

For Your Printing

SAIVA  
PRAKASA  
PRESS

# THE Hindu Organ

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

PHONE No. 356

[PRICE 10 CENTS]

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889.]

VOL. LXXI

JAFFNA, FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 11, 1959

NO. 23

GLIMPSES OF THAMIL CEYLON OR  
EELATH-THAMILAKAM—XXVI

## Singai Nagar -- Down The Ages--7

### The Arya-Chakravarty Kings Of The Thirteenth Century

(Specially contributed to the Hindu Organ)

After the death of Kulasekarach Singai Arya Chakravarty his son Kulasekara Singai Arya Chakravarty became King, assuming the title of Pararajasekaran I in 1240 A.D. It may be said, that the invasion of Chandrabanu may have taken place during this king's reign.

During the eleventh year of the rule of Parakrama II (1245-6), Chandrabanu a Javanese invaded Ceylon with a large force. It may be that Chandrabanu may have been a captain of a prowling naval force that wandered around Ceylon waters.

Sadavarman Virapandyan II (1254-1275) in his inscription of the 10th year of his reign states that he conquered Chola and Ceylon and cut the head of a Javanese King. Could it be the Javanese Chandrabanu? We know but little of Chandrabanu but the forces that he brought, (presumably Muslims) settled at Chavakachcheri and Chavakak-Kottai. Originally these names were Javakach-Cheri and Javakak-kottan.

From the inscriptions at Chidamparam we hear that Sundara Pandyan I (1251 A.D.—1280), chained the legs of the Ceylon king and punished him for not paying tribute to him. Sadavarman Vira Pandyan in his inscriptions of Kudumiya Malai states of a victory over Ceylon. He states in his inscription that he killed one of the

Ceylon kings, defeated his army, took over his chariots, throne, crown, garlands; parasol and other emblems of royalty. He engraved double fishes emblem and the flag at Konamalai (Trincomalee) and Thirikudamalai and extracted elephants as tribute.

The Veruda Lebaka inscription states of Rajendra Chola III that a

by

V. MUTTU CUMARASWAMY

Chola force conquered North Ceylon. The statement "Vira Rakshatar" refers to the bravery of the troops of Jaffna (Singai Nagar) or North Ceylon.

It is possible that what Sundara Pandyan I stated and what Sadavarman Vira Pandyan stated may apply to one and the same victory. This incident occurred between 1254—1257. From the Mahavamsa we know that none of the Sinhalese kings had been killed. From the fact that the symbol of victory was engraved at Trincomalee and which may be seen even today at Fort Frederick on the temple door, we have to infer that the king who undertook to pay a tribute of elephants was Parakrama Bahu II.

#### The Victor of Yapahu

The Mahavamsa states that in the last days of Bhuvaneka Bahu I (1271—1283 we hear of a plunder

of Yapahuwa or Subhagiri.

Here is the context:—

The five brothers of the Pandyan kingdom, although not an Aryan sent one of the Ministers who was of high prowess, bearing the name of Arya Chakravarthi. He conquered Ceylon and ruined many places in the four directions and entered the port of Subhagiri Nagar or Yapahu and took away the sacred Tooth-relic and all the treasures of that temple to the Pandyan country. There he presented the sacred Tooth to Kulasekara the Pandyan king.

Fr. Gnanaprakasara and Mudaliyar C. Rasanayakam are of the opinion that the Minister called Arya Chakravarthi, referred to in the Mahavamsa as having sent the present of the Tooth relic to the five Pandyan brothers as kings, was really a king from Singai Nagar (Jaffna).

Kulasekaran made many changes in administration. He repaired many canals and tanks. He destroyed forests and made them into lands fit for agriculture. He devised many ways of increasing the revenue of the country.

After Kulasekara Arya Chakravarthi of Singai Nagar died, his son Kulotthunga Singai Aryan succeeded in 1256, assuming the title of Sekarasasekaran II.

Marco Polo in his travels between 1292-1294 men-

(Continued on page 4)

5. Mahavamsa XC (43-47)

6. Ilankaich - Charithram—

A. Mootootambipillai

Page 31

## Swami Sivananda's Seventy-Third Birthday Message

Modern Science has showered incalculable blessings upon mankind in the form of comforts and conveniences. Space has shrunk. Man is able to race with Time. Nature's forces have been made to subserve man's needs. All that man needs has been placed at his finger tips, so that he has to exert the least to enjoy the most.

Plenty and prosperity are within the grasp of science. Factories are springing up in their hundreds every day. Improved scientific agricultural methods have raised up the production of foodstuffs.

Yet, go round the world and ask any man: "Brother are you peaceful? Are you happy?" For, are not these—happiness and peace—the goal of every man's activities? He replies: "I have no happiness. The softest bed and an air-conditioned room do not give me peaceful sleep. The objects of enjoyment are there around me; but the fear, anxiety and worry that eats my vitals prevent me from deriving any happiness even from them." This is not a poor man's tale. It is a wealthy man's woe; it is the leader's lament.

This itself proves that happiness is not in sense enjoyments. Man is able to enjoy the objects only if he is already happy and peaceful at heart. That happiness and peace are to be sought elsewhere. They are hidden deeper in the heart. They can be had if man opens the chambers of his heart with the key of Divine Life.

Divine Life is not a new religion nor a new creed. Yet, in the present-day world it is a novelty, rare commodity. It has been crowded out of man's consciousness by the multitude of sensual objects. Man today is completely ignorant of the existence

of this treasure within himself

That treasure is Love. Divine Life is Divine Love. Cosmic Love is Divine Life. Supreme Compassion towards all beings is Divine Life. A desire to love all and serve all is Divine Life. All these divine qualities are based on the understanding that all life is Divine; that behind all life, as the substratum of all life, there is one Divine Being. To express this Realisation in daily life is Divine Life.

This is the missing link in human affairs today. This is the missing link at home in the office or factory, in Parliaments and Conferences, in the United Nations and other World Organisations. When this Supreme Truth of the substratum of all life is realised, fear, anxiety and worry will vanish from man's heart. He will love all. He will have compassion for all. In goodwill and understanding, he will be united with the entire mankind. There will be spontaneous and willing unity and co-operation. There will be eagerness to share what one has, with others. No one will be afraid of another; no one will hate another. There will be an end of all disharmony, restlessness and war-mongering. Peace and happiness will reign in man's heart and all over the world. Then and then alone have the scientific inventions and material advancement any meaning.

Oh Man! Enthroned God in your heart. Realise that God pervades the entire creation. Let this realisation blossom as Divine Life in you. Serve all. Love all. Banish fear, worry and hatred from your heart. Fill it with Love and Compassion. Co-operate with all and work for the well-being of all.

May God bless you all with health, long life, peace, prosperity and Kaivalya Moksha!

1. Yalpana Vaipava Malai—Footnote—P. 35

2. Mahavamsa 83 (3-41)

3. Yalpana Vaipava Vimarśanam—Fr. Gnanaprakasara

4. Yalpana Charithram—Mudaliyar. Rasanayakam P. 54





தமிழ்சொல்லு நான்மொழி கலவியும்  
கமச்சொல்லு நான்மொழி விச்சையும்  
தமிழ்சொல்லு நான்மொழி நேத்துமே  
தமிழ்சொல்லு நான்மொழி காட்டுமே  
செந்தமிழ்மொழி

## The Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1959

Treasure These Thoughts

*Everything is really the manifestation of God. But you have to realise this truth. Merely saying so does not enable you to look upon everything as HE.*

### TALKS ON TAKE-OVER OF SCHOOLS

The suggestion has come from very responsible quarters that a conference of leading educationists should be summoned by the Minister of Education with a view to arriving at an agreed decision on the much discussed question of the taking over of denominational schools by the State. Any step that is taken to solve a difficult problem without leaving traces of recrimination and discontent must be welcomed. But it should be remembered that in the context of the political history of this Island the accepted method of deciding questions by discussion had not borne fruit. We do not, therefore, hint that a conference cannot conveniently help the Government arrive at a decision. But we do fear that the Government will not be enthusiastic in assisting a conference of this nature to reach a conclusion.

Freedom of worship and freedom of education are very much similar in significance. There has been the universal tradition of education being a religious duty. Hence the existence of a large number of denominational schools all over the world except, of course, in countries where religion has no place. The State in the interest of the welfare of the country has to make financial provision for schools and enable the different denominational organisations function. The conception of freedom of worship necessarily means that the means of proper education should be supplied by the State and that the responsibility for children to be impart-

ed proper education rests with religious societies.

The authorities cannot refuse to accept the axiomatic truth that even as the people have to be governed with their consent, religion has to be a matter of choice. It may be argued that in a country where the party in power has failed to respect the opinion of the governed in several matters of vital importance such as language, the chances of the people being allowed free choice in deciding questions affecting their religious traditions will be remote.

Also there is another aspect of this problem. The main argument that has been adduced by religious organisations against the taking over of schools by the State is that the children must be allowed to continue to receive education in their religious tradition. The denominational schools in this country are of a complex character. The denomination of a particular school does not always go by the denomination of the students. If the State has to be prevented from taking responsibility for maintaining the religious tradition of children, can children of one religious denomination be allowed to receive their education in a school of a different denomination? This aspect also has to be considered. We commend the idea of a Round Table Conference of all educational societies and educationists despite the misgiving that the indifference shown by the Government in similar questions does not encourage such a step.

### A Literature That Touched the Heart

Mr. Jeganathan on Kural

Valluvar's Thirukural was not a mere book of ethics and codes but a literature that touched the heart of men" said Mr. K. V. Jeganathan, Editor "Kalaimagal" addressing the students of R. K. M. Vaideesvara Vidyalaya Jaffna on Tuesday.

Mr. S. Ambikaipakan, the Principal presided. Continuing Mr. Jeganathan said that Valluvar knew the art of approaching the mind of the student. Every word of his appealed to the reader and made him follow his preaching.

Valluvar's first chapter on God made the so-called educated understand that mere book learning without love of God was useless.

Vidvan Pōn Muthu Kumaran proposed a Vote of Thanks.

## LANGUAGE PROBLEM IN INDIA

### English To Be Retained As Associate Language

The debate in the Lok Sabha of India on the report of the Official Language Committee ended with the Premier's assurance and the Home Minister's re-assurance that English would continue as an Associate Language as long as the non-Hindi speaking people demanded such continuance. The Premier in re-iterating the assurance that was given by him earlier said:—

"English should remain red from recruitment to an additional and associate language in India as a means of inter-State communication and between the non-Hindi States and the Centre after 1965.

English could also be used by anyone who wanted to use it in the Central sphere even though Hindi would be the official language.

The whole basic opposition to Hindi came from the fear that it would mean a disability for non-Hindi knowing areas.

Undoubtedly it will be a disability for a considerable time; a rule must be laid down that we do absolutely nothing which creates that disability in regard to matters like Services and other things I am quite clear in my mind that there will be no compulsion in regard to Hindi so far as non-Hindi knowing people are concerned for recruitment to Services. Even a man who does not know a word of Hindi must not be debar-

red from recruitment to Services.

Unless a flexible approach was adopted towards the language question neither the language question nor the basic and more important question before the country, namely bringing about a synthesis between the past and the future, could be solved.

The language that would grow into the official language would necessarily have to be one that was the language of the masses and not one of artificial translations as though coming out of a slot machine

The country was fast growing into this new world of science, technology and industrialisation. In fact the new world was coming upon the country in giant strides and new forces were taking shape. In this context the debate in the House appeared to him to be somewhat out of date and it was obvious that its decisions regarding the language policy should be governed by the new forces."

## Arbitration In Aggression

The Premier of India stated in the Lok Sabha that he was agreeable to a settlement of the Indo-Chinese Frontier dispute even it meant arbitration. Premier Nehru perhaps feels that he should set an example to the world, particularly as Champion Panchaseela politician, in preventing the out-break of open hostilities between neighbouring countries. But is this not strengthening the hand of the Aggressor! This question is being examined by the entire world as it is feared that the cold war has reached the climax though in unexpected quarters.

In the White Paper he was definitely critical that was presented to the Indian Parliament by Premier Nehru, the notes exchanged between him and the Chinese Premier are published. Premier Chou En-lai himself had expressed the hope that on account of the friendly relations between China and India, a friendly settlement could eventually be found for this section of the boundary line. But

## Letters to The Editor

(Continued from page 5)  
in every respect to report on 'Ceylon University Education.'

B. Sc. Student  
Point Pedro,  
7 9 59.

### Govt. Take Over Of Schools

Copy of the letter on the above-mentioned subject that was sent by the General Manager of R. K. M. Schools is published below.

"Sir,  
With reference to the Circular letter No. 33 dated 23-6-1959, forwarded to me by you on the above subject, I wish to inform you that the above letter was placed before the Board of Management of the Ramakrishna Mission (Ceylon Branch) at a meeting held on 27-8-1959 and that it unanimously resolved as follows:—

(1) "In view of the importance of the matter we suggest that a conference be summoned under the auspices of the Government of prominent Educationalists and others whose views would be very helpful in considering this question"

2. "The General Manager of Ramakrishna Mission Schools shall communicate our resolve to the Director of Education and forward copies of such communication to (a) The Minister of Education

(b) The Prime Minister  
(c) The Leader of the Opposition and  
(d) The Press."

Yours faithfully,  
(Sd) Swami Natarajanda  
General Manager  
R. K. M. Schools"

nity as peace maker and sue for settlement. However the border incident have acquired importance in world affairs. Hence the concern for all nations, Asian and others. No longer can this dispute be treated as one affecting the national prestige and self-respect of India alone.

Can the U. N. 'intervene'. This question was pointedly answered by Premier Nehru in discussing the suggestion that India should sponsor the Tibetan question in the U. N. The fact that Red China was not a member of the U. N. prevented a dispute in which that country was involved from being discussed by the U. N. Here is also a suggestion that Communist China being admitted to the U. N. would be more advantageous to the West group as 'aggressive attempts' could be discussed and suitable action taken in the U. N.



Letters to the Editor

## South India and Indian Ocean

I have already given reasons to show that the statement appearing in the "Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Special Number, 1959", to the effect that "Arab sea-faring had nearly disappeared in the 6th Century but about the middle of the 7th Century had secured domination over the ocean routes to the west, and all that trade was in their hands" is unsupported by the researches of scholars in recent years. I had also to point out in my last contribution to the "Times of Ceylon" on "Arab and Chinese Sea-faring", that the reference in the Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society (page 15), to the Chinese as having retained control over the sea-borne traffic to the far East, before, during and after the 6th Century, is equally untrue.

In fact the Chinese had never exercised such control over seaborne traffic in the Indian Ocean at any time, and the question of "retaining it", therefore, does not arise.

K. M. Pannikar, who has made a special study of the Maritime activities through the centuries, in the Indian Ocean, tells us that Hindu Colonies in Malaya, Sumatra and even Annam in the 1st Century A. D. and the continuous communication between South India and South-East Asia show that the Bay of Bengal has been controlled by South Indian Mariners from the Kalinga to the Pandyan countries. (Indian and the Indian Ocean by K. M. Panikkar).

D. G. E. Hall (History of South-East Asia, page 23) says that the Periplus mentions three ports from which the *Kolandia* were accustomed to set sail to Chryse the three ports being the Tamil South Indian ports Kaveripattanam, Pondicherry and Mekanam.

Again, Warmington assures us that "India remained an important intermediary between the west and China, the carriers between Malacca and Malabar, being the large ships (Colandia) of Malay and Coromandel, rarely Greek or even Chinese vessels, and the

Greeks used Indian on their way to China as is shown by the Indian wares (as Chinese records show) they brought to China from time to time". (Warmington page 128). Here "Malay" refers to the Malabar country and not to the Malay Peninsula.

Similarly, commenting on the trade between South India and the countries on the west of India, Warmington states (page 192 of the same work) - "There was a long established sea-trade between India and the East African Coast. The South East wind used in winter was the North East monsoon bringing voyagers from India to East Africa, Arabia and the Red Sea". There is no suggestion whatever of either Arab Sea-faring or of Arab dominating the sea routes to the west. This trade was mainly in the hands of South Indians who carried the products of their country in their own ships to East Africa, Arabia and the Red Sea".

If there should still be any lingering doubt about the unchallenged supremacy of South India in the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal from pre-Christian times till about the arrival of the Portuguese, I shall quote an eloquent passage from Pannikar's book, "Asia and Western Dominance," page 4.

"The Indian Ocean had from time immemorial been the scene of intense commercial trade. Indian ships had from the beginning of history sailed across the Arabian Sea up to the Red Sea ports and maintained intimate cultural and commercial connection with Egypt, Israel, and other countries of the Near East. Long before Hippalos disclosed the secret of the Monsoon to the Romans, Indian Navigators had made use of the winds and sailed to Babel-Mendebe. To the East, Indian Mariners had gone as far as Borneo, and flourishing Indian colonies had existed for 1,000 years in Malaya, Champa and other areas of the Coast. Indian ships from Quilon made regular journeys to South Chinese Coast. A long tradition of maritime life was part of the history of Peninsular

(Continued on page 5)

## GLIMPSES OF THAMIL CEYLON OR ELATH - THAMILAKAM

(Continued from page 1)

tions of a "Sendamain" who was a king of North Ceylon. Mudaliyar C. Rasamayakam considers that Marco Polo visited the king of North Ceylon.

Marco Polo says "They have a king there whom they call Sandamain and owe tributary to nobody. The people are idolators and go quite naked except that they cover the middle. They have no wheat but have rice and sesamum of which they make their oil. They live on flesh and milk and have tree wine such as I have told you of and they have brazil wood much the best in the world." The king he mentioned was evidently the king of Jaffna and the fact that he was independent without paying tribute to any other king is particularly to be noted. Sesamum is gingely, which is still an important produce of Jaffna and the palm wine is palmyrah toddy. He further says that a great deal of brazil wood is got there which is called Brazil. Koilumin from the country which produces it and that it is of very fine quality.

Kulothunga Singai Aryan, improved the fields, and increased means of revenue.

It must be remembered that the Singai Nagar kings had the right of fishing for pearls in the sea of Mannar. There was a dispute between Bhuvaneka Bahu I and Kulothunga Singai Aryan. It was this Arya Chakravartty the who came with a large force, defeated Bhuvaneka Bahu and carried away the tooth relic from Yapahu. Bhuvaneka Bahu I paid tribute the above king at Singai Nagar.

In 1296 A. D. the son of Bhuvaneka Bahu beseeched Kulasekara Pandyan for the Sacred Tooth and requested Vikraman, the King of Singai Nagar, to intercede with Kulasekara on his behalf. Having accepted to pay tribute to the Pandyan king, he was

given the tooth relic by the Pandyan; and he ruled as Parakrama Bahu III. Later in order to desist paying tribute and in fear of the Singai Nagar king the Sinhalese kings changed their capital to Kurenegalle, later to Dambadeniya hill fortresses and later to Gampola. There is no doubt that they were subservient to the Arya Chakravartty kings of Singai Nagar.

Vikramaya Singa Ariya Chakravartty succeeded as king of Singai Nagar in 1279 A. D. During his time the Buddhists Sinhalese of North Ceylon had risen against the Hindu Tamils. Punchi Banda the leader of the Sinhalese was seized and thrown into prison. The Sinhalese departed from North Ceylon.

During the reign of Vikraman, a missionary friar, John of Montecorvini, speaking of vessels passing through the northern passage in his time 1292 A. D. says that a large number of them must have availed themselves of this channel, for as many as sixty of them were wrecked annually on those coasts. The places where these vessels were probably wrecked were on the coasts of Nainativu and Neduntivu Delft.

(To be continued)

### ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 610In the matter of the Last Will  
and Testament of the late  
Ramanathan Sinnadurai of  
Vetharanniya Walawoo  
Uduvil East, Chunnakam.Deceased  
Mrs. Vallippillai Sinnadurai,  
Uduvil East, Chunnakam.  
Petitioner.This matter coming on for  
final disposal before P. Sri  
Skanda Rajah, District Judge,  
Jaffna, on the 29th day of  
June 1959, in the presence of  
Mr. C. M. Chinnaiya Proctor  
on the part of the Petitioner  
abovenamed and the affidavit  
of the Petitioner dated 16th  
day of April 1959 and the  
attesting Notary Public and  
the witnesses dated the 16th  
day of April 1959, having  
been read.It is ordered that the Last  
Will and Testament No 1979  
made by the deceased above-  
named and attested by S.  
Kanagasabapathy, Notary  
Public on the 25th day of  
June 1955, the original of  
which has been produced and  
is now deposited in Court be  
and the same is hereby  
declared proved and it is  
further ordered that the

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
POINT PEDROTestamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 623In the matter of the intestate  
estate and effects of the late  
Kathiravel Chettiar Rama-  
amy Chettiar of Point Pedro

Deceased

Parvathy widow of Kathira-  
vel Chettiar Ramasamy Chet-  
tiar of Point Pedro

Petitioner

vs

1. Cumarasamy Sithampara-  
nathan and
2. Wife Vallanayagi
3. Ratha daughter of K. Rama-  
samy Chettiar
4. Manimekalai daughter of  
K. Ramasamy Chettiar
5. Perinpanayaki daughter of  
K. Ramasamy Chettiar
6. Jasothai daughter of K. Ra-  
samy Chettiar
7. Geyaledchumy daughter of  
K. Ramasamy Chettiar all  
of Point Pedro

Respondents

This matter coming on for  
disposal before S. Thamby Du-  
rai Esquire District Judge on  
the 20th day of December 1958  
in the presence of Mr. T. Pon-  
nambalam Proctor on the part  
of Petitioner and the petition  
and affidavit of the Petitioner  
having been read.It is ordered that the 1st  
Respondent be appointed  
guardian-ad.litem over the  
minors the 3rd to 7th Respon-  
dents and that the Petitioner  
be declared entitled to take  
out letters of Administration  
as the widow of the deceased  
Ramasamy Chettiar and that  
Letters of Administration be  
issued to her unless the Res-  
pondents or any other person  
shall appear before this Court  
on or before the 30th day of  
January 1959 and show suffi-  
cient cause to the satisfaction  
of this Court to the contrary.  
The 20th day of December 1958  
Sgd. S. Thamby Durai  
District Judge30-1-59  
Time to show cause extended  
to 6-3-59  
Intld  
S. T.  
D. J.6-3-59  
Time to show cause extended  
to 24-4-59  
Intld  
S. T.  
D. J.24-4-59  
Time to show cause extended  
to 5-6-59  
Intld  
M. E.  
A. D. J.5-6-59  
Time to show cause extended  
to 11-9-59  
Intld  
S. T.  
D. J.

(O.112 4 &amp; 11)

Petitioner abovenamed is the  
Executrix named in the said  
Will and she is hereby declared  
entitled to have probate  
thereof issued to her accord-  
ingly on her taking the usual  
Oath and tendering security.This 29th day of June, 1959.  
Sgd. P. Sri Skandha Rajah.  
District Judge.17-8-59  
The above Order Absolute is  
extended & reissued for 18-9-59  
Sgd. P. Sri Skandha Rajah  
D. J.

(O 113, 4 &amp; 11)

7. Ancient Jaffna—Mudali-  
yar Rajanayagam P. 207.8. Yalpana Vaipavamalai—  
P. 36.9. Yalpana Charitram—Mu-  
daliyar Rajanayagam—P  
55;Yalpana Vaipavamalai foot-  
note—Kula Sabanathan  
Edition—P. 35.



# THE GLORY THAT WAS GALLE'S

(Continued from last issue)

Warmington (page 124) and wheeler point out that there were 4th century A. C. coins found in the Matara district at Naimuna. The Galle and Matara Districts, for instance, could not have suddenly become popular in the 4th and the 5th centuries to blossom into an emporium of trade in the 5th century onwards.

The truth is that the Sinhalese of South Ceylon took no part in the flourishing trade, and the actors in this drama were the South Indian (Tamil) merchants, the Chinese and the Auxumites; and Galle was merely a meeting place or 'an enclosure' as the name indicates, where for convenience traders from China, the Middle East and South India met and exchanged their wares. (Vide my Articles in the Times on 'Arab and Chinese Sea-Faring').

The name *Galle* was not derived from 'Kal' (Tamil), 'Gal' (Sinhalese) meaning stone, as some early Ceylonese writers had supposed, but rather from 'Kalai' (Tamil)—an enclosure or 'depot'. In ancient times non-Tamil merchants pronounced it as 'Kalai', which became Pali-ised, and later Anglicised into 'Galle'. Even today Kalai in Tamil is used to refer to an enclosure or a depot viz. 'Viraku-Kalai' a 'firewood depot' or an 'enclosure' where firewood is stored. (For derivations of Kalai (Galle) see Tennent Vol. 1 page 565).

In fact all the small ports along the Western coast of Ceylon were known by Tamil names, and end in 'Thurai' or 'Turai' meaning 'port'. A few of these are given below:-

Silavaturai (T)—In the Manner District.

Panaturai (T)—Panadura, Panadara (S).

Kaluturai (T)—Kalutur (S).

Matuturai (T)—Mature, Matara (S).

Tennavaturai (T)—Tennavare; Dondra; Devinuware (S).

In the Ceylon Literary Register Vol. I, No. 6, Mudaliyar H. E. Amaresekara quotes from a report made in 1700 about

Dondra, to the effect—"Dondra is still held particularly sacred to the votaries of Vishnu as being the utmost limit which now remains of his conquest."

Tennavaturai in Tamil means 'the port of the Lord of the South' i.e. in this context, of Vishnu. The word *Matara* in early days was written *Mature* in English, a form which is closer to the Tamil original *Mathurai*. At Naimuna (Naimunai in Tamil) now Matara, both Warmington and Wheeler state, Roman coins of the 4th and 6th centuries A. C. probably minted in South India or locally, and similar to the find in Madurai in South India, were unearthed. This points to a close association between the Matara District and South India during this period. Matara (Mathurai) was in all probability used as a port by South Indian merchants.

Tangalle too must have been a port of call. Tangalle is the corruption of *Ten* (South); *Kalai* (Galle). It is in fact further south of Galle.

Warmington (page 121) also refers to large finds of comparatively valueless coins, probably introduced by the Auxumites, in the islets of Balapitiya dating from Constantine. I give below a celebrated passage from Tennent which lends further support to the view that although there was a native population (probably the Elu speaking original Sinha Clan) in this area, they had remained contented to be interested spectators.

"Galle therefore in the early ages appears to have occupied in relation to trade of equal, if not greater, importance than which attaches to it at the present day. It was the central Emporium of a commerce which in turn enriched every country of Western Asia, elevated the merchants of renown of the Ptolemies, rendered the precious products of Arabia a gorgeous mystery, freighted the Tigris with barbaric pearls and gold and identified the merchants of Bagdad and the Bassara with associations of adventure and romance. Yet, strange to say, the native Sinhalese appear to have taken no part whatever in the

existing and enriching commerce; there is never mentioned with the immigrant races attached to their shores, and the only allusions of travellers to the indigenous inhabitants of the Island are in connection with a certain so remarkable and so peculiar as at once to identify the tribes to whom it is ascribed with the remnant of the aboriginal race of the Veddas, whose descendants still haunt the forests of the East of Ceylon. (Emerson Tennent, Vol 1, page 568).

I have already referred (in an earlier contribution to the 'Times') to the fact that the numbers of the Embassy who visited Rome from North Ceylon in the 1st Century A. C. and later Fa-Hian in the 5th Century A. C., allude to them more or less in the words of Tennent, as, "demons who deposited unseen the precious articles which they came down to barter with the foreign merchants resorting to their shores." (Ibid Vol. 1, page 570). Even as late as the 11th century, the Moslem, 'Albyrowai' the Geographer who in the reign of Mahamed of Ghazni, A. D. 10 C., ascribed this singular feature in the trade with the island, of which he speaks under the name of Lanka, says that it was the belief of Arabian mariners that the parties with whom they held their mysterious dealings were demons or savages." (Ibid, Vol. 1, page 569).

It will be noted that to this Moslem Geographer of the 11th Century A. C. Ceylon is still known as Lanka and not as 'Sinhala dipa'. To the Arab middle men of earlier days whose shores were visited by the Seres (the Chera Tamil) of the Malabar Coast) it was known as 'Seren divi' or 'Serendib'; to the Greeks as 'Taprobane', 'Palasimundou' and 'Salike'; to the Romans as 'Soliediba'—but to none of these was Ceylon known as Sinhala-dipa, nay not even to Mahanama. The Portuguese, Dutch and early English writers refer to the Sinhalese of Ceylon in their works as Chingulayas and Chinghalese—the initials *ch*, *z* and the middle *g* give the name a Tamil ring, for the Tamils have always referred to them as 'Chinghalavar'.

Truth is sometimes painful but the truth alone can make us free.

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 672

In the matter of the Intestate estate and effects of the Late Sinniah Sellathurai of Urumpiray.

Deceased.

Sinammah widow of Sellathurai of Urumpiray

Petitioner.

Vs.

1 Santhiny daughter of Sellathurai

2 Pathminy daughter of Sellathurai

3 Sellathurai Ratnasabapathy and

4 Alagamuthu widow of Sinniah all of Urumpiray

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 1st day of August 1959 in the presence of Mr. A. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and Affidavit of the petitioner having been read:-

It is ordered that the 4th respondent be appointed as the Guardian-ad-Litem over the minors, the 1st to 3rd respondents abovenamed, to look after their interest and represent them in this action and that the Petitioner, as the lawful 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 person shall on or before the 14th day of September 1959 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 1st day of August 1959  
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah  
District Judge.

(O 115.11 & 18)

## ORDER NISI /

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 675

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the Late Chellamuthu widow of Arunasalam Kandiah of Urumpiray in Jaffna

Deceased.

Arumugam Kumarasamy of Urumpiray.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1 Karunagarar Arumugam

2 Karunagarar Chelliah

3 Karunagarar Rasalingam

4 Ambalavanar Palasingam and

5 Ambalavanar Vigneswaran all of Urumpiray.

Respondents

This matter coming for disposal before P. Sri Skanda

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 673

In the matter of the Intestate Estate and effects of the Late Sinnathamby Thambimuthu of Urumpiray

Deceased.

Arumugam Selvaratnam of Urumpiray

Petitioner.

1. Thankammah widow of Thambimuthu and,  
2. Thavaledumyammal wife of Selvaratnam both of Urumpiray

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 1st day of August 1959 in the presence of A. Subramaniam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:-

It is ordered that the petitioner as the husband of the said 2nd respondents, the sole heir 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 him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before 14th day of September 1959 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 1st day of August 1959.

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah  
District Judge.

(O. 116.11 & 18)

Rajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 6th day of August 1959 in the presence of Mr. A. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and the petition of the petitioner and the affidavit of the attesting notary and witnesses of the said last Will having been read:-

It is ordered that the Last Will No. 5512 dated 28th April 1958 and attested by A. Subramaniam Notary Public be declared proved and that the petitioner is entitled to probate thereof and same be issued to the petitioner accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on the 21st day of September 1959 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 6th day of August 1959.  
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah  
District Judge

(O 117.11 & 18)



## Letters To The Editor

(Continued from page 3)

India. The supremacy of India in the waters that washed her coast was unchallenged till the rise of Arab shipping under the early Khalifs".

This Arab Maritime activity referred to in the last sentence dates back to just the period of the early Khalifs. i.e. the ninth century A. C. and even then, "South Indian Mariners competed openly. The question of sovereignty never arose".

S. J. Gunasegaram.

### Siddha Hospital And College For Jaffna

Sir, The people of Jaffna are greatly perturbed by a report in the press that the Prime Minister will lay the foundation stone on the 14th instant at Anuradhapura for an Ayurvedic Hospital to serve the patients both in the North Central and Northern Province and to provide, in this hospital, for treatment in the *Siddha System* as well. It was further reported that the Health Minister was examining a proposal to establish a second Ayurvedic College at Anuradhapura.

Jaffna is the home of the practice of the Siddha System of Medicine and all specialists in this system are practitioners in Jaffna, Mannar, Trincomalee and Batticaloa. As such, it is inconceivable how provision for the teaching and practice of this system in far off Anuradhapura will develop this system.

Ever since the establishment of the Ayurvedic College and Hospital in Colombo in 1929, the people of Jaffna were agitating for the establishment of a Siddha College and Hospital in Jaffna. A Commission was appointed in 1945 to consider re-organisation of the indigenous system of Medicine in Ceylon. Mr. S. Natesan, former Minister of Posts and Information, was a member of this Commission and Mr. D. Gupta of Calcutta its Chairman. This Commission strongly recommended in 1947 the establishment of a Siddha College and Hospital in Jaffna. Mr. V. Kumarasamy, M. P. introduced a motion in Parliament in 1949 to this effect and this was accepted by the Government. Recently, in

June this year the Siddha Ayurvedic Association, of Jaffna interviewed the Minister of Health in Colombo and he promised to give favourable consideration to the matter. The proposal to establish a Hospital in Anuradhapura while the question of the establishment of a Siddha Hospital in Jaffna was pending for a considerable time gave a sudden shock to the people of Jaffna and the general feeling is that this is another act of discrimination against the Tamils and a breach of faith on the part of the Government.

SIDDHA AYURVEDIC  
PRACTITIONER

Jaffna 8-9 59

### Round Table Conference Re Schools

Sir, A round table conference to assist in arriving at some satisfactory solution of the problems arising out of the various suggestions made regarding schools vis-a-vis the State is now opportune. It would appear that there is a certain amount of agreement on certain aspects of the matter. It would be advantageous to explore possibilities of removing or at least reducing the points of disagreement by means of conference and discussion. It would be an appropriate and welcome move if the Prime Minister or the Minister of Education could invite persons suitable for this purpose and hold a conference without delay. Nothing could be lost by holding such a conference. On the contrary, good might result.

S. Sivasubramaniam.  
103/2, Hultsdorf St.  
Colombo 12  
4-9-59.

### Majority Recommendation

Sir, The Ceylon Government appointed a University Commission consisting of an English Professor, an Indian Professor and a Sinhalese Government Servant.

No Tamil Educationist was appointed to the Commission.

No Sinhalese Educationist

was appointed to the Commission.

The third member is a Sinhalese Government Servant who is solely engaged in trying to devise numerous ways and means of enforcing the Sinhala Only Act — before Sinhala could be made really fit to re-place English.

Would it be advisable to accept the Government Servant's minority report in preference to the recommendations of the two Professors, who were specially selected by the Ceylon Government as fully qualified and competent

(Continued on page 2)

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 668

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Anne Grace Joseph wife of C. R. Joseph of Sillalai

Deceased

Christopher Raymond Joseph of Sillalai

Petitioner

Minor 1. Shanti Joseph

" 2. Justin Joseph

" 3. Florida Joseph

G.A-L 4 Swampillai Vincent de Paul all of Sillalai

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 21st day of July 1959 in the presence of Mr. M. Sithambaranathan, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read,

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st 2nd and 3rd respondents to represent them in this action and that the petitioner as the widower of the abovenamed deceased be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to the petitioner unless the respondents or any other person interested shall appear before this court on or before the 4th day of September 1959 and show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the abovenamed minors be produced in open court on that day.

This 21st day of July 1959

P. Sri Skanda Rajah (Sgd)  
District Judge

Drawn by  
M. Sithambaranathan (Sgd)  
Proctor for petitioner  
4-9-59

Time to show cause extended till 25 - 9 - 59

P. S. (Intd)  
D. J.

(O 119 11 & 18)

### ORDER NISI

In the District Court of  
Point Pedro

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 646

In the matter of intestate estate of the late Mangainayagam wife of K. Ramalingam of Karanavai North

Deceased

Kandiah Ramalingam of Karanavai North

Petitioner

Vs

Minor 1. Senthimalar daughter of K. Ramalingam

2. Saravanamuttu Cumarasooriar Mailvagan Cumarasooriar both of Imayanam

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. N. Rajadurai Esquire Addl. District Judge Point Pedro on the 31st day of July 1959 in the presence of Mr. P. Kanapadhipillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read,

It is ordered that the 2nd respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st respondent and that the petitioner as husband of the deceased be declared entitled to take out letters of administration, and that letters of administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents shall appear before this court on or before the 2nd day of October 1959 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 2nd respondent do produce the minor on the said date

This 31st day of July 1959

Sgd. S. ThambyDurai  
District Judge

(O 18 11 & 18)

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 679

In the matter of the estate and effects of Saraswathipillai widow of Ponniah of Ariyalai, Jaffna.

Deceased.

Ponniah Casippillai of Jaffna.

Petitioner

Vs

1. Ilayathamby Somasundaram of Ariyalai, Jaffna presently of Labriwatte, Hangomuwa, Ratnapura and wife  
2. Annapillai of Ariyalai, Jaffna.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before N. Sivagnanasundaram Esquire, Addl. District Judge, Jaffna on the 17th day of August 1959 in the presence of Mr. S. C. Mahadeva Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased as the son and sole heir to the estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the Respondents or any other person or persons shall on or before the 28th day of September 1959 show sufficient cause to this satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 17th day August 1959  
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah  
District Judge.

Drawn by,  
Sgd: S. C. Mahadeva  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(120 11 & 18)

## 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.



# POWER POLITICS

BY COL. J. J. SUSTAR

The developments in the Middle East seem to be taking—at least temporarily—an interesting turn, as indicated by three recently reported events in those areas. Every one has its own individual importance, but each will have a strong impact on the international development.

First is the resumption of diplomatic relations between the United Arab Republic and Jordan. This, no doubt, represents a recognition of growing political strength and influence of Jordanian King Hussein. But we also have to understand that the above renewal would be impossible without President Nasser's consent, based on political expediency.

Since the anti-Faisal revolution in Baghdad last year, and because of the changing political leanings of Iraqi Premier Kassem, President Nasser has realized that the Arab world could be united only through the cooperation of all the people concerned and with full participation of their respective leaders.

President Nasser's original idea that he could unite the entire Arab Middle East by fanaticism, by coercion and by dubious promises of Moscow's help, obviously proved false. Instead, the feelings and desires of all the Arab people, to rid themselves of any foreign influence, stepped forward.

It is to be recognised that the political structure of the Middle Eastern countries (with no exception) is different from what is normally known in the Americas or in Europe. The Middle East with all its traditions, historical past, philosophies and religions represents a way of life of its own. And it cannot be changed at once, even if the political system in any of the Middle Eastern countries could be overthrown overnight by force.

The Middle Eastern nations want to develop their own national life and independence, but they want to base it on higher standards of living, improved economic conditions and on cooperation with those who are willing to do regular business with them—not to exploit

them economically and enslave them politically.

President Nasser adapted himself readily to the developing conditions and proclaimed himself a leader in the new, all-Arab drive against communism. He changed his tactics because he realized that King Hussein of Jordan is growing into a leader of a constructive Arab nationalism and is becoming a serious competitor in the unification endeavour. It indeed will be a competition between two young, dynamic and ambitious leaders of two basically different Middle Eastern nations.

The second event is the American participation in the international trade fair in Damascus, Syria. The U. S. display, named "Your Future in the Sun..." is a collection of inexpensive solar-run devices, showing that solar energy for home use requires no coal mines, no great processing plants nor transportation of costly and bulky fuels. They are designed for use in regions rich in sunshine.

The demonstration of how to cook food in solar oven, or how to produce drinking water in polluted areas by using a solar still, may win back the friendship of the Middle Eastern people for the free world, faster and surer than a display of any powerful nuclear weapon... However, I hasten to say, all this does not mean that the free world should immediately disarm, evacuate all the bases and disband the military and political alliances. Strength to protect mankind's freedom is still needed.

The third point to be noted is the conference held in Beirut, Lebanon, by the West German diplomats from six Arab countries. The report about its proceedings was very laconic: however, it was announced that the purpose of the meeting was to review Germany's economic and political relations with the Arab world. This shows clearly that the free nations' economic and political interest in the Middle East is gaining ground and that the Soviet Union is going to meet stronger competition there.

All three mentioned topics, if considered indi-

Astrological

## WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 13-9-59 TO 19-9-59

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

Although you meet with a lot of opposition in your affairs this week, yet you will be able to triumph over them. Work will be heavier than usual. Fathers relatives will prove to be troublesome.

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

You will find it difficult to come to any decision in important affairs this week. Your mind will be wavering and emotional upsets likely. But professionally a good week.

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

Sunday and Monday must be spent with care. Rest of the week will be fairly favourable. You will gain in your undertakings after much difficulties.

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

The first two days will be favourable for new deals. But Tuesday and Wednesday must be spent with care. Rest of the week will turn favourable again.

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

Quarrels and misunderstandings in the domestic circle likely this week. New ventures will be delayed but successful at the end. Spend the last three days with care.

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

Health a problem for some time. Your work will be heavier and there will be no mental peace. New undertakings will prove to be troublesome. Spend Saturday afternoon with care.

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

A good week for professional and financial deals. Success in agricultural pursuits also promised. But expenditure also is likely to soar.

**SCORPION** Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

A good week. Though work will be heavier than usual. You will be able to gain much. Ruin to enemies and social success also promised.

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

Health upsets likely. Minor clashes with relatives likely. New ventures will be successful but responsibilities too will be heavier.

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

A good week for finances. Favours from superiors and friends promised. But fathers relatives may land you into some difficulties.

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

Work will be unusually heavier this week. Financial gains also promised. But there will be no mental peace.

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

An unsettled week in the domestic sphere. There will be no peace of mind. But professionally a good week.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 677

In the matter of the estate of the late Rasammah wife of Murugesu Subramaniam of Karainagar East.

Deceased.

Murugesu Subramaniam of Karainagar East

Petitioner

Vs.

Minor 1. Subramaniam Shanmugaratnam and 2. Murugesu Sina-

vidually, may not have much meaning for the average newspaper reader. However, if considered as a 'package', then we will see what tremendous influence they might have on the daily life of the Middle Eastern people and on the future developments in the Afro-Asian areas.

kuddy both of Karainagar East

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before N. Sivagnanasundaram Esqr Acting District Judge Jaffna on the 10th day of August 1959 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor for Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor 1st Respondent for the purpose of watching his interests in these administration proceedings, and that the Petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of administration as husband of the deceased and that letters of administration to the estate

of the abovenamed deceased be issued to him accordingly, unless the said Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this court on or before the 21st day of September 1959 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said 2nd Respondent do produce the said minor in court on the said date.

This 10day of August 1959

Sgd P. Sri SkandaRajah District Judge

Drawn by Sgd A. Kanagasabai Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 114 II & 18)

சான்றிதழ் வழங்குதல் பெறும் மலிகையுடைய சாக்கமனைன் கோரமுறை அரசு செய்க குறைவிடா துயர்க்கள் வாழ்க சான்மறை யரங்கு சோங்கு நற்றம் கேள்வி மல்க மேலமைகொள் தைவரீதி நின்றுகூட வகை பெய்கொள்.

Printed and Published by Ayampillai Sinnathurai, residing at 209 Navalar Road, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, 450; K. K. S. Road Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on Friday, September 11, 1959.

Editor: R. N. SIVAPRAKASAM.