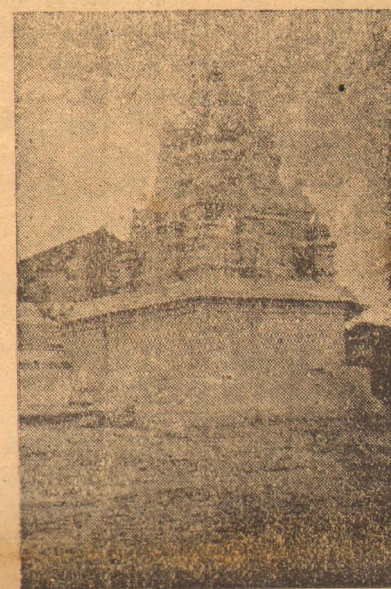
These facts are supported by Slater in his "The Dravidian Element in Indian Culture" pp. 717, where he states that the original year of the Dravidians was solar and not lunar. He says]

'The Civil Calendar' of

(Continued on page 6)

Thirukettheswaram Temple High Festivals

19-29 April 1957



"தொண்டர் நாடொறும் துதிசெய் அருள் செய் கேதிச்சர மதுதானே"—தேவாரம்.

The Thirukettheswaram Temple Restoration Society has made arrangements for High Festivals to be conducted in this temple.

Leading Saiva Educational Institutions have undertaken to participate in the Festivals.

Program of Festivals

April 19, 1957	Temple Restoration Society
20	Vaideswara Vidyalayam, Jaffna
21	Saiva Public of the Up-country
22	Kokuvil Hindu College
23	Jaffna Hindu College
24	Vaddukoddai Hindu College
25	Mahajana College, Tellippalai
26	Parameswara College, Tinnevely
27	Mr. Vaithalingam of the Staff of Chavakachcheri Hindu College and Mrs. Vaithilingam of the Staff of Jaffna Hindu Ladies' College
28	Chettiars—Colombo
29	Saiva Public of Manthai District.

THE ARRANGEMENT

The Thirukettheswaram Temple Restoration Society has arranged for a ten days' Festival commencing on April 19th (7th day of the month Chitrai) and ending on April 29th morning with the water-cutting ceremony (தீர்த்தம்). Except for the opening Festival which is conducted by the

(Continued on page 6)

NOTICE

The Saiva Prakasa Press and the offices of the Hindu Organ and Inthusathanam will be closed from the 13th to 19th inst. both inclusive on account of the Hindu New Year holidays. There will be no issue of the Hindu Organ and Inthusathanam on the 19th.

The Offices and the Press would reopen on Saturday the 20th inst.

MANAGER.



திருச்சிற்றம்பலம்.

நமச்சிவாயவே ஞானமும் கல்வியும்
நமச்சிவாயவே நானறி விச்சையும்
நமச்சிவாயவே நானறிந் தேத்துமே
நமச்சிவாயவே நன்னெறி காட்டுமே.

திருச்சிற்றம்பலம்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1957

Treasure These Thoughts

Silent Japa should be engaged in at all times. One must not waste breath uselessly; whenever one has nothing to do, one should silently practice Japa in rhythm with one's breathing.

THE NEW YEAR

Almost synchronizing with the unexpected advent of the M. E. P. administration, the year *Thurmugi* made its appearance and has well nigh completed its full course leaving behind grim memories of ghastly events. The *Tamilakam* of Lanka could not have seen a more inauspicious year than *Thurmugi*. The political upheaval that has followed the General Election in April 1956 has constituted a challenging threat to the very existence of the Tamil speaking people. The exit of *Thurmugi*, although a matter of routine, is being earnestly awaited. Thus the succeeding year *Evitambi* appears to be bringing with it a new hope for the down-trodden and the oppressed, a hope that equips them with new vigour and new resolution.

The pinch of the past has been so painfully severe that the people have become so emboldened as to become masters of the immediate future if not

PIPE-BORNE WATER SUPPLY

After Century Long Agitation

The agitation for the pipe-borne water supply for the city of Jaffna dates back to about one hundred and forty-five years ago. Year after year the agitation was continued but the water could not get within the reach of the town-resident.

However the present Municipal Council made history by voting Rs 18000 for the project and inaugurating a pipe-borne supply in Wards 3 and 4. The remaining Wards will have to keep on waiting.

At the public meeting held after the inauguration of the pipe-borne water supply, Mr. S. S. Navaratnam, the Mayor of Jaffna, deplored the fact that nothing in this direction had been done till then,

Mr. Alfred Duraiappah M. M. C speaking from the chair said that it was regrettable that the Central Government had not

in aggressive recklessness at least in defensive selfishness. The political atmosphere of this Island has become unduly uncongenial to the development of a healthy body-politic as the unfortunate events of communal clashes during the past ten months would show. The weather has become foul and the blowing rheumy. Only the break of a political monsoon that will be able to purge the unwholesome air of its vicious tendency can stem the tide of seething discontent and consequent disaffection.

Noble things are wrought by prayer they say. Thus it has become the imperative duty of the people to pray to Parameshwara for His Blessings of mental capacity and physical strength to withstand the worst onslaught of injustice with a will to re-establish reason and justice by means of truth and *ahimsa*. Reason and Justice demand that every thing should be fair in politics and that nothing should be unfair in inter-human relations. Will the New Year bring about a change of heart that will ensure fair play in inter-human relations?

MAY EVILAMBI usher in the much needed change.

moved in this matter despite repeated representations, and expressed the hope that the Central Govt. would open its eyes and make arrangements for the supply of water to the remaining Wards.

Hadji V.M.M. Aboosali, Deputy Mayor and Mr. E. K. N. Selvadurai, M. M. C. also spoke.

Jaffna Oriental Studies Society

1956 Examination Results

Tamil Pundit
Ist Part

T. Markando Referred.
(Second group of subjects)

Tamil Bala Pundit
IIIrd Div.

S. Sarojini Devi
T. Malokamany
S. Rajaratnam
S. Mahesvary
V. Theivanayagam

Referred

S. Savithiri Devi
(Literature)

Tamil Entrance
IIIrd Div;

M. Kamaladevi
S. Parasathth
N. Kayilayar
R. Sachithanatham
S. Kanmany
S. Sellamma
S. Kanakesvary
V. Balakrishnan

Referred—in Grammar

M. Parvathy
S. Ratnam
P. Parasakthy
A. Sarasvathy
A. Sarasvathy
M. Sukirthamalar
S. Puvanesvari
N. Manikkam
K. Rasamma
K. Thangaraja
K. Rasamma

Sanskrit Entrance
IIInd Div.

S. Sivakami

Advice On Administrative Affairs

(Premier Nehru's comments on the Administrative Problem may be with advantage studied by those who are in charge of the M. E. P. Administration.)

In their approach to public administration they should be guided, apart from the professional scholar's and politician's approaches, by what the man-in-the-street expects of the administration. The man in the street's approach may be vague angry or critical but nevertheless it is an important approach. If we do not remember this we are working in the stratosphere. An administration has not only to be good but it has to be felt to be good by the people.

There should be a full realisation of the implications of democracy and how it affected public administration. It should be the principal function of public administration to direct democracy in right channels.

The administrator should give the impression that he was functioning through the public will and carrying it out. He should give the impression that he was always thinking of public grievances and trying to remedy them.

It is not only what the administrators do but the manner of doing that is excessively important specially when dealing with large masses of people. In a democracy it is the manner of doing that counts.

Their experience of panchayats was not happy but we must realise and recognise that the panchayat is the essential base of democracy and we have to improve it and suggest methods of doing things which would gradually do away with squabbles and groups in the panchayat.

It was of the utmost importance that charges of corruption were reduced. Sometimes it happened that when Govt. sanctioned an amount of money for a villager, he got only half of it. While carrying out Government's schemes in regard to payment of compensation or loans to the people in the villages, they could gather the whole village and tell them openly all about the schemes and who would benefit and to what extent

and if possible make the payments openly.

One factor which contributed to corruption was delay.

A country could survive to-day only if it had enough scientific and technically trained personnel. In this connection, he quoted a foreign authority Dr. Blount, as having written that given the same chances, a country with a bigger population produced greater results in the scientific, technological and industrial spheres. Dr. Blount, had also said that China and India were the two countries which would forge ahead in these directions.

Unless the developments in the scientific, technological and industrial spheres were balanced by some kind of moral standards and ethical values the world was likely to be led to destruction.

Struggle Within
The Soviet Union

Unrest and demands for greater freedom among students have been noticed. This is indicated in a news item of the U. S. I. S.

The report adds that the Soviet Press is full of dire warnings against the ferment in these groups of educated young men and women.

Otherwise why should there be the Iron Curtain?

Nuclear Test
War Of Nerves

The Free World and the Rest, or the Communist World and the Rest, call the blocs what you like, are again involved in a war of threats. This however helps to keep going the cold war. Which is more deadly the medium-range rocket of Moscow or the Missile of Washington? The nuclear weapon will thus continue to be the 'bully' it is intended to be whatever protests the world may make against tests, declared or un-

Historical Fallacies In Dicken's Tale Of Two Cities

By S. KUMARAKULASINGHAM B. A.

On first reading, to the lay student, the Tale of Two Cities may appear to be a history in the proper sense of the term—a work interpreting the truth about the French Revolution. However a more clear reading of the Tale of Two Cities calls in for a comparison of the account with those found in standard historical events on the French Revolution. Such a comparison cannot but reveal the glaring bias in the Tale of Two Cities. Before going into details it is essential to refresh our memory about the events leading to that great revolt and what Dickens says about same and also how the various developments in France affected the thoughts and actions of the various sections of English society.

The first reaction of England to the French Revolution was one of joy and pride. Joy due to the fact that freedom loving Englishmen welcomed a struggle for freedom, pride due to the fact that they could claim to have led the world in this respect with their own 'Glorious Revolution' of 1688. Many Englishmen made the mistake of looking upon the French Revolution as something similar to the Revolution of 1688. Two main differences between them may be noted here:-

1: The French Revolution established middle class supremacy in that country while the English Revolution succeeded in establishing the supremacy of the landed Aristocracy in England.

2. The French Revolution was aimed both at the monarchy and nobility while the English Revolution was aimed at only the former, even here there was no intention of doing away with monarchy altogether as was the case in France also at the start of the Revolution.

This analysis need not be taken much further as we are discussing a work which is mainly literary and not historical.

This early joyous reception turned into suspicion and alarm with the so-called excesses of the French Revolution. The English ruling class feared the spread of Revolutionary ideas in England as

that would mean the end of their regime—the same fear that beset many a European monarch when the French Revolution assumed the character of a 'Liberating Mission'. The average Englishman looked upon the so called 'Reign of Terror' with horror—not that contemporary English society was much better off as far as humane feelings were concerned but because he could not understand the peculiar psychology of the French nation—something excusable as his knowledge of what was happening outside his locality was limited—something understandable in an age of limited education and communications. Pitt the younger who was Prime Minister of England at that time, taking advantage of the situation set in an orgy of reaction. From 1792 till 1815 England and France were at war. English historians are fond of making out Napoleon to be nothing but a blood thirsty usurper. However modern historians, with the vantage of time on their side present a more balanced picture. The typical English approach to the French Revolution was that of Edmund Burke who first welcomed the French Revolution and later went on to write his monumental work—'Reflections on the French Revolution'—wherein he criticises the excesses of the French Revolution. Charles Dickens writing only about

80 years after the mighty Revolution cannot help preventing a rather one sided picture. For our purpose let us take two features of 18thC French society and see how Dickens portrays these. viz. (1) The oppressed peasantry and (2) their noble oppressors.

Regarding the first, it is true that the average French peasant was poor and oppressed,—it is also true that they had several legitimate grievances but at the same time it is equally true that the average French peasant was comparatively better off than his European counter-part. The English peasant had long enjoyed independence but seldom was a common feature of the so-called 'Ancient Regime'. It is a well-known fact that peasants in other parts of Europe were in a worse plight in the 18th.

Coming over to the second—in my opinion it is fallacious to judge lord-serf relationships merely from the human angle. Taking into consideration the social structure of 18th France and the long historical tradition behind some one has to grudgingly admit that the Marquis of Evermonde could not understand the feelings of the French peasantry. Historians say that a French noble was more at home in Aristocratic company at Vienna than in the company of his serfs—so cosmo-

politan were they. Further some historians are also of opinion that the so-called 'Aristocracy of the Ancient Regime' was a stabilising element of society. In his Tale of Two Cities, Dickens portrays only the darker side of the life of the French nobility.

As pointed out earlier the above comments have been made not on the assumption that the Tale of Two Cities is a historical work but because students of history may make the mistake of treating it as one while admitting that the Tale of Two Cities may be studied as an essential aid to a proper study of the French Revolution one must be careful not to take everything that Dickens says as historical fact nor should one forget the fact that the Tale of Two Cities does not present the complete picture of the French Revolution. It ends abruptly with the 'Reign of Terror'. To understand the French Revolution fully the study must cover the whole period from 1642—1848.

One must also note that the Tale of Two Cities is really a social novel. The love story is only a method employed by Dickens to portray con-

ditions in 18th France. But in doing so Dickens has shown bias in favour of the French peasantry and against the French nobility. One may also note that contemporary English society was little better off,—it was hampered with restrictive conventions and what is more illiteracy was the rule & not the exception. The reader of the Tale of Two Cities may get the impression that the oppression of the nobility was the only cause of the Revolution. Nothing is far from the truth than this. The French Revolution was the combination point of almost of a century of psychological change in the French Revolution—a change brought about by decaying political and social systems—systems which could not change by themselves which had to be changed through violence. But even after violence had burst out those affected did not accept the change over and hence the need for further violence and the so-called excesses of the French Revolution. Further to speak of the French Revolution as a peasant Revolution is only partially true. It is a significant fact that the middle classes provided

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.

HINDU NEW YEAR

— 0 —

EVILAMBI, the New Year, begins at 12-17 p. m. (noon) on Saturday, April 13, 1957 (according to Rangunatha Iyer almanac.

According to Subramania Iyer almanac, the New Year begins at 4-12 p. m. on Saturday April 13.

Auspicious Hours. (Rangunatha Iyer almanac
Monday, 15 April 1957. 11-08 to 11-56 a. m.

(Subramaniya Iyer (almanac)
Sunday April 14, 10-52 a. m. to 12-28 p. m.
Monday ,, 15, 10-27 a. m. to 12-03 p. m.

Virtue Victorious

By
SWAMI SIVANANDA

Fear knocked at the door,
Courage opened it
Lo! fear was not there.

Ignorance knocked at the door,
Wisdom opened it.
Lo! ignorance was not there.

Passion knocked at the door,
Discrimination opened it.
Lo! passion was not there.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 48

In the matter of the
intestate estate of the
late Vaithilingam Appiah
of Vannarponnai East,
Jaffna.

Deceased.

V. Appiah Perampalam of
Vannarponnai East

Petitioner.

Vs.

Sellammah widow of
V. Appiah of Vannar-
ponnai East, Jaffna,

Respondents.

This matter coming on
for disposal before P. Sri
Skanda Rajah Esquire
District Judge, Jaffna on
the 20th day of March
1957 in the presence of
Mr. M. R. Karalasingham,
Proctor on the part of the
Petitioner and the Petition
and affidavit of the
Petitioner having been
read.

It is ordered that the
Petitioner abovenamed be
and he is hereby declared
entitled as the son and
heir of the said deceased
to have Letters of Adminis-
tration to the intestate
estate of the said deceased
issued to him accordingly
unless the respondent above
named or any other person
or persons interested shall
on or before the 10th day
of May 1957 show sufficient
cause to the contrary to
the satisfaction of this
Court.

This 20th day of March
1957.

Sgd: P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge.

Drawn by

Sgd. M. R. Karalasingham
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 2. 5 & 12)

How Is This Fortnight For You

"SRI PATHY"

FROM 14-4-57 TO 27-4-57

ARIES *Aswini, Barani, Kar* 28th must be spent with
tikai 1st part [Medha Rasi] care.

The first two days will
be fairly favourable. You
may venture into new
deals. But Tuesday even-
ing, Wednesday and Thurs-
day must be spent with
care. The rest of the
fortnight will bring in
good results. You will
find a vast improvement
in most of your affairs
after the 18th.

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

You may negotiate any
new ventures before the
18th. The 19th, 20th and
the morning of the 21st
will prove to be trouble-
some. Quarrels and mis-
understanding with rela-
tives likely. Rest of the
fortnight will be fairly
favourable. But changes
in routine likely.

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

Financial conditions
will improve during the
first half of the fortnight.
You will be able to clear
some of your debts.
Triumph over competitors
also promised. But sec-
ond half of the fortnight
will be far from satisfac-
tory. You will find it
difficult to negotiate
things with ease. Friends
may turn against you.
Troubles in the office also
likely. But enemies can-
not triumph over you, 21st
afternoon 22nd and 23rd
must be spent with care.

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

Things will not be very
favourable up to the 18th.
You may have to clash
with your relatives and
friends. Avoid argu-
ments. Things will im-
prove from the 18th. But
again Twenty-fourth
twenty-fifth and the
morning of the twenty-
sixth must be spent with
care. Rest of the fort-
night will be quite
favourable.

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

You will find it easy to
negotiate your ventures
with ease up to the 18th.
After that you may have
to face much criticisms
and opposition. Domestic
life also will be far from
satisfactory your father's
relatives also will create
trouble. The afternoon of
the 26th and the 27th and

you will be able to steer
clear of difficulties after
that date. Professional suc-
cess and triumph over your
enemies also promised. But
health must be given parti-
cular care. Excessive
heat in the body likely.

You will have to face
much storms during this
fortnight. You will have
to steer clear of obstacles
with much care. Health
will be far from satisfac-
tory. Foreigners and stran-
gers will be more helpful
than your relatives. Beware
of accidents.

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

Things will go smooth
up to the 18th. But some
unwelcome changes likely
after the 18th. There
may be a transfer, a
change of place or an ex-
pensive trip. You will
have to face much oppo-
sition. But enemies will
not be able to triumph
over you.

SCORPION *Visaka 4, Anu*
sha. Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

You will have to mark
time up to the 18th. Then
you will find a vast im-
provement in most of your
affairs. Financial difficul-
ties will be solved. Triumph
over competitors also pro-
mised. But mind your
health. Domestic affairs
also will be far from satis-
factory.

SAGITTARIUS *Moolam, 1⁰⁰*
radam, Uttiradam 1. [Than
Rasi]

Things will be very un-
settled up to the 18th. But

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

Up to the 18th you will
find things running smooth.
But changes likely after
the 18th. You will have to
face much opposition.
Clashes with relatives and
indication of minor acci-
dents also shown. Do not
interfere in other people's
affairs unnecessarily as you
are bound to get into dif-
ficulties.

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

After the first five days
you will find much im-
provement in most of your
affairs. Opposition will
melt away. You will be
able to have your way in
most of your affairs. Fin-
ancial gains and suc-
cessors in new undertaking
also promised.

PISCES *Pooraddati 4, Ut*
raddati, Revati. [Meena
Rasi]

New ventures should be
negotiated before the 18th.
After that date you will
find much opposition in
most of your affairs. Litiga-
tion and troubles through
secret enemies shown.
Indication of minor acci-
dents not ruled out. Lie
low for some time.

Historical Fallacies In

(Continued from page 3)

the leadership and direct-
ed the course of the revo-
lution in the face of in-
creasing mob violence and
they were the section
which benefitted most
from the Revolution. In
conclusion it may be
pointed out that historical
incidents found in the
Tale of Two Cities are
really back-ground mate-
rial and though there is a
considerable element of
truth in them the picture
presented is not adequate
for a complete and proper
study of the French Revo-
lution.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 293/T

In the matter of the intestate
estate of the late Chel-
lachippillai wife of Muru-
gesar Nagalingam of Tellip-
pallai East

Deceased

Murugesar Nagalingam of
Tellippalai East

Petitioner

Minor 1. Thilagamany daught-
er Nagalingam of do

„ 2. Kamalamany daught-
er of Nagalingam

„ 3. Nagalingam Saba-
ratnam of do

G.A.L 4. Murugesar Chelliah
all of Tellippalai
East

Respondents

This matter coming on for
disposal before P. Sri Skanda
Rajah Esqr. District Judge
Jaffna on the 19th day of
March 1957 in the presence of
Mr. R. N. S vapragasam Proc-
tor for Petitioner and the
affidavit and Petition of the
Petitioner having been read.
It is ordered that the above
named 4th Respondent be
appointed Guardian ad-litem
over the minors 1-3 Respon-
dents for the purpose of this
action. and that Letters of
Administration in respect of
the estate of the abovenamed
deceased be issued to the
Petitioner as her lawful hus-
band, unless the said Res-
pondents or any others inter-
ested shall appear before this
Court on the 6th day of May
1957 and show sufficient cause
to the satisfaction of this
Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that
the said 4th Respondent do
produce the said minors in
Court on the said date.

This 19th day of March 1957

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge

(O 15 & 12)

THE HINDU ORGAN & INTHUSATHANAM

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	(Post)	(Delivery)
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
English	9 00	6 00
Tamil	9 00	6 00
English & Tamil	13 00	10 00

Outside Ceylon.

	Rs. cts.
English	10 50
Tamil	10 50
English & Tamil	15 00

Manager

Senguntha Hindu College Students On Swabasha

SENGUNTHA HINDU COLLEGE, managed by the Hindu Board of Education, was established in 1934 as a Bilingual School. The Institution has grown from strength to strength. At present over a thousand students attend this College. 'LIGHT' the attractively published magazine of the College from which we reproduce the Editorial views on 'Swabasha and the Language Problem' is a good achievement of the students in their journalistic endeavour.

The introduction of Swabasha as the medium of instruction has caused a lot of confusion in most of the schools. We don't deny the fact that instruction in one's mother tongue ensures the proper development of his mind. But what we find fault with is the way this system is being introduced in Ceylon schools. There are not enough text books in Swabasha, especially in subjects like Chemistry, Physics and Economics. The teachers are unable to grasp what they hear. And thus the gap between the teacher and the taught widens. The only thing which the Education Department can do now is to have the Swabasha medium up to the J. S. C. class for a period of, say, three years, review the progress at the end of this period and then do whatever is advisable. To extend the Swabasha medium to the H. S. C. and University classes will only make confusion worse confounded.

The country is seething with troubles created by the Language policy of the present Government. The "Sinhala only Bill" passed by the present Government has filled the minds of the minorities with fears and worries about their future. The Tamils and the Muslims have as much a right as the Sinhalese to be governed in their own language. Very recently our Prime Minister has expressed his willingness to have a Round Table Conference with the Tamil Leaders. We wish to appeal to all our Tamil Leaders to close their ranks, and come to a common understanding—at least as far as our language is concerned—on the basis of which they could negotiate with the Government and come to a settlement. After all what every true Ceylonese wants is only a peaceful Ceylon.

The Tamil Language

(Continued from page 1)

ing of the Tamil Language from its official position and the gradual liquidation of the Tamil race. Now they should have realised that the foreign Britisher was a better ruler than their Sinhalese brother. The fears of the Tamils about their future is not only justified but confirmed by what has happened recently in Parliament and outside whenever the language question was raised. The Hon Prime Minister's oft repeated phrase of the reasonable use of Tamil has very little meaning from the scant attention paid and total denial of Tamil in currency notes, stamps, post office stamps etc. Indeed Tamil is being assiduously relegated to oblivion and official patronage studiously denied to her. What the Tamils should realise is that their future is in their own hands and that no one else will help them even if they can. They should learn to sink all petty differences and work for their common good, irrespective of one's status in life if they are to survive. It is a matter of pure self-preservation which they owe not only to themselves but to their progeny. Under the present discriminating regime they must learn to live by their own sweat and be self respecting self supporting and self reliant citizens of Sri Lanka, just as our fore fathers were and not bring discredit to them. They should not allow themselves to be drawn into the dirty game of playing one community against another or get on at somebody else's expense but work for the common good of Ceylon and contribute their lot to its progress and prosperity just as they have been doing always. The Supreme God will award their labours with complete success.

Gandhiji's Letter In Russian Library

A letter written by Mahatma Gandhi to Count Leo Tolstoy in 1910 is said to have been discovered in one of the books in Tolstoy's library.

Gandhiji is reported to have stated in this letter in reference to the Passive Resistance movement thus: 'If it succeeds it will be only a triumph of religion, love and truth over irreligion, hatred and falsehood'.

First Ceylonese Professor Of Geography

The first and only Ceylonese so far to obtain the degrees and diplomas in Geography and allied subjects that he possesses viz: M. A and Ph. D. of London; Doctorate in Science of the Sorbonne (Paris) and Los Angeles, Diploma in Geography, Diploma in Gemmology; Member of the Institution of Mining Engineers. Dr. Kularatnam is also the first Ceylonese to be appointed to the Chair of Geography in the University of Ceylon. He is an F. R. G. S. and F. S. S. and Member of several learned Societies abroad. He has studied Geography and Geology firsthand, having worked and travelled widely in Europe, America and Afrasia and has been right round the world more than once.

Dr Kularatnam has also held appointments abroad as Lecturer or Visiting Professor in European and American Universities such as Edinburgh, Sheffield, New York and Kansas. While in the U. S. A., he served as Resources Consultant to the American Council on World Affairs as well as on the panel of Consultants of the American Institution of Mining Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers. Essentially a product of the Universities of London and Paris, Dr. Kularatnam has also spent long periods of study in the Universities of Strasbourg, Munich, Heidelberg and Basle. He read Papers before the International Geographical Congress in Lisbon (Portugal) and Washington D. C. He has published several scientific papers.

Order Nisi
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 289

In the matter of the estate
of the late Y. Kavuriel
of Nallur.

Deceased.

Mahalenam widow of
P. Marian of Chiviateru.
Petitioner.

And:

1. P. Vaithy of Thallalai
2. G. Rayappu of Madduvil North
3. S. Joseph of Chankuvily
4. S. Santhiapillai of Kaluvan Chulipuram
5. V. Saverimuttu of do
6. Packiam wife of V. Saverimuttu of do
7. S. Mathias, and, 8. Adaikkalam wife of Mathias, both of Valikandy in Thunnalai
9. S. Solomon of Alvai west
10. A. Soosai of do
11. Anasi wife of Soosai of do
12. K. Saminathan, and 13. Rosammah wife of Saminathan, both of Karainagar North.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri SkandaRajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 11 day of March 1957 in the presence of Mr. C. T. Kumaraswamy Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 26th day of February 1957 having been read: it is ordered that the petitioner as a mortgage creditor of the estate of the abovenamed deceased is entitled to grant letters of administration over the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that such letters be issued to her, unless the Respondents or others shall shew sufficient cause to the contrary on

WANTED

Wanted a publishing editor for the Saivaprakasa Press. Those learned in Hinduism and Tamil with a knowledge of English may apply to the Hony Secretary, Saivaparipalana Sabhai. Salary according to qualifications.

வ. கார்த்திகேசு
for தெனரவ காரியதரிசி

IN INDIA

Death of Dr. Rm. Alagappa Chettiar

The well-known philanthropist of South India Dr. Rm. Alagappa Chettiar passed away on Friday last. In his message of condolence, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of India, observed that the late Chettiar would long be remembered for his munificence and keen interest in the advancement of education and technology.

Leadership In States

Except for Bihar, the other States are all aiming at unanimous election of leaders of the Congress Legislature Party. In Andhra, Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddi is likely to be elected leader.

or before the 6th day of May 1957.

This 11 day of March 1957
Sgd. P. SriSkandaRajah
District Judge
(O. 3. 12 & 26)

THE ELEMENTS OF SAIVA SIDDHANTAM

(SECOND EDITION)

Revised and adapted for use

IN

SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

A LUCID EXPOSITION OF SAIVAISM AND
AN EXCELLENT GUIDE TO THE STUDY

OF

SIVAGNANASIDDHAR

Extremely Useful for Students
and Adults Alike

Price per Copy Rs. 1 - 50

★

AVAILABLE AT:

THE SAIVA PRAKASA PRESS
VANNARPONNAI

Tiruketheeshwaram Temple

(Continued from page 1)

Society and the last Festival by the Naddukoddai Chettians of Colombo who have all along taken a special interest in Thiruketheeshwaram; all the other festivals are undertaken by parties who will come to the Temple for the occasion.

On Sunday, 21st April, the Hindu population of the Up-country Estates will perform the Thiruvila for which purpose the estate workers will come to Thiruketheeshwaram in large numbers by special buses and train.

Since the Festival period coincides with school holidays, seven of the Festivals have been undertaken by teachers and pupils of the larger Hindu Schools in the Northern Province. The Hindu Schools in the Eastern Province find the notice too short to undertake a celebration this year but they are expected to come for worship during the Festival period.

The Schools which are in charge of the Festival are Vaidyeswara Vidyalayam Jaffna, Hindu College Kokuvil, Hindu College Jaffna, Vaddukoddai Hindu College, Mahajana College Telli-palai, Paramaswara College Tinnevely, and certain teachers of Chavakachcheri Hindu College and Jaffna Hindu Ladies College.

Even though all the Festivals have been taken charge of in this manner, there is room for other devotees, religiously inclined, who may undertake other services such as providing electric light, loudspeaker arrangements, music parties during evenings, speeches on religious subjects by reputed speakers, Kathaprasangams, feeding of pilgrims during day or night, etc., for all of which the Society awaits applications from devotees. Unauthorised persons will not be permitted to conduct any of the above services within the Temple Square area. It is, therefore, requested that any one who wishes to contribute towards any of the above services, in kind or money, should apply to the Society without delay.

THE NEW YEAR

(Continued from page 1)

the Dravidians' is solar, and is not like ours, an originally lunar calendar modified to fit the solar year... Days begin at Sunrise, not the local time of sun rise for any place in India, but at the calculated moment of sunrise at the spot on the equator which is also on the Meridian of the site of the ancient Tamil Observatory. I do not know whether anyone has ever assigned date to the adoption of this unique Calendar. That it is unique and that it aims at a degree of astronomical accuracy and consistency beyond that of any other Calendar in use... is very significant. It proves the independence and continuous activity of Dravidian Science in the part of India least exposed to non-Dravidian influence."

Reference to 'Angkor Empire', by George A. Walker, 'The Culture of South East Asia', by Reginald Le May, 'South Indian Influences IN THE FAR EAST' by K. A. N. Sastri, will show that wherever South Indian cultural influences had predominated in South East Asian countries, the New Year celebrated has been 13th 14th of April, though in recent centuries in some of these countries under Christian and Muslim influences other dates also have come into use. It will also be observed that in non-Dravidian Hindu States in India April 13th 14th is not the New Year. The era followed by the North Indian Hindus is generally the Vikrama Era. Readers of the Madras Hindu, which is an All-India Newspaper, will notice that the 13th of April is generally referred to as 'The Tamil New Year'.

Strictly speaking therefore the New Year 13-14th April, celebrated in Ceylon is the Tamil New Year, not either 'Hindu' or 'Sinhalese'. I believe however, that there could be no objection to the New Year being called 'Sinhalese New Year' as well, because the Southerners in Ceylon, who though they claim to be an Aryan people, would appear to have celebrated the same date as their New Year from when and how long it not known.

Sri Rama And Sri Krishna

(Continued from page 1)

rayana) and Sri Krishna was born when the sun was progressing southwards. It should be remembered that Sri Rama was born on the 9th day of the bright fortnight of the waxing moon and Sri Krishna was born on the 9th day of the dark fortnight of the waning moon. Both had moon in the Lagna, Sri Rama's in Kataka owned by the moon and Sri Krishna's in Taurus where the moon is exalted. Sri Rama's sun was exalted in the 10th house Aries and Sri Krishna's Sun was in his own house Leo his 4th house. Sri Rama was born in the spring season and Sri Krishna in autumn, the former stood for light and the latter for darkness or mysticism.

These two avatars have influenced the life of the Hindus for thousands of years and are worshipped as incarnations of Sri Vishnu. Their exploits have been celebrated in the Epics of Ramayana and Mahabaratha. The epics inculcate the truths of Darma, Artha, Kama and Moksha which are regarded as the common lot of every human being irrespective of colour caste or creed. These works are studied by all and writings, plays and story books adapted from them are popular among all Indians and even others in Asia—Sri Rama was an ideal son, ideal pupil, ideal husband, ideal warrior and an avatar who came to the world to redeem mankind. He was an ideal King whose rule brought peace and plenty to the land—Rama Rajya which has been extolled by poets and philosophers alike. Sri Krishna was a master yogin who was the friend, philosopher and guide of the Pandavas of Mahabaratha fame. He was the divine herdsman who guides all souls to Swarka and ultimate emancipation. He revealed the perennial philosophy of the Gita to the world through his disciple and friend Arjuna for the benefit of mankind. Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa embodied the characteristics of both in himself and through his chief disciple Vivekananda revealed to the world the sublime teachings of Vedanta, true to the nara-narayana tradition.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 296

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Manesary wife of Thambiah Kandiah of Palaly South who died at Kuala Lumpur in Malaya.

Deceased.

Thambiah Kandiah of Palaly South by his attorney Thambiah Sinnathurai of Alaveddy North Alaveddy

Petitioner

Vs

- 1. S. Kandiah and wife
- 2. Parameswary 3. Kandiah Pathamanathan
- 4. Kandiah Sanmuganathan
- 5. Kandiah Sivanesvari all of H. D. 9 1/2 Mile Klang Rd Kuala Lumpur and
- 6. Kandiah Kanapathipillai of Palaly South

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skand Rajah Esqr District Judge of Jaffna on the 22nd day of March 1957 in the presence of Mr. S.

Kandasamy Proctor on the part of the petitioner; and the affidavit of the attorney of the petitioner dated 9th March 1957 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as widower of the deceased to have letters of administration to the estate of the deceased issued to him accordingly.

It is further ordered that the 6th Respondent be and he is hereby declared appointed guardian ad litem over the 5th Respondent minor unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before 10th May 1957 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the said minor on the said date.

This 2nd day of March 1957

Sgd P Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge.

(O. 4 12 & 26)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

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

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

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 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.

சான்றிதழில் வழங்கு பெய்க மலிகளஞ் சரக்கமனை
கோள் முறை யரசு செய்க குறைவிடா துயர்கள் காழ்க
நாள்மறை யறங்க னோங்க நற்றமை வேஞ்வி மல்க
மேன்மைகொள் சைவ கீதி வினங்குக வலக மெல்லாம்.