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# INTHUSATHANAM

## (THE HINDU ORGAN)

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JAFFNA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1972

### SRI LANKA

BY J. R. SINNATAMBY

Reference the subject, of how Sri Lanka should be translated into Tamil, that has received publicity in the press, it would appear that where there is a Tamil form, the Tamil form should appear in the Tamil translation of the text where the word Lanka occurs.

Official maps issued by government give Ceylon as Lanka in Sinhalese maps and Elankai in Tamil maps.

In this context the following extracts from "Dravidian Element in Sinhalese" contributed by C. K. Godakumbure to the School of Oriental and African Studies, London, No. 11, is of interest.

"Tamil influenced not only the structure of the Sinhalese language, but also its grammatical terminology. In the oldest existing Sinhalese grammar, the Sidat Sangara (13th century), which for the most part adopts the methods and phraseology of the Sanskrit grammarian, there are certain passages which clearly display its indebtedness to Tamil....."

"There are also several Sinhalese ballads which have been derived from Tamil sources.

Several popular plays owe their origin to South India. The Sokarika-thawa or Guruhathana is one of them. The very words kolagama and nadagama denoting popular dramas have come to Sinhalese through Tamil....."

It will be shown later on that a great number of Sanskrit words have come to Sinhalese through Dravidian medium. A number of Sanskrit words, too, have been translated into Sinhalese through a Tamil version. The story of the Mahabharata appears in Sinhalese verse under the title of Mahapadarangajataka. Evidently the author, being accustomed to Sinhalese

poems dealing with stories from the Jatakas, turned this story into the shape of a Jataka. The Mahapadarangajataka is the longest Sinhalese poem known so far; it contains 1514 stanzas. According to the colophon it was completed in the year 1692 by a poet who came from Kandy district. In one of the introductory verses (No. 8) the author himself says that he translated the story from Tamil: "Let us wise people not consider any fault in this (poem) which was formerly recited in Tamil and which I now put into Sinhalese."

The proper names in the story appear in their Tamil form for example Arucoana (Skt Arjuna) V. 138, Tiriyatana (Skt Duryodhana) V. 158, Sathrasenan (Skt Citrasena) V. 379, etc. etc."

The reference to "a great number of Sanskrit words through a Dravidian medium" is of interest as it would appear to support what Malalasekara has pointed out, namely, "The Tamils of South India, then as now were earnest students of Sanskrit Literature, and we may well presume that their existence in the island helped much in encouraging the study of Sanskrit in Ceylon," (Pali Literature of Ceylon, p 148).

### An Intellectual in the True-Sense of the Word.

M. K. S.

As a school boy he was an "all-rounder". He was good at sports. He was good at his studies. According to many people, his achievement in long jump, in those days, is still an unbroken record in Jaffna Hindu College his Alma Mater.

As a graduate, he easily got through his graduation to the satisfaction of

### Exit A. Gentleman

S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM

Mr. Saumugam Seenivasagam of Moolai, scholar, journalist, and teacher who has just passed away at Colombo from this world was a gentleman with a high degree of public spiritedness. His desire to render service to his community, religion, people and country was intense. His probity and sense of honour were remarkable. He was possessed of considerable ability and unusual capacity for heavy intellectual work. His fidelity to public causes and personal loyalty were also of a high order.

He belonged to a respected family, whose members were well known

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his father. He, for some time, worked as a teacher following the footsteps of his father.

This was the life of Mr. Kumarakulasingham, the son of late Mr. Sabaratnasinghe. He was an intellectual in the true sense of the word. Those had the opportunity to talk with him or to read his contributions to this paper, will warrant this statement.

It is sometimes too painful to observe how the cruel part of the society pampers with an individual. For those who moved with him, this fact will be quite clear, from the projection, he had, of this society in his mind.

The mere fact that he didn't like it, kept him away from the lime-light. But as a well-read individual, he triggered others also in the direction leading to intellectual thinking.

To think, he is no more with us, to impart his thoughts, is truly painful.

It is indeed very painful, for those who really had the opportunity to share his time and swim in the stream of thoughts, originated from his resourceful mind.

### PONNAMBALAM

### COOMARASWAMY

(1848 - 1906)

By

V. MUTTUCUMARASWAMY, B. A.

PONNAMBALAM COOMARASWAMY was really and truly a successor to Sir Mut'u Coomaraswamy, (the third of the Pioneers) who is linked with the opposition to the Gansabhawa Ordinance No. 26 of 1871. The Gansabhawa\* became a valuable part of the executive and judicial system of British rule. In the same way to the student of Ceylon social history and economics Coomaraswamy is linked with the opposition to the Wasteland Ordinance of 1840 which he described as "highway robbery" and to which he sought amendment. He was a patriot, a nationalist and a supporter of Hindu education and Tamil literature.

Coomaraswamy was the eldest son of Ponnambalam Mudaliyar and Sellachchi, the daughter of Arumugam Coomaraswamy Mudaliyar, the first Tamil Member, who represented the Tamils in the Legislative Council after it was instituted in 1833, and sister of Sir Muttu Coomaraswamy. His younger brothers were Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan and Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam.

Coomaraswamy studied in the Royal Academy which was established for higher education by the Governor of Ceylon - only a few years back in 1839. Then he went to Madras and joined Pachaiyappa's College at the Madras University. Their father, Ponnambalam Mudaliyar, sent his young sons Coomaraswamy and Ramanathan to Madras on the recommendation of C. W. Thamo-tharampillai who had already established his reputation in Tamil Nad.

On his return from Madras, after a course of studies there, Coomaraswamy was admitted to the Ceylon Law College and was enrolled as a Proctor. In the Administration Reports of Registration of Lands 1893, 1894 and 1895 compiled by P. Arunachalam C. C. S. Registrar of Lands we have amongst the list of Notaries practising in Colombo, the name of PONNAMBALAM COOMARASWAMY who was registered on May 2, 1871. Possibly he would have passed out as a Proctor in the same year 1877.

The Government at that time endeavoured to do away with the practice of appealing to a higher Court in Criminal cases. At a public meeting Hon. Mr. P. Coomaraswamy who was presiding said fearlessly that he knew of a Magistrate who heard cases while being intoxicated with drink and so long as such magistrates were in judicial service the right of appeal should be there. When the Government (British) asked him to prove this he replied that if a Commission were appointed, he would be prepared to give evidence. The Government did not take any more action on this.

In 1840 a law was passed which declared to be crown property all forest, waste and unoccupied land unless the owners could show 30 years title of possession. This was called the "Wastelands Ordinance" arranging the settlement of land claims. The period was reduced to five years, after much advocacy by Coomaraswamy Mudaliyar in the Legislative Council.

Sir Ponnampalam Arunachalam, speaking at (Over to page 6)

\* British Rule in Ceylon, Dr. Lennox Mills.



## NOTICE

The Saiva Prakasa Press and the Offices of the Hindu Organ and Inthusanathanam will be closed on Tuesday the 8th instant on account of Adi Amavasai Festival.

Manegar

## THOUGHTS TO BE TREASURED

கரவில் உள்ளமாம் விசும்  
பிரகடத் காசந விளங்கும்  
பர சிவாச் சுடர்க் குதய  
மீறின மையாற் பகலும்  
இரவும் கேர்படக் கண்டிலர்.  
(Tiru Vilayat Puranam)

As there is neither beginning (rising nor end (setting) to the colourless Sun (God that shines faultlessly in the sky of their pure hearts, they (the sages) saw neither day nor night before them.



சமசரிவாயவே ஸ்ரீராமாய் அகிலியும்  
சமசரிவாயவே நானநி விசுவையும்  
சமசரிவாயவே நானநி நேத்துமே  
சமசரிவாயவே நானநி சுடருமே  
சமசரிவாயவே.

## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1972

## AVOIDING ACCIDENTS

Scarcely a day passes without some serious accident being reported as having happened in the Jaffna district. Often these happenings occur in the sphere of transport whether by rail, or road, or air or sea. Travel has become a risky affair despite the fact that achievements of scientific study and research have indicated that safety is assured by science. However, no serious attempt has been made by the Government or the people to utilize the benefit of science in the matter of securing a safe transport service.

Gross negligence, rashness, incompetence and drunkenness are some of the general circumstances that cause accidents. Recently there had been reports of accidents where passengers met with fatal injuries when alighting from trains. Such mishaps are also frequent in the transport by road. Thus the responsibility for a serious accident can

be traced to rest with officers, operators and others who are engaged in the transport of passengers. Departmental enquiries and proceedings in Courts of Law are confined to the aspect of punishing those who are found guilty of offences but do not necessarily extend to the point of evolving measures of safety that can prevent the occurrence of accidents.

Absolute indifference by officers who operate transport services to the safety of passengers is a serious matter. Overloading of omnibuses, tractors, trucks, lorries, boats and even trains must be prohibited by law. Passengers overcrowding at the doors of trains and at the entrance in buses lead to careless travellers being thrown out of the vehicles often to be fatally injured. The joint responsibility of the driver and the conductor of a bus or the guard of a train demands that both officers must exercise more caution and care in starting a vehicle after halting at stops.

It is therefore necessary that enquiries into accidents should be in relation to every aspect and circumstances of the particular instance in order that the personnel of the transport service and the people may be able to know how accidents are caused and how they can be prevented. Accidents can be avoided and must be avoided.

## Exit A Gentleman

(From page 5)

and influential. By reason of his own innate qualities and owing to his family connection, those who know him held him in high regard. His parents gave him a liberal education both in Ceylon and in England. He was well equipped by his own natural aptitude, course of educational studies and intellectual attainments, to be a leader among us. It appeared at a certain stage in the recent history of our community that he was likely to be so; unfortunately the expectations and wishes of some of us were not fulfilled.

Mr. Seenivasagam was an authority on economic issues political and social problems and had a sound knowledge of the community's religious, and cultural requirements. He was an excellent writer. He was very independent, frank and unbending in

## Thevaram Class

The Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha has resolved to conduct a Thevaram class for children at the Sabha Navalar Mandapam on Sundays during the hours 4 p. m. to 6 p. m. with Sangeetha Pooshanam V. Paramasamy as the tutor who has gained proficiency in music at the Annamalai University and had received training in the art of singing Thevaram according to Panmurai under the reputed Thevara Othuvai Sri P. A. S. Rajasekaran for 4½ years in the class which he conducted at the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha Navalar Mandapam under the auspices of the All Ceylon Hindu Congress. The class will commence at 3 p. m. on 28-8-72.

his ways, and such independence is at times a handicap. He was once connected with the Lake House Press during the life time of its founder, late Mr. D. R. Wijeyawardene and would have been one of Ceylon's leading journalists if he was less unbending. Mr. Seenivasagam spent money and energy in trying to establish a chain of newspapers for the Tamil people, with headquarters in Jaffna, realizing the vital importance of an independent press. He sacrificed his career in his attempts to perform his self-imposed duty conceived in all earnestness without any thought of personal gain and moved purely by considerations of altruistic service.

His intensity of conviction and feeling in matters had proved too much of a strain on his health rather prematurely to the disadvantage of the general public which it was his permanent desire to serve from his young days; and we the people were thus deprived of the full flowering of his genius and personality.

Take all in all, he was a rare person and a noble hearted gentleman. Persons who had occasion to know him at close quarters, would at all time continue to think of him with admiration because of his goodness of character, devotion to the common weal, his spirit of independence and his qualities of friendship. It is some consolation to realize that he has left behind him gifted children who have already made

## SAIVA-SIDDHANTA

(SIVAGNANA SIDDHIYAR)

BY

V. SUBRAMANIAM

Saiva - Pulavar

(Continued from last issue)

At Banaras (Kasi), the river is known only as the Ganges. The Sakti remains merged in the Sakta. Cheraman Perumalayanar compares the Ardhanariwara form of Siva to the junction of the Ganges and the Jumna, the bhasma (Viboothi) smeared form of Siva resembling the whitish waters of the Ganges and the green colour of Uma resembling the greenish waters of the Jumna.

பாடிய வண்ணநீரே கொன்றை  
யினுள் படப் பாம்பு உயிர்ப்பு,  
ஒடிய தீயால் உருகிய திங்களின்  
ஊறல் ஒத்தது.  
ஆடிய நீர்து கலகையுந்  
தென்னீர் யமுனையுமே  
கூடிய கோப்பு ஒத்தால்  
உமைபாகம் கொற்றவற்கே.  
(பெருவண்ணந்தந்திராதி 90)

The Hindus must then cease to think any longer of the Aryan or non-Aryan, and must feel that they are all one.

The roots of the Siddhanta philosophy are found in the earliest Upanishads and in some of the extant Tamil Works of the Sangam and the pre-Sangam age (i. e.) (Tholkappiyam and Thirukkural) Tirumantiram, and more particularly the Sivagamas contain vast elaborations of the system.

The Saiva Vedas in Tamil viz Devaram and Tiruvacakam correspond to the Sanskrit Vedas and the Upanishads and are in the form of hymns, contain all the concepts of the Siddhanta philosophy. These concepts of the Siddhanta philosophy appear again in the Tamil Land in fuller philosophical form from the 12th Century A. D. onwards to meet the situation created by the controversies raised by Buddhism and Jainism, and the appearance of Sri-Sankara's famous Bhashiyam. They are expounded in 44 works in Tamil called Meikanda Sastras. Of these, the first two are

the years to come are expected to shine with increasing lustre. His good and devoted wife had predeceased him. Both of them will be remembered long with respect by those who had the privilege of knowing them.

statements in verse of the spiritual experiences of their saintly authors. The third work Sivagnanabotham by Meikanda Devar is in the form of 12 Sutras in 40 lines. Each one is provided with an analysis of its topics and with verses containing illustrations for the respective sections. The next great work, Siva-gnana-Siddhiyar is an expansion in verse of the themes in the Siva-gnana-Botham. Its author is Arul-nandi-Sivachariar, the disciple of Mei-Kanda-Devar. Sivappirakasam is another Siddhanta work by St. Umapathi Sivachariar one of the Dikshithars of Chidamparam. A learned and elaborate commentary on the Sivagnana-Botham has been written in Tamil by Sivagnana Yogi. It is known as the Dravida Maha Bhashiyam, and six commentaries have been written on Siva-gnana-Siddhiyar. A very large number of religious and philosophical works on Saivism have appeared since.

The term 'Saiva', means relating to Siva and 'Siddhanta' means conclusion. But 'Siddhanta' is often used to denote Agamanta, the conclusion of the Sivagamas and it is deemed to be the Siddhanta or conclusion of the examination of all the other siddhantas or conclusions (i. e., it is the conclusion of all conclusions or systems of thought. Since the Vedas and the Agamas are recognized as the basic spiritual authorities in Sanskrit, this system is known also as Vaidika Saivism.

The sources of knowledge are three - namely, Prathyaksha, Anumana and Agama. (பரதிக்காஷம், அனுமானம், ஆகமம்) (Prathyaksha) perception comprises not only the ordinary mental perception got through sensation but also yogic perception, Anumana is reasoning, and Agama is Scriptural authority - Primarily the Vedas and the Agamas and next the records left by Saiva saints and seers. After the days of the four Saiva Samaya Acharyas and the four Saivana Acharyas, there appeared a great many philosophers and seers like St. Thayumanavar, Gura-Gnana Champantar Sivapiraga-

(Over to page 7)



# Ponnambalam Coomaraswamy

(From page 5)

a reception to Col. Wedgwood on 8th February 1921 said :-

"Think of that humorous Waste Lands Ordinance which I have often had to administer as a judge. It is akin to that monstrous robbery which you know, Sir, of the English Enclosure Acts which deprived your poor countrymen of millions of acres which supplied them with pasture, fuel, fodder and even corn and left them only their labour to sell, any attempt to sell it to advantage being checked by cruel laws and punishments. When the Wastelands Ordinance was under discussion in the Legislative Council, it was vigorously opposed by two unofficial members Mr. P. Coomaraswamy and Christie, an English planter. They pointed out the evils which have all been realised since and Mr. Coomaraswamy called the legislation "highway robbery". But their opposition was overruled. When Mr. Coomaraswamy's five years' term expired, he was replaced by a more amiable Tamil member. This was the only instance in which the five years' rule was enforced, and the lesson was not lost on his colleague and successors. Many of them have had their terms extended more than once and retired loaded with honours".

(To be continued)

## ORDER NISI

In the District Court of Jaffna

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2839/T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Ponnammah widow of Sinnathamby Selvanayagam of Kachcheri East Lane, Chundikuli, Jaffna

Deceased

Selvanayagam Sivanesan of 'Pon Vasa', Kachcheri East Lane, Chundikuli, Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner

Selvanayagam Markanda of No: 108, Ampalavanar Road, Athiady, Jaffna

Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before A. Vythialingam Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 8th day of May, 1972 in the presence of Mr. S Visuvalingam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 8th May 1972 having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as one of the deceased abovenamed to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased issued to him accordingly, unless the Respondent abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 23rd day of August 1972 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 8th day of April, 1972

Sgd. A. Vythialingam District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by Sgd. S. Visuvalingam Proctor for Petitioner 56 28 & 4

## Order Absolute in the First Instance

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2802 T

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Victoria Rasammah Paul widow of Thambipillai Ariasundaram Paul of Naval Jaffna

Deceased

Ezekiel Periatnamby Gunaratnam of Petaling Jaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia appearing by his Attorney Edward Alagaratnam Devanagayam of Araly North, Vaddukoddai

Petitioner

This matter coming on for disposal before A. Vythialingam Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 8th day of February 1972 in the presence of Mr. W. S. Senthilnathan, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 23rd day of December 1971, the affidavit of the Notary dated the 11th day of January 1972 and the Affidavit of the witnesses dated the 28th day of November 1971 having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament No. 7017 made by the deceased abovenamed on the 25th day of April 1968 and attested by M. S. Senthilnathan, Notary Public, the original of which has been produced and is now deposited in this Court and the same is hereby declared proved and that Probate thereof be issued to the Petitioner abovenamed as the Executor named therein on payment of estate duty, if any, and taking oath of office.

This 8th day of February 1972.

(Sgd.) A. Vythialingam District Judge

Drawn by Sgd. W. S. Senthilnathan Proctor for Petitioner 65 4 & 11,

## கேணடுகோள்

செய்யினது வருபந்தக் கூட்டம் புரட்டி மாதம் திசு இருப்பதால், உறுப்பினர் சந்தர பாக்கினை யும், பத்திரிகை சந்தர பாக்கினை யும் ஆவணி மாதம் 15-ம் தேதிக்கு முன்னர் கொடுக்கும் வண்ணம் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

வை. இரகுநாதசுவாமிநாதர்.

கௌரவ காரியதரிசி

சைவபரிபாலன சபை

4-8-72 யாழ்ப்பாணம்

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2861

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Muttuoumaru Gunaratnam of Tellippalai East

Deceased

Rajeswary widow of Muttuoumaru Gunaratnam of Tellippalai East

Vs. Petitioner

- 1 Vanniasingam The-motharan and wife
- 2 Mahaledhumy
- Minor 3 Gunaratnam Mahendran
- 4 Gunaratnam Gulendran
- 5 Wijeyaledhumy daughter of Gunaratnam
- 6 Gunaratnam Raveendran and
- 7 Gunaratnam Genendran all of Tellippalai East The 3rd to the 7th respondents being minors by their proposed Guardian-ad-litem
- 8 Muttuoumaru Gunaratnam of Chunnakam

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before A. Vythialingam Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 3rd day of July 1972 in the presence of Mr. C Ramalingam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 2nd July 1972 having been read.

It is ordered that the 7th respondent abovenamed be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem of the 3rd to the 7th respondents abovenamed who are minors for the purpose of these proceedings and that the petitioner as the widow of the deceased abovenamed be and she is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration of the intestate estate of the said deceased and that the Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 23rd day of August 1972 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 3rd day of July 1972

Sgd. A. Vythialingam District Judge

66 4 & 11

## Conference of Lawyers and Judges of Jaffna Courts

A conference of all lawyers practising in the Jaffna District Courts has been summoned by Mr. A. Vythialingam, District Judge and Mr. R. Paramakuru, Additional District Judge, Jaffna, to consider ways and means of implementing the provisions of the Constitution of Sri Lanka in regard to the language of Courts and particularly in regard to the use of Tamil in all pleadings, proceedings, judgments, orders, etc.

All proceedings in these Courts are now held in Tamil. However, the pleadings etc. are not being filed in Tamil yet. The conference is being held with a view to expediting the use of Tamil in regard to these matters as well. The conference which will take place in the District Court premises Jaffna on Monday August 7, 1972 is being held in consequence of a suggestion made by the Minister of Justice at the recent conference of judicial officers.

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2801 T

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Thambipillai Ariasundaram Paul of Naval

Deceased

Ezekiel Periatnamby Gunaratnam of Petaling Jaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia appearing by his Attorney Edward Alagaratnam Devanagayam of Araly North, Vaddukoddai

Petitioner.

This matter coming on for disposal before A. Vythialingam Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 8th day of February 1972 in the presence of Mr. W. S. Senthilnathan, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 23rd day of December 1971 and the affidavit of the Notary dated the 4th day of January 1972 having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament bearing No 5984 made by the deceased abovenamed on the 8th day of December 1955 and attested by S. Thirunavukkarasu, Notary Public, the original of which has been produced and is now deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved and that Letters of Administration with the Will annexed be issued to the Petitioner abovenamed unless any person or persons interested shall on or before the 23rd day of May 1972, show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to

## Saiva - Siddhanta

(From page 6)

sar. Appaiyar, Haradathar and Abora Siyachariar who have all left behind them their religious and philosophical works in Tamil and Sanskrit. They are of immense value to students of Saiva thought and culture.

One of the main points stressed by Saiva-Siddhanta is Tri-Padartha Nisohaya (திரிபதார்த்த நிசோயம்) — the doctrine that the three entities God Soul and the world in its casual state are eternal existents, that the Soul and the substance out of which the world is created are uncreated and co-existent with God Himself. The three eternal entities are known as Pathi, Pasu, and Pasa respectively. The existence of God is sought to be proved by the fact that insentient matter cannot by itself take on the form of a world in cosmic order, and since imperfect souls with very limited knowledge and power cannot either create the world, or even provide themselves with bodies and internal and external instruments by their own effort, one who has the knowledge, wish and power is required for creation, preservation and destruction or involution. Such one is God. He is the Lord of Sristi, Sthithi and Samhara. This reminds us of the cosmological and the teleological arguments discussed in Western Philosophy. The have been vehemently criticised by Kant. It is quite conceivable that any proposition or system of thought can be adversely criticised and confusion and defeat in controversy brought about by a logician or metaphysician sufficiently well trained in the art of controversy. There are various devices by which an adversary can be cornered by unscrupulous controversialist. That art was not confined only to the sophists of ancient Greece. We had their prototype in our country as well—men who would go about in search of others for verbal combats, men who would argue not to discover truth but only to defeat another by fair means or foul.

the contrary.

This 8th day of February 1972.

Sgd. A. Vythialingam District Judge

Drawn by Sgd. W. S. Senthilnathan Proctor for Petitioner

Time to show cause extended to 30th August 1972.

Sgd. A. Vythialingam District Judge

64 4 & 12



**PARTITION NOTICE**IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

No. P/1450

Palathai Vaithilingam of  
Erlalai  
Vs. Plaintiff  
Thamotharampillai Thiru-  
navukarasu of Kanke-  
santhurai Defendants

It is hereby notified that action No. P/1450 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the Partition Act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition / sale of the lands called Valviranai Periyankadu and Paramandaikaddy in extent 122 Lms. V.C. and 10 Kls and situated at Palaly in the parish of Myliddy Valikamam North Division Jaffna District Northern province.

The defendant in the aforesaid action is summoned to appear in Court on the 8th day of September 1972 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon.

By order of Court  
Secretary/Chief Clerk  
This 31st day of July  
1972

63 4

**PARTITION NOTICE**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

No. P/1472

1 Somasundaram Bala-  
subramaniam and wife  
2 Sim thira Devi of Van-  
narponnai presently of  
No. 20, Moors Road,  
Wellawatte

Vs. Plaintiffs

1 Sathasivam Ponnudurai  
2 Ponnudurai Sri Vama-  
deva and  
3 Ponnudurai Kugadas  
appearing by his Guar-  
dian ad-litem the 1st  
Defendant all of Kai-  
thadu, Nannavil

Defendants

It is hereby notified that Action No. P. 1472 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the Partition Act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition or sale of the lands called "Saththarantai" in extent 12 Lms. V.C., "Mailankadu" in extent 7 1/2 Lms. V.C. and "Kampanai" in extent 8 Lms. V.C. situated at Erlalai, Mallakam Parish Valikamam North Division Jaffna District Northern Province.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 11th day of August 1972 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon.

By order of Court,  
Sgd. P. Sathasivaratnam  
Chief Clerk  
This 29th day of July  
1972

62 4

**ORDER NISI**In the District Court of  
JaffnaTestamentary Jurisdiction  
No. T/2844In the matter of the Intestate  
Estate of the late Muthali  
Kandiah of Aduvil

Deceased

Poologawathie widow of  
Muthali Kandiah

Vs. Petitioner

1 Ramalingam Raja-  
durai and wife  
2 Rajeswary  
3 Thamboo Ramana-  
than and wife  
4 Puvaneswary  
5 Kandiah Sivapa-  
tham  
Minor 6 Kandiah  
" 7 Kandiah Sivanesan  
" 8 Kandiah Sivakumar  
" 9 Gnanavathy daugh-  
ter of Kandiah  
" 10 Kandiah Sivanan-  
than  
the 6th to the 10th  
Respondents are  
minors appearing by  
their Guardian-ad-  
litem (proposed)  
11 Muthu William  
Sellathurai of Udu-  
vil

This matter coming on for disposal before A. Vythialingam, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on this 30th day of May 1972 in the presence of Mr. S. S. Francis Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition dated 30th May 1972 having been read:

It is ordered that the 11th Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 6th to the 10th Respondents above-named and that the petitioner as the widow of the deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration over the estate of the deceased above-named issued to her unless the Respondents above-named or any other person or persons shall appear on or before the 6th day of September 1972 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 11th Respondent do produce the 6th to the 10th respondents before this Court on the 6th day of September 1972.

This 30th day of May 1972  
Sgd. A. Vythialingam  
District Judge, Jaffna  
Drawn by  
Sgd. S. S. Francis  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
58 4 & 11

**PARTITION NOTICE**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

No. P/1478

Kandiah Kathiravelu of  
Ilakadi, Kopay North,  
Kopay

Vs. Plaintiff

1 Kanthappu Kaakesu  
2 Nagammah  
3 Appapillai Kandiah  
and wife  
4 Annaledchumy  
5 Murugesu Kandiah and  
wife  
6 Chellammah  
7 Kandiah Sinnathambay  
and wife  
8 Thangamuthu all of

**ORDER NISI**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 283In the matter of the Intestate  
Estate of the late Kanaga-  
sabal Subramania Rajah of  
"Senthil" Old Road Kopay  
DeceasedMaheswary widow of K. Subra-  
mania Rajah of "Senthil",  
Old Road, Kopay

Vs. Petitioner

Minor 1 Subramania Rajah  
Kanage Myrnan.  
" 2 Subramaniam Rajah  
Sanjay,  
" 3 Neelika daughter of  
Subramania Rajah all  
of "Senthil" Old Road  
Kopay  
4 Kanagasabai Kuga  
Kumarajsh of Kopay  
Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before A. Vythialingam Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 28th day of April 1972 in the presence of Mr. S. Visuvalingam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 28th day of April 1972 having been read.

It is ordered that the above-named 4th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st to 3rd Respondents minors to represent them in these testamentary proceedings.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner above-named be and she is declared entitled as widow of the deceased above-named to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased issued to her accordingly unless the respondents above-named or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 10 day of August 1972 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 28th day of April 1972  
Sgd. A. Vythialingam  
District Judge, Jaffna  
drawn by  
Sgd. S. Visuvalingam  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
57 28 & 4

Ilakadi, Kopay North,  
Kopay

Defendants

It is hereby notified that action No. P/1478 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the Partition Act No. 16 of 1951 for the Partition of the land called "Paruthiollai" in extent 27 1/2 Lms V.C. but by possession in extent 29 Lms. V.C. and 8 Kules and situated at Kopay North

The Defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 15th day of September 1972 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon.

This 20th day of July  
1972

By order of Court  
P. Sathasivaratnam  
for Secretary

Drawn by  
T. Gunaratnam  
Proctor for Plaintiff

59 4

**Order Nisi**IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 2832In the matter of the intestate  
estate of the late Suppiah  
Ponnampalam of Kupplan  
DeceasedSinnachchipillai widow of  
Ponnampalam of Kupplan

Vs. Petitioner

1 Rasamalar daughter  
of PonnampalamMinor 2 Rasaledchumy daugh-  
ter of Ponnampalam" 3 Rajeswary daughter  
of Ponnampalam" 4 Ponnampalam Kana-  
gasabapathy" 5 Mankaiyatharasay  
daughter of Ponnamp-  
palam" 6 Inthirani daughter of  
Ponnampalam" 7 Ponnampalam Ratna-  
sabarathy all of  
Kupplan

The 2nd to the 7th  
respondents being  
minors by their pro-  
posed guardian-ad-  
litem the 8th res-  
pondent

8 Suppiah Selladurai  
of Suthumalai

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before A. Vythialingam Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 28th day of April 1972 in the presence of Mr. C. Ramalingam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 27th April 1972 having been read:

It is ordered that the 8th respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem of the 2nd to the 7th respondents above-named who are minors for the purpose of these proceedings and that the petitioner as the widow of the deceased be and she is hereby declared entitled to have letters of administration of the intestate estate of the deceased above-named and that letters of administration of the said estate be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or any other person or persons shall on or before the 10th day of August 1972 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 28th day of April 1972

Sgd. A. Vythialingam  
District Judge

54 28 &amp; 4

**ORDER NISI**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
MANNARTestamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 890In the matter of the intestate  
estate and effects of the late  
Vallipuram Kanagaratnam of  
"Ambika Vasa", Anaicoddai,  
Jaffna who died at the govern-  
ment civil Hospital, Mannar.  
DeceasedMaheswary widow of Valli-  
puram Kanagaratnam of Anaic-  
ottai

Vs. Petitioner

Minor 1. Rajanees daughter of  
V. Kanagaratnam" 2 Rahinees daughter of  
V. Kanagaratnam" 3 Ratha daughter of  
V. Kanagaratnam

" 4 Renuga daughter of  
V. Kanagaratnam - all  
of Anaicoddai all be-  
ing minors appearing  
by their guardian-ad-  
litem.

5 Thambipillai Mar-  
kan of Anaicottai  
Jaffna,

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before K. V. Navaratnam, Esquire, Additional District Judge, Mannar on the 21st day of July, 1970, in the presence of Mr. C. Arulampalam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 19th day of July 1970 having been read.

It is ordered that the 5th respondent above-named be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st to 4th minor respondents above-named for the purpose of these proceedings.

It is further ordered that the petitioner above-named be and she is hereby declared entitled to as the widow of the deceased above-named to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased and the same be issued to her accordingly, unless the Respondents above-named or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 29th day of August 1970 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said 5th respondent do produce the said minors in Court on the said date.

This 21st day of July 1970  
Sgd. K. V. Navaratnam  
Addl. District Judge, Mannar  
6-7-72

Time to show cause extend-  
ed to 14-9-72.

Sgd. A. Seemampillai  
A. D. J.

61 28 &amp; 4

சென்னை ஸ்டேட்ஸ் பப்லிஷிங் ஹவுஸ்  
சென்னை ஸ்டேட்ஸ் பப்லிஷிங் ஹவுஸ்  
சென்னை ஸ்டேட்ஸ் பப்லிஷிங் ஹவுஸ்  
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