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NO. 15

GLIMPSES OF THAMIL CEYLON OR  
EELATH-THAMILAKAM—XXIII

## THE GLORY THAT WAS SINGAI-NAGAR-III

### NORTH CEYLON A PART OF THE CHOLIAN EMPIRE

(Specially contributed to the Hindu Organ)

The history of Singai Nagar, of North Ceylon, follows very closely the history of the Pandyas during the 9th century and that of the Cholas roughly in the next two centuries. "In the reign of Kasyappa V (929-939 A.D.) the Pandyan King Rajasimha asked for his help against the Cholas. But the Sinhalese army which went to India had to return unsuccessful. Under Dappala V (940-952) the Pandyan king (Sindrasekara) arrived in Ceylon, flying from the Cholas. The Sinhalese Monarch was preparing to give him help when a sudden strife arose among the princes of the island and the Pandyan had to retire to Malabar disappointed leaving behind his crown and royal ornaments".

There is an account that he sought for the help of the petty king who is given as Singhai Aryan. The name suggests that he was a ruler of Singai Nagar. Singai Aryan, it would appear, lent a small force which went over to Madura and besieged it for three days, established Sindrasekara on the throne, and routed the Cholas. Neelakanda Iyer, a great devotee of Madurai Sokesan, seems to have been sent by the Pandyan to the King of North Ceylon. Bhuvaneka Babu is said to be the founder of Nallur and the Temple of Moruga over there.

Following the thread of South Indian history we

hear that "Rajasimha II had to flee to Ceylon. He left behind his crown and other regalia and betook himself to the Kerala country the home of his mother Vanavan Mahadevi in 1220 A.D.". "Rajasimha II (the Pandyan king) was beaten by Parantaka I who came to the throne in 970 A.D."

\*The Pandya king Rajasimha had to look about for allies and he returned

by

V. MUTTU CUMARASWAMY

to Ceylon. The ruler of Ceylon at that time was not unwilling to aid the Pandyan king and sent an army to the mainland. Rajasimha, so reinforced, made an effort to retaliate on the Chola power and invaded the Chola country; and thus began the second war which Parantaka fought against the Madura troops. A decisive battle was fought at Velur (915 A.D.) and the defeat of the Ceylon and Pandyan forces was complete. (See Udayendiram Plates and Thiravallangudi plates.)

Parantaka Chola (907-953 A.D.) took advantage of the weakness of Udaya III (A.D. 942-943) sent an embassy for the restoration of the Pandyan regalia, left in Ceylon in the time of Dappala V. On getting a refusal, Parantaka invaded Ceylon and

Udaya fled with the regalia towards Rohana. Thus the purpose for which the Pandyans invaded Ceylon was foiled.

The help given by Kasyappa V to the Pandyans is corroborated by the Mahavamsa. "Kasyappa V sent an expedition with the Pandyans against the Cholas. It was unsuccessful."

In the Udayendiram inscription (15th year of his reign) Parantaka I boasts of his victory over the Pandyans and his having overcoming an army that came from Lanka. In 12th year of his reign he boasts of his success.

Under Udaya IV, there was an incursion of the Cholas into Ceylon who wished to seize the regalia of the Pandya king deposited there under Dappala IV. Anuradhapura was taken but Udaya had taken his treasures to Rohana. In 947/8 Parantaka I calls himself conqueror of Ceylon.

Vallabha made an unsuccessful incursion into Ceylon under Mahinda IV who married a Kalinga princess. Codrington thinks this to be the Chola King Parantaka II. The General of Sri Vallabha was slain.

Mahinda IV repelled an incursion by Vallabha Raja, apparently the Rashtrakuta Krishna III. Tamil influence became predominant under Sena V and it is noticeable that his brother Mahinda V

Mr. S. Ambikaipakan, principal who presided at Old Students' Lunch welcomed the chief guests Mr. and Mrs. Durayappah and referred to the close associations Mr. Durayappah's family had had with the Vidyalaya. It was in a way, a post-nuptial welcome they were according the Mayor and his wife.

The Principal referred to the noble services the young Mayor was rendering to the Town and assured him of the co-operation of the School and its Old Students in all that he might do to make the city beautiful. The efforts he was making to improve the town, its sanitation and health, and the steps that he was taking to ensure that people had clean food in hotels and to put down the "supply of milk without cows" deserved praise and support.

The Mayor was doing all he could to complete the library building. That was a noble work of immense value to the Tamil people. He trusted that the Library would serve as a centre propagating knowledge among the present day youths about the achievements of Tamils in general and of their great leaders and literary men in particular. Jaffna had had a galaxy of leaders of whom any country could be proud. The great men of the Ponnambalam family from Sir Muttucumaraswamy down to the scholar of international fame, Dr. Ananda Cumarasamy, and

came to the throne at Anuradhapura and not at Polonnaruwa. In his 12th years his Kerala Mercenaries rebelled and he fled to Rohana; the great Chola conqueror Raja Raja I (A.D. 985-1012) now saw his opportunity and invaded and established himself in Ceylon.

scholars like Arumuga Navalar, C. W. Thamo-tharampillai, Kanagasabai-pillai, Visvanathapillai and a host of others should be honoured and their portraits should adorn the walls of the library and inspire future generations to greater achievement. The present generation was hardly aware of the greatness of Tamil culture and history and it should be the special concern of the library, to provide the necessary material to disseminate this knowledge among the Tamil people. That did not mean they should shut out knowledge of the rest of the World. What he would like to stress was that this library should specialise in all that concerned Tamils, their history and literature etc. He hoped that the library would be an accomplished fact very soon.

Mr. Durayappah said that he was no stranger to that college with which his family had the closest and friendliest connections. He congratulated the Principal and the School on the vast improvements achieved during the last ten years. His achievements as Mayor, to which the Principal had referred, were all possible because of the cooperation he had from his colleagues in the council. He was glad to state that he always had the co-operation of the members and the public. That was why he was able to do all that. The library building, he felt, could be completed and opened by the end of the year. There was the other project of the Stadium for which they had already collected Rs. 12,000/- and a start with that would be made soon. That deserved the support of the schools. He wished the Old Students all success.

Mr. W. S. Senthilnathan, Secretary, proposed a vote of thanks.

(Continued on page 3)

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5 The Pandyan Kingdom—Page 81

Nilakanta Sastri

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தமிழ்நாட்டில் ஐயுறுவது கல்விக்கும்  
கமச்சிவாயவே நானறி விச்சையும்  
தமிழ்நாட்டில் நானறி தேத்துமே  
தமிழ்நாட்டில் நானறி காட்டுமே  
செந்தமிழ்நாடு

## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1959

Treasure These Thoughts

*If we depend upon God,  
He never gives us up. Take  
His Name and look to  
Him for all help and  
relief.*

### NEW TURN NEEDED

The disgraceful disintegration of the M. E. P. within three years of its formation provides a background for the study of party politics in this country. We do not venture to find, even as a remotest inference, a parallel in the situation that has been created in India by a confident challenge to the Indian National Congress by the newly formed Swatantra Party. Yet we cannot refrain from referring to some of the explanatory statements of Shri C. Rajagopalachari, the leader of the new organisation. Religion is the basis of life and it must be the basis of national welfare' declared the veteran statesman of Bharata when he defined the purpose of the formation of the Swatantra Party as being an attempt to make leaders realise the fact that they cannot 'carry on without God'. This comparison of circumstances, we are confident, will not be misunderstood as an effort on our part either to analyse the working of the Indian National Congress or to commend the new Party to the people. Suffice it to say that the Indian National Congress with which Mahatma Gandhi was associated had religion as the basis of national welfare.

Reverting to the fact of the decline and decay of the M. E. P., we would warn these self-styled leaders of Lanka that any party which, in the words of Shri Rajagopalachari, is bent upon 'ruling the country with its monopoly of power' cannot continue to enjoy the confidence of the people. The high ideal of self-government necessarily requires that those who undertake the responsibility of ruling the

country should govern according to the rigid requirements of justice and not by virtue of a 'monopoly of power'. When the U. N. P., by violating all conventions of party Government, tended to function as a dictatorship inside a democratic exterior, the people gave expression to their dissatisfaction in no uncertain terms least suspecting that the remedy they were prescribing for the disease would prove more dangerous. If only the various utterances of the several Ministers during the past thirty nine months are collected and presented to the public for scrutiny the gravity of the menacing desire for the monopoly of power can be seen in its stark horror. Political forces combining to defeat a Government do so only to perpetuate the evil of partisanship under a new partnership.

All activities of a party that is comfortably placed in power in furtherance of its exclusive advantage with a view to entrenching itself in influence are but acts of aggression against the people and are therefore contrary to all concepts of good government. It will not do for a party in power merely to declare its determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person. Conclusive evidence of this conviction cannot be adduced except by the acclaimed acceptance of the administration by the people. Where the emphasis is on ruling with 'a monopoly of power' how can this testimony be shown!

The future of our country looks so frightfully gloomy because the practice of a party ruling the country with its monopoly of power has become an irrevocable tradition. And only when this vicious tradition is broken by a new turn can the country hope for a confident future.

### Ceylonese Eligible For Seato Scholarships

Twenty full scholarships in addition to partial scholarships, available to qualified students in non-communist countries of Asia, have been announced by the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering. Each award includes free air passage to and from the country of origin, tuition and other academic fees plus a monthly subsistence allowance. The SEATO scholarships

### Minister Marikkar To Make A. G. Move

#### In The Matter Of Bribery Allegations

Minister Marikkar has been authorised by the Cabinet to write to the Attorney General requesting the latter to investigate allegations made against the Minister in the House of Representatives. It is gratifying to note that much headway has been made in this affair! Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe M. P. for Akuresa, however would like a Commission of Inquiry to be appointed. This beaten track can still prove useful as a propaganda move. The Commission may well enquire into the complaint of the Communist M. P. that the Bribery Act is too restricted and ineffective.

### IN HONOUR OF U. S. ENVOY

The Ambassador of Ceylon and Mrs Gunewardene were hosts at dinner Thursday in honor of Bernard Gufler, U. S. Ambassador designate to Ceylon.

Guests at the Embassy included representatives of the Department of State, International Cooperation Administration and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Gufler will leave Washington this weekend, travelling in the party of Geneva-bound Secretary of State Elster. Gufler will continue to Berlin to settle his affairs there as Assistant Chief of the U. S. Mission before going on to his new post at Colombo.

U. S. I. S.

are open not only to nationals of the Asian SEATO nations, Pakistan, Philippines and Thailand, but also to nationals of Borneo, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaya and Singapore, Sarawak and Vietnam. The awards are for the academic year 1959-60 for courses in hydraulic engineering leading to the degree of Master of Engineering. They are renewable for a second or third year depending on the academic progress of the student.

U. S. I. S.

### Instruction In Tamil And Other Languages

#### NEW U. S. STUDY PROGRAM

A new nationwide education program featuring instruction in Sinhalese and Tamil and other languages and cultures of South Asia, the Middle East and Africa will be started in the United States this fall, Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, announced at Washington on July 15.

Flemming told a news conference the American people need to know not only more languages but also more about the economic and cultural aspects of other countries if they are to have more effective relations with other peoples.

He said the new educational program, being financed with more than \$3 million in federal funds, provides for new international study centres, modern foreign language fellowships, and a research program.

Flemming said agreements have been completed for 19 centres for instruction. The centres are located at universities throughout the U. S.

According to Flemming, languages selected for special instruction at the centres include Arabic, Hindustani, Japanese, Portuguese, and Russian, Bengali, Burmese, Modern Hebrew, Hungarian, Indonesian-Malay, Khalkha (spoken in Outer Mongolia), Korean, Marathi, Persian, Polish, Sinhalese, Swahili, Tamil, Telugu, Cha and Turkish.

Flemming said modern language fellowships have been awarded to graduate students for advanced study in Russian, Chinese, Arabic, Japanese, Portuguese and Hindustani.

Twenty research projects the Secretary said, "have been contracted for with institutions of higher education, organizations and individuals under this program." Among the projects are a three year survey of all aspects of language instruction in the United States.

### U. S. DLF Loans To Ceylon

Ceylon received three loans totaling Rs. 15,372,500 from the U. S. Development Loan Fund (DLF) as of June 11.

Countries of Africa, the Near East and South Asia have received more than half of the \$765 million committed globally by the U. S. Development Loan Fund (DLF), the new agency set up by Congress to assist developing countries in their economic expansion.

In a report (Tuesday) the State Department said that as of June 11, 38 countries throughout the world had benefited from the program. Up to date, the Fund had made or approved 67 loans and one guaranty totaling \$718,306,000 to public and private borrowers in these countries.

Ceylon received three loans totaling Rs. 15,372,500 - Rs. 3,547,500 for the Colombo area railroad; Rs. 4,257,000 for highway development, and Rs. 7,568,000 for irrigation and land development.

These loans form part of the total of approximately Rs. 220,000,000 made available by the United States to the people of Ceylon under the Ceylon-America Economic and Technical Cooperation Program, initiated in April, 1956.

U. S. I. S.

### Oil Refinery To Be Located At Trinco

A big foreign capital investment seems to be taking shape as an oil refinery at Trincomalee. Negotiations with the Ministry of Industries are expected to be finalised early.

### Vali-North Circuit Sports Meet 1959

The above meet came off on 27-6-59 at the Mahajana College grounds and 19 schools took part in the meet. Mr. G. S. Eumanuel, District Inspector, N. P. presided and distributed the prizes.

Alaveddy, Sathanandha Vidyayalayam scored 88 points and won the 1st place by a majority of 38 points and also the "Shield" which it has retained for several years.



## LANGUAGES IN THE CURRICULUM OF CEYLONESE MUSLIMS

By

A. M. A. AZEEZ, Principal, Zahira College, Colombo

(Continued from last issue)

### Multi-Lingualism

That this problem of multi-lingualism, however, is not peculiar either to Ceylon or the Muslims will be clear from a careful perusal of Chapter 5 of the Report of the Secondary Education Commission, October 1952—June 1953—published by the Government of India. From this the following extracts are quoted:—

We realise that there are five distinct groups of languages which have to be taken into consideration:—(1) The mother-tongue; (2) the Regional language when it is not the mother-tongue; (3) the Official language of the Centre more commonly called the Federal Language; (4) the classical languages, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Latin, etc., and (5) English which has come to be recognised as an International Language. In those areas where the mother-tongue and the regional language are the same, the number of languages to be taken into consideration will be limited to four and in those areas where the regional language, the mother-tongue and the language of the Union are the same, the number of languages to be taken into consideration will be limited to three. So far as the Federal language or the official language of the Centre is concerned we feel that the areas in the different parts of the country may be divided into three regional groups (1) regions where Hindi is the mother tongue, and therefore is the regional language as well as the language of the Centre; (2) regions where although it is not the mother-tongue, Hindi is spoken by a large number of people of the region; (3) regions where Hindi is neither the mother-tongue nor the regional language nor spoken or understood by the vast majority of the people. These are generally spoken of as non-Hindi speaking areas... The question has often been raised in the course of our discussions as to the number of languages that can be learnt by pupils in the secondary schools and at what stages the study of these languages should be commenced. Some maintain that

we should, while considering this problem, take into account the purpose which is to be served by the study of each of these languages. We do not wish to dogmatise on such very important issues which should be treated on the academic plane and on the principles of pedagogy. But we agree that there should be a clear perspective of the purpose of the study of each of these languages. It is ordinarily accepted that the mother tongue is the most suitable as a medium of instruction for the child beginning its study. If the same advance had taken place in regional languages as has taken place in many foreign languages, mother-tongue or regional language would have been the medium of instruction at all stages of the educational ladder. As the regional language is likely to be the language used by the majority in the region it is desirable to acquire knowledge of this language. In view of the difficulties in particular regions to cater to the needs of very small groups and the paucity of teachers of the particular language, linguistic minorities isolated in different regions who would not come under the provisions of the Resolution passed by the Central Advisory Board of Education in this behalf may have to adopt the regional language as the medium of instruction. However, we have already referred to the provision in some States for linguistic minorities to be given the option of having their children taught through the mother-tongue, and we believe this is a wise policy in the general interests of all concerned... In the light of all these observations and with the conflicting opinions that have been expressed on occasions with so much of vehemence, our task in approaching dispassionately a consideration of the place of languages in secondary schools has by no means been easy. We have therefore sought light on this subject from other countries... We recommend that in regard to other languages, also, whether the mother-tongue or regional language, there is need for a reorientation of the methods adopted in teaching the language. To try to cram into the young

pupil, a number of abstract terms and definitions of grammar and syntax, long before the student has learnt to read fluently simple prose, is to create in the young mind an aversion for language classes. A contributory factor is the dearth of simple and entertaining reading matter in the language capable of creating in the pupil a desire and an eagerness to pursue such books. With the emphasis now placed rightly on the mother-tongue or regional language, we hope that a) teachers of languages will be given training in the methods to be adopted in such teaching, and (b) that every encouragement will be given to well qualified persons to produce books in prose and poetry suited to the different stages of education of school children.

Therefore the inclusion of these four languages—viz: Sinhalese, Tamil, English and Arabic, in our schools should command a universal assent. This should not blind us to the onerous task of devising with dispatch suitable syllabuses and schemes for use in the schools where Muslim pupils are instructed. In view of the Community's geographical distribution and other factors, unity and not uniformity should be the goal desired in respect of the curriculum.

### Muslim Children and Language Problems

In the memorandum that has been circulated to the participants of this Seminar it is stated that

"The Seminar will, inter alia, discuss the following problems:

(a) what should be the first language or the medium of instruction in schools,

(b) what should be the second, third and where necessary the fourth language, and

(c) at what stage and to what extent should these languages be taught having regard to the needs of the Community and in the light of the current trends, both political and cultural.

The Seminar will endeavour to formulate an educationally acceptable scheme of teaching languages to Muslim children. We are aware that experiments in this sphere are being carried out in the various Muslim educational institutions. This Seminar would, therefore, afford an opportunity to pool together the experi-

ences of these institutions, with a view to the adoption of a coherent and unified system which will be in the best interest of the Community. The Seminar will make recommendations after an objective study of the problems, the implementation of which will be left entirely to the various organisations and institutions that are functioning to the benefit of the Muslims of Ceylon. Thus there will be no resolutions passed binding either the All Ceylon Y. M. M. A. Conference or any other organisations or persons participating in the Seminar. It is, however, hoped that the proceedings of the Seminar when published will prove useful to all concerned."

### At Zahira College

It would therefore be appropriate at this stage to describe briefly the present curriculum of Zahira College, Colombo. This has, in a few essentials and in several details, superseded the previous ones and will naturally be modified from time to time in the light of the experiences gained yearly since 1949 when Tamil medium was first introduced in the Lower Kindergarten class. In view of the largely increasing numbers and the extremely limited space available, the present scheme envisages only English medium classes in the primary school. In the junior and senior (secondary) schools, both Tamil and English media are available. Sinhalese medium in Form I will be introduced at the earliest possible opportunity. At present Sinhalese or Tamil is introduced as a second language in Std. 2 and Arabic in Std. 3. It is being felt that this practice should be reviewed early. In Form I, Sinhalese or Tamil is introduced as the fourth language, and the students of Zahira are thereby enabled to take up Practical Sinhalese or Practical Tamil at the G. C. E. examination. Zahira College, Colombo, so far is the only institution successfully preparing candidates for the Arabic papers of the University of Ceylon Entrance Examination. In these circumstances, special attention is being paid in the curriculum to Arabic which is made a compulsory subject throughout the junior school. It is an optional subject in the senior and collegiate schools.

### Muslims and Swabhasa

"Swabhasa" has often been used to indicate

## NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. P/287

Duraiappah Pather Pancherethnagopal of Kana-thiddy, Vannarponnai East

Plaintiff

1. Duraiappah Pather Krishnasamy.
2. Duraiappa Pather Venugopal
3. Duraiappa Pather Rajagopal, all of Kana-thiddy, Vannarponnai East, Jaffna.

Defendants.

To:

It is hereby notified that action No. P. 1287 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the partition act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition/sale of the land/lands called Navaladdy and Puliady in extent — 4 lm v. c. and 7½ Kls and situated Vannarponnai South-East.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 17th day of February 1959 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon

By order of Court,

Sgd. S. Balasubramaniam  
Secretary/Chief Clerk.

This 17th day of February 1959

11-6-59

Time to show cause is extended to 16-7-59

By Order of Court  
Sgd. S. Balasubramaniam  
Secretary/Chief Clerk  
(M.73 17-7)

Sinhalese or Tamil and is therefore a convenient term to use in this paper. At one time the Muslims disregarded English when they could ill afford to neglect it. In consequence the Muslim Community had to forgo many advantages. There is now the danger of the Muslims similarly overlooking the importance of Swabhasa. A serious view has to be taken of the poor results in Swabhasa of the Muslim candidates taking up the G. C. E. examination because of (a) the discontinuation a few years back of the G. C. E. Lower Papers in Swabhasa (b) the introduction in 1958 of compulsory Swabhasa as a subject in the University Entrance Examination of Ceylon (c) the discontinuation of the special papers in English and Arabic for Muslim candidates taking up the

(Continued on page 4)



## Languages in ....

(Continued from page 3)

H. S. C. examination and (d) the present regulations prescribed for the G. C. E. Examination which enable a candidate to obtain the S. S. C. certificate without English but not without Swabhasa.

### An Integrated Curriculum

In the preceding paragraphs I have attempted to analyse some of the more important aspects of the complex problem of the curriculum as it confronts the Muslim Community today and the urgent necessity that has arisen, as a result of recent events, to evolve a single but not uniform curriculum to serve the diverse needs of the Community and the various groups within it, without any impairment of its culture or ill effects on its future. In bracing itself for this task the Community should not under-estimate the efforts involved in planning an integrated curriculum with a multiplicity of languages and the consequential strain on the Muslim pupil. This is made more difficult by the divergent views that are being entertained by psychologists in regard to multi-lingualism and by the various attitudes that exist towards language itself in general and the first language in particular—whether language is "a mere tool or instrumentality or means of communication", or whether it is something that 'creates thought and moulds the habits of the people concerned, their emotions, feeling and cogitation—everything that constitutes the spiritual aspect of man'. The problems of the changing pattern of Ceylon's society and the contrary solutions offered by the various political parties, that hope to capture power, with regard to the two national languages of Ceylon undoubtedly aggravate these difficulties. A solution cannot, however, wait till all possible conflicts are resolved and all divergencies reconciled. A satisfactory curriculum has therefore to be devised now and revised as often as necessitated by the circumstances that are current and that could be envisaged. Only thus can the Community redeem itself and justify its endeavours to the generations to come.

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Victor J. Rasaiak,  
Principal.

Jaffna,  
10-7-59.

(M 72 17)

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 655 T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Ratnam wife of A. Sabaratnam of Manipay

Deceased.

Sabaratham Thirugnana-sambanthan of Manipay

Vs. Petitioner

1. Thangathurai daughter of A. Sabaratnam and.
2. Nadesa Iyer Selvadurai of Manipay.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before N. Sivagnanasundaram Esqr. District Judge, Jaffna on the 26th day of June 1959 in the presence of Mr. S. Rajendran Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:-

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be issued to the Petitioner as her son and an heir unless the above-named Respondents or any other persons appear before this Court on the 7th day of August 1959 and shew sufficient cause to the contrary.

The 26th day of June 1959

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah  
District Judge.

Drawn by  
S. Rajendran  
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 76. 10 & 17.)

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

No. 373 Miscellaneous

Sivapackiam wife of Subramaniam Tharmalingam of Chundikkuly

Petitioner

Vs

Subramaniam Tharmalingam

Respondent.

This is to give notice to the abovenamed respondent that the petitioner has made an application in the above case to obtain the permission of court to mortgage her dower land called "Manatkarathoddam, Ammaivalavu and other parcels" in extent 6 Lms V. C situated at Chundikkuly in the Parish of Chundikkuly in the Division and District of Jaffna Northern Province, for sum of Rs 6000.00.

This notice is returnable on the 27th day of July 1959, on which day the respondent can appear in court and state his objection if any.

By Order of Court

G. A. V. Pillainayagam  
Secretary D. C.  
Jaffna

Drawn By  
R. Anantha Kumarasamy  
Proctor for Petitioner

(M. 67 10 17)

ORDER NISI DECLARING  
WILL PROVED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

No. 647/T

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of late Venasitambay Kadirgama Nathan alias V. K. Nathan of Jaffna:

Parasakti widow of Venasitambay Kadirgamanathan of Kachcheri Nallur Road, Chundikkuly, Jaffna.

Petitioner.

Vs

1 Kadirgamanathan Padmanathan.

2 Kadirgamanathan Rangamathan.

3 Kadirgamanathan Jeganathan and

Minor 4 Kadirgamanathan Lalithambikai all of Chundikkuly, Jaffna 4th named being a minor appearing by her G. A. V. the 1st Respondent

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 10th day of

June 1959 in the presence of Mr. R. Sivasupramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 8th June 1959 and the affidavit dated 27th day of May 1959 of the attesting witnesses to the said last will viz: Periatamby Ponnambalam, Balasundaram Vivekanandan, Periatamby Aiyadurai, and Kadirgamanathan Padmanathan having been read:

It is ordered that the will of V. Kadirgamanathan alias V. K. Nathan, deceased, dated 29th March 1959 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents shall on or before the 27th day of July 1959 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said 1st respondent be appointed as guardian ad litem over the 4th respondent and that the petitioner is the executor of the said Will and that she is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to her as the sole legatee unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 27th day of July 1959 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 11th day of June 1959

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah  
District Judge  
Jaffna

Drawn by  
R. Sivasubramaniam  
Proctor for the Petitioner

(O. 73 10 & 17)

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 611

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Theivannai wife of Sanmugam Kandiah of Karainagar East

Deceased.

Sanmugam Kandiah of Karainagar East

Vs Petitioner

1 Kandiah Kanapathipillai of District Office, Bentong, Pahang, Malaya; 2. Kandiah Sargapillai of New Road Junction, Karainagar North. 3. Kandiah Ponnampalam. Licensed Money Lender of Sitiawan, Malaya.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before T. Muttusamypillai Esquire, Acting District Judge, Jaffna on the 27th day of April 1959 in the presence of Mr. S. Candiah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits and petition of the Petitioner and the Notary and witness having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 622 T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late K. K. Subramaniampillai Ratnampillai of Alvai North.

Chellammah widow of Ratnampillai of Alvai North

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Subramaniam Kadirgama-thamby

2. and wife Maheswary of Alvai North.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thambydurai Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro on the 30th day January 1959 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and Affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled to obtain Letters of Administration as widow of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner accordingly, unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on or before the 27th day of February 1959 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 30th day of January 1959

Sgd S. Thambydurai  
District Judge

Drawn by  
Sgd. M. Esurapadham  
Proctor for Petitioner.

Time to shew cause extended to 24.7-59

Intld S. T.  
D. J

(O. 78 17 & 24)

ed and filed of record in this case be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 3rd day of August 1959 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said petitioner is the executor in the said Last Will and Testament and that he is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or others shall on or before the aforesaid date show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 27th day of April 1959  
Sgd P Sri Skanda Rajah  
District Judge.

Drawn by,  
Sgd: S. Candiah  
Proctor for petitioner.

(O. 77 17 & 24)



## Astrological

## WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 19-7-59 TO 25-7-59

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

Some minor clashes with relatives likely this week. But financially and professionally a good week. Ruin to enemies and domestic harmony promised.

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

The first day of the week must be spent with care. Rest of the week will be fairly favourable. Health must be given particular care. Abdominal complaints likely.

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

A good week. You will be able to succeed in your ventures after Wednesday. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday morning must be spent with care. Rest of the week will turn favourable again.

**CANCER** Punarpoosa 4, Posa, Agilya [Kataka Rasi]

First half of the week will be favourable for new deals. Work will be heavier but you will be sufficiently compensated Wednesday Thursday and Friday morning must be spent with care. Week end will bring in some good news.

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 651

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Chelliah Thangarajah of Chankarai East.

Deceased

Selvaratnam widow of Chelliah Thangarajah of Chankarai East.

Petitioner

Vs.

1. Mallikadewi daughter of Thangarajah  
2. Thangarajah Balendram.  
3. Rajeswary daughter of Thangarajah  
4. Thangarajah Manikaran

5. V. Puvirajasingham of Government Stores, Colombo.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skandaraajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 17th day of June, 1959 in the presence of Messrs.

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

There will be some emotional conflicts this week. You will not be able to come to any decision in your affairs. Troubles through secret enemies also shown. Friday evening and Saturday must be spent with care.

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

Health will be unsatisfactory for a few days. Eye troubles likely. But professionally a good week. Financial gains and ruin to enemies promised. Clashes with relatives likely week-end.

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

Professionally a good week. Agricultural pursuits will bring in good results. Ruin to enemies shown. Friends will go out of the way to help you. Fame and social success also promised.

**SCORPION** Visaka 4, Anursha, Karkai [Vrischika Rasi]

There will be no mental peace. Abdominal complaints likely. Paternal relatives will cause you much troubles. Expenditure will rise. Be careful in all your deals.

Ratnasingham & Subramaniam, Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the petitioner and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 5th respondent above named be appointed as Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1-4 respondents to represent them and to protect their interests in these testamentary proceedings, that the petitioner as widow of the deceased be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or any other persons shall on or before the 31st day of July, 1959 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is ordered that the minors be produced before this court on the said date.

This 17th day of June, 1959.

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge

Drawn by:  
Sgd. Ratnasingham & Subramaniam,  
Proctor for the Petitioner

(586-17 &amp; 24)

**SAGITTARIUS** Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1, [Thamir Rasi]

A good week for financial and professional deals. But there will be no mental peace. Relatives will be the cause of most of your troubles. Troubles through secret enemies also shown.

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

Friends will be helpful. But there will be no mental peace or domestic harmony. Health upsets also shown. Some changes in routine indicated.

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

Ruin to enemies shown. Some misunderstandings in the domestic circles indicated mid week. Avoid scandals. Professionally a good week. Gains through agricultural pursuits promised.

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

There will be no mental peace. Domestic upsets and ill health indicated. There will be many obstacles but you will be able to steer clear of them. Be careful in all your deals for sometime.

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 654

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Somasundaram Senathirajah of Kokuvil East.

Deceased

Kudiyah Kumariah of Kokuvil East, Kokuvil

Petitioner

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 25th day of June 1959 in the presence of Mr C. Arulambalam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner as the sole heir of the said deceased unless any person

## Letters to the Editor.

## The Present Political Situation

Sir,

It is a patent fact that our national affairs are in an unsatisfactory state. Every party is blaming the other and there is mutual recrimination and universal dissatisfaction. When things go wrong, mutual recrimination follows and is inevitable. While accepting the inevitable feelings of sorrow, it would be prudent and patriotic to try to make efforts to bring about an improvement in our affairs. A large section of people think that a change of Government might bring about an improvement. At the same time, the supporters of the present Government think that the opponents of the Government are to blame.

It is unfortunate that many of the opponents and protagonists of the present Government do not sufficiently realize three important factors which are sine qua non for good government and happiness. They are:

1. a new and suitable constitution for the country, the present one being not only entirely unsuitable but also very harmful to the progress and happiness of the people.

2. At least one new political party in addition to the existing political parties which are not adequate for national requirements

3. A change in the mentality of the people and its leaders with emphasis being shifted from assertion of rights to the recognition of duties, the acquisition of virtue rather than the acquisition of power and a different set of ideals both for the individual and the state founded on Religion and Ethics and not merely on Power Politics.

Till these three requisites are forthcoming, our

or persons interested shall appear before this court on or before the 7th day of August 1959 show sufficient cause to the contrary.

Jaffna this 25th day of June 1959.

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge

Drawn by  
Sgd. C. Arulambalam  
Proctor for Petitioner  
(O 79 17 & 24)

efforts for improvements are not likely to be successful under the aegis of the present Government or under any new Government. In fact all such efforts are doomed to failure, and will add to the mounting volume of unhappiness and inefficiency and will lead us to disaster.

S. Sivasubramaniam

103/2, Hultsdorf Street, Colombo 12.

## Trincomalee

Sir,

Trincomalee is the English version of the Tamil word Thirukkonamalai (திருக்கொணமலை) which is written in varying forms as திருக்கொணமலை திருக்கொணமலை, திருக்கொணமலை etc. The Tamil Saiva Saint Gnana Sambandar of 5th 6th century called it திருக்கொணமலை for poetic reasons in His Devaram. As to how this name is derived different views have been expressed by different people. Dr. Paramavitan the Archaeological Commissioner goes by a reference to Gokarna in a 12th Century find and thinks it refers to Trincomalee and seeks support to it from Palee word Gona. In Gokarna Go means cow and Karna ear i. e. cow's ear in sanskrit. There is a famous Hindu Shrine called Gokarna—in the West Coast of South India; the name is said to be due to the Lingam being of the shape of a cow's ear. There is very little to commend Gona for Kona malai. The probability is that Kuna குண as in குணகடல், குணதிசை or eastern Sea or the East with குணமலை Kunamalai with suffix Thiru திருக் குணமலை or the Eastern Hill evolved by time into திருக்கொணமலை and Gnana Sambandar called it திருக்கொணமலை in His Devaram or the Great Eastern Hill showing that the place was known in South India long before Him (5th century) as a sacred shrine dedicated to Siva or Koneswaram. There is no ground to doubt the tradition that the Great Ravana of epic fame worshipped at Koneswaram which was regarded as the Southern Kailas தென் கயிலை. One need not emphasize that Trincomalee Hill is in the extreme East of Sri Lanka and deserves to be called Thirukkonamalai for the above reasons.

Yours etc.

S. Ramanathan.



## GLIMPSES OF THAMIL CEYLON OR ELATH - THAMILAKAM

(Continued from page 1)

between (1011—1004 A.D.) but it was reserved to his successor Rajendra Chola I (1012—1042) to complete (the conquest in 1017 by the capture of Mahinda and his deportation to the continent where he died twelve years later in the forty-eighth year of his reign.

Says S. Dikshitar "Rajaraja Chola completed his conquests by the capture of Mahinda himself, along with his crown jewels and the Pandyan regalia, left by Rajasimha. Ceylon became a province of the Chola Empire; and Polonnaruwa was renamed Jananathapura. Mahinda died in captivity in India."

9 The Culavamsa says:— In the 36th year of the reign of Mahinda V the Cholas carried off him, his queen and his treasure to India in 1017. The king was Rajendra Chola who boasts of his having captured the crowns of the kings and queens of Ceylon. He first mentions the conquest of Ceylon in 1017/8.

From A. D. 925 to the beginning of the 13th century, the Pandyan kingdom ceased to exist as an independent state and was part of the empire of the Cholas.

10 Nam is included among the conquests of Raja Raja (the Great) from the first in the Tirumagal (introduction) inscription in 993 A. D. The king is said to have taken the Ila mandalam owned by the fierce Singualas and famed in all the eight directions "In his 29th year 1014 A. D. Rajaraja made a grant of several villages in Ceylon for various purposes to the celebrated temple he had erected at Tanjore.

Rajaraja's naval expedition to Ceylon must have taken place in A. D. 981. As a result of the military rising of the "Kerala" and the "Karnata" mercenaries, Mahinda had to take refuge in the inaccessible hill country in the S. E. of Ceylon called Rohana or Robana.

Raja Raja then found his opportunity and made himself master of Northern Ceylon which became

a province (Mandalum) under the name of "Mumudi Soia Mandalum"

Rajaraja's inscriptions have been found in Ceylon. (See J. A. S. C. 1891 p. 12 Nos 78-80. There is a record at Padaviya. Tali Kumaran, an officer from the Cola country built Rajarajeswara at Mahatittha which was named Rajarajapura and richly endowed the new temple (616 of 1912 S. I. I. in 1412 See Pages 238, 239 and 240).

The Cholian rule of the Northern part of Ceylon, is testified by the valuable discovery at Narantanai of coins of Rajaraja the great golden necklaces, a gold plate on which was engraved the image of Lakshmi, a peacock of 3 inches in length. All these could be seen at the Jaffna Museum. The image of Lakshmi which is supposed to be Manomani, is enclosed in a gold plate which is 4 inches in height and three inches in breadth. Amongst the coins, that were discovered at Narantanai, as a result of the blasting of a rock by dynamite are silver coins, "Lankeswara gold coins" and copper coins engraved with "卐". This discovery was made very recently and a detailed article of the connections of Tamil Nadu with North Ceylon" by Mr S. V. P. Pillai appeared in the Thinakaran of 3rd May 1959. The news pertaining to this appeared in Thinakaran on 30-4-1959.

There is irrefutable evidence that North Ceylon, from the tenth century onwards, was ruled by the Cholas. It can be assumed that Singai Nagar—the capital of North Ceylon, was under the Cholians, for Cholian coins have been discovered at Singai Nagar and Kanterodaitoo. North Ceylon became a province of the Cholan Kingdom from A. D. 978.

In the introduction to the Kailasamalai we find that a "Kulandai Chakravartty" is said to have been crowned as king from 948 A. D. The Mahavamsa states that Parantaka I conquered North Ceylon in 944 A. D. and left Utthama Chola in Padaviya. Ceylon was under the Cholas till 1070 (122) years under Cholian rule.

There are so many innumerable contradictions in the history of Jaffna that it becomes for a student of history pretty hard work to correlate all the facts about a particular region. We have endeavoured to write about the

history of the Pandyan and also that of the Cholas, because North Ceylon was flooded by the Pandyan first and later by the Cholas. The Cholian occupation of North Ceylon can be traced from the traditions that are found in Yalpana Veipa Malai, and Kailasamalai Cholian customs and manners form the warp and woof of the customs and manners of the people of North Ceylon.

(To be continued)

### PHOTO PLANES FOR CEYLON

Two new Beechcraft Super 18 executive aircraft have been flown from the factory at Wichita to serve as photo planes for the Governments of Ceylon and Turkey. They will be operated by the Turkish Geodetic Survey Office in Ankara, and the Surveyor General's Office in Colombo. The Super 18 has a short landing field requirement, high altitude capability and 1600 mile range. Both planes are equipped with large circular hatches for aerial camera work, and can also serve as executive aircraft.

U. S. I. S.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 642 T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Annaledohumy daughter of A. Kathiresu of Manipay Deceased.

Valliammai widow of Ambalam Kathiresu of Manipay Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kathiresu Kulathungam of do presently of Malaya
2. Kanagasabai Arumugam and wife
3. Sivapackiam of Manipay and
4. Thambiah Pooniah and wife
5. Saraswathy of Manipay

Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 29th day of May 1959 in the presence of Mr. S. Rajendran Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to Petitioner as the mother

and an heir, unless the abovenamed Respondents appear before this Court on the 10th day of August 1959 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah  
District Judge.

Drawn by  
S. Rajendran  
Proctor for Petitioner  
(O. 75. 10 & 17.)

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Case No. 653/ Testy.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Manomany wife of Velupillai Nagalingam of No. 16, Athiady Rd, Jaffna.

Deceased  
Velupillai Nagalingam of No. 16, Athiady Road Jaffna.

Petitioner.

Vs.

- Minor 1 Nagalingam Jeyapalarajah,  
" 2 Puvaneswary daughter of Nagalingam,  
" 3 Yogeswary daughter of Nagalingam Minors appearing by their Maternal Uncle,  
4 Sellappah Thirunavakkarasu of Athiady, Jaffna.

Respondents.

This Matter of the Petitioner praying that

the 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1st to 3rd Minor Respondents, that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased as her lawful widow and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 22nd day of June, 1959 in the presence of Mr. S. Visuvalingam, Proctor for Petitioner and the Affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 4th Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st to 3rd Minor Respondents, that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased as her lawful widow and that Letters of Administration issued to him accordingly, unless the Respondents or any others shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on or before the 31st day of July, 1959 at 10 a. m.

It is further ordered that the said 4th Respondents do produce the said minors the 1st to 3rd Respondents in Court on the said date.

This 22nd day of June, 1959.

Sgd P. Sri Skanda Rajah  
District Judge, Jaffna.

Drawn by  
S. Visuvalingam  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(O. 74 10 & 17)

## THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

### BANKERS

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

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

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

Fixed Deposits received for periods of 12 months and 36 months and interest allowed at 6% and 8% respectively.

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

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

### FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,  
Shroff.

வாங்குதல் வழங்குதல் மலிகைக்கு சாக்கம்மன்  
கோட்டுமுறை யாக செங்கு குறையின துயர்க்க வாங்கு  
சாக்கம்மன் யற்க கோங்கு கந்தகம் வேண்டி மங்க  
மேன்மைகொள் வாகு சீதி விளக்குக வகை மேன்மை.

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Editor: R. N. SIVAPRAKASAM.

8 Origin and Spread of the Tamil Dikshitar P. 90

9 The Culavamsa Page XXI  
10 The Cholas—Nilakanta Sastri—Page 205

11 S. I. I. Thiruvallangadu plates II P. 92 paragraphs 12—15