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NO. 27

TRINCO. BASE TAKEN OVER

BRITAIN BIDS GOOD-BYE

OCTOBER 13, 1957 was the appointed day for the transfer of control of Trincomalee Naval Base from Britain to Lanka. And the handing over and taking over formalities took place on that day seven minutes before the clock struck Ten in the fore-noon. The signal was the lowering of the White Ensign and the hoisting of the R. C. Y. N. Ensign.

Naval History

Trincomalee as it exists today is a product of long association over three or four centuries with the fleets of various European Nations. The story of its growth reflects in miniature the stages of development in the modern history of Ceylon.

The fine harbour of Trincomalee, acknowledged to be one of the best natural anchorages in the world, attracted the Portuguese, Danish and Dutch who contended for its facilities throughout the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. The fleets of France and Britain followed at the end of the eighteenth century. The concern of European countries in this period was to secure and then to develop the new channels of trade between East and West. Each in turn sent its forces into the harbour, established control, and added buildings and fortifications.

The influence of these past occupations is still clearly evident, notably in the predominance of Dutch colonial domestic architecture, and in the fortifications of Fort Frederick, largely the work of the Portuguese. Fort Frederick is the oldest part of Trincomalee. Observances at the Temple at Swami Rock recall worship at the ancient Hindu Temple of a Thousand Pillars which once stood on this site.

Effective British occupation began in 1795, but at this time there was no town of Trincomalee. The area for the most

part was still malarial jungle completely isolated from the rest of the island. The European communities which had been established from time to time had been small, their needs few. The only local settlement consisted of a few dwelling-houses clustered under the walls of the Fort and inhabited mainly by fishermen.

The British Fleet in these waters had hitherto operated from Bombay or Madras, but about 1811 the Navy began to transfer its base to Trincomalee. The first building and installations, which form a very small part of the modern Yard, were begun at the entrance to the inner harbour, and by 1820 between seven and eight hundred people were being employed. These were accommodated in a small village which grew up by the gates. Houses built by the Dutch, including Admiralty House, were enlarged and restored, and others built outside the confines of the Yard.

The growth of Trincomalee during the nineteenth century was not rapid, but it kept pace with the requirements of a fleet whose main task in a peaceful era was to safeguard and prosper trade and commerce in the South East Asian area. A new town began slowly to take shape in its present position on the neck of land at the head of the harbour. By 1850 the old village at the Yard gates had been abandoned, its inhabitants being absorbed in the new community leaving behind only the ruins of a temple to mark the place.

In the present century the development of the Base has been rapid, reflecting the more complex needs of a modern Navy. A great expansion began with the decision in 1923 to build fuel storage tanks, magazines and store houses on a much larger scale. The process was enormously accelerated during the late war in order to support the forces temporarily operating from Trincomalee.

Throughout this period the town itself has grown steadily and rapidly. To the increasingly large numbers of people who were given employment in the Base were added all those who provided the ancillary services for them—traders, craftsmen, workers of all kinds. Considerable changes had taken and were taking place in the lives of the population. The isolation of Trincomalee ended with the building of the railway and the extension of the road system. Anti-malarial measures brought the disease under control, and a reliable supply of water was assured.

The existence of the British Base has over a century and a half brought about the growth of one of the largest centres of population in Ceylon, from the small beginnings of a Fort and a handful of houses.

Today Trincomalee is a busy and thriving town whose thousands look to the harbour and its Naval Base, for their livelihood and continued prosperity.

THE FATE OF THE GREAT

(BY MUHANDIRAM E. P. RASIAH)

There is a common saying that a Dictator seldom dies in bed; but the death due to natural causes of Joseph Stalin proved an exception. The end of the other historical figures have however been swift and incisive.

The serene peaceful end of the Buddha sharply contrasts with the martyr's death of Socrates and Lord Jesus Christ

1. *Julius Caesar*, one of the greatest Dictators of the world was done to death by a set of conspirators headed by his trusted lieutenant, Brutus. Uttering 'Et tu Brute' he sank at the feet of the statue of his murdered rival, Pompey.

2. *The great Napoleon Bonaparte*, the terror of Europe died in captivity in the Island of St Helena, off Africa muttering "France, Josephine, Army".

3. *Lenin's* end was sudden. From the beginning of the Soviet rule, plots appear to have been hatched against his life. Early in 1918, an unidentified assailant fired at Lenin's car but missed his mark. On 30th August 1918, a young woman Socialist revolutionary called Dora Kaplan fired three shots at him at point blank range as he was walking to his car, after addressing a labour Rally. He fell down but soon staggered into his car assisted by by-standers. Though he managed to survive it, some time later a stroke (hypertension) settled him.

4. *To Franklin Delano Roosevelt*, crippled 31st President of the United States. Death came mercifully. After having a plate of gruel for his lunch on the afternoon of April 1946, in his bedroom in White House, where he was taking after treatment for the Infantile Paralysis that had struck him in 1921, he was signing State papers. Signing

a bill to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation he remarked "Here's where I make a law" suddenly he touched the back of his neck and slumped in his chair uttering his last words "I have a terrible headache."

An expert who was rushed to his bedside declared he had suffered a massive cerebral haemorrhage.

5. *Mussolini*, On April 25, 1945, with the collapse of Germany, Mussolini disguised in a German soldier's greatcoat with 13 associates made a desperate attempt to reach the Swiss frontier. Revengful Italian partisans ran down the Duce near Lake Como and captured him and his mistress Claretta Pettaci.

After a brief trial, the Founder of Fascism was propped up against a wall and shot, even though he pleaded and abjectly cried "No, No." After the others had likewise been despatched the bodies were placed in a lorry and transported to Milan. There opposite the Socialist Newspaper office, where the Duce had built the Fascist party, the corpses were dumped in a garbage on a kerb where an year earlier Fascists had executed 15 anti-fascists.

Many Milanese filed past the bodies spitting and punching the once famous Jutting Jaw. "This is for my five assassinated sons" said a woman, firing five shots at his corpse.

6. *Adolf Hitler*, who was driven to take his life himself in the cellar of his Chancellory is said to have died more deaths than any man in history in the first of May 1945. On that night the massive strains of Wagner's requiem for a superhero ground out over the Hamburg radio the sad news: "Our Fuhrer, Adolf Hitler, this

(Continued on page 6)

NOTICE

The Saivaprakasa Press & the Offices of the Hindu Organ and Inthusathanam will be closed on Tuesday the 22nd inst. on account of the Deepavali Festival.

MANAGER



இருக்கிற நம்பலம்.

நமச்சிவாயவே ஞானமும் கலையும்
நமச்சிவாயவே நானறி விச்சையும்
நமச்சிவாயவே நானறி தெத்துமே
நமச்சிவாயவே நன்னெறி காட்டுமே
இருக்கிற நம்பலம்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1957

Treasure These Thoughts

The only real service one can do for oneself and others is to rise beyond all worldly attractions and refrain from pursuits that take one away from God.

TAKE-OVER OF THE TRINCO UNEMPLOYED

PREMIER Bandaranaike, perhaps in the exultant mood he was on the occasion of the taking over of the Trinco Naval Base, observed that the historic event would further strengthen the bonds of friendship with Britain and also symbolise the full development of Lanka's freedom. Britain deserves to be congratulated on the tactful handling of changing circumstances by arriving at the dignified decision to hand over the last foothold in this Island. To the Prime Minister it was merely a routine duty to negotiate the successful conclusion of a smooth sequence of events that started with the decision of Britain to grant Dominion Status to this country in 1947. However, the occasion of the transfer of control of the Naval Base is historic.

But there remains a problem that requires to be solved forthwith if this event of national import is to be enjoyed by the former employees of the British Navy in Trincomalee with a free heart. It is true that the Premier has assured those who have been affected by the 'take-over' that their grievances will be considered. But it is inexplicable why necessary arrangements had not been taken during the pe-

SINHALESE COLONIALISM

The present article may be open to the criticism of labouing the obvious as it covers no new ground. But the Tamils as a race are easily prone to adopt a defeatist attitude and make the best of an ugly situation and already after the signing of the Bandaranaike-Chelvanayagam Pact a slackening of the spirit of resistance is apparent. In such a situation even the obvious may bear repetition if it in any way helps to keep alive the flagging resistance. The M. E. P. Government already claims or pretends to claim that the twin problems of language and colonisation have been solved for all time to the satisfaction of the mino-

N. SANGARAPILLAI,
B. A. (Lond.)

rities. But in the hearts of the Tamils there is still rankling an intense spirit of frustration and dissatisfaction with the uncompromising attitude which the M. E. P. Government has adopted towards the solution of these twin problems. The language issue has naturally overshadowed the colonisation issue because an attempt on the part of the Government in power to relegate Tamil to an inferior posi-

tion and to suppress its free development is an attempt to throttle the soul of the race, its very personality and identity and strikes at the root of its political and economic expansion as well. Naturally this challenge of the Sinhalese race against the Tamil Language and culture evoked an intense resistance among the community which is still alive. But the economic problem, however overshadowed by the language issue, is inseparably bound up with it. For modern theory of democratic socialism clearly shows that where there exists economic domination of a class or community there can be no free development of its soul or even free existence. The policy of the Sinhalese Government ever since the Donoughmore Constitution placed substantial powers in the hands of the people has been one of cold, calculated discrimination of the racial and religious minorities, though the Government itself would be the first to repudiate this charge. The great D. S. Senanayake once said he would rather see Ceylon undeveloped than be developed by Indian labour - if of course Indian labour were to be settled permanently here. He concentrated mainly for the time being on the colonisation of the Sinhalese in Sinhalese areas and in Gal Oya. But the vision of the Sinhalese race occupying and holding for the Sinhala State the most productive paddy fields of Ceylon existing in the Eastern and Northern Provinces could not have been absent from his mind. Sinhalese colonialism follows in its main lines the pattern of British colonialism, though necessarily in a milder and more subdued form. In America, Australia and South Africa, Britain created large-scale settlements of its race which enjoyed the protection of the Home Government and formed the Greater Britain or an extension of the British state. These settlers gradually exterminated the aborigines as their colour made them unfit for assimilation. In the East and in other parts of Africa where the native population was fairly civilised and very large Britain adopted a policy of exploitation—first of language and culture and next of the country's natural resources

and the opening up of vast plantations. The White man also bore his burden and extended to the people the benefits and amenities of modern civilisation.

The M. E. P. Government has, partly for election purposes and partly in a spirit of racial domination, enacted the Sinhala Only Act and is in a hurry to complete its implementation before the next General Election comes. That is also the first step in the policy of assimilating and absorbing a community that cannot be directly suppressed. Of course political and economic contacts must eventually lead to a process of mutual assimilation of the two races, as has happened elsewhere in history. Of course Britain has transferred its power to the Sinhalese Buddhist who are impatient to achieve their pride of place and be in a position to dominate.

The argument usually trotted out by Sinhalese leaders and politicians in defence of their colonisation policy is that the State which spends vast sums on the opening up of new lands for cultivations must be free to settle the landless anywhere. By a similar token the Sinhalese Government should show similar anxiety and willingness to allow the Tamils and the Muslims an equal share in the opening up of new lands in Sinhalese areas for tea, rubber, coconut and paddy. But the Government has jealously reserved these projects for the benefit of the Sinhalese people since 1931.

The best paddy fields in the Eastern and Northern Provinces with perennial water supply have passed and are passing into the hands of the Sinhalese and these are permanently lost to the Tamils. These are pockets of Sinhalese influence which will extend their ramifications into adjoining districts. The settlers will adopt the superior air of rulers towards the Tamils who will feel themselves a dispossessed and injured community. Such an atmosphere is fatal to free and friendly contact and creates a sense of distrust and hatred. Besides the settlers may exert a demoralising influence because they are not selected from the best Sinhalese elements. It is unfortunate that the Government is sparing no efforts to colonise these

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Hindu Citizenship

(By S. R.)

Hindus brought up in the faith that one is higher than the other or someone is lower than oneself find it very difficult to adapt themselves to democracy which refuses to consider one citizen different from the other. The result is fights and clashes as it is not possible to view anything other than in terms of caste or sect. The ludicrous part of the situation is that only the low castes who remain in the Hindu fold are subject to discrimination but those who forsake Hinduism and embrace Christianity and Islam are treated with greater consideration because these Faiths were professed by the Conquerors. Religion which concerns the intimate private life of an individual has been so integrated into social and political fields that the Hindu is unable to extricate himself from the mesh woven by centuries of custom and practice. The need for a reconsideration and re-statement of the habits, customs and usages of Hindus has never been so pressing as it is today owing to the rapid disintegration of Hindu Society. The view of modern saints and seers such as Sri Ramakrishna, Vivekananda, Dayananda, Ramalinga swamy and others would be of great help to the Hindus to reorganise their religious body and society to suit modern times. In this the great Adeenams of South India and the Mutts of Sankara and others would be of invaluable help. In Ceylon too the need of an Adeenam to guide the Hindus of Ceylon is abso-

(Continued on page 5)

areas The full financial, moral and personal influence of the state and its officials is exerted in this direction, while the settlement of the Tamils and Muslims is treated with the utmost indifference and even discouragement. The dismissal of the Gal Oya Board and the patronising attitude adopted towards the Sinhalese colonists there are significant. While there are vast areas of unoccupied land in the Sinhalese districts for settlement of the landless, why the Government is in such a hurry to colonise Tamil Nad with the Sinhalese and has taken very little interest in the settlement of the Tamil people can point only to one conclusion.

ANANDA COOMARASWAMY DAY

PROPHET OF INDIAN CULTURE

HOMAGE BY INDIAN PROFESSOR

(Continued from last issue)

Raphael Petrucci and Laurence Binyon and other European connoisseurs acclaimed this new eye-opener with unstinted praise. In the same year, a popular survey of Buddhist culture was given in his Buddha and the Gospel of Buddhism, admirably illustrated by typical Buddhist masterpieces and specially drawn miniatures by Dr. A. N. Tagore and Nanda Lal Bose. Three years before this work, an Edinburgh publisher issued his little volume on The Arts and Crafts of India and Ceylon, which with its 195 illustrations is still the best general survey in a handy form. His duties in the Boston Museum brought forth three admirable Catalogues of the Collection, (Sculpture I, Rajput Painting II, Jaina Painting III), which for accuracy and scholarship will stand as unsurpassable models for Museum inventories. The introductions to these catalogues and the bibliographies annexed to them are mines of information and permanent guides to the study of their subjects. In the stately series of tomes of the Ars Asiatica, Dr. Coomaraswamy contributed two important volumes, one on the Sculptures of Bodhi Gaya (Vol. 1935), another on the Oriental Miniatures of the Golubew Collection (Vol. XIII, 1929). That he was equally at home in his erudite excursions into Hindu Paintings as in Musalman Miniatures is proved by his various essays and articles, richly documented at every step and specially, by his small monograph on the Treatise of Al-Jazari on Automata (Boston, 1924). His series of illustrated articles on Moghul Iconography (Artibus Asiae, 1927) is replete with new information and data, throwing a flood of light on little known aspects of the theme. His History of Indian and Indonesian Art (1927) is the only complete survey of the subject destined to remain as an indispensable textbook for specialists as well as for ordinary students. His service in the field of Buddhist Archaeology and Iconography are invaluable. In his epoch making



DR. ANANDA COOMARASWAMY

assay on the Origin of the Buddha Image (1927), he completely demolished Foucher's thesis on the Greek origin of the Image. In his Elements of Buddhist Iconography (1934), he analyses and traces the origins of Buddhist Art to Vedic sources and supports his thesis by illuminating references covering the whole field of Vedic literature. His erudite dissertation on the Nature of Buddhist Art (published as an Introduction to The Wall Paintings of India Central Asia, and Ceylon, 1938) displays an encyclopaedic knowledge of the vast expanse of Pali literature which is truly astounding. On many points, he cites parallel ideas from Greek, Latin and medieval Christian literature to elucidate the basic ideas underlying Buddhist iconography. His rich contributions to Comparative Mythology are attested by several learned essays, out of which two outstanding ones may be here cited:— "The Tree of Jesse and Indian Parallels or Sources" (1929), and "The Iconography of Durer's 'Knots' and Leonardo's concatenation" (1944). His two dissertations on "Yaksas" offer the most illuminating interpretation of a very little known phase of Indian Iconography, documented at each step by a wealth of illustrative

photographs and drawings unsurpassed by any works on Indian Art. His meticulous examination of the Silpasastras and the relative texts have given us rich fruits of his brilliant studies on this topic in numerous articles. His learned and accurate rendering of various texts bearing on the techniques of Indian Art have thrown a flood of light on the most obscure phases of its history. On the theoretical aspects of the subject his outstanding contributions are the translations of the Sukranitisara, Vishnu-dharmottara, Silparatna, Abhilasarth Chintamani, and his One Hundred Passages on Early Text on Painting. His meticulously accurate philological interpretations of the technical words reveal a stupefying erudition bearing on the whole literature of the subject. The most illustrative examples are his essays on Paroksa, Abhasa, and on Alamkaran. For the last ten years, he had almost exclusively devoted himself to the study of Vedic texts and their interpretation. These investigations appear to be the crowning laurel of the scholastic career of one who began life as a man of science and an expert geologist. Numerous essays bearing on his studies of the Vedas attest the marvellous philological feats

of an aesthetician and surprise us by the astounding range of his scholarship and expert knowledge. The present writer is not qualified to assess the merits of his Vedic studies, but competent scholars have lavished unstinted praise on his two booklets, Angel and Titan; an Essay in Vedic Ontology, and a New Approach to the Vedas: An Essay in Translation and Exegesis. There is hardly any phase of Indian culture which he has not touched and transmuted into gold. His researches into Early Indian Architecture documented by illustrative drawings is a solid contribution to the subject, minutely describing each member of Indian architectural construction by its technical term, drawn from the whole field of early Sanskrit literature. As a Reviewer, he has revealed new methods and manners. Most of his reviews are independent articles, supplementing the data of the subject treated, with information unknown to the author reviewed. Thus, his Indian Architectural Terms a veritable encyclopaedia of the subject, has grown out of a review of Dr. Acharyya's books on Indian Architecture, and it now stands as an admirable and indispensable text-book giving a mine of information for all future students of the subject. The range of his wide knowledge, his exhaustive researches on any particular topic, his careful and meticulous way of handling his subjects made him as happy in dealing with Early Indian Terracottas as with obscure points in Buddhist Iconography, as happy in treating with any phase of Mughal Painting as in dealing with Hindi Ragnala Texts, with illuminating commentaries on the philology of archaic Hindi words occurring in musical inscriptions. As an Orientalist, with a wide range of subjects he surpassed Professor Sylvain Levi: as a Philologist, he has challenged the works of many authorities, and, as an Historian of Art, his works surpass those of Renan and Maspero. It is unfortunate that the rapid progress of his scholarship took him many miles away from his popular and propagandist essays of his early Swadeshi days, with the wide popular appeal of his lectures reprinted in Art and Swadeshi (1911) and his admirable Essays in Indian National Idealism, and in his later works he became too much of a mystic and a metaphysician

ORDER NISI DECLARING WILL PROVED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 372

In the matter of the Last will and Testament of the late Murugesu Ambalavanar of Karainagar West.

Deceased.

Kamadchy widow of Murugesu Ambalavanar of Karainagar west.

Petitioner.

vs

Minor 1. Manikkam daughter of M. Ambalavanar
 „ 2. Navaratnam son of M. Ambalavanar
 „ 3. Saraswathy daughter of M. Ambalavanar
 „ 4. Selvaratnam son of M. Ambalavanar
 G.A.L. 5. Sanmugam Subramaniam all of Karainagar West.
 Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 17th day of September 1957 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai, Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 9th September 1957 having been read;

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the late Murugesu Ambalavanar deceased dated 1st June 1957 attested by K. Arumugam Notary Public under No. 1301 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 21st day of October 1957 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the 5th respondent Sanmugam Subramaniam of Karainagar west be appointed Guardian ad litem of the minors the 1st to 4th respondents and that the said Petitioner Kamadchy widow of Murugesu Ambalavanar 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 others interested shall on or before the 21st day of October 1957 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the said Petitioner do produce the 1st to 4th Minors Respondents in Court on the said date.

This 17th day of September 1957
 Sgd P. Sri Skanda Rajah
 District Judge.
 (O. 104 11 & 18)

beyond the reach of ordinary individuals, though still exciting the envy and the admiration of scholars. Most of his writings are lit up by a surfeit of breath-taking references and parallel passages from all the philosophical writers of the world, and, sometimes, an

(Continued on page 4)

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM—20—10—57 TO 26—10—57

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

Domestic upheavals likely this week. Health also will be far from satisfactory. Conditions in office will not be smooth. The last two days the worst out of the lot.

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

A good week. You will see the downfall of your enemies. Financial gains and success in litigation also promised. But all is not well on the domestic side.

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

There will be constant misunderstanding in the domestic circle. Health too will not be very satisfactory. You will have no mental peace. But triumph over competitors promised.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Ill health to mother or troubles through maternal relatives likely this week. You will have to be careful of accidents if you are an owner of any vehicles. Do not rely on your friends very much.

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

Financially a good week. Gains through strangers promised. Old investments will bring in good results. Social success and fame also promised. Some quarrels with the younger brothers and sisters shown.

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

You will be quick to pick up quarrels this week. Misunderstandings in the domestic circle also shown. Eye troubles likely. But professionally a good week.

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

Health will not be satisfactory. Feverish complaints and headaches likely. Expenditure will rise. You will have to shoulder additional responsibilities.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

You will be able to succeed in your attempts after initial difficulties. Financially a good week but you will have to meet some additional expenditure. Eye troubles likely.

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

A good week. Opposition too will melt away. You will be able to succeed in your undertakings without much labour. Still better times ahead. So go ahead with your plans.

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

The first half of the week must be spent with care. But the rest of the week will be favourable. Fame and success in litigation promised.

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

Sunday night, Monday and Tuesday will be troublesome. You will have no peace of mind. Rest of the week will be fairly favourable. Fathers relatives may cause you some annoyance. But better times ahead. So you need not worry.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revathi, [Meena Rasi]

You may have to clash with your domestic partner this week. Conditions in office too will not be very satisfactory. Wednesday and Thursday will be the worst out of the lot. But there will be no serious consequences.

own scholarly works. Dr. Coomaraswamy is dead, but he will live in the inspiring and shining pages of his writings, the brightest banners symbolizing the supremacy of Indian Culture and Civilization.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 332/T

In the matter of the estate of the late Sivakamiammai wife of V. Subramaniampillai of Tellipalai South West Deceased
Vairamuttu Subramaniampillai of Tellipalai South West
Petitioner

VS.

Minors 1. Subramaniampillai Sothivadivelpillai of do
2. Subramaniampillai Sanmugaratnam of do
3. Subramaniampillai Kumaredevi of do
4. Subramaniampillai Balasunthiran of do
5. Saravanamuttu Sanmuganathan of do
Respondents

The matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying for the appointment of the 5th Respondent as Guardian ad Litem of the 1 to 4 respondents and praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skantha Raja District Judge Jaffna on the 26th day of June 1957 in the presence of Mr. C. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 24th day of May 1957 having been read.

It is declared that the 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad Litem over the 1st to 4th Respondents and it is further declared that the petitioner or the husband of the deceased intestate is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased issued to him unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 31st day of July 1957 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.
Time to shew cause extended to 25 October 1957
Jaffna this 23rd day of July 1957

Sgd. P. Sri Skantha Rajah
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. C. Subramaniam
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 103 11 & 18)

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 364

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sittampalam Sabaratnam of Changanai West Deceased.

Rasaladechumy widow of Sittampalam Sabaratnam of Changanai West, Sithankerny.
Petitioner.

This matter coming on for final disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 6th. day of September 1957 in the presence of Messrs Subra-

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 363

In the matter of the estate and affects of the late Suppiah Vairamuttu of Ariyalai, Jaffna. Deceased.
Saravanamuttu Suppiah of Ariyalai, Jaffna.
Petitioner.

Vs

Thangammah wife of Saravanamuttu Suppiah of Ariyalai Jaffna
Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skantha Rajah Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 2nd day of September 1957 in the presence of Mr. P. Kasippillai Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 22nd August 1957 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner is declared entitled to take out letters of administration of the estate of the abovenamed deceased and the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondent or others interested shall on or before the 4th day of October 1957 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 2nd day of September 1957

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge.

above order nisi is extended to 25-10-57

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge

10.10.57
(O 105 18 & 25)

maniam and Somasundram Proctors on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 29th, August 1957 and the affidavit of the attesting Notary and Witnesses dated 30th. August 1957 having been read;

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the said Sittampalam Sabaratnam bearing No. 3978 dated 24th. December 1956 and attested by M. K. Subramaniam Notary Public the original of which has been produced and deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved and it is further declared that the said Rasaladechumy widow of Sittampalam Sabaratnam is the sole executrix named in the said Last Will and as such she is entitled to have Probate thereof issued to her accordingly.

This 6th day of September 1957

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge.
(O. 106 18 & 25)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 373

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Velauthampillai Sundarampillai of Neeraviady Vannarponnai, Jaffna Deceased

Nagaretnam widow of V. Sundarampillai of Neeraviady Vannarponnai Jaffna

Vs Petitioner

Minor 1. Rajakulendran son of V. Sunderampillai

2. Velauthampillai Selvanayakam of Kokkuvil Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna, on the 18th day of September 1957 in the presence of Mr. S. Kanagaretnam

Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 18th September 1957 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed guardian ad litem of the minor the 1st respondent for the purpose of this case and that the petitioner as the legal widow of the deceased is declared entitled to have letters of administration of the estate of the said intestate and the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 21st day of October 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 petitioner do produce the said minor in court on the said date.

This 18th day of September 1957

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah.
District Judge

(O. 101, 11 & 18)

Ananda

Coomaraswamy...

(Continued from page 3)

interpretation of the symbolism of an ordinary Indian Picture or Icon is supported by citations from Kausitaki Brahmana, Plato, and Jalaluddin Rumi, as well as from Homeric epigrams and Coptic Gnostic treatises. His works drew the warm appreciation of Western savants, but Indians have yet to pay their debts of tribute to one of their greatest prophets. It is proposed to issue a Memorial Volume of Essays on Indian Art to honour the memory of India's greatest savant, and it is expected that the citizens of Free India will flock to collaborate in this tribute. It may well be said that no monument raised to his memory can surpass the brilliant and shining monuments of his

VALLI THIRUMANAM

The sacred marriage of Valli to Skanda does not conform to the arranged marriages that one is accustomed to in the Hindu Society. It shows the primitive, simple but honest form of marriage where one is true to oneself and faithful to the spouse. In the Skanda Purana there is no connection between the defeat of Surapathi by Skanda and Valli's marriage though Indra gives his only daughter Devashena in marriage to Skanda in true Deiva form of marriage. In the case of Valli it was a case of the Lord descending on earth to succour a human soul ripe for liberation. The means adopted by Skanda may not appeal to the moderns but Valli lived thousands of years ago when man was in the primitive stage of a hunter and it is remarkable that in the episode one never feels that the hero and heroine had divided loyalties in the

By
DR. S. RAMANATHAN

least each being true to the other. Perhaps, Valli being taken at a disadvantage by the appearance of a wild elephant which helped her to arrive at a quick decision and throw herself at the mercy of the Lord may appear unsporting. The real significance of it lies in the fact that Valli sought refuge in the Lord when faced with a calamity and the Lord gave her succour. Esoterically it only shows that if one seeks salvation one has to give up all sense of pride and honour and even shame and seek the grace of the Lord in the inmost secret recess of one's heart by not making a show of religiosity but by unconditionally surrendering oneself to the Lord. Valli's is a unique case where the Lord assumed human form to save a human being who was raised to the position of His consort. It is true that sages say that this was pre-ordained when Skanda as Sivakumar had promised to marry Sundera Valli and Amirtha Valli when he met them in the land of the God's before the war with Surapathma. Be it as it may, no one can question the purity of Valli who had no other lover, human or divine, than Skanda who has not had a rival in his love for Valli. There lies then greatness, the chastity remains unsullied. How many humans can honestly say that they are better than this divine pair.

Poets and writers may say all sorts of disparaging things about them without making an effort to see the truth behind this helpful allegory—and of an event that occurred thousands of years after the Deva-asura battle that restored Indra to his Divine throne.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 376

Thaiyalsundaram widow
of Mylvaganam Paranthaman of Urumpiray

Petitioner

Vs.

- Minors
- 1 Indra daughter of M. Paranthaman
 - 2 Paranthaman Brindaban
 - 3 Paranthaman Prabakaran
 - 4 Paranthaman Suresh
 - 5 Paranthaman Ramesh

6 Sinniah Ponniah all
of Urumpiray

Respondents.

In the matter of the estate
of the late Mailvaganam
Paranthaman of Urumpiray Deceased.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 27th day of September 1957 in the presence of Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 27th September 1957 having been read:

It is declared that the said 6th respondent be appointed Guardian ad Litem over 1-5th respondents minors and that the said petitioner as the lawful widow of the deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration and the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 4th day of November 1957 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 27th day of September 1957

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by

Sgd. V. Sivasubramaniam
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 111 18 & 25)

Letter to the Editor.

Standing Conferences of Hindu Associations

Sir,

It appears very desirable to hold periodical Conferences of Hindu Associations and Societies for exchange of views and information on matters of common interest. The Conferences could serve a practical, useful and beneficial purpose. They need not arrive at decisions. They could be somewhat in the nature of the conferences which are held between Units of the Commonwealth of Nations. No binding resolutions need be passed. Every Association or Society should be free to follow its own policy and program of work. It should be left entirely to the discretion of each association or society to follow its policy or program of work without being subject to any external decision and to make its own adjustments of its own accord whenever necessary without any imposition from outside.

As we are aware, Hinduism embraces various schools of religious philosophy and practice. The detailed program of work of the various Associations and Societies also may differ greatly. One of the chief characteristics of Hinduism is the absence of uniformity and the avoidance of regimentation.

The cause of Hinduism could be best served by arrangements being made for periodical Conferences of Hindu Associations on the above basis.

It would also be desirable to avoid having permanent Presidents for such Conferences. The President for such Conferences could be by rotation, or by similar method.

S. Sivasubramaniam

Colombo.

Paddy Bill

Sir,

The proposed draft Paddy Bill though intended to promote the enrichment of the staple food of the Nationals of Free Lanka is another all ill-uneconomical piece of legislation not befitting a Democratic State

and a "Corn of Discord" which thwarts the progress of Lanka and creates dissension and disharmony among the land-owners and tenant-cultivators and quotes trouble in the implementation thereof which costs the State more than the nett-yield of the Bill.

To induce intensive cultivation why not pass a legislation to limit the acreage a 'democratic nationalist' could own or possess and the extent that lie fallow for a limited period of the said acreage to escheat to the State.

Thereafter the provisions of the existing Land Colonisation and Land Acquisition Ordinances could be availed of to attain the desired effect of making Free Lanka, the Granary of the East (the quondam glory it had) with the help of foreign aids and with all eyes directed in that direction—the self-help of the 'Democratic Nationalist.'

Kovai C. S. Manian

Hindu.....

(Continued from page 2)

lutely essential. The Siva Agamas with Saiva Sidhanta philosophy should be the bed rock of our faith. The Srutis and Smritis that served the past generations cannot be expected to be the guiding principles as they were meant for a different age. That the Agamas and the Tantras provide for a heterogeneous and changing Society not strictly based on Varna Ashrama is the considered opinion of Savants. Even our own Sri la Sri Arumuga Navalar definitely states that conduct counts more than mere birth and that "Samaya" is more important than "Jathi". An organised church of elders who by precept and practice instill into their fellow Hindus fundamental principles of Hinduism alone can prevent the suicidal disintegration of Hindu Society which has drifted away from true religion. No priest's son is anxious to be a priest if he can help it

ORDER NISI :

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 593

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Parupathipillai wife of Murugesu Sinnathamby of Thunnalai South

Deceased

Murugesu Sinnathamby of Thunnalai South
Vs. Petitioner

1. Sinnathamby Selvarajah and
2. wife Pathmawathy of do
3. Seethathevy daughter of Sinnathamby of do
4. Sinnathamby Somasundaram of do
5. Sinnathamby Kanagasabapathy of do

The 3rd, 4th and 5th respondents are minors represented by their Guardian ad litem the 1st Respondent

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thambydurai Esquire, District Judge, of Point Pedro on the 15th day of September 1957 in the presence of Mr. V. Sellathamby Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 13th day of September 1957 and of the attesting Notary Public dated the 13th day of September 1957 having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament No. 14875 made by Parupathipillai wife of Sinnathamby the abovenamed deceased and attested by V. Senathirajasekaram Notary Public on the 16th day of November 1955 the original of which has been produced and is now deposited in Court be and the same is hereby declared proved and it is further ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed is the Executor named in the said Will and he is hereby declared entitled to have Probate thereof issued to him accordingly, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 1st day of November 1957 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 13th day of September 1957

Sgd. S. Thambydurai
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. V. Sellathamby
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 110 18 & 25)

as the priestly calling has lost the regard of the public. Mere philosophy and make-belief optimism will not help us. Only sober sustained work to better ourselves will help us to form a homogeneous well knit society that can stand up to the forces of disruption that are working against Hindu Society in an adverse political atmosphere.

The Fate Of.....

(Continued from page 1)

afternoon at his command post in the Reich Chancellory fighting until his last breath against Bolshevism, fell for Germany." Thus passed away the terror of Europe.

7. *Mahatma Gandhi*, who had toiled to raise the self-respect of the people of a sub-continent, to re-establish their liberties, to obtain emancipation to the women and to rescue the outcasts, all without violence or without armed revolution but with the aid of his weapon of Self-sacrifice or rather "Satyagraha" was shot by a reactionary fanatic as he was walking into the prayer-hall. Gandhi's last words as he fell dead were, Ram, Ram, Sita, Ram"

8 *Senanayake*. Don Stephen Senanayake Prime Minister of Ceylon and the Father of Ceylon's Independence who was dreaming of a United Ceylonese Nation died suddenly as a result of a stroke (hypertension again) whilst out on his morning ride.

Such has been the end of great historical figures.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 377

In the matter of the estate of the late Vairavi Chellamuttu of Erlalai. Deceased
Kannany widow of Vairavi Chellamuttu of Erlalai

Petitioner

Vs.

1. Sakundaladevi daughter of Chellamuttu, 2. Lalithadevi daughter of Do, 3. Thanithadevi daughter of Do, and G A L 4. Ariamuttu Sivapatham proposed G A L of the said minors.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esqr District Judge Jaffna on the 30th day of September 1957 in the presence of Mr. R. N. Sivaprakasam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the said 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad Litem over the minors 1, 2, & 3 Respondents and that the said Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased as his wife

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 375

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Muttukumaraswamy Chettiar Vaithilingam Chettiar of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna. Deceased

Muttukumaraswamy Chettiar Yoganathan of Vannarponnai West

Petitioner.

Vs.

Minor 1 Vaithilingam Chettiar Muttukumaraswamy, 2 Meenalosani daughter of Vaithilingam Chettiar, 3 Vijayalakshmi daughter of Vaithilingam Chettiar, 4 Vaithilingam Chettiar Anandacumaraswamy, all of Vannarponnai West, minors appearing by their proposed Guardian ad litem

5 Sangarapillai Guranathan of Vannarponnai West

Respondents.

This action coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 25th day of September 1957 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 22nd day of September 1957 having been read.

It is ordered that the 5th respondent abovenamed be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st to 4th minor respondents.

It is further ordered that the petitioner abovenamed and he is hereby declared entitled as the brother of the deceased abovenamed, to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased issued to him accordingly, unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 1st day of November 1957 show cause if any to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

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

Jaffna this 25th day of September 1957

Sgd N. Sivagnanasundaram District Judge.

Drawn by Sgd. M. R. Karalasingham Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 109 18 & 25)

and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly, unless the said Respondents or others interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 4th day of November 1957 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary

It is further ordered that the said Petitioner do produce the said minors in Court on the said date.

This 30th day of September 1957

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge

Drawn by R. N. Sivaprakasam Proctor for Petitioner

(O. 108 18 & 25)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No: 354

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Nagammah wife of Arumugam Sanmugam of Eluvathivu

Deceased.

Arumugam Sanmugam of Eluvathivu presently of Kayts

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Ampalavanar Chellappah of Eluvathivu, 2. Ponnammah widow of Muttucumaru of do, 3. Ampalavanar Erampoo of do, 4. Ampalavanar Muthusamy of do, 5. Kumarasamy Nadarajah, 6. Kumarasamy Sathasivam both of Eluvathivu presently of Chavakachchery, 7. Erampoo Suntharampillai and wife, 8. Pillaiammah both of Naranthanai North 9. Chellappah Thavarajah and wife 10. Ramee both of Karampan, 11. Murugappan Amirthalingam and wife 12. Sivaldehumy both of Naranthanai North, Minor 13. Thamboo Ulagnathar of Naranthanai presently of Hill Street, Colombo, 14. Vaithilingam Thamboo of Naranthanai North, Minor 15. Ponnuthurai Poopalasingham of Kayts and, 16. Kanapathypillai Pennuthurai of Echchamaddai Jaffna.

Respondents.

This matter of the application of the Petitioner for his appointment as executors of the Last will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed and for the grant of Probate to him to her estate and for the appointment of the 14th Respondent as Guardian-ad-litem over the 13th Respondent and the 16th Respondent as Guardian-ad-litem over the 15th Respondent coming on for disposal on the 7th day of August 1957 before B. G. S. David Esqr. acting Additional District Judge, Jaffna in the presence of Mr. K. Aiyadurai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit dated 9th July 1957 and the petition of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be appointed the executor of the Last Will and Testament filed in this case and declared entitled to the Probate and that the same be issued to him and that the 14th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 13th Respondent and that the 16th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 15th Respondent, unless the Respondents or any other person interested in the estate shall on or before the 16th day September 1957 at 10 O'clock in the forenoon show sufficient cause to the contrary. The aforesaid minors shall be personally present or produced in Court on the aforesaid date and honour. Jaffna, this 7th day of August 1957.

(Sgd) B. G. S. David Addl. District Judge

Drawn by K. Aiyadurai Proctor for Petitioner.

16 9 57 Time to Show cause is extended to 28.10.57

Sgd. P. SrisKantharajah D. J.

(O. 107 18 & 25)

S.S.C. Tamil Text Commentary

BOON TO BOTH
TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

Scholarly Commentary

ON

KUMBAKARNAN

VATHAIPPADALAM

V

BY

Vidwan K. Vendanar

★

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APPLY TO:

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மேன்மைகொள் சைவ சீதி விளங்குக லவக மெல்லாம்.

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