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THE LANGUAGE PROBLEM

By J. R. SINNATAMBY

"When the Aryans entered India it was already civilised. Indeed it now appears certain from the remains at Mohanjo Daro in the North West that a great civilisation existed here for a long time before the Aryans came. But about this we do not know much yet. Probably within a few years we shall know more, when our Archaeologists—the men who make a special study of old ruins have dug out all that is to be found there.

Even apart from this, however, it is clear that the Dravidians had a rich civilisation then in Southern India and perhaps also in Northern India. Their languages, which are not the offspring of the Aryan Sanskrit, are very old and have given literatures. These languages still flourish in India. Perhaps you know that the National Congress, unlike the British Government, has divided India on the basis of languages. This is far better, as it brings one kind of people speaking one language and generally having similar customs into one provincial area. The Congress provinces in the south are the Andhra Desham or the Andhra Province in Northern Madras, where Telugu is spoken, Tamil or the Tamil Province where Tamil is spoken, Karnakula, which is south of Bombay and where Kannada or Kannarese is spoken, and Kerala which corresponds roughly to Malabar, where Malayalam is spoken.

There can be no doubt, that, in future provincial divisions of India a great deal of attention will be paid to the language of the area.

Hindustani is understood in most parts of India and is likely to become the common language there. But this, of course, does not mean that the other principal languages, which I have mentioned above should disappear. They should certainly remain as

provincial languages, for they have fine literatures and one should never try to take away a well developed language from the people. The only way for a people to grow, for their children to learn, is through their language."

This aspect of the question also received the attention of one of our foremost public servants, Sir P. Arunachalam, who had to deal with this subject when preparing the 1911 Census report. His report pertaining to this matter makes interesting reading, in that, it applies, as do Nehru's observations above, very aptly to the language question, in particular, today.

"Few terms are nowadays so often used in political writings as that of 'nationality', though it is far from being a general understanding as to what a nationality is. The meanings attached to the word at various times have been important factors in the world's history. The theory of nationality, for which Hegel stood sponsor, has had far-reaching effects in this century. The State should, according to this view, be national, and the nation should be a unit comprising individuals speaking the same language and of the same racial origin. Heterogeneous elements might be absorbed, but if they could not be reduced to the national type, they should be eliminated. This theory seizing on the minds of the youths of Germany led to the unification of Germany in 1870 and has led in years later to the deplorable excesses of anti-semitism from which England alone of European countries is free.

To this theory also we owe the pretensions of the Russian Empire to at least a presidency over all Slavonic communities. The drift of modern thought is to understand nationality as an aggregation of persons believed or presum-

ed to belong to the same stock and having a common language, character and political institutions. Whatever the proper meaning of the term be; in Ceylon for at least half a century certain nationalities or races have been officially recognised and this classification has been adopted for census purposes,

Speaking generally the Sinhalese inhabit the hilly zone and the fertile and wet southern and western Provinces and in the sparsely populated regions of the N. C. P. and Uva. The indigenous Tamils occupy the Northern and Eastern Coasts and their real centre is the densely populated peninsula of Jaffna which is nearest to India and where they live almost to the exclusion of every other race. Mannar and Puttalam are Tamil districts and there is a large admixture of Tamil blood and speech in the Sinhalese districts of Chilaw and Negombo.

A broad belt of forest separates the purely Sinhalese from the purely Tamil zone.

The Tamils next to the Sinhalese are the most numerous race in Ceylon and are an old Dravidian race, who, before the dawn of history, preceded the Aryans in the colonization of India and who though in later times they adopted Aryan civilisation, have modified and retained their individuality.

As in the case of Sanskrit it is not possible to say when Tamil became a literary language. But Sanskrit is a dead language and is spoken only by scholars, Tamil which is so old that its words have passed into the old Testament of the Hebrews (Hebrew for Peacock is Taki, Tamil, Tokei, Apos, Sanskrit Icafi, Tamil, Icafi, Ivory, Sanskrit Ibham, Tamil, Ibam), continues to

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Sarva Jnanoththara - Agama

SHRI M. GNANAPRAKASAM, B. A.; B. Sc.

(Continued from last issue)

CHAPTER 2

SLOKA 9

THE LIVING EMBODIMENT OF MANTRA

yam eva sadhayet mantram tam atmanam prakalpayet |
tada atmakah smritah hi anga bahir antar vibhagasah ||

If an aspirant decides to use a particular mantra for his meditation or worship, at the beginning itself he must transform himself as a living embodiment of the mantra. All his inner and outer faculties must become vibrant with the particular mantric force.

Notes & Comments

'Vang me manasi pratisditah, mano me vachi pratisditam' is the opening line of a shanti sloka of the Upanishads. It is a prayer addressed to Brahma in which the worshipper yearns to attain the state of utmost truthfulness. In this state of utmost truthfulness there is no separateness between thought word and deed. Vak and mind have coalesced into one and the power generated by the coalition is tremendous. In the above verse it is said that the mantra is the worshipper, and the worshipper is the mantra. Mantra is a raft that helps us to cross the ocean of Samsara says Manickavasaga Swamikal. 'ஐக்கெழுத்தின் புனை பிரத்தக் கிடக்கின்றேனை முதல அந்நயில்லா மல்லற் கரைகாட்டி ஆட்கொண்டாய்; திருவாசகம், திருச்சகதம், 27ம் பாடல்)

In one of our previous comments, we said that mantra Shakti we are referring to in these pages is the mantra shakti as was realised by our (mantra draxtaks) seers of ancient India. The seers of the agamic school called it ஆதாரசக்தி. The seers of the vedic school called it the சுவதர்மம் of the race and the nation. When our Priests and Kriya Gurus recite the mantra ஓ ஆதாரசக்தயே நம:, how many of us do know that it refers to our most ancient national tendencies of life. Again when they recite ஓ தர்மாய நம:, ஓ ஞானாய நம:, ஓ வைராக்யாய நம:, ஓ ஜிஸ்வராய நம: how many of us do know that they are invoking the aid of the guardian deities to preserve the fundamental emotional intellectual, conative and spiritual tendencies that are only ours. Very few of us know that our Agamas give us a clear view of the spiritual history of the race that inhabits the big stretch of land to the south of Mount Meru 'மேருே தக்ஷிண பார்சுவே', is a very familiar expression always recited by our priests at the beginning of all our ceremonies. Mount Meru is the Himalayas of today.

SLOKAS 20, 21

THE IMPORTANCE OF MEDITATION IN WORSHIP

(20) yaaya yadrig vidham rupam vritam tasya eva tadrisham |
tadrisho api upacharah tu mantradeva anurupatah ||

(21) Shastro upadishda margena yadha rupam prakalpayet |
tatha rupo bhavet mantrah tatah Karma prasathayet ||

In the meditation of any deity, strictly adhering to the rules laid down in the shastras one should at first recite the 'தியானசுலோகம்' to invoke the pre-

(Continued on page 2)

NOTICE

The Saiva Prakasa Press and the offices of the Hindu Organ and Inthusanathanam will be closed on Thursday the 6th inst. on account of Thiruvathirai festivals.

MANAGER.



சென்னை நகரில் உள்ள சைவப் பரிசுடர் பிரசுரகரம் மற்றும் இந்து ஓசை மற்றும் இந்து சபைகளின் அலுவலகங்கள் திருவாதிரை விழா காரணமாக நேற்று (6) அன்று மூடப்படும்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1965

EVENTFUL YEAR'S EXIT

The suppression of the sinister political combination that made the year 1964 gloomy and gruesome was an event that must go to the credit of the year 1965. It afforded a much needed relief to the people who for eight years since the capture of power by the late Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike had undergone untold hardships in almost every sphere of life.

The passage of 1965 however has not been easy sailing as the frustrated opposition leaders were still smarting under the humiliation of rejection at the hustings and hoping to lay desperate hands at any straw that might chance their lewd way. The rattle-rousing during Municipal, Urban and Village elections was though in vain, specially designed to inflame the voters and influence a turning point.

And now as the year 1966 is opening, the disgruntled cohorts of Coali-

tionists is getting ready to launch another disgraceful campaign against the decisions that had been made by their revered leader for whom they keep on mourning day in and day out. January 8, is the day chosen by the National Government to take the first step to obtain parliamentary authority to implement the Tamil Language Special Provisions Act that was enshrined in the Statute Book of this country by the efforts of the late Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike. They who mourn for their departed leader now threaten to mourn on the very day when the leader's name is to be remembered most by the entire nation.

The Language Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

be the vigorous living speech of eighteen millions of people".

It is also not generally known that the Tamil Language has been used in the production of maps of India and Ceylon nearly 2000 years ago. By this I refer to Ptolemy's maps of India and Ceylon where the Tamil Language, amongst other classical languages, Sanskrit, Pali, Latin and Greek, has been used.

This also conclusively proves Professor Basham's (Reader at University of London) assertion that it is the oldest living language today, and Colonel Mc Kinzie's (responsible for the famous Mc Kinzie Manuscripts), Surveyor General of India, conclusion in his report about 170 years ago, after his personal inspection of the west and south coast of Ceylon and in particular the temple of Deva Nagara, presently known as Dondra Head, and, which along with several of her Hindu temples also

Sarva Jnanottara Agama

(Continued from page 1)

sence of the deity and then in his natural prayerful mood begin the act of worship. In the performance of the subsequent puja ceremonies the rituals that are enjoined in the shastras for the deity should be strictly followed.

Notes & Comments

In the above slokas the most important anga of the puja ceremony is stressed. The most important anga is the meditation of the deity. If silent meditation and invocation of the deity are not within the reach of the aspirant, for the sake of ritual discipline and sraddha he is enjoined to recite the 'SARVA SAGVATAM' loudly. Sraddha or intrinsic faith in God is the most vital element in any puja ceremony.

Shastro upadisa margena:—

To the Shaiva, as to any theist the essential truths are already revealed. Therefore restrictions are imposed on him by the Shastras that the Rules laid down in them should be strictly followed. To the Shaiva there is always a continual need for the better comprehension of the truths already revealed.

SLOKA 22

MANTRA IS ONE

Srotur bhava vibhedat tu varna rupam prithag vidham | Sarvo upasrayasampannam spadikopala vadyatha ||

Like the reflecting light of a spadika stone that becomes many, by the many and varied colours of different bodies, the same natha mantra becomes many, by the many and varied levels of reception of the aspirants.

SLOKA 23

MANTRA ATMAN IS ONE

iti mantra-atona purushah proktali Sarva-artha Sadhakah | Sarvagnah Sarvagah cha eva Sarvarupa mayo hi Sak ||

Thus it is said that mantra atma is unique in that he is a giver of all boons and all forms are his forms. Although of a lower order he is also omniscient and omnipresent.

Notes & Comments

Paratman is one but we call it by many names. Similarly mantra-atman is one but we call it many. Divine shakti when it becomes vibratory in its nature it is called mantra-shakti. The atman which is not separate from that mantra-shakti is called mantra-atman. It is this atman which is not separate from mantra shakti or Mantra Deva, who is always at the receiving end of all our prayers. I am only referring to prayers conducted in full faith love and spirit. This mantra-atman is so powerful and so full of grace that he leaves no prayer or no complaint unanswered.

appear in this map of 100 A. D. "On narrowly examining these remains, little doubt remained in my mind that this was the site of an ancient Hindu temple, on the ruins of which the Cingalese building was raised at a much later period.

The name of the place Divi-n-oor-Dewella, favours the opinion, and when we recollect the partiality of the Hindus to build their religious structures in places near the sea, to water, to the spring heads of rivers, on the tops of remarkable hills, and, mountains, and situations, favourable to retirement from the world and to purer ablutions, according to their ideas; ... We need not be surprised

Some of the Dutch now tell us as Baldens did long ago) that the inhabitants of Ceylon from Chifaw north, and round to Batticaloa in the east speak the Malabar (or Tamil)".

It is hard to believe that a language which was officially recognised by Ptolemy in the preparation of maps of India and Ceylon itself 2000 years ago, should now struggle for recognition, and, existence in the land, if not of its birth, as its antiquity has still not been traced, at least known for nearly 20 centuries.

Rousing Reception to G. G.

Unprecedented enthusiasm prevailed at the Katunayake Air Port when Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam Q. C., M. P. for Jaffna returned to the Island after leading the Ceylon Delegation at the U. N. General Assembly. A very large gathering thronged the precincts of the Air Port and lustily cheered Mr. Ponnambalam and gave him a hero's welcome.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CHAVAKACHCHERI Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 137

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kanapathippillai Kathiravelu of Kilinochchi Deceased

1 Kanapathippillai Mylvaganam and wife
2 Thangammah both of Kilinochchi Petitioners

1 Kathiravelu Kandiah of Sarasalai
2 Kathiravelu Markandoo of Kilinochchi
3 Sinnathambay Navaratnam of Kodikamam and wife
4 Kanagammah of Sarasalai Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before M. M. Abdul Cader Esquire District Judge, Chavakachcheri on the 9th day of November 1965 in the presence of Mr. C. Balakrishnan, Proctor on the part of the Petitioners and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioners having been read.

It is ordered that the 2nd named of the Petitioners be and she is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased as his daughter and that such Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested in the said Estate appear before this Court on or before the 10th day of December, 1965 and show cause, if any, to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 9th day of November 1965

Sgd. M. M. Abdul Cader District Judge.

Drawn by Sgd. C. Balakrishnan Proctor for Petitioners 10-12-65. Time to show cause is extended for 21.1.66. Sgd. S. K. Thiravaniyagam Advl. District Judge, 267 N. 5/1

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. P/802

Karthigesu Chelliah of Inuvil Vs. Plaintiff

- 1 Karthigesu Annaligam
- 2 Karthigesu Rasiah and wife
- 3 Gnanammah
- 4 Thambiah Ratnam
- 5 Seeniar Selladurai and wife
- 6 Kanagammah
- 7 Thambiah Manikkam all of Inuvil
- 8 Gnanasegarar Appudurai and wife
- 9 Gnanamany both of Urumpiray
- 10 Karthigesu Vairavipillai and wife
- 11 Sinnammah both of Inuvil
- 12 Kandiah Thrasingham and wife
- 13 Yogammah both of Urumpirai

Defendants

It is hereby notified that action No. P/802 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 Ankilippay making a total extent of 21 lms. V. C. & 6 Kls. with all its appurtenances and situated at Inuvil.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 25th day of November 1965 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon. You are further requested to exhibit this notice in a conspicuous place at your office not later than one month on the receipt of this notice.

By Order of Court
Sgd N. Subramaniam
Chief Clerk

This 28th day of January 1965

253 24

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1758/T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Thargochiammah wife of N. P. Sanmugam of Thirunelvely, Jaffna.

N. P. Sanmugam of Thirunelvely, Jaffna. Deceased
Vs. **Petitioner**

- 1. Sanmugam Thanikasalam
- 2. Sanmugam Muthulingam both of Thirunelvely, Jaffna.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. C. Niler Requin, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 5th day of November, 1965 in the presence of Mr. S. Visuvalingam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1747

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Veluppillai Sinnadurai of Kollankaladdy, Maviddapuram
Deceased

Thangummah widow of Veluppillai Kandappillai Sinnadurai of Kollankaladdy Tellippalai
Vs. **Petitioner**

- 1 Sinnadurai Vinayamoorthy
- 2 Sinnadurai Sivassubramaniam
- Minor 3 Sinnadurai Sivanthan
- " 4 Yogamalar daughter of Sinnadurai
- " 5 Punithamalar daughter of Sinnadurai
- " 6 Thevamalar daughter of Sinnadurai all of Kollankaladdy, Maviddapuram, Tellippalai

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before N. M. J. Rajendram Esquire District Judge, Jaffna, on the 21st day of October 1965 in the presence of Mr. A. V. Sathasivam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner dated 8-10-65 having been read:

It is ordered that the 1st respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the minors the 3rd, 4th 5th and 6th respondents for the purpose of these proceedings and that the Petitioner as widow be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration over the estate of the said deceased and that Letters be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or any other person or persons shall on or before the 12th day of January 1966 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 1st Respondent do produce the said minors in Court on the said date.
This 27th day of October 1965
Sgd. N. M. J. Rajendram, District Judge,

Drawn by:
Sgd. A. V. Sathasivam
Proctor for Petitioner,
258 24 & 31

November 1965 having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as the husband of the deceased abovenamed, to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to him accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 31st day of January, 1966, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 5th day of November, 1965
Sgd N. M. J. Rajendram, District Judge, Jaffna.
Drawn by
Sgd. S. Visuvalingam
Proctor for Petitioner,
249, 24 & 31

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1750

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Ramalingam Kandasamy of Karainagar North.

Deceased

Manonmaniamm widow of Ramalingam Kandasamy of Karainagar North.
Vs. **Petitioner**

- Minor 1 Indradevy daughter of Kandasamy
- " 2 Kandasamy Nagen-dran both of Karainagar North.
- 3 Ramalingam Markandu of Karainagar West presently of Dankotuwa.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Niles Esquire Addl. District Judge, Jaffna on the 25th day of October, 1965 in the presence of Mr. S. Candiah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 25-10-65 having been read:

It is ordered that the 3rd respondent be and he is appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the Minors the 1st and 2nd respondents for the purpose of representing them in these proceedings.

It is further ordered that the petitioner as widow of the deceased is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased and that Letters be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents above-named or others whomsoever shall on or before the 12th day of January 1966 show sufficient cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this Court.

It is further ordered that the 3rd respondent do produce the minors in Court on the said date.

This 25th day of October 1965

Sgd. N. M. J. Rajendram
District Judge Jaffna
Drawn by:

Sgd. S. Kandiah
Proctor for Petitioner.
245. 24 & 31

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 845

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Aruleswary wife of Amirthalingam of Thunnalai South Karaveddy
Deceased

Arumugam Amirthalingam of Thunnalai North
Vs. **Petitioner**

- 1 Amirthalingam Anantharajah
- 2 Amirthalingam Kumary
- 3 Amirthalingam Athavarajah
- 4 Amirthalingam Arulrajah
- 5 Kanapathipillai Arumugam all of Thunnalai North

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before M. M. Abdul

Cader Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro on the 19th day of October 1965 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham Proctor for Petitioner and on reading the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner.

It is ordered that the 5th Respondent abovenamed be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the minors the 1-4 Respondents abovenamed and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to obtain Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased as her husband unless the Respondents or other persons interested appear before this court on or before the 30th day of November 1965 and shew cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary. This 19th day of October 1965.

Sgd. M. M. Abdul Cader
District Judge.

Time to shew cause extended to 11-1-1966.
Intld. M. M. A. C.
D. J.
260. 31 & 7

'ORDER NISI'

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 848

In the matter of the Intestate Estate and effects of the late Mylvaganam Santhirasegararajah of Valvettiturai
Deceased

Vasanthathevy widow of Mylvaganam Santhirasegararajah of Valvettiturai
Vs. **Petitioner**

- 1 Santhirakumari daughter of Mylvaganam Santhirasegararajah
- 2 Suntharesan son of Mylvaganam Santhirasegararajah
- 3 Pushpanchali daughter of

- 4 Mylvaganam Santhirasegararajah
- 5 Manorama daughter of Mylvaganam Santhirasegararajah
- 6 Ramachandran son of Mylvaganam Santhirasegararajah
- 7 Jayanthimalar daughter of Mylvaganam Santhirasegararajah
- 8 Nagamuttu Oppilamany all of Valvettiturai

Respondents

This action coming on for disposal before M. M. Abdul Cader Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro on the 9th day of November 1965 in the presence of Mr. S. Appadurai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 7th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st to 6th Respondents for the purpose of representing and watching their interest in the above testamentary proceedings.

And it is further ordered that the Petitioner as the widow of the deceased Santhirasegararajah be declared to take out Letters of Administration and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 12th day of January 1966 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 9th day of November 1965

(Sgd.) K. Ratnasingham,
Actg. District Judge.

Drawn by
(Sgd.) S. Appadurai,
Proctor for Petitioner.

251. 24 & 31.

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.]

(Established 1918)

Shares 5000 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

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Fixed Deposits received for periods of 12 months and 36 months and interest allowed at 6% and 3% respectively.

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

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI, J. P.
Shroff.

சான்றிதழ் வழங்கு பெரிய மலிவானது சான்றிதழ் மலிவானது
சான்றிதழ் பெரிய மலிவானது சான்றிதழ் மலிவானது
சான்றிதழ் பெரிய மலிவானது சான்றிதழ் மலிவானது

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