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JAFFNA TUESDAY JUNE 12, 1951

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NO. 19

POOLING INTELLECTUAL POWER

Influence of National Libraries

WHEREVER electricity is used, engineers create grids or networks by which power is pooled so that areas with a surplus can help other areas when additional current is wanted. Now, after a visit to an exhibition being held in London, I find that the young men and women who use the public library I visit every two or three days are similarly able to draw on a pool not of electric power, but of almost unlimited intellectual power.

One day, wishing to consult some reference books, and not being energetic enough to visit the libraries in the City, I called in at the building which houses the local public library. Having got what I wanted, I stayed on to read the latest magazines and papers. In the weeks that followed I started bringing my little girl and leaving her by the Children's Corner where she started reading and, on the completion of a few formalities and at no cost to me, she was given the right to take home three books at a time. Not to be left out, my wife also started borrowing books. So here we are two registered borrowers and one regular user of the reading room and reference library in our family, getting a good deal of entertainment, and intellectual fare at no cost and with hardly any formality.

Britain's Example

I was astonished, therefore, to learn that Britain's system of public libraries is just a hundred years old; that it now has over 40 million books and no fewer than 12 million readers on its lists. The total number of book issues a year is 312 million—an average of a book a fortnight for every reader. That does not account for all the people who come to read but not to take home books. Nor in that figure of 12 million readers—and they number one in

every four people in the United Kingdom—can the statisticians have included many who read books brought home by a husband, son, brother, wife, mother, daughter or friend. It is calculated that of 50 million people in the United Kingdom only about 6,000 are not within reasonably easy access of a public library. Of every 833 people, 832 can make use of a library. No other country in the world with a big population has as complete a library system.

The whole system has developed in the democratic, almost haphazard, way that characterises so many British Institutions; a way that consists in making an idea work rather than in drawing up plans and rules and regulations. Hence it is a system evolved by the people and one that suits their needs and tastes.

Special Levy

The centenary observed in 1950, and marked by an exhibition by the National Book League is of the passing of a piece of permissive legislation by Britain's Parliament which authorised local authorities in boroughs of 1,000 inhabitants or more to levy a rate of a half-penny in the pound for the purpose of providing a public library—provided two-thirds of the ratepayers were in favour of the new levy. That was all. It was left to the individual boroughs to act.

And they did act. The number of library authorities was 28 in 1861; by 1900 it was 352 and 50 years later it was 587. But the number of points at which library services were available rose from 480 in 1896 to 23,000 in 1949.

Books, reference works and usually a large number of newspapers and periodicals are available in the average library. Anyone may enter and read what he likes. The shelves are

Caste Clash At Karayur

The Fisher community and the Tapper community got into grips with each other on Saturday last at the Karaiyur slum clearance area. The fracas soon developed and shooting has been alleged.

Nine persons including three women belonging to the Fisher community sustained injuries.

A temporary police station has been opened in the area.

J. H. C. Historical Association

"History is a great science. Science tells us only of man's success and progress in life. But history relates man's victories, defeats and events concerning the rich and the poor, the valiant and the humble, the intellectual and the illiterate," said Miss Padmini Adhiseshiah, M. A. in the course of a lecture on 'The Pattern of History' held under the auspices of the Jaffna Hindu College Historical and Civic Association on Wednesday (6-6-51) with the Jr. President Mas S. T. J. R. Singham in the chair.

Mas. P. Kamlandran proposed a vote of thanks

usually open, leaving readers to choose freely. Newspapers available express all points of political view; and all seem to be well thumbled by the end of the day showing that every viewpoint gets its bearing.

For The Sick and Aged

Many people are not able to make use of a library in the usual way. There are the aged to whom books can be a great help and inspiration. There are the sick. There are the people in prison. To these individuals a system of library service is being developed which will, in time, give all equally the benefits of whatever reading they may need. Books are being provided

(Continued on page 2)

PROBATION SYSTEM IN WEST INDIES

Peaceful Persuasion Methods

Matrimonial troubles and domestic disputes are frequent. Here again the probation service is tackling this job of marriage mending. Matrimonial cases have many complications in the West Indies. There are caste problems and customs to be considered. The case of Hyacinth could have been duplicated in any part of the world. She was young, pretty and not resigned to the daily round of domestic chores and responsibilities. She adored her first baby. But a friend of her husband's paid her too much attention and she walked out leaving her baby and her husband. The husband went to the probation officer and was asked to return next day with the baby. His erring wife was traced and she, too, was asked to go to the office. The probation officer had a long talk with her and her husband and baby were brought into the room. There was a reunion and the couple left arm-in-arm for home.

There are many additional duties which the probation service has undertaken including investigation of applications for

free legal advice, the collection of fines by instalments, and the guiding of maladjusted children.

Religious Influence

Trinidad was the first to achieve an up-to-date probation service but its efforts are typical of the system being achieved in the other West Indian Islands. Jamaica, Barbados and British Guiana most closely follow Trinidad's lead while St. Lucia and St. Vincent are busy reorganising their own service. But whatever the stage of development achieved in the various West Indian islands, probation officers all draw their inspiration from the same source. To quote from the report of the Probation Officers' Conference held in Barbados in 1947—"The stimulation to observe religious duties by the probationer is of paramount importance, as if the right religious influence can be brought to bear, the work of moral rehabilitation is immeasurably strengthened. Probation officers should work in close co-operation with ministers of religion."

U K I. S.

Ayurvedic Medical College

RESULTS 1951

The North Ceylon Board of Indigenous Medicine has declared the following students of the Lanka Ayurvedic Medical College and Siddha Institute, Jaffna to have passed in the Annual Examination held in March 1951.

The order is according to merit—

Final Year or D. A. M.

N Ratnasabapathy	IIrd Div
S Velum Mylum	"
P Kanapathipillai	IIIrd Div
G George	"
V Sivapiragasam	"
A. Nalliah	"
K Namasivayam	"

Third Year or I. A. M.

N Ratnasabapathy	
K Kanapathipillai	
S Velum Mylum	
K N. masivayam	
P Kanapathipillai	
G George	

Students Faint After Ice Cream Drink

About thirty students of the Jaffna St. John's College, all boarders, were taken ill suddenly on Sunday after they had partaken of a drink of ice cream prepared by them.

The students were admitted to the Jaffna Civil Hospital immediately. Their condition is improving.

T Thambaiya
S Gunaratnam

Second Year or S. A. M.
Nil

First Year or Premedical Class

G Sivapiragasam IIrd Div
S Kandiah "

Special Course or L. A. M. P.
M Swaminathan IIIrd Div



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1951

Treasure These Thoughts

True self discipline is not repression, but it is born of understanding. Because you want liberation, you cannot repress anything. Self-discipline of the right kind is understanding which will alter the whole conduct. The light, which comes from self-imposed, never goes out.

—J. KRISHNAMARTHI

SINHALA MAHA SABHA SHIBBOLETH

'IT WAS AN IMPORTANT session and perhaps, in some ways, even a crucial one'. This was how Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike described the annual sessions of the Sinhala Maha Sabha held last Saturday at Madampe. Important we cannot call it, crucial we certainly know it to be in the light of the policy adumbrated in two of the more interesting resolutions passed at the Sessions. In short the Madampe call was the bugle horn signal to the revival of rabid communalism as evidenced by the veiled threat uttered by Mr. Bandaranaike winding up his presidential sermon on 'democracy'. It was not meant to be an ultimatum angrily issued by the head of one party to the boss of another but all the same it was a clarification of the conditions on which the principal contracting parties of the U. N. P. would continue to honour the agreement.

Democracy as understood by the leader of the Sinhala Maha Sabha requires the adoption of only one of the two national languages as the State Language and the conferring on only one of the several Religious Faiths of this country the honour and authority of State patronage. The Madampe resolutions when paraphrased are a potential warning to the U. N. P. that unless the Government Party veered round to the unequivocal communal way of thought, speech and act, the special sessions of the Sabha would proclaim the verdict which could not be but the parting of ways.

The Madampe *modus operandi* is both a com-

mandment and a directive to a pronouncedly non-communal and non-sectarian body. The U. N. P. professing to believe in a secular form of Government has been forced to a situation which will determine the future course of action of the Sinhala Maha Sabha. Communism from without and Communalism from within, the ostensibly National Organisation has been subjected to a double-pronged attack and that on the eve of the Parliamentary Elections. The crucial moment has certainly arrived; for accepted policies and settled disputes have to be reversed.

The State Council which adopted Sinhalese and Tamil as the National Languages had the honour of having Mr. Bandaranaike as a member. The present Parliament has accepted the decision of the State Council and has appointed the Official Languages Commission to implement it by making the National Languages the Official Languages. And yet Mr. Bandaranaike a Socialist democrat with a quarter of a century of political and Parliamentary experience being a member of the Government which stands committed to the policy of having both Sinhalese and Tamil as the official languages of the Island, deems it prudent to request the Government Party to accept a resolution calling for the adoption of the Sinhalese Language as the official language. The surprise is greater when one looks at the proviso to the 'language' resolution that the Sinhala Maha Sabha has no objection to Tamil being declared also as an official language should there be a strong demand by the Tamil-speaking peoples of Sri Lanka. This stipulation requires a demand, a strong one, to be made by the Tamil speaking peoples and presupposes that there has been no such request made. The language and the flag are the major links in the chain of co-operation that binds together the different communities of the Island. The leaders of the different communities by their broadness of outlook and real understanding of democratic concepts have been able to smoothen inter-communal relations for the greater good of the country. We do not take Mr. Bandaranaike seriously for it is well known that he has a weakness for platform indiscretion. But the masses cannot be expected to sift the chaff from the grain and therefore stand in danger of

being moved into sentimental aberrations.

We have often referred to the statesmanship of the Premier. His task has been, by no means, an easy one considering the fact that his Cabinet and his party have within their folds men of diverse political concepts; however, by resoluteness and correct handling of affairs he has been able to steer the ship of state clear of difficulties. We are hopeful that the reported movement of the Madampe ice-berg cannot come into contact with the State Liner. However, we are afraid that Mr. Bandaranaike is fast decaying into political senility and therefore we utter this gentle warning to him that a politician of advanced experience should not play with the fire of frenzied communalism.

Letter to the Editor

Improvements To Jaffna Town

Sir,—As a citizen very much interested in the speedy improvement of the Town I deplore the utter indifference of the present Municipal Council in not taking any suitable action for the improvement of the second largest city in Ceylon. I venture to make the following suggestions.

1. Early action ought to be taken for the erection of the proposed New Market at the site where the Ford Motor Co. has been built. The lease to the company should be terminated forthwith without any favour being shown to anyone. In the interest of the general welfare this ought to be done without delay.

2. New Roads should be opened up. The vast tract of land situated in the heart of the town and bounded on the east by the Clock Tower Road, north by the Hospital Road, west by the K. K. S. Road and on the south by the K. K. S. Road and the lotus pond should be cut into four portions by two new roads (cutting each other) being constructed; one should connect the Regal Theatre with Chamma Street, and the other should run from west to east, i.e., begin from near about Kanagaretam's Buildings on the K. K. S. Road and meet the Clock Tower Road. The new roads if constructed will enable suitable buildings being put up and this will relieve congestion and enhance the beauty of the town. Another road may be opened up connecting the Electric Power House and the Kannathiddy tank. The Victoria Road may be extended eastwards so as to meet the Railway Station Road. The new roads ought to be named after great leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and the pernicious habit of retaining old roads and lanes by new names like Rajendram Road and Solomon's

Language Resolution At Sinhala Sabha

Two resolutions one demanding Sinhalese to be made the State Language and another requesting a place of pride for Buddhism, were the high lights of the Sinhala Maha Sabha Annual Sessions at Madampe.

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike in his presidential address commented that the resolutions adumbrated a policy which was essential for the 'progress and well being of Ceylon'.

Describing the sessions as a crucial one, the Sinhala Sabha leader was however wary in his reference to the U. N. P. whose vagueness of program and policy he could well understand.

In conclusion Mr. Bandaranaike commended the resolutions to the U. N. P. for adoption not in the ultimatum manner but however with a warning that the Sinhala Maha Sabha would meet later to consider the reactions of the U. N. P. to these resolutions.

'Writing Through The Centuries'

'Writing Through the Centuries' is the theme of a novel exhibition now held in London as one of the adjuncts to the Festival of Britain.

The display consists of over 150 exhibits all part of the private collections of Mr. William Bishop. A Professor of Calligraphy at a number of London art schools, Mr. Bishop has been collecting his pens for over 25 years and in doing so has visited most of the countries of the world.

The exhibits, which are on show to the public for the first time, range from simple plant stems as used 5,000 years ago for pictographic writing to modern writing sets. Examples of good turkey, swan and duck quill pens which reigned supreme for hundreds of years link the more ancient stem pens with the pens of today. The stylus, which was in use when Plato and Ovid were writing, is also the vogue today, 2,000 years later: the ballpoint pen is claimed to be a development of the stylus.

Lane should be given up.

3. The lotus pond situated close to the Clock Tower should be improved so as to enhance its appearance and the surroundings converted into a healthy habitable area.

If the City Fathers fail to take immediate action in these matters they will deserve to be called City Enemies and not City Fathers.

A CITIZEN

Pooling Intellectual Power

(Continued from page 1)

to an increasing extent to old people's clubs and in many cases selections of books are taken to the homes of those who cannot go to a library. Public libraries are administering hospital libraries and sending trained staff with literature to visit each patient. Libraries are also being run in prisons where they can be very helpful to the inmates.

The libraries developed by voluntary action in widely scattered and diversified localities. A national "hook-up" of literary resources—the literary power grid referred to earlier in this article—also developed through voluntary enterprise. It started as a Central Library for Students to supply books to isolated students and adult classes. With help from the Carnegie Trust it developed into a National Central Library which is the centre of a countrywide system of interlending between libraries. It houses the catalogues of 200 libraries which are ready to lend books to students through other libraries. As the system grew 12 regions were created within each of which the different institutions help one another, only resorting to the National Central Library when necessary.

The library system is, indeed, one of which Britain can well be proud, but, as is the case in any community which has a progressive outlook those who have charge of it are not content to rest. There is room for further development, they feel, particularly in the spending of more money on new books, for the outlay is still not very great, averaging three shillings a year per head of the population, of which only nine pence is spent on new books—for the demand for reading matter is as big as ever despite the introduction of films, radio and television.

U. K. I. S.

Alleged Murder At Kayts

The Kayts Police have taken into custody one S. Alfred in connection with the death of one Ayan Kandiah of Kayts West.

It is reported that Kandiah was severely assaulted with a carrier pole following an altercation between the suspected and the deceased over the sale of toddy.

Kandiah died at the hospital.

M. M. C. Allowed Bail

Mr D. James, M. M. C. and Messrs Manuel James, S S. Manuel, D. Mathais, S Leo, M. Sinnappu, T. Joseph, & L. Xavier were produced before Mr. S. ThambyDurai, the Jaffna Magistrate, yesterday in connection with the disturbance at Karayur slum area between the fisher-folk and the tapper community.

Mr K. V. Navaratnam with Mr. Alfred Thurairappah appeared for the suspects and moved for bail. Bail on Rs. 50.) was allowed till the 19th inst.

Order "Nisi" Declaring Will Proved &c.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No 1236

Lackshumyammah widow of
Sinnathamby Ramalingam
Kathiravelu of Chankana
West

Vs,

Minor 1 Pathmasani daughter
of Kathiravelu and

2 Subramaniam Kuma-
riah both of Chanka-
nai West

Respondents.

In the matter of the Last
Will and Testament of the late
Sinnathamby Ramalingam Ka-
thiravelu deceased of Chanka-
nai West

Deceased.

This matter coming on for
disposal before V. S. Jaya-
wickrama Esqr District Judge
Jaffna on the 20th day of April
1951 in the presence of Advo-
cate S. Thirunavukarasu ins-
tructed by Mr. A. Oomara-
swamy +roctor on the part of
the petitioner and the affidavit
of the above-mentioned peti-
tioner dated 24th September
1950 having been read.

It is ordered that the said se-
cond respondent be appointed
guardian ad litem over the
minor the 1st respondent and
the said petitioner be declared
entitled to have probate of the
Last Will and Testament of
the abovenamed deceased as
his wife and as the executrix
mentioned in the said Last Will
and that she is entitled to have
probate and that the said pro-
bate be issued to her accordingly
unless the respondents or others
interested shall on or before the
22nd day of June 1951. show
sufficient cause to the satisfac-
tion of this court to the con-
trary.

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

20th day of April 1951

Sgd. V. S. Jayawickrema
District Judge

(O 39 12 & 15)

Commission on the National Arms and Badge of Ceylon and Ceremonial and Other Uniforms

No. EB/A.

His Excellency the Governor
General has issued a Commis-
sion for the purpose of making
investigations and recommen-
dations regarding:—

(1) The adoption and use of
suitable devices or emblems as
the National Arms and Badge
of Ceylon;

(2) The uniforms and bad-
ges to be worn by members of
the Royal Ceylon Navy, the
Ceylon Army and the Ceylon
Air Force; and

(3) The uniforms and bad-
ges to be worn on ceremonial
occasions by officers of the Cey-
lon Overseas Service, the Cey-
lon Civil Service and the Cey-
lon Police Service, and by
other public officers.

The Commission invites the
views and suggestions of mem-
bers of the public, Associa-
tions, etc. on any matters fall-
ing within the scope of the
reference set out above. With
reference to items (2) and (3)
above the Commission would
desire suggestions and designs
particularly in respect of head-
gear. Information regarding
uniforms and badges now in
use will be available on refer-
ence to the Heads of the Ser-
vices concerned.

2. All persons willing to
assist the Commission are re-
quested to send to the Com-
mission, within 6 weeks, i. e.
before July 24, 1951, a written
statement in duplicate, (prefer-
ably supported by appropriate
designs in triplicate) on all
matters to which they wish to
draw the attention of the Com-
mission and to state whether
they are willing to make oral
representations on any subjects
dealt with in their statements,
should the Commission decide
to hear them.

3. All communications in
connection with the Commis-
sion should be addressed to the
Secretary, Commission on Na-
tional Arms, Badge of Ceylon,
etc., Ministry of Home Affairs
and Rural Development, P. O.
Box No 552, Colombo 7.

A. S. KOHOBAN-WICKREME,
Secretary to the Commission.

Ministry of Home Affairs and
Rural Development
Colombo 7, June 4 1951
(G 13, 12, 15 & 19)

Commission on the National Arms & Badge of Ceylon & Ceremonial and other Uniforms

No EB/A.

With reference to the Notice
appearing in today's issue in
these columns inviting views
and suggestions on the Nation-
al Arms and Badge of Ceylon
and Ceremonial and other Uni-
forms, it is hereby notified that
a cash prize of Rupees Five
Hundred (Rs. 500/-) is offer-
ed for the best design of the
National Arms and Badge sub-
mitted to the Commission. The
composite design of the Nation-
al Arms, (which should be in
triplicate), might include a
section which should be ex-
tracted and used as the design
for the National Badge.

2. The Commission reserves
the right to:—

(1) award no prize in the
event of there being no
designs of adequate stan-
dard.

(2) utilize any part or parts
of any design or designs

Increased Supply of Water for Gurunagar

At the monthly meeting
of the Jaffna Municipal
Council held on the 8th
instant, it was decided, on
Mr. P. M. John's motion,
that the present water
supply to the model ten-
ements at Gurunagar should
be increased by extending
the time of supply by one
hour.

The motion sponsored
by Mr. T. S. Thuraiirajah
requesting loan from the
Central Government to
implement the decisions of
the Council regarding the
construction of 200 model
tenements for the working
class and 100 for the
middle class was laid by
on the suggestion of Mr.
E. T. Hitchcock that the
matter might be consider-
ed after the Minister for
Local Administration's re-
port on the scheme already
drawn up by him follow-
ing the Housing Scheme
in North Ireland was made
available.

Mayor's Challenge

Mr. C. Ponnambalam,
Mayor of Jaffna speaking
on the motion of Mr. E. T.
Hitchcock regarding the
withdrawal of grant to
the Gurunagar Community
Centre referred to the 3rd
annual meeting of the
Centre at which Minis-
ter Ponnambalam had
declared that the Ma-
yor of Jaffna was delaying
the installing of ice plants
at Karayur Fishing Cen-
tre and said that the
charges levelled against
him by Mr. G. G. Pon-
nambalam were unfound-
ed and challenged the
Minister to discuss this
question on a public plat-
form

The motion was passed
by a majority vote.

in deciding on any final
design.

Competitors should remember
that the National Badge will
be used as a National Seal as
well on important State docu-
ments, etc. It must therefore
be capable of being reduced
to any size necessary.

3. The decision of the Com-
mission on any matter in this
connection will be final.

4. All correspondence should
be addressed to the Secretary
to the Commission on National
Arms and Badge of Ceylon and
Ceremonial and Other Uni-
forms, Ministry of Home
Affairs and Rural Develop-
ment, P. O. Box No. 552,
Colombo 7.

5. Entries close on July 24, 1951

A. S. KOHOBAN-WICKREME,
Secretary to the Commission.

Ministry of Home Affairs and
Rural Development,
Colombo 7, June 4, 1951,
(G. 14, 12, 15 & 19.)

THE GENESIS OF THE SIVA GNANA BODHAM

A CRITICISM

(BY V. VISWALINGAM)

In my last article I quoted from Mr. K. Subramania-
pillai who asserted that மஹாத்மன் were extant in Tamil.
May I quote from திருமந்திரம் of Thirumular to show that
both Vedas-Agamas were extant

Stanza 2755.

சுருதா என்னி குமரியே காவிரி
வேறு கவதித்த மிகுஞன் வெற்பெருந்
பேருரு வேதாசமமே பிரத்தவான்
மாருத தெந்தினை கையகஞ் சத்தமே.

In another stanza Thirumular says that his work திருமந்திரம்
is an agama.

73.

சத்தி இணையடி என் தலைமேற் கொண்டு
புத்தியின் உள்ளே புரப்பெய்தி போற்றி சேய்
தத்தி மதிபுனை அரணடி என் தொமஞ்
சென்னை செய் தாகமஞ் செப்பனுறநேனே,

Ilampuranar or Parasiviar defines பார்ப்பான் as சந்துச்
தீதும் ஆர்த்துரைப்பான். சிமித்தின். If my friends will par-
don me, I am tempted to quote from Tamils 1500 years
ago" by our esteemed countryman T. T. Kanagasundaram-
pillai who explains most admirably, the difference between
Aryan Brahmins and Tamil பார்ப்பான்,

அந்தணர் பார்ப்பான் என்போர் தமிழ் மக்களல்லர் ஆரியமக்களே
என்னும் தப்பாறு கொண்கை தமிழ் காட்டில் ஏற்பட்டதனால் பலதலை
தடுமாற்றங்கள் உண்டாயின. தென்னாட்டில் ஆரியசமயப்பெய்த
கொண்கையினால் ஏற்பட்டதேயன்றி இரத்தக்கலப்பினால் ஏற்படவில்லை.

ஒரு காலத்தில் கைசர புத்த மதங்கள் தென்னாட்டிலுள்ள படை
எடுத்து வந்தன. புத்த கைசர துல்கன் வடமொழியில் எழுதப்
பட்டிருந்தமையால் அந்தஸ்தைக் கற்றுப் புத்த கைசரர்களோடு
எதிர்த்து வாதிப்போர் புதிதற்குத் தென்னாட்டினர் சமஸ்கிருதம் பயில்
வாராயினர். சமஸ்கிருதக் கல்விக்கு ஒருகாலத்து மிகுந்த மதிப்பு ஏற்
பட்டிருந்தது. ஆகவே அந்த இக்காலத்தமிழர் பல துல்கனை ஆங்கில
மொழியில் எழுதி வந்தால் போலவே அக்காலச் சமஸ்கிருத வித்துவான்
கள் கோயிற்கிரியை, சமயச் சடங்கு முதலியன, இயற்றத்தற்குரியவும்
பிறவற்றைய துல்கனைச் சமஸ்கிருதத்தில் எழுதி வைக்கலாயினர்.
காலகதியில் சமஸ்கிருதம் கடவுள் மொழி என்னும் கொண்கை ஏற்படு
வதாயிற்று. கோயிற்கிரியை சமயச்சடங்கு ஆகிய சமஸ்கிருதமாயின.
பார்ப்பான் சமஸ்கிருதத்தைப் பயின்றதும், ஆரியர் கொண்கைச் சில
வற்றைச் கொண்டதும் ஆகிய காரணங்கள் பற்றி அவர் தமிழர்களே
என்று கருதப்படுகின்றனவேயன்றி உண்மையில் அவர்கள் தமிழர்களே.
வடாட்டிப் பிராமணருக்கும் தென்னாட்டிப் பார்ப்பணருக்கும் உரிய
ஆசாங்கன் வெவ்வேறு பிராமணர் என்பது பிராமணர்களைப்
பயிற்சநதால் வந்த பெயர்.

பிராமண, சுத்ததிய, வைசிய குத்திரர் என்னும் கான்கு வருண்
மும் தமிழருக்கிடையில் இருக்கவில்லை. பூதூலனிர்த அரசர் வைசிய
கார்ப்பற்றியும் தமிழ் உலகம் அறியாது.

தொல்காப்பியம் is composed of 3 words தொல் + காப்பு + இயம்
meaning old protective word or venerable Science of pro-
tection. This is an immortal work produced for the protec-
tion of தமிழ்மொழி. From the work the author derives his
name தொல்காப்பியர், as belonging to காப்பியக்குடி. His real name
is not ascertainable with any degree of accuracy. Some called
him புலத்தியர் = புல் + தியம் + தியன் sanscritised into திரணம் +
தாமம் + அக்கினி = திரண தாமாக்கினி. There are no evidences to
support this theory. Equally baseless is the story that he
was the son of Jamadagni and a brahman. He was a Tamil.
He describes the usages (வழக்கு) prevalent in செத்தமிழியற்கை
செய்விய சிலந்தி. It follows therefore that the மஹாத்மன் spoken
of by him were those of the Tamil land. Some brahman or
brahmans who could not bear to see that a Tamil could
produce such an invaluable Treasure as is enshrined in தொல்
காப்பியம் i-vented the theory that he was a disciple of அகத்
தியர், a brahman thus ascribing all the merit of the work
to Agathian. The canon that he had 12 fellow disciples is
equally a myth. பன்னிருபடலம் is said to be a work pro-
duced by the 12 disciples and புறப்பொருள் வெண்பாமாலை had
its source from பன்னிருபடலம். In this பன்னிருபடலம் வெட்சிப்
படலம் was ascribed to தொல்காப்பியர். But as the contents of
வெட்சிப்படலம் were so diametrically opposed to வெட்சித்திரண
of தொல்காப்பியம். Ilampuranar Adigal who examined this
work was definitely of opinion that the author of வெட்சிப்
படலம் was not தொல்காப்பியர். In the whole of தொல்காப்பியம்
there is no mention of அகத்தியர் or அகத்தியம். All what தொல்
காப்பியர் says is முத்து துச்சுண்டு முறைபட எண்ணி. When he
wanted to refer to ancient poets he said எம்மஞர் புலவர்—
Not even Parampooranar who wrote the செம்புப்பாயிரம் makes
any reference to அகத்தியர் - புறப்பொருள் வெண்பாமாலை was a
work of the V Century A. D.—a period when Puranas con-
taining many false stories had come into being the aim being
to attribute that all good things in Tamil had their origin in
Sanskrit or brahman authors. In the Tamil works prior to
V Century A. D. such as திருவாசகம், மணிமேகலை, சிலப்பதிகாரம்
அகநானூறு, புறநானூறு, கலித்தொகை etc. no mention what-
ever is made of Jamathagni Muni as parent of தொல்காப்பியர்.

(To be continued)

The Supreme Blessed State

If you wish to realise God, bear pure love for all beings and creatures of the world. Love is a great unifier. It dissolves diversity and grants the vision of God everywhere.

No spiritual attainment can be genuine unless it is based upon your love, compassion, and kindness towards your fellow-beings. The nature of this love is self-giving. Your life is now dedicated in its entirety to the service of God in all beings. In this service, your vision is universalised, with the ultimate result that you

Swami Ramdas

in the Darshan

live a life of spontaneity, and you give out the fragrance of love just as a beautiful flower does.

For the attainment of this supreme and blessed state, in the first place, court the company of Saints. Let their influence thoroughly awaken you and lead you to the realisation of this goal of life. Let your mind be attuned to God-the only Truth-who is all love, power, wisdom, and bliss. A continuous communion with Him is possible only by the constant chanting of His glorious Name. So the society of Saints and the repetition of the Divine Name form the easy way of having the vision and experience of your real eternal Being God.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1307

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Elaiyavar Chelliah of Karamban

Deceased,
Kanagammah wife of Elaiyavar Chelliah of Pungudutivu

Minors Vs. Petitioner
(1) Chelliah Nadarajah of Pungudutivu East
(2) Parameswary daughter of Chelliah of do
(3) Supper Kathirithamby of Karamban

This matter coming on for disposal before J.H.V.S. Jayawickrama Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 3rd day of May 1951 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratnarajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 5th day of April 1951 having been read,

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd respondents and that the petitioner as the widow of the deceased is entitled to have letters of administration over the estate

of the deceased and the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 78th day of June 1951 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the minors are to be produced on the said date.

This 3rd day of May 1951.

Sgd. V. S. Jayawickrama,
District Judge
Sgd V. Navaratnarajah,
Proctor for petitioner.
(O. 35. 8 & 12.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 445/T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Mailvaganam Chelliah of Point Pedro Manonmany widow of Chelliah of Point Pedro

Vs.
1. Sanmugampillai Kanagasabapathy
2. and wife Mangayatkarsy
3. Manouranjitham daughter of Chelliah

4. Chelliah Mahadeva
5. Chelliah Mailvaganam all of Point Pedro Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before A. W. Nada Rajah, Esquire, District Judge Point Pedro on the 18th day of April 1951 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner dated the 18th day of April 1951 and 15th day of January 1951 respectively having been read.

It is ordered that the 4th Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 5th Respondent, that the petitioner as widow of the deceased Mailvaganam Chelliah be declared entitled to obtain Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly, unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on or before the 10th day of May 1951 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 18th day of April 1951
Sgd. A. W. Nada Rajah
District Judge

Time to shew cause extended to 14-6-51

Intld A. W. N. D. J.

Drawn by
Sgd. M. Esurapadham
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 38 12 & 15.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1305.

In the matter of the last will and Testament of the late Vaithampillai Soosapillai of Vasavilan Deceased
Mariampillai Thevasagayampillai of Vasavilan

Vs. Petnr.
1. Soosai Mary Josephine Thangaratnam daughter of Soosapillai Thiruselvar of Vasavilan
2. Sinnachechy widow of Soosapillai Thiruselvar of Vasavilan Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before V. S. Jayawickrama Esqr District Judge Jaffna on the 23rd day of April 1951 in the presence of Mr. S. Ilayatambi procto on the part

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1308

In the matter of the estate of the late Paul Neechuder Hensman of Chundikuly, Jaffna,

Deceased.
Regina Sellamattu Hensman of Chundikuly, Jaffna.

Vs. Petitioner

Minors
(1) Noel Wignarajah Hensman
(2) Thelma Vimalawathy Hensman both of do appearing by their guardian ad-litem the 3rd respondent.

3 F. H. V. Gulasekaram of Sangilithoppu Nallur Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying that the 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st and 2nd respondents, that she be declared entitled to administer the estate of the deceased and that letters of administration issued to her accordingly, coming on for disposal before V. S. Jayawickrama Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 5th day of May 1951 in the presence of Mr. L. B. Thambirajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st and 2nd respondents, that the petitioner be declared entitled to administer the estate of the deceased and letters of administration issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or any others shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on or before the 5th day of July 1951 at 10 a. m. The 3rd respondent is hereby ordered to bring the said minors the 1st and 2nd respondents to court on the said date.

This 26th day of May, 1951.
Sgd V. S. Jayawickrama
District Judge

Drawn by,
Sgd L. B. Thambirajah
Proctor for Petitioner
(O. 37 12 & 15.)

of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner dated 21st February and 23rd April 1951 respectively and the affidavits of the witnesses and notary dated 16th February and 23rd April 1951 respectively and the Last Will dated 8th August 1950 attested by S. Ilayatambi Notary Public under No 2871 and now deposited in this court having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the abovenamed 1st respondent minor and the said last will be declared proved. And it is further declared that the said petitioner is the executor named in the said Will and that he is entitled to have probate of the same issued to him accordingly unless the abovenamed respondents or any other person shall on or before the 15th day of June 1951 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. The minor to be produced in court on the said date.

This 23rd day of April 1951

Sgd. V. S. Jayawickrama
District Judge

(O 23 8 & 12)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1306

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kandiah Ratnasabapathy of Achchuvely South Deceased
Ponnammah wife of G. Sylvester of Achchuvely South

Vs. Petitioner

Minors
(1) Rajeswary daughter of Ratnasabapathy
(2) Ratneswary daughter of Ratnasabapathy
3. Arumugam Kandiah all of Achchuvely South Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before J. H. V. S. Jayawickrama Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 1st day of May 1951 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratnarajah proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 30th day of April 1951 having been read

It is ordered that the above named 3rd respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd respondents and that the petitioner as the legal widow of the deceased is entitled to have letters of administration over the estate of the deceased and the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 22 day of June 1951 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

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

This 1st day of May 1951.

Sgd J. H. V. S. Jayawickrama,
District Judge.

Drawn by
V. Navaratnarajah,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 34. 8 & 12.)

ORDER NISI

In the District Court of Jaffna
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1287

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Vaithy Kavuriel of Passayoor, Jaffna

Deceased,

Salomai widow of Yovan Kurusumitu of Passayoor, Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner.

Vs.
1. Kavuriel Singarayar
2. Kavuriel Avel
3. Kavuriel Esaikel
4. Soosai Velichore and wife Mariyammah
5. Bastiampillai Sebastiampillai
6. Avuran Arulanatham and wife Victoria all of Passayoor, Jaffna Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Goonesekera, Esq. District Judge Jaffna on March 12, 1951, in the presence of Messrs. Aboubucker and Sultan, Proctors, on the part of the petitioner and the affidavits of the petitioner and the witnesses to the Last Will dated November 16, 1950, having been filed;

It is ordered that the Last Will of the abovenamed deceased, dated November 16, 1950, be and the same is hereby declared proved, and that the petitioner be declared, entitled to have probate of the Last Will and testament of the deceased as executrix named in the Will, and she is entitled to have probate of the same issued to her accordingly, unless the respondents or others interested shall, on or before May 31, 1951, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 12 day of March 1951.

Sgd V. S. Jayawickrama
District Judge

Time Extended for
15-6-51

Intld V. S. J. D. J.
Sgd Aboubucker & Sultan
Proctor for Petitioner
(O. 36. 8 & 12.)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00

Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES- 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

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FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

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