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NO. 28

JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE

A Bill has been tabled in the House of Representatives empowering the Minister of Justice to call for the records of any particular case pending in any Court of Law from the Rural Courts to the Supreme Court. Originally it was proposed to exclude the Supreme Court from the Minister's discretion, but perhaps on the principle that the law is not a respecter of persons even the Supreme Court is included within the scope of the present Bill. The Minister of

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

is an ex-judge of the Supreme Court with a reputation for independence and impartiality, and it is a bit surprising why he should evince an enthusiasm for arming the Executive with such powers of discretion. We are afraid that the Bill is liable to be misused, though it may conceivably help speedy and inexpensive administration of justice. One of the cardinal principles of English Law is that when a matter has come before a Court of Law for decision only the Appeal Court has the power to interfere by a petition for a writ of mandamus, Quo Warranto, Prohibitio or Certiorari. The proposed bill violates this principle and easily may lead to abuse.

The M. E. P. Government has been in season and out of season quick to point out the faults of the U. N. P. Government. One charge alleged against the U. N. P. is that it has not been over-scrupulous to abstain from interfering with the administration of justice. The late Mr. Justice Bandaranaike once had occasion to severely castigate the way in which the Minister of Justice had advised the Governor-General to exercise his Prerogative of Pardon.

But the U. N. P. never arrogated to itself such power of interference. It is rather unfortunate that the M. E. P. Government which professes to have profited by the mistakes of the U. N. P. should fall into a worse error.

The Minister of Justice obviously decides that it is desirable to call for the records of a particular case at the suggestion of some interested party—some member of Parliament preferably of the Government Group, Minister, or party to a Law-suit or a Bikkhu who like Caesar's wife, must be above suspicion. Any of these may approach the Minister or his Permanent Secretary whose regard for legal procedure need not be very profound to have a particular line of action taken. In this way it is possible that political or personal motives may be imported into a legal issue even without the knowledge of the Minister. Besides the minor judiciary may conceivably find it expedient to comply with any suggestion

coming from the Minister. It is only after a case has been fully heard before a court of Law and finally disposed of after or without an appeal to the Supreme Court that the Minister can advise the Governor-General to exercise his prerogative of mercy. Any action taken prior to that may lead to abuse and defeat the ends of justice. If the parties to a case desire any change in procedure they can do so by citing a petition to the Supreme Court. The public has implicit faith only in the decision of the Supreme Court in such matters.

If the Minister wants speedier and less cumbersome administration of justice he can appoint Arbitration Boards to settle disputes before they go up to the Courts of Law. It is expedient that the Minister of Justice should, before introducing the Bill in the House of Representatives, circulate it among the Judges of the Supreme Court for comments and introduce it with such comments.

Twelfth Year of U. N.

October 24 is United Nations Day. Twelve years ago on that day the United Nations came into being when a majority of the 51 original member countries ratified its Charter. Today, 82 sovereign States are members of the organization.

Within these years, the UN has justified in many ways the hopes of those who believe in it and the organization has worked steadily towards its goals of world peace and better understanding and co-operation among the nations of the world.

Events during the past year, as UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld pointed out in the introduction of his annual report, "have cast a

clearer light on the role of the United Nations in these times." He underscored the fact that the UN is not a superstate, but simply "an instrument of negotiation between nations", and must depend upon the "time-honored means of diplomacy for concerting action by governments in support of the goal of the Charter."

Reviewed in this light, the UN has scored many successes, some of them outstanding.

When, for example, hostilities broke out in the Middle East during the Suez crisis, the UN General Assembly called upon all parties to agree to a ceasefire, and this was effected through the co-operation of the gov-

SAIVA MARRIAGE SACRAMENT

Marriage among Saivas is a holy sacrament in which a man and woman are inseparably united in holy wedlock for the purpose of founding and conducting a home, begetting children and bringing them up in the Faith. The sanctity of the home is respected as it is an index to the Home that one goes to after death. The model pair are Parwathi-Parameshwara who as Siva and Sakthi are so united that nothing can happen without both of them as one is the compli-

By
DR. S. RAMANATHAN

ment of the other forming a single unit artha nareswara. The essential requirement of this sacred union is that man and woman are complementary to each other and have to be true to each other. Their intimate relationship should be a lasting one which even death cannot dissolve having the possibility of uniting them again in the next birth. The binding factor is love for each other not only in the physical but in the mental and spiritual planes. When one thinks the other acts, space and time do not diminish their love. Mahanirvana Tantra states that for Saiva marriage two conditions are necessary. The girl should not be within the prohibited degree of marriage and she should have no husband. There are many forms of marriage in the world e. g.

ernments involved in the conflict.

The UN General Assembly also brought into being a United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF)—the first of its kind, composed of contingents from 10 nations—to patrol the Suez Canal area and secure the peace. It, also, took over the job of clearing obstructions from the Suez Canal so

(Continued on page 6)

one in which a brama-chary after finishing his education seeks a suitable partner in life for his next ashrama of grihastha, one in which a parent gives his daughter in marriage to a young man worthy of such honour, one in which the elders of the country fix up a marriage between a girl and a boy in keeping with the customs of the caste in the country, one in which a bride is procured by the payment of money or cattle etc. to her father, one in which a bride is seduced by sweet words, presents of jewels etc. one in which a bride, is forcibly abducted by the would be husband; one in which a girl is ravished when sleeping or is unconscious due to drugging etc. and the common one when a girl and a boy fall in love with each other at first sight, plighting their truth to each other, they live as man and wife. In these forms of marriage only those that are in keeping with the dignity and moral welfare of the parties are recommended and others condemned. It is in the interests of the children who are innocent of their parents' misbehaviour to legalise all forms of marriage to prevent them becoming bastards. Indeed every man and woman should not forget their responsibility to the offsprings who should not feel that they are not wanted by society. On the ritualistic side we have the Homa, with joint offering of ahuti and circumambulation round it, the stepping on rock stone and darsan of arundadi, and tying of the Tali emblem of marriage, all pointing to the excellence of monogamy as the ideal. When the ideal cannot be attained, the society steps in to adjust matters to suit time, place and circumstances. Hence changes in marriage laws are inevitable though the fundamentals remain true for ever. Monogamy no divorce, no self immolation are the true aims of Saiva marriage in which pure love between husband and wife alone counts.

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தமிழ்சிவாயவே நன்னெறி காட்டுமே
திருச்சிற்றம்பலம்

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1957

Treasure These Thoughts

'The man; who is worthy of being a leader of men, will never complain of the stupidity of his helpers, of the faithlessness of the followers, of the ingratitude of mankind, nor of the non-appreciation of the public.'

—Swami Rama Thirtha

POLITICAL OFFENDERS

THE continuing violation of law and order in this country does not appear to have put the present Government to shame. Even the arranged exhibition of unchecked violence in the precincts of the Colombo Harbour by two rival unions of workers this week does not seem to have awakened the Premier to the gravity of the situation that has been created by political offenders. Obviously Mr. Bandaranaike has been compelled to 'go slow' in his effort to bring political offenders to book by the fact that many of his 'supporters' are themselves mischief-makers. In other words, the situation seems to have gone beyond control.

The hysterics into which Mr. Philip Gunawardene, went when it was whispered to him while he was addressing a meeting of Harbour Workers that one member of his Union had succumbed to the injury he had received during the clash outside the Port of Colombo, revealed the typical mentality of mob-orators working on the inflamed passions of riotous crowds. And the mob-orator was no other than a Minister of State. It is sig-

nificant that this Minister who so very vigorously condemned thuggery against the members of his 'Union' had not uttered a single word of disapproval of the thuggery that was allowed free play in the Galle Face Green and Gal Oya Valley against the Tamil-speaking Satyagrahis. Now that thuggery cannot be controlled, the Minister of Food has been driven to such desperation as to appeal to the Government of which he is a member to seek protection against thuggery.

The weakness of the M. E. P. Government was first revealed when those who meddled with the numberplates in Motor Vehicles and made their own changes could not be restrained from doing so. The 'Go Slow' counter to the Essential Services Order' is in direct contravention of the orders of the Government. The principal port of this Island has been subjected to serious interference by contending Unions of Workers, one group being led by a Minister of State. Ships may avoid calling at Colombo. What consequence such an eventuality will have, the M. E. P. Government do not seem to be worried about. For their panacea for all political ills is 'nationalisation'.

The Premier, however, in his usual tall talk has assured his critics that he would stand firm and maintain law and order. In the same breath Mr. Bandaranaike has expressed his unwillingness to take any immediate action. He holds no terror for the political offender. And the 'political trade unionist' will continue to create trouble in the Port. It may be that Mr. Bandaranaike feels that it will be in the fitness of things for him to try his hand at settling the Turco-Syrian dispute rather than maintaining law and order in his own country.

NEW SENATOR

Mr. G. Nalliah, former, M. M. C. Jaffna, was one of the newly elected Senators. The Federal Party put forward Mr. Nalliah as a candidate and obtained the support of the other Opposition parties.

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JAFFNA

(M. 134 25 & 1)

Prohibition Commission On 'The Progress In India'

(From the Report of the Prohibition Commission)

It was only when Prohibition became associated with the National Movement, as an important item in the envisaged programme of social reconstruction, that mass support for it was generated. The influence of Mahatma Gandhi in this connection was incalculable. Gandhi strongly deprecated the miserable conditions that addiction to liquor had created among the poorer classes. To him Prohibition was not merely a matter of moral reform but was essential on social and economic grounds as well. Moreover, it had its uses as a practical weapon against the British Government which depended on Excise Revenue to some extent.

The adoption of Prohibition in the National Programme of the Indian National Congress in 1920, was therefore an event of far reaching importance. Subsequently, the Legislative Councils of several Provinces declared in resolutions that Prohibition should be the ultimate goal of Excise Policy, and in 1925 the Central Legislative Assembly in Delhi did likewise. In 1930, Mahatma Gandhi included Prohibition in the eleven demands placed before the Viceroy for the settlement of the "Indian problem". Faced with the obduracy of the Government, Mahatma Gandhi asserted the right to picket liquor shops and the country was roused to a campaign for this purpose. So great was the enthusiasm of the people that they cut down toddy-yielding palm trees in many districts to prevent the extraction of toddy. At the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress in 1931 the stand on Prohibition was reaffirmed and a resolution on fundamental rights was passed calling for the ban of intoxicating liquor and drugs except for medicinal purposes.

Thus when Provincial autonomy was granted in 1937, conditions were ripe for the introduction of Prohibition, and five out of seven Provinces in which Congress Ministers had been formed, passed comprehensive legislation towards that goal. The lead was given by Madras in 1937. Total Prohibition was introduced in Salem and extended subsequently to three other districts. In 1938 the Industrial

Thiruketheeswaram Temple

Construction Work Started Again

After the usual morning Pooja on Saturday, October 19th, the Construction work in the Temple which had been suspended for a few months, was started again with a special ceremony appropriate for the occasion. The Restoration Society expect to reach a conclusion stage with some of the Praharam Temples, the Balalayam, Madapalli and Stores. Contracts have been settled for work costing over half a lakh, to be completed by Thai Pongal. It is hoped by January or February next it would be possible to complete these works and instal Vinayagar and Subramaniam moorthies in their respective new temp'es and also bring into worship the Ancient Maha Sivalingam after effecting the necessary repairs to it and installing it in a special Mandapam in the centre of the Western Praharam Temples.

With the performance of Kumbaphishekam for the above, it is also hoped that it would be possible to start work in dressed granite stone on the Swami and Ambal Moola Moorthy Temples at a cost of one or two Lakhs of rupees.

The South Indian Temple Architect Mr. Sellakannu Sithapathi is in personal charge of the construction works.

The ceremony on Saturday was attended by a large number of devotees, including the President of the Society, Sir Kanthiah Vaithianathan, the Secretary Mr. S. Sivabramaniam and the consulting Engineers.

At this important stage in the construction work, the Restoration Society respectfully reminds the Saiva world of the appeal made by Sri la Sri Arumuga Navalar that it was the duty of every Saivite to help this Thirupanni

area of Ahmedabad in the Province of Bombay was brought under Prohibition and later Greater Bombay and some other areas. Similarly parts of Madhya Pradesh, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa became dry. (To be continued)

Teaching of Science

Addressing a gathering of Science students and Doctors in Bangalore Acharya Vinoba said:

Unfortunately scientists were not their own masters and had lost their freedom. They might regret the position in which they found themselves, but it was of no avail. He was, therefore, of the view that science should not be entrusted to governmental control. These days, he said, science had made great strides. But it was equally important to learn to control one's own mind. That applied equally to even eminent scientists of the day. Scientific research and inventions should be related to the actual needs of society. It should also bear a relation to the daily life of man. Only such kind of scientific activity should have priority. In India to-day, the benefits of science and scientific research should reach the villages.

The publication of scientific literature in the language of the people, it would then help spread enlightenment to the large masses of the people. The teaching of science should necessarily be through the medium of the mother tongue. There might be difficulties in the way, such as lack of technical terms. An institution could be started for coining technical terms.

Science and ahimsa, should always go hand in hand if science should be to the good of mankind. Science without ahimsa would spell danger, violence and science could not go together.

The importance of its preventive aspect and the need to report to nature cure as far as possible. Ayurveda was of practical importance. Next in importance came Homeopathy. That did not, however, mean that certain allopathic prescriptions which would provide immediate relief, should be discarded. That was a general proposition which would benefit a large section of the people. Medical service should be free if it should reach the rich and poor alike. Doctors could be paid for their service by the Government, he suggested, and desired that free medical service should grow on a social scale.

ORATORICAL CONTEST

Organised By Vivekananda Society Youth Movement

The Oratorical Contest organised by the Youth Movement of the Vivekananda Society, Colombo, was held on Sunday, the 13th October, 1957, at 5-30 p. m. at the Society Hall, Vivekananda Hill, Colombo.

In the course of his opening address, the President of the Society, Mr. S. Sivasubramaniam, stated — The art of oratory had come from time immemorial and had held a high place in the civilisation of the Hindus and the Tamilspeaking people. It was, therefore, in the fitness of things that the Vivekananda Society through the agency of its Youth Movement had inaugurated a systematic effort to cultivate this noble art and thus raise the standard of public speech among its members. Two important personages who occupy prominent places in the thoughts and activities of the Society, viz. Swami Vivekananda and Sri la Sri Arumuga Navalar, were great orators who, by the power of their speech, were successful in propagating our sacred religion with great effect. —

The subjects chosen for the day's competition were of religious and cultural significance, and the following ten students from the Vivekananda Vidhyalayam took part in the contest, speaking on the subjects mentioned against their names:—

Mas. C. Kathirgamam—Kathirgamam

Mas. T. Shanmugam—Thiruketheeshvaram

Mas. A. Kandappan—Koneswaram

Mas. N. Suppiah—Yogar Swami

Miss S. Nageswari—Vino-bha Bhava

Miss S. Sarojini—Rama-linga Swami.

Miss P. S. Letchimi—Ramanamaharishi

Mas. E. Abdul Samath—Swami Vivekananda

Mas. E. Muthusamy—Thayumanavar

Mas. P. Athisayaphothi—Subramania Bharatiar

Miss N. Kasipillai, Principal of the Saiva Mangayar Vidhyalayam, Wellawatte, Miss T. Appacutty of the tutorial staff of Fatima School, Colombo, and Mr. S. T. Sivanayagam, Editor of the "Suthanthi-

ran" officiated as the judges.

Mr. Sivanagayam, in announcing the results, stated that a high standard of oratory had been attained and that it was not an easy task for the judges to select the winners. However, after careful consideration, they had selected the following as the four best speakers in order of merit:—

First: Miss S. Nageswari
Second: Mas. T. Shanmugam

Third: Miss P. S. Letchimi

Fourth: Mas. E. Abdul Samath

Miss N. Kasipillai then distributed prizes to the winners. The prizes were donated by Messrs. R. Sabanayagam, K. Mathiapparanam, V. Amirthesvararajah and V. P. N. Singham, all members of the Council of Management of the Vivekananda Society.

The announcement of the results of the contest was preceded by a recital of devotional songs by three girls from the Vivekananda Vidhyalayam.

Mr. K. V. Selvadurai, Head Master of the Vivekananda Vidhyalayam, proposed a vote of thanks to the judges and the donors of the prizes, which was carried with acclamation.

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

Kanmany 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. Sivapragasam 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 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. Sivapragasam Proctor for Petitioner (O.108 18 & 25)

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. Thambidurai 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. 14975 made by Parupathipillai wife of Sinnathamby the above.

named 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. Thambidurai District Judge

Drawn by Sgd. V. Sellathamby Proctor for Petitioner

(O 110 18 & 25)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 376

Thaiyalsundaram widow of Mylvaganam Paranthaman of Urumpiray

Petitioner

Vs.

1 Indra daughter of M. Paranthaman
2 Paranthaman Brindaban
3 Paranthaman Prabakaran
4 Paranthaman Suresh
5 Paranthaman Ramamessh

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by Sgd. V. Sivasubramaniam Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 111 18 & 25)

TENDER NOTICE

JAFFNA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

LEASE OF "MARKETS". 1958

Sealed Tenders on prescribed forms obtainable from the Municipal Office, Jaffna, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, Jaffna, for the lease of the undermentioned "Markets" up to 4-30 p. m. on 4.11.57.

Tender Forms will be issued up to 3 p. m. on 4-11-57.

Name of Markets	Cost of Tender Forms	Tender Deposit payable to obtain Tender Form	Fees payable before obtaining Tender Forms for Notarial Bond.
	Rs. cts	Rs. cts	Rs. cts
1. Grand Bazaar Vegetable Market	10-00	500-00	150-00
2. Grand Bazaar Fish Market Including Pannai	10-00	250-00	150-00
3. Small Bazaar	10-00	250-00	150-00
4. Sengunthar Market	10-00	250-00	150-00
5. Arialai Market	2-50	50-00	-
6. Muthirai Santhai	2-50	50-00	-
7. Colombuthurai	2-50	50-00	-
8. Navanthurai	2-50	50-00	-
9. Passaiyoor	2-50	50-00	-
10. Nallore Market	2-50	50-00	-

Further particulars will be furnished on application in writing to the undersigned.

A. V. Chinniah
Municipal Commissioner

Municipal Office, Jaffna, October 17, 1957. (M. 137, 25)

.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

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM—27—10—57 TO 2—11—57

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

Domestic upheavals will continue. You will find it difficult to make both ends meet. New ventures will bring the desired results. Troubles in office also shown.

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

Sunday, Monday and Friday morning must be spent with care. Things will be unsettled and you will be criticised unnecessarily. Rest of the week will be favourable. Triumph over competitors and financial gains promised.

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

The first two days will be favourable for new deals. But you will have no mental peace at all. Tuesday afternoon, Wednesday and Thursday the worst out of the lot. Rest of the week will bring some improvements.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Maternal relatives likely to land you into difficulties this week. Misunderstanding with friends also shown. Beware of accidents. The last two days will prove to be irksome.

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

Financially a good week. Professional success and fame promised. You will be able to triumph over competitors. Gains through lands and landed properties also promised.

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

You will be quick to pick up quarrels this week. Eye troubles also likely. Financially a good week. You will be able to recover some of your old debts.

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

You will have no mental peace this week. Health must be given particular care. Fever complaints likely. Expenditure too will rise. Domestic upheavals shown week end.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Financial loss likely this week. Beware of minor accidents. Eye troubles also shown. Friends will help you out of difficulties week end.

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

You will be able to negotiate your ventures with much ease this week. Financial gains promised. Your friends will be very helpful. Ruin to enemies and success in litigation also shown.

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

You will gain much fame this week. Opposition will melt away. An indication of a small trip shown. You will form some new friendships which will be helpful to you later.

AQUARIUS Avittam 3, 4, Satayam, Pooraddati 1, 2, 5 [Kumbha Rasi]

Your paternal relatives will continue to be troublesome. Your mind will not be at rest. But financially a good week. Fame and success in educational pursuits promised.

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

You will be having a stormy time in the office this week. Minor accidents also not ruled out. Health must be given particular care. Do not lose your temper in a hurry.

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 Vija, lakshmi 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)

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 Rasaladchumy 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: 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 Muttucumar of do, 3. Ampalavanar Erampoo of do, 4. Ampalavanar Muthusamy of do, 5. Kusmarasamy Nadarajah, 6. Kumarasamy Sathasivam both of Eluvathivu presently of Chavakachchery, 7. Erampoo Suntharampillai and wife, 8. Pillaiammah both of Naranthana North 9. Chellappah Thavarajah and wife 10. Ramee both of Karampan, 11. Murugappan Amirthalingam and wife 12. Sivaladchumy both of Naranthana North, Minor 13. Thamboo Ulaganathar of Naranthana presently of Hill Street, Colombo, 14. Vaithilingam Thamboo of Naranthana 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. Sri Kantharajah
D. J.
(O. 107 18 & 25)

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 Skana 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)

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.

Rasaladchumy 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 Subramaniam 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

A Past Commentary on Present Day Education

(BY SRI AUROBINDO GHOSE
In the Journal of Education)

An anecdote of a little incident will serve to elucidate the main character of our present day education. A student had presented himself for admission to a course in social work at an American University and wanted to specialise in child-rearing. He had the necessary qualifications for it and was, therefore, admitted to the course. He studied hard and completed it with great distinction. On the day he received his degree, his Principal congratulated him most heartily saying, "You are now an expert in child-rearing and I wish you all success in your career." He took up the work of educating public in child-rearing and he used to propound his instructions in the form of "Ten Laws of child-rearing". In course of time he married and had a child and this modified his outlook on the subject and he started talking of "Ten Principles of child-rearing". He had a second child and then he began to talk of "Ten Suggestions on Child-rearing". And he had a pair of twins and he gave up lecturing altogether.

This incident is surely a most interesting commentary on our education. In analysing it we can get most of our education as we can get most of the essential aspect of our education as we conceive it and have it today. A good mastery of a set of books on the subject and possibly some practical experience under laboratory conditions ensured success to the student and he could be declared an expert. His own attitude regarding his subject at the completion of the course is one of over-confidence and pride. It is only the touch of life that later on brings to him sobriety and modesty. We have here, at the first instance, a separation of education from concrete life, resulting in pride and lack of appreciation of the realities of life for which education is, in fact, training and preparation. And in that separation, there is an excessive emphasis of intellectual understanding. And even there it is mostly a matter of memorising and possessing reproducible information. Education is essentially the cultivation of emotions and will on a subject. It is only when they have been cul-

tivated and attuned to the situations of a profession that an individual becomes trained and educated in that profession. This really means the integration of personality and its energies with reference to an avocation of life. Information regarding a situation or process is usually the minimum contact and relation with it. It is only when an individual has to operate in a situation, when he exercises his will in it that he acquires a closer familiarity and a relative mastery over it. And such exercise of will is facilitated or hindered by the emotional like and dislike. Thus for an effective knowledge facility and mastery knowing feeling and willing, all the three, have to be integrally mobilised and cultivated. Without that a proper cultivation of personality cannot be achieved.

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

No. P/198

1. Kandar alias Kandiah Sinnathurai
2. and wife Chellammah both of Urumpiray
Vs. Plaintiffs

1. Thangammah widow of Velauther Sellathurai
2. Rasammah wife of
3. Kandar Suppiah
4. Seilachchy wife of
5. Aiyampillai Namasi-vayam
6. Kandiah Thambirasa
7. Mrs. Kandiah Sinnammah all of Urumpiray
Defendants.

It is hereby notified that action No. P/198 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the partition act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition/sale of the land called Katpulam in extent 60½ Lms. V. C. and situated at Urumpiray.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 5th day of November 1957 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon.

By order of Court
Sgd. R. E. M. NavaRatnam
Chief Clerk

This 26 day of September 1957
(O 114 25)

Kashmir Democratic Conference

Fledge To Defend Security

A 1,000-word political resolution moved by Mr. Sayed Qasim, former Revenue Minister of the State, at the first convention of the Jammu and Kashmir Democratic National Conference at Srinagar on the 19th inst. said the Democratic National Conference "shall, arm-in-arm with those people who stand for their country and their national honour, resist all attempts at internal disruption and external aggression."

The resolution appealed to the U. N. and the conscience of the world to resort to a correct perspective in regard to the problem of Kashmir and enjoin upon Pakistan to quit the territory of India.

The resolution further said: "In Pakistan today forces of imperialism, feudalism and communalism have entrenched themselves securely. On the other hand, in India, since our State became an integral part of India, events that have taken place on national and international plane have confirmed—if confirmation was at all necessary—our faith in the correctness and wisdom of our decision regarding accession", the resolution added.

Regarding the plebiscite question, the resolution said: "It would open the door for foreign intervention and increase the possibility of our enslavement" and plunge the whole of the Indian sub-continent into an abyss of communal conflict."

Regarding internal conditions in the State, the resolution said that scarcity of food was already noticeable in towns and rural areas. It further said that aid given to flood sufferers by the Government was inadequate and unbalanced. The resolution said, firm and permanent steps should be taken to combat the flood danger.

Stating that defective implementation of land reforms had to be remedied, the resolution said that landless tenants should be enabled to acquire land. The resolution pointed out that soaring prices of essen-

SYRIAN COMPLAINT BEFORE U. N.

On the recommendation of its 17-nation Steering Committee a few hours earlier, the General Assembly of the United Nations on Friday night agreed by 66 votes to nil (Liberia abstaining) to accept as an item on its agenda Syria's complaint of "threats to her security and to international peace". That is to say, the Committee and the Assembly agreed that the complaint should be debated, not that it was justified.

This reservation was underlined in speeches by the United Kingdom delegate Commander Allan Noble and many others when the Steering Committee discussed Syria's request. Commander Noble supported the inscription of the complaint on the agenda but made it clear he did so, not because credence was given to any of the allegations by Syria or the Soviet Union in their communications to the United Nations, but because "it is possible that some good may come from a full discussion which could reveal the true state of affairs in this troubled area."

Commander Noble said that the circumstances attending the introduction of the Syrian item were such that Her Majesty's Government must have "grave doubts about its bona fides". He cited the campaign which had accompanied the move in the United Nations and in other places, such as the communication "over the Heads of Governments" by Mr. Khrushchev to the Socialist parties in Europe. In the United Nations there had been an "intemperate letter" by the Soviet making serious charges against Turkey, the U. S. A. and the NATO countries.

Commander Noble argued that if the Syrian Government had been definitely concerned about its security the normal course would have been to go to the Security Council which was charg-

ed with responsibility in these matters. The fact that it had not done so, was he said, surely evidence that the Syrian and Russian moves were part of a propaganda campaign of which there was further evidence in the "spurious air of crisis" with which the Soviet delegate had sought to surround the question in his speech at the start of the session.

Commander Noble added: "My country have no doubt whatever that Turkey has no aggressive designs in Syria. We should not wish to object to discussion in the United Nations, and although the normal course would be to have recourse to the Security Council if Syria were really concerned about the threat to international peace, we are prepared to go along with the inscription."

When the Assembly took up the Steering Committee's recommendation the Australian delegate, though voting for it, explained that his nation did not accept it as proper procedure to sidestep the Security Council on what was presented as a threat to peace. He said that Australia cast its vote with misgivings in these circumstances and he too made it clear that his support of the inscription did not imply any acceptance of the Syrian or the Soviet allegations.

The Assembly President announced after the Australian speech that he proposed to summon a session of the Assembly to deal with this matter at a convenient date next week.

The decision to adjourn the discussion puts the situation in perspective. When Commander Noble spoke of Soviet efforts to give the occasion a "spurious air of crisis" his phrase evoked much approval as having punctured the pretensions of what the West all along has deemed to be a tactical and propaganda campaign. Moreover, though in the Steering Committee the Soviet delegate Gromyko had complained of two day's alleged delay since the Syrian request was received, neither a Russian nor any other voice was raised in objection to the President's proposal that the substantive debate in the Assembly be adjourned until "a convenient date next week".

—Madras Hindu

Twelfth Year Of U. N.

(Continued from page 1)

that ships could move through it again freely. Units of the UNEF remain in the area pending a peaceful solution to the differences.

When, in Hungary, a national uprising broke out against the Communist-controlled government, and Soviet armed intervention was used to crush the revolt, the United Nations arranged for immediate aid to Hungarians who were forced to flee their country and it eventually helped some 150,000 of them to find permanent asylum in 30 countries.

During this crisis, the Soviet Union ignored UN resolutions calling for withdrawal of its forces from Hungarian soil and refused permission for UN observers to enter Hungary. Faced with this rebuff, the UN General Assembly appointed a five-member special committee to investigate the problem of Hungary. This committee's report, based on its findings after hearing the testimony of eyewitnesses, condemned the USSR's intervention in Hungary. Its report was subscribed to by an overwhelming majority of the members of the UN General Assembly—60 for, 10 against, 10 abstentions, and 1 absent. Thus public opinion finds expression in the open forum of the United Nations and the UN becomes a spokesman for the conscience of the world, exerting a moral force for justice and right.

The creation of the International Atomic Energy Agency, after three and one-half years of preparation at UN, marked the beginning of a great endeavor to bring the benefits of atomic energy to all mankind. The plan for such an agency was originally proposed by U. S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower in an historic speech before the UN General Assembly in December, 1953. Eighty-one nations adopted the Statute for the new agency last fall. It became a reality this year after 24 countries completed formal ratifications.

This agency will assist governments in atomic

research, promote exchange of information, help get equipment and services for members, and encourage the exchange and training of scientists. It will also have, at its disposal, fissionable materials made available by member States. An important provision of the agency's statute is that its assistance cannot be used to further any military purpose. It has the power of inspection to guard against this.

In furthering the aims for world peace, the UN General Assembly this year called upon the five, nation sub committee on disarmament to resume its talks. As a result, representatives of the five nations—Canada, France, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States—have been holding sessions in London since last May, and will submit a report of their progress.

This UN year witnessed the highwater mark of the United Nations Trusteeship system. On March 5, 1957, British Togoland became the first of eleven UN Trust Territories to attain the goal of self-government or independence in union with the neighboring Gold Coast, to form the new State of Ghana. The UN Trusteeship Council is trying to determine with reasonable probability the timing of important steps leading to self-government or independence, in the remaining 10 trust territories, and is taking steps to pave the way for self-government in 1960 for Somaliland.

During the year, the United Nations has accomplished much in the service of mankind through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance in which the special agencies related to UN cooperate. This work of assisting more than 100 countries to solve major problems, ranging from the eradication of diseases to the development of natural resources has benefitted millions of people in all regions of the world.

In 1945, 51 nations met in San Francisco to draft the Charter of the United Nations. Today representatives of 82 member states take part in the

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 594

In the matter of the intestate estate of Chinniah Sokalingam of Puloly South.

Deceased.

Ponnamah widow of Sockalingam of Puloly South.

Petitioner

Vs.

Minor 1. Sockalingam Venayagalingam of Puloly South

„ 2. Lingeswary daughter of Sockalingam,

„ 3. Lingamayay daughter of Sockalingam,

„ 4. Lingarani daughter of Sockalingam,

„ 5. Sockalingam Analingam,

„ 6. Sockalingam Krishnalingam,

„ 7. Murugesu Sivagurunathar all of Puloly South

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thamby Durai Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro, on the 21st day of September 1957 in the presence of Mr. N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of Petitioner and the Affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 21st day of July 1957 having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be and she is hereby declared entitled as widow of the deceased abovenamed to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased issued to her accordingly.

It is further ordered that the 7th Respondent be and he is hereby declared appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the person of the 1st to 6th Respondents minors unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 1st day of November 1957 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said minors 1st to 6th Respondents be produced in Court on the 1st day of November 1957.

This 21st day of September 1957.

Sgd. S. Thambydurai
District Judge

Drawn by
N. A. Rajaratnam
Proctor for Petitioner
(0.112 25 & 1)

deliberations and councils of the organization. Morocco, Tunisia, Sudan, Japan, Ghana and Malaya joined the organization during the past year.

This growth in membership of the UN reflects not only the widening interest of peoples everywhere in world affairs, but also the disposition of member states to make the organization an effective instrument of universal cooperation.

S.S.C. Tamil Text Commentary

BOON TO BOTH
TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

Scholarly Commentary

ON

KUMBAKARNAN

VATHAIPPADALAM

BY

Vidwan K. Vendanar

★

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APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
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