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INDIVIDUALITY

BY C. SINNATHURAI

Chambers Twentieth Century Dictionary defines individual as "a single person, animal, plant or thing" and individuality as "separate and distinct existence, oneness, distinctive character". Every plant, every tree, every insect or bird or every animal every person is an individual. Each has an individuality of its own. Each has a distinctive characteristic of its own. The whole universe with its millions of its living beings including the animal and vegetable kingdoms and human species bespeak volumes of great truth. They manifest the most Supreme work of the Great Creator. Every particle of soil, every petal of a flower and everything on earth tell a story of their own. The species of the vegetable kingdom bespeak of its physical place distinctly. But only the human being manifests the physical, mental, moral and spiritual domain of development. No two persons are alike. The person who develops his mental, moral and spiritual aspects of his character develops and individuality.

According to the Karma theory every human individual or being has a huge stock of accumulated sin and penance which result from good evil actions. According to the accumulated stock of actions in the previous births, an individual is born in a particular environment, in a particular family with different temperament and taste and with different attitudes and aptitudes. The soul with its particular body manifests its individuality. This cycle of distinctive character or individuality goes on till liberation or freedom of the soul from its bondage of the thoughts of "I" and "mine".

In the annals of the history of the world, we read of the lives of great warriors and conquerors like Julius Caesar, Alex-

ander the Great, Napoleon Bonaparte, Adolf Hitler, Mussolini and several others. There were great teachers of the world like Gautama Buddha, Jesus Christ, Mohammed, Confucius, and Mahatma Gandhi. Each one of the last category has left a matchless lasting legacy of religious culture and a distinguishing mark of their individuality. There were great artists, painters, sculptors and architects who have left their distinct marks of individuality in their great marvellous works of art, painting and architecture. St. Peter's Cathedral in England, Taj Mahal and Ajanta works in India, the Sigrinya Frescoes in Ceylon. The Great Wall of China testify to the indelible mark of individuality of the remarkable workmen. Persons of individuality are great personalities. Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel were persons of superb individuality. They were able to assert themselves and manifest their individuality. They had the courage of their conviction. They had the impact of their personality on others. C. Rajagopalachariar is a great living dynamic personality who is a shining example as a person of great individuality. Jawaharlal Nehru once said the following about Rajaji: "We honour Rajaji for his spirit of individuality, service and sacrifice. C. R. represents fundamentally the highest type of the Indian mind." Jagadguru Sankaracharya Swamikal of Kauch is a great living personality of individuality. Wherever he goes, he draws crowds. He sheds his lustre on all genuine seekers of truth and even on all those who flock to have his Dharsan. He is called the (உமாமுத்துவரண) living God-intoxicated person.

Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Swami Vivekananda were great per-

sonalities of marvellous magnificence and splendour of soul culture and divine influence. The Tamils of Ceylon can be proud of claiming Arumuga Navalar Peruman who had a magnetic personality and a distinctive characteristic of individuality. He left the impact of his individuality in his service and in the numerous books written by him. Sir P. Ramasasthan was another Tamil leader with a convincing individuality acquired. A person with an individuality has that rare gift not by a haphazard way but by a disciplined mind trained in the best way free from any tinge of desperation or fear or suspicion. He has the courage of his conviction.

The person who develops his mind by way of writing poems or prose, reading literature and scientific treatises, by inventing new machines or by exploring the heavenly regions to find out new discoveries in the science of space or by inventing machines of warfare has an individuality. He has a personality of his own. He has his own way of thinking, his own way of daily routine, his own way of solving problems in life, his own way of approach to people and problems in his daily life. There is a significant stamp of individuality in every action of his. Those who are with a prayerful heart, with a dispassionate view of men and matters, with goodwill to all and malice to none, with an inexhaustible fund of brotherly love, with overflowing love of all irrespective of age, caste, creed and position in life have an individuality. There are persons who have an unshakable faith in God who is the creator and who shapes the destiny of one and all in the universe. There were saints who saw God everywhere and in every thing. There were saints who were poetical geniuses whose words were God's words. The four Saiva Saints, Sambanthar, Appar, Suntherar and Manivasagar and other

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Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam

(1853 — 1924)

By

V. MUTTUCUMARASWAMY, B. A.

(Continued from last issue)

The Educationist

Arunachalam was deeply interested in the education of children. He was among the first to stress the importance of the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction, be it Tamil or Sinhalese.

He has rightly been called "the father of the Ceylon University". He was persistent in his view that the Governor should establish a "Ceylon University". To begin with Royal College should be raised to a University College. Those who were associated with the work of the University Movement were his cousin Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy and Mr. F. L. Woodward, an educationist. He started the Ceylon University Review in 1908.

We quote here an excerpt from Arunachalam's "Plea for a Ceylon University":

"It will be a chief aim of the Ceylon University, while making efficient provision for the study of English and the assimilation of western culture to take care that our youth do not grow up strangers to their mother-tongue and to their past history and traditions. Here they will learn to use their mother tongue with accuracy and ease, to appreciate the beauties of their classical languages and literatures, to realise that they are inheritors of a great past stretching back twenty-four centuries and to make themselves worthy of their inheritance. The vernacular literature of the day will then be rescued from its pedantry and triviality and be made a worthy vehicle for the dissemination of what is best in Western and Eastern Culture and of the thoughts, hopes and aspirations of our best men and women. Then at last the masses of our people will be really influenced for the better by Western civilization, which seems otherwise likely to leave no more enduring mark than the addition of some European customs in our social life."

Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam was a scholar and a savant. He was the first Ceylonese to be elected the President of the Ceylon branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1917. Some of his contributions adorn the journal of that society.

The Historian

Among his publications was "Sketches of Ceylon History" in 1906. He published this at a time when even educated Ceylonese were ignorant of the history of our motherland which he described as one of the oldest and most fascinating histories in the world.

His "Sketches of Ceylon History" was first published in 1906 in the Ceylon National Review edited by Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy.

Arunachalam in the opening chapter of his Sketches wrote:-

"It is scarcely creditable to us to remain in such profound ignorance of the history of our Motherland and to be

(Over to page 7)

THOUGHTS TO BE
TREASURED

சித்தமாய், அருவாய் ஏகநிலையாய்

உலகத்திற்கு ஓர் வித்துமாய், அசித்தமாய், எங்கும் விபாடிபாய் விமலனுக்கு ஓர் சத்தியமாய், பவனபோகம் தனுசுரணமும் உயிர்க்கு ஆய் வைத்தோர் மலமாய். மாயை மயக்கமும் செய்யும் அக்டே.

Eternal formless, one seed of the world, insentient, pervading all (its evolutes), 2 Shakti (jadasakti, insentient Sakti) of the immaculate Lord, (course of) the worlds, enjoyments, bodies and senses of the living (soul), classed as a malam (impurity), such is maya, and it causes bewilderment, also.



தமிழ் மொழியை ஓர் அருவாய் ஏகநிலையாய்
உலகத்திற்கு வித்துமாய், அசித்தமாய், எங்கும்
விபாடிபாய் விமலனுக்கு ஓர் சத்தியமாய், பவனபோகம்
தனுசுரணமும் உயிர்க்கு ஆய் வைத்தோர் மலமாய்.
மாயை மயக்கமும் செய்யும் அக்டே.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1972

LOFTY IDEALS IN
THE LEGAL PLANE

Welcoming three new Judges of the Supreme Court, the Attorney General expressed the hope that the diversity of talent which they were bringing with them would add to the strength of the Court and paid glowing tributes to them. Mr. Justice Jaya Pathirana in reply most appropriately referred to the three ideals—the Supremacy of Parliament, the Rule of Law and the Independence of the Judiciary—the three corner stones of a free and democratic society as outlined by the revered democrat the late S. W. R. Dias Bandaranaike. Mr. Justice Deheragoda thanking the Attorney General thought it apt to recall to mind some expressions of opinion by eminent judges of the past relating to the duties of a judge and quoted the weighty words of Lord Justice Denning "His (judge's) object above all is to find out the truth and to do justice according to law; and in the daily pursuit of it the lawyer plays an honour-

able and necessary role" Mr. Justice Walgampaya replying to the Attorney General observed that certain principles—Be kind, be patient, be dignified, do not take yourself seriously, do not impose long sentences—for the guidance of judges had been laid down by reputed judges and added that he found a close similarity to the principles which the Great Emperor Asoka of India had laid down for the guidance of his Ministers—the Dasa Raja Dhamma, the Ten Righteous Laws, Mercy, Liberality, Truthfulness, Purity, Gentleness and Tolerance among others.

These observations of the three new Judges of the Supreme Court cannot fail to inspire all who are in one way or other connected with the noble duty of enacting laws, administering justice according to the law and the ensuring of righteousness. Poet Tagore's precious poem quoted by Mr. Justice Walgampaya lucidly brings out in rhythmic resonance the dignified ideal of any morally mighty country: "Where the mind is without fear.....Where words come out from the depth of truth.....Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way with the dreary sand of dead habit.....into that haven of freedom may my country awake".

NIXON IN A
NOVEL ROLE

Twenty long and terrible years of embitterment that separated the most populous country of the world from the most powerful nation in all aspects of international affairs had vanished into the sphere of forgotten past as President Nixon and Premier Chou En lai evolved in the course of a very enlightening discussion a new formula for a new drive for the achievement of peace and harmony for humanity: It may be wizardry. But the weight and worth of this wonderful way of approach to menacing situations and serious problems must necessarily evoke fresh thoughts in the minds of the leaders of the several nations of the world. President Nixon, the man of the moment, must now extend his pilgrimage of peace to distant Moscow and broaden the chapter of co-operation so as to inspire the entire world with the true ideals of triumphant peace.

Reviewed News

Vembadi Vinayagar Temple

In the heart of the Bazaar Area of Jaffna better known as Kadai theru, there is a temple called Vembadi Vinayagar shrine reminding all passers by of the great sense of religious practice and worship prevalent several hundreds of years ago. Renovation undertaken by the Trustees inspired by the High Priest of the Temple and ably assisted by the congregation has made Vembadi Venayagar Temple present a very congenial spiritual atmosphere hallowed by Mahakumbabishekam and a series of religious talks by Sri la Sri Swaminatha Chambiran Swamikal of Nallur Aaathanam.

X X X

Mujib in Moscow

Bangala Desh, now as real as man's exploration of the moon, is beginning to assert itself as a fledged nation Premier Sheikh Mujibur Rahman has established himself as a first rate fighter for freedom, a position that is enabling his country to be recognized by powers. His talks with Premier Alexei Kossygin are bound to be of great significance.

Mr. J. R. Jayawardene, the U. N. P. Leader of the Opposition in our country, about whom a continuous controversy is being staged, himself thinks that much depends on Russia for peace in Asia to be enjoyed. And Mujib is of the same opinion!

X X X

That Reference to Indo-Pakistan Dispute

Premier Indra Gandhi has immediately reacted to a reference to Kashmir and Indo-Pakistan dispute in the now famous Joint Communique issued by President Nixon and Premier Chou En lai. And she quite pertinently points out that America and China getting together is one thing but they cannot lay any claim to be entitled to refer to disputes between other countries. Is there anything up the sleeves of Nixon and Chou En lai as a result of their excitement over the new alliance?

Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam

(Continued from page 5)

so indifferent to our past and surrounding. It is a great loss, for not only is the history of Ceylon, among the eldest, most interesting and fascinating in the world, going back twenty-four centuries, but no people can break with its past as we are trying to do. It has been truly said 'a people without a past is as a ship without ballast'. How dreary too, is the life of many of our educated men and women, with eyes fixed and ideals formed on Bayswater and Clapham, and their intellectual food trashy novels and magazines."

The concluding paragraph of the Sketches reads thus.....

"Over the garden gate of my old College (Christ's) at Cambridge—the College of Milton and of Darwin—stands the motto of the noble foundress, the Lady Margaret Beaufort, mother of Henry VII. The motto is Souvent me Souvient ("It often comes to my mind" "Often am I reminded"). It is a perpetual reminder to successive generations of her family and her College of her ancestor's loyalty to duty, to king and country and to high ideals. Well would it be for us Ceylonese if we too kept fresh in our hearts the deeds done and the great ideals cherished by our ancestors and strove to make ourselves worthy of our inheritance."

Several of Arunachalam's writings have been published under the title of "Studies and Translations—Philosophical and Religious"—published in 1937. This shows the wide extent of his knowledge of European as well as of Sanskrit, Tamil and Pali literature. His rendering of some of the hymns of Saints Manickavasagar and Thayumanavar are invaluable. The famous Tamil scholar Dr. G. U. Pope refers appreciatively to his translations from the Tamil. In the notes to the Purananuru translations we are given the English translation with parallel passages from Greek and Latin. Arunachalam suggests that in some places the Tamil poet has surpassed his western classical counterparts.

This book "Sketches and Translations....." contains an appreciative foreword by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, the eminent Indian statesman and scholar.

(To be continued)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. T. 2796In the matter of the Intestate
Estate and effects of the late
Vaithilingam Visuvalingam
of AlaveddyDeceased
Nageswary widow of Vaithi-
lingam Visuvalingam of
'Linga Vasa' AlaveddyVs. Petitioner
1 Visuvaswary daughter
of Visuvalingam2 Visuvalingam Thiru-
fingerwaranMinor 3 Visuvalingam daughter
of Visuvalingam4 Visuvalingam
Sri Logeswaran5 Visuvalingam Ragha-
van6 Rahini daughter of
Visuvalingam7 Rajini daughter of
Visuvalingam8 Visuvalingam Nanda-
kumaran, all of 'Linga
Vasa' AlaveddyG.A.L. 9 Vaithilingam Gane-
shanathan of 'Vel-
liampathy Alaveddy

Respondents

This matter coming on for
disposal before A. Tythimala-
am Esquire, District Judge,
Jaffna on the 31st day ofJanuary 1972 in the presence
of Mr. C. Mahesan Proctor on
the part of the Petitioner and
the Petition and Affidavit of
the Petitioner dated the 31st
day of January 1972 having
been read.

It is ordered that the 9th
respondent be and he is here-
by appointed Guardian-ad-
item over the minors the 3rd
to 8th respondents above-
named for the purpose of
watching their interest in
these proceedings and that
the petitioner abovenamed as
the widow of the deceased be
declared entitled to obtain
Letters of Administration in
respect of the estate of the
deceased and that Letters of
Administration be issued to
her accordingly, unless the
respondents abovenamed or
any other person or persons
shall appear on or before this
court on the 24th day of May
1972 at 10 a.m. and show
sufficient cause to the satis-
faction of court to the con-
trary.

It is further ordered that
the 9th respondent do produce
the 3rd to 8th respondents be-
fore this court on the 24th
day of May 1972.

This 31st day of January
1972.

Sgd. A. Vaithiyalingam
District Judge Jaffna

Drawn by
Sgd. C. Mahesan
Proctor for Petitioner

166 3 & 10

முற்றோடர் (5)

திருக்குறள் THE GREAT KURAL

1. பாயிரவியல் Introduction

பொருட்பால்

அதிராம் 90—பெரியாரைப் பிழையாமை

Refraining from Offending the Great

(யாழ்ப்பாணத்து, நல்லூர் சிவபக்தமாமணி

திரு. ச. குரங்காரன் L.L.B. (Lond.) சிவாயதாரந்தர், அவர்கள் எழுதியுள்ள 'திருக்குறள் உரைத்தொகை' என்னும் நூலிலிருந்து எடுக்கப்பட்டவை

திருவள்ளுவர் அறிவுரைகள் எக்காலத்திற்கும் பொருத்தமானவை. இக்காலத்திற்குட அரவியல் முதலிய பொது காரியங்களில் நடுபடுபவர்கள் உட்பட நாம் அனைவரும் ஒழுக்கியரேனென்ப உயர்ந்த கருத்துகள் திருக்குறளில் அமைந்துள்ளன என்பதை உரையாசிரியர் தரும் விளக்கங்கள் மேலும் தெளிவாக்கியுள்ளன.

—ஆசிரியர்

குறள் (891) ஆற்றுவா காற்ற லிகழாமை போற்றுவார் போற்றனு ளெல்லாந் தலை.

1. எடுத்த காரியங்கள் யாவும் முடிக்கவல்ல பெரியோர்களின் ஆற்றல்களை அவமதிப்பாமை, தமது நலத்தைப் பாதுகாக்க விரும்புவார்கள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும் காவல முறைகள் எல்லாவற்றிலும் சிறந்ததாகும்.

1. The chiefest of all cares of men who desire to safeguard their own welfare should be to guard themselves against slighting the power of those great men who can successfully perform all things undertaken by them.

2. தமது நலத்தைப் பாதுகாக்க விரும்புகிறவர்கள் பாதுகாத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டிய பொருள்கள் எல்லாவற்றிலும் தக்கசிறந்தது எதுவென்றால், தமது நலம் வலிமையுள்ளவர்களுடைய திறமையைப் பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்ளத் தவறாமை ஆகும்.

2. Not to fail to utilise the ability of those more capable than themselves is the most important of all safeguards which men desirous of promoting their own welfare should care for.

3. தவத்தினாலும் வலிமையாலும் பெரியாரது வலிமையை இழந்ததழிதல், தமமைக காப்பார்க்குக் காவலாக எல்லாவற்றினும் தலையாண காவலாகும்.

3. The greatest of all protection to those who wish to ensure their own welfare is to guard themselves carefully from disregarding the power of those great men who have attained greatness by reason of their tapas and ability.

பெரியாரைப் பிழையாமை என்பது காலிங்கர் கொண்ட அதிகாரப் பெயர். மேற்கூறும் உரைகள் முறையே பரிமேலழகர் நாமக்கல் கவுடூர், மணக்குடவர் உரைகளைத் தழுவுவன. பரிமேலழகர் ஆற்றல் என்பது பெருமை, அறிவு, முயற்சி என்னும் மூன்றை மேலும் நிறுவின் சாதிப்பொருமை என்பர். இஃதாமை என்பதற்கு மறவாமை அல்லது தவறுமை என்று இரண்டாவது உரையில் பொருள் காணப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஆறுவாராற்ற விழாமை என்பதற்கு உலகத்துத் தவறெறியாளராகப் பெரியாரது தவறெறி ஒழுக்கத்தைத் தாம் இஃதாமை யாகிய தலையாண யாது என்று உரைசெய்வார் காலிங்கர். ஆற்றல் என்பதற்குக் கிரமம் என்று பொருள் காண்பர் பரிதியார். மூலகை:- அறிவு ஆண்மை பெருமை அவை பிரபு சக்தி மந்திரசக்தி, உறசாக சக்தி என்பர் கவிராஜபண்டிதர். (வளரும்).

Letter to the Editor

"A FINE ISSUE"

Sir,

Kindly permit me to express an appreciation of the Hindu Organ issue dated Friday 15th 1972. This issue and similar earlier issues contain matter which if comprehended properly can be an ennobling influence on our lives—something very valuable in the hands of

insecurity and despair. Your editorial entitled "Socialism not a Slogan only" should serve as an eye-opener to career politicians and many others. Young men anxious to improve their command of the English language will do well to read it.

Muhandiram E.P. Rasiiah
a versatile writer whose

moving tribute to the late Scout R. C. S. Cooke appeared in the Ceylon Daily News some weeks back tells us about education of babies. His style is unique and his broadmindedness and wide experience of men and matters makes him treat the subject as an educational experiment and not as a commercial enterprise. He advocates pretty teachers and years back I read somewhere that some American children went on strike demanding pretty teachers. I call upon Mr. E. P. R. to give us an article on swollen headedness—a trait which has been the bane of many a youngster of promise.

In the same issue we find an article entitled "Ceylon and Bangala Desh" by a veteran contributor noted for his gentlemanly spiritualism—Procor Sivasubramaniam of Hultsdorp. This article informs and educates us well and whets our appetite to know more about world affairs.

Mr. S. R. Kumaresan son of Mr. Shanmugaratnam former Principal of Kopay Training College and a classmate of mine at Jaffna Hindu writes touchingly about the late Dr. T. Arulampalam (another classmate of mine) who was an asset to the country and a benefactor to those who sought his medical skill and advice. In a J. S. C. promotion exam Dr. T. A. once obtained over 90 marks in English. Mr. S. R. K. deserves our grateful thanks for bringing out in short and sweet fashion the need to remember Dr. T. A. and profit by same. I agree with the sentiments expressed in the short tribute and call upon not only former patients of Dr. T. A. but others as well to pray that Dr. T. A. should rest at the feet of Lord Shiva.

There are extracts from a memorandum to the Minister of Constitutional Affairs. The background in which the Sinhalese Only Act was passed is excellently dealt with. Let us keep our fingers crossed and earnestly hope that this memorandum will have due effect at the required levels.

The section on kural appearing in the mother journal Inthusathanam as well) proves beyond doubt the extent of piety and learning in lawyer S. Soorasangeram and also encourages us to think deeper about Kural and attempt to incorporate the noble ideas contained there in into our own

Indira Gandhi on Ideals of India

Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi said at Raipur on February 14, that India wanted to influence the world not by her military strength but by her ideals, traditions and politics which stood for peace and progress.

at Jabalpur on February 14, that no amount of pressure from any quarter could divert this country from pursuing policies which were fundamental in providing real strength and stability, reports Press Trust of India.

Addressing a public meeting the Prime Minister said that though Indian forces had to be vigilant and prepared all times to face any aggression from any quarter, it was our desire to influence the world with our glorious ideals, traditions and policies.

The success of Bangla Desh had well revealed the success of secularism. Though the bravery of the Indian forces was the major factor in Pakistan's defeat, yet another factor was the internal weakness of that country inherent in its opposition to secularism, she said.

The Prime Minister stressed the importance of rapid industrialisation of the country for removal of poverty and backwardness. India desired to learn from developed countries all technological and scientific advancement but wanted to adopt them only for constructive purposes. What ever stood for destruction had to be eliminated, she said.

Addressing a meeting later in the steel city of Bhilai, the Prime Minister said that India would not beg any foreign aid nor would she accept any aid at the cost of her self-respect. India had to depend till recently on food imports but now through planned development she had succeeded in achieving self reliance in food, Mrs. Gandhi said.

Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi reaffirmed

lives. The news item about St. John Ambulance at Vavuniya shows that true social service transcends geographical and religious barriers. Hate off to Mubandiram E.P.R. in this connection. I sto, here. Thank you.

Yours etc.
S. Kamarakulasingham

Station Road,
Chavakachcheri
Sat. 26-2-72.

She was referring to reports that some nations were still considering giving arms aid to Pakistan.

Mrs. Gandhi, who was addressing a mammoth public meeting, said that it was rather strange that these nations were still labouring under wrong notions and did not try to understand traditions and culture of this country. She was confident, she said, India could grow from strength to strength if people had faith in unity, secularism and democracy.

Mrs. Gandhi outlined the economic measures taken by the Government to eradicate poverty in the country and said that more steps were in offing as had been defined in the Congress Party manifesto. It was only through the economic development and industrial growth that the prevailing economic disparities could be lessened. She appealed to the people to stand by the Government with patience and courage. The country could never become strong unless people showed helpful attitude in difficult days.

The Government's endeavour was to achieve self-sufficiency. In the matter of food the country had almost crossed its target of self-sufficiency and in coming days the Government policies and programmes would be formulated to create still better conditions of life.

Mrs. Gandhi reiterated that in the efforts towards achieving self-sufficiency the Government would not accept any foreign aid if that would influence India's policies.

Referring to foreign policy Mrs. Gandhi said that India always wanted to maintain good and cordial relations with other countries. But some countries were jealous of India's policies and ideals and attempted to weaken it. But they could not prevent this country from moving towards self-sufficiency.

ORDER NISI

In the District Court of
Jaffna

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 2785/T

In the matter of the Last
Will and Testament of the
late Velupillai Sethuna-
nathan of Vaddukoddai
East, Sittankerny

Deceased

Maheswariammal widow of
Velupillai Sethunathan of
Vaddukoddai East, Sittan-
kerny

Vs. Petitioner

1 Sethunathan Nages-
waran

2 Sethunathan Rajes-
waran

Minor 3 Sethunathan Siva-
neswaran

do 4 Sethunathan Buva-
neswaran all of Vad-
dukoddai East, pre-
sently of Malaysia

do 5 Ammal daughter of
Sethunathan of Vad-
dukoddai East

do 6 Umaiya Vadivu
daughter of Sethu-
nathan of Vaddu-
koddai East

7 Saravanapavanandan
Kulasoorian of Vad-
dukoddai East

The 3rd, 4th, 5th and
6th respondents be-
ing minors appearing
by their Guardian-
ad-litem the 7th Res-
pondent

Respondents

This matter coming on for
disposal before A. Vythia-
lingam, Esquire, District
Judge, Jaffna on the 21th
day of January 1972 in the
presence of Mr. A. Socka-
lingam Proctor on the part
of the petitioner and the af-
fidavit of the petitioner and
the attesting Advocate and
Solicitor having been read,

It is ordered that the 7th
respondent be and is hereby
appointed Guardian-ad-litem
over the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th
minor respondents for the
purpose of these proceedings.

It is ordered that the Last
Will and Testament dated 4th
November 1961 and attested
by Lem Khuan Kit Advocate
and Solicitor of Teluk Anson
in Malaysia, the original of
which has been produced and
is now deposited in this Court
be and the same is hereby de-
clared, proved and that the
petitioner shovenamed is the
Executrix and Sole Legatee
named therein and she is
hereby declared entitled to
have Probate thereof issued
to her accordingly unless the
respondents abovenamed or
any other person or persons
interested shall on or before
the 5th day of April 1972
show sufficient cause to the
satisfaction of this Court to
the contrary.

This 11th day of January
1972

Egd. A. Vythialingam
District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by
Egd. A. Sockalingam
Proctor for Petitioner
152 25 & 3

Individuality

(From page 5)

Saints like Thirumoolar
Thayumanavar, Avaiyar,
Thiruvalluvar and a host
of others were poets of a
high order. Their poems
speak of their individual-
ity. Although they at-
tained the same ultimate
Truth, yet their approach
to reach the feet of God
had certain characteristic
differences which speak
of their individuality. The
sixty three Saiva saints
mentioned in the im-
mortal book called Peria-
Puranam had their indi-
viduality. They were born
in different parts of
South India, in different
periods, in different en-
vironments, in different
homes of different parents
with different talents.
There was unity among
them in their one-point-
edness and in their inten-
sity of devotion and dedi-
cation. Although they
reached the same goal,
that is salvation or Muk-
thi, yet there were marked
differences in their indi-
viduality. These marks
of individuality are lost
in the ocean of Parasak-
thi. The soul becomes
merged in the Almighty
God or Nirmala Pari-
Pooranan (நிர்மலபரிபூர-
ணன்) and becomes one
with the all pervading
spirit, just as a river
flows to the sea and be-
comes one with sea-water
and loses its identity.

PARTITION NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

No. P 1458

Thamotharampillai Pon-
nampalam of Alaveddy

Vs. Plaintiff

Thaiyalnayagi widow of
Thamotharampillai of
Alaveddy

Defendant

It is hereby notified
that Action No. P. 1458
has been instituted in the
District Court of Jaffna
under the Partition Act
No. 16 of 1951 for the
partition of the land/call-
ed "Alavettai" in extent
5 Lms. V. C. bounded on
the East by Road, North
by property of Nanniar
Kandiah, West by that of
the heirs of Sinnappu
Kariravelu South by the
property of Defendant
and situated at Alaveddy
in the Parish of Mallakam
Valigamam North Divi-

Order Absolute in the
First Instance

In the District Court of
Point Pedro

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1002

In the matter of the Last
Will and Testament of
the late Wallipillai wife
of Krishnapillai Mail-
vaganam of Puloly
West Point Pedro

S. Kandaiya Mailvaga-
nam of Puloly West
Point Pedro

Petitioner

This matter coming on
for disposal before T. J.
Rajaratnam Esquire, Dis-
trict Judge, Point Pedro
on the 29th day of Nov-
ember 1971 in the pre-
sence of Mr. M. Esura-
padham Proctor for the
Petitioner and on reading
the petition and affidavit
of the Petitioner dated
the 27th November 1971
and the affidavit of Veera-
gathiar Periyathamby
a witness and on reading
Last Will No. 14683 dat-
ed 18-1-1966 attested by
M. S. Kandaiya Notary
Public and deposited in
this case.

It is ordered that the
said Last Will be declared
proved as the Last Will
of the abovenamed de-
ceased Vallipillai widow
of Krishnapillai Mailva-
ganam, that the Peti-
tioner be declared the
Executor of the said Last
Will and that Probate of
the said Will be issued to
the Petitioner on his fill-
ing his Oath of Office and
on this Order Absolute
being published in the
Government Gazette and
in the Hindu Organ.

This 29th day of Nov-
ember 1971

Sgd. T. J. Rajaratnam
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. M. Esurapadham
Proctor for Petitioner

154 25 & 3

sion, Jaffna District, Nor-
thern Province.

The defendant in the
aforesaid action is sum-
moned to appear in Court
on the 5th day of May
1972 at 10 O'clock of the
forenoon

By order of Court,
P. Sathasivaratnam
for Secretary

This 24th day of Febru-
ary, 1972.

155 3

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 2786 T.

In the matter of the Last
Will and Testament of
the late Arunasalam
Kumaravelu of Vaddu-
koddai East

Deceased

1 Kumaravelu Nadarajah
and
2 wife Thayamanythevi
both of Vaddukoddai
East

Petitioners

This matter coming on
for disposal before A.
Vythialingam Esquire
District Judge, Jaffna on
the 3rd day of December
1971 in the presence of
Mr. A. Sockalingam Pro-
ctor on the part of the
petitioners and the af-
fidavits of the petitioners
and the attesting Notary
having been read:

It is ordered that the
Last Will and Testament
bearing No. 1230 dated
7-4-1971 and attested
by M. A. Kumaraswamy,
Notary Public, Jaffna,
the original of which has
been produced and is now
deposited in this Court
be and the same is hereby
declared proved and that
the 2nd petitioner above-
named is the Executrix
named therein and that
she is hereby declared en-
titled to have probate
thereof issued to her ac-
cordingly unless any per-
son or persons interested
shall on or before the
22nd day of March 1972
show sufficient cause to
the satisfaction of this
Court to the contrary.

This 3rd day of Dec-
ember 1971

Sgd. A. Vythialingam
District Judge Jaffna

Drawn by
Sgd. A. Sockalingam
Proctor for Petitioner
153 25 & 3

Saiva Paripalana Sabhai
Jaffna

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