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JAFFNA, FRIDAY JANUARY 19, 1973

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Letter to the Editor

Citizenship Rights Versus Political Ambitions

Sir,
I was glad to see a resolution brought up in the Municipal Council of Colombo, which in effect, if not in law, recognises the fact that the Tamil Language should be recognised as a matter of necessity as a language of the administration of Colombo, (Observer 18-12-72)

There appears to be a general impression that the Tamil Language had no place in the administration of Ceylon before Ceylon attained independence. I am not surprised as no government since 1958 has given unqualified legal recognition to the Tamil language even in Tamil districts.

However, to revert to the City of Colombo it is not generally known that during the Dutch and British periods both Tamil and Sinhalese were equally recognised throughout Ceylon and they compelled even their own officers to learn Tamil and of course Sinhalese as a prerequisite to working in Tamil and Sinhalese areas and transact public business with the Tamil and Sinhalese people.

In the early British period the Gazette notifications pertaining to trade etc in Colombo and Southern and Western provinces were published in English and Tamil only. The Gazettes of this period, (early 19th century), in the Colombo Museum Library, will authenticate above statement.

In fact during the Dutch period Tamils and Muslims were forbidden to build houses in Colombo. There was no reference to Sinhalese as apparently Colombo was composed of Tamils and Muslims. This law was rescinded in 1832 by the British by a Gazette notification. Confirmation can be obtained from the gazette of this period.

The Seminar in Colombo

during the Dutch period taught six languages. The six languages were Tamil, Dutch, Portuguese, Hebrew, Latin and Greek but not Sinhalese.

It is also not generally known that at time of independence negotiations the Tamil language along with the Sinhalese language had already been installed as an all island official language on a motion in Council, by J. R. Jayawardena, by an overwhelming majority of Sinhalese votes, the Hansard of the period will authenticate this statement.

In view of this fact and the fact, that the government was a secular government and there was no hint what so ever of any decitizenisation of any citizens, an unitary form of government came into being automatically. But the situation changed rapidly after independence as the majority vote of the majority community offered a tempting bait for political exploitation. As a result thousands of citizens were decitizenised and hundreds of thousands of Tamil speaking people rendered officially dumb and inarticulate overnight, and have in consequence to go on their knees not only in Sinhalese areas but even in their own Tamil country and beg of bureaucrats to deal with and write to them in the only language (Tamil) they know. I say this because according to the constitution Sinhalese is official language and public servants have to qualify only in the Sinhalese language. This means even Tamil public servants cannot function in Tamil without violating the laws of the country. That is why the Tamil speaking people cannot insist on the bureaucrats dealing with them in their (Tamil) language and have therefore to beg of them to do so, by stealth, as a favour, even in their own country.

And now even the Hin-

Saiva Temple in London

Mr S. S. bapathipillai Bar-at-Law, the founder President of the Hindu Association of Saivite faith in England and catering for the spiritual needs of the Tamils settled from all parts of the World, visited Madras on the 5th of January 1973. He will be proceeding to Malaysia and Singapore.

The Hindu Association of Great Britain which holds regular poojams based on the Saiva Siddhanta form of worship is shortly to launch on a scheme to build a Saiva Temple in London and install deities — Lord Natarajah, Lord Muruga and Ambal in it. For this purpose Mr. Sabapathipillai will be seeking the patronage and co-operation of Religious Organisations, Heads of Saiva Mutts and religious leaders in India, Ceylon, Malaysia and Singapore.

After a very distinguished academic career, Mr. Sabapathipillai had an extensive practice as a Barrister in the Supreme Court of Ceylon and was the Lecturer of Ceylon Law College for 20 years. He culminated his professional career as legal Adviser to the Income Tax Board of Appeal and to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

Having obtained special Theedchai from his Holiness Late Esana Sivachariar of Palani the eminent Saiva Savant he proceeded to England and there founded the Hindu Association of Great Britain in 1966. He was instrumental in bringing together under a Federation most of the Hindu Associations in U. K. He has been the President of the Federation since its inception. As President of the Federation he fought tooth and nail every effort made by the Westerners including the B B C, to belittle Hinduism and the Indian Way of Life.

du religion, the oldest civilized religion of Ceylon, has been degraded by the constitution, and, in (Over to page 6)

AYURVEDA REVIEWED 1925-1973

(By Dr E. P. Rasiyah, J P; R A M. P)

In ancient Ceylon, a system of Indigenous Medicine of a high standard had prevailed. Pulastia Rishi, uncle of King Ravana, was the chief Preceptor of that system. King Ravana himself was reputed to be the author of several medical treatises, such as "Arkepragasa", "Nadivignanam", "Kawmari-bhritiyam". In older days, Royalty had given its patronage to this system of medicine and the status of the Physician was very high, almost next to God. But, consequent to foreign invasions of Ceylon, the Western medical science gained ascendancy over the Indigenous system, which gradually deteriorated and reached a point of extinction. It did not however die, as a certain percentage of the population, who had implicit faith in its curative qualities, tenaciously kept resorting to it, for, they felt that Ayurveda treated the diseased man as a whole and not merely the particular disease, as Allopathy did.

Advisory Board

Realising the efficacy and excellence of the Ayurveda system of medicine, some of Ceylon's leaders kept agitating that the State should salvage it from its static state and place it on its proper pedestal. Accordingly, in 1925, the then Government appointed a Committee to consider and report "on the ways and means to develop Ayurveda." In 1946, on the recommendations of this Committee, "An Advisory Board of Indigenous Medicine" comprising of:-

The Hon. K. Balasingam, Sir D.B. Jayatileke, Hon. D.S. Senanayake, Hon. A.F. Molamure, Hon. W. A. de Silva and Mr. Donald Obeyesekere was appointed. In 1949, at the instance of this Advisory Board, a College of Indigenous Medicine was temporarily

opened at "The Bower" in Cotta Road with about 70 pupils. In 1931, this College was moved to the present spacious site at Rajagiriya and the Hon. S.W.R.D. Bandaranayake, the then Minister of Health, who succeeded the Hon. K. Balasingham as Chairman, took steps to get the Indigenous Medical Ordinance No. 17 of '94 passed. Accordingly the College and Hospital of Indigenous Medicine became full-fledged Government Institutions. In 1951, the Ayurveda Act No. 31 was enacted by Parliament and the Department of Ayurveda was born. The Advisory Board was replaced by three separate Statutory Bodies:-

1. The Ayurveda Medical Council
2. The Ayurveda College and Hospital Board
- & 3. The Ayurveda Research Committee,

In 1965, the National Small Industries Corporation attended to the manufacture, import and distribution of Ayurvedic drugs etc.

Ayurveda Drug Corporation

In 1967, Mr. Wimal Nawagamuwa, a brilliant Civil Servant, commenced officiating as Commissioner of Ayurveda. Within a couple of years, he streamlined the working of the Department, and consequently all its subsidiary Institutions — Dispensaries, Hospitals, Research Institute, Herbaria and College — began functioning satisfactorily, if not efficiently. In view of his special aptitude for Ayurveda, the Hon'ble Minister for Health appointed him in 1970 as Chairman of the Ayurveda Drug Corporation. Within a short period of time, he has placed the Corporation on a sound footing. It

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THOUGHTS TO BE TREASURED

Jaffna, this 23rd day of August 1973.

பரஞானத்தாற் பாத்தை தரிசித்தோர் பரமே பார்த்திருப்பர் பதார்த்தங்கள் பாரார்... சீவன் முத்தா சிவமே கண்டிருப்பர் (Siddhyar)

Those who have seen God with Godly vision they see God only and nothing else....Jivan Muktas (emancipated) soul still in corporeal frame, they sit (composed and tranquil) seeing God only.



சமஸ்தவாயிவ குரணமும் கவிதையும் சமஸ்தவாயிவ தானம் சிவமாயும் சமஸ்தவாயிவ தானமே நேற்றும் சமஸ்தவாயிவ தன்னெதி லாட்டுமே சிவமே தரணம்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1973

PONGAL FOR PRESERVATION

During the past the key note of the Thai Pongal was prayer for prosperity. But now the Pongal has to be performed for preservation. To think of prosperity one must be in a state of consciousness. But the lot of man today is a state of unconsciousness having been knocked down by the cruel fate of a severe economic assault on all fronts. He must perform the Pongal but not in the care-free manner of yesterday. His prayer is now for preservation, for a bare sustenance.

The month of Thai has been known to be the herald of the harvest for the year; it is associated with the traditional belief that it will usher in a period of plenty. The tradition is there but the heart is burdened with burden. Let us all, therefore perform the Pongal praying to Providence for the small mercy of being given sufficient strength to preserve ourselves in the midst of trials and tribulations.

FIND YOUR FOOD CAMPAIGN

The clarion call of the Premier must receive a ready response from the people if they have to survive the present crisis that is threatening to damage the economy of the country. The people also have a claim in reconvention to request

the Premier to provide them with adequate protection from those traitorous traders whose deceitful designs prohibit the people from obtaining the articles of food that are necessary to sustain themselves physically.

The man who digs the soil and toils from dawn till dusk has to feed himself to be able to stand the strain of physical exhaustion. He cannot afford to have a meal at a prohibitive price and will have to restrict his diet within his means. This would mean deterioration in health ending in emaciation that would make the cultivator incapable of continuing his agricultural pursuit. Production is imperative and urgent. And therefore adequate assistance to the producer, not by way of bonus in cash but by enabling him to procure his food within his means as he has been doing all these years must be given.

The duty is cast on the citizen to produce. The responsibility to enable the citizen to be physically fit to discharge the duty is with the Government.

Along with the clarion call to the people, there must issue a challenge to the deceitful and deceptive dealers of articles of food who suck the vitality of the nation.

Another Architect of Freedom

Sir Arunachalam day was observed in Colombo this week. As President of the Ceylon Reform League and the Ceylon National Congress, Sir Arunachalam had devoted his life time to the noble work of campaigning for the freedom of the country and the establishment of a University for Ceylon. As a distinguished Civil Servant and Judge Sir Arunachalam had made lasting contributions in the form of Administration Reports, Census Reviews and Exposition on the Laws of Ceylon. Devotedly religious, Sir Arunachalam published several commentaries in English of Thiruvairais. His name will live for ever.

Poverty's Path

Necessaries of life becoming dearer - that is the order of the day. And now it is the turn of flour. Next on the list is sugar. The poor man becoming poorer is the new slogan of socialism. He has to be eternally on the path of poverty. The last budget has now begun to bare fully its biting teeth!

AYURVEDA REVIEWED

(From page 6)

has already executed a wide range of Service.

Although only 50% of the import quota of drugs was allocated to it, it has been able

1. to import rare herbs and drugs that were in short supply
2. to stabilise the price and supply all physicians their medical requirements,
3. to export certain herbs and earn foreign exchange,
4. and to start pilot herbaria projects.

The private traders have been compelled to sell erstwhile expensive drugs at very reasonable prices with the introduction of the G. P. Scheme.

We know that the excellence of Indigenous medicines and the success of the Ayurvedic treatment depended largely on the quality of the basic drugs and the genuineness of the herbs used in the preparation of the various decoctions, medicines etc. Both the Ayurveda and the Western system of medicines share common ground in the use of medicinal herbs. While Ayurvedic medicines are prepared directly from the original herbs and purified metals, Western medicines are prepared mostly out of purified extracts and essences from these herbs and purified minerals.

It is said, that the Western medicines are put through nearly 246 quality control tests before being released to the chemists. In Ayurveda too, such quality tests are very necessary to standardise the quality. The Drug Corporation, though

in its infancy, is gearing itself to this tremendous task,—A special Laboratory for quality control tests is about to be constructed with a second Factory for the manufacture of Drugs.

It is hoped this Corporation would explore the possibility of opening up a herbarium in North Ceylon, where the rare herbs that thrive only in the Dry Zone could be cultivated, harvested and even exported.

Kaitadi Siddha Ayurveda Hospital

In February 1973, the Siddha Ayurveda Hospital now under construction at Kaitadi, Jaffna is likely to be declared open by the Minister of Health. Mr Wewegama, the new Commissioner of Ayurveda, an efficient administrator, is busy arranging the staff. With that, the door will be thrown open for experts and research scholars to unravel the mysteries of the Siddha system, propounded by our ancient Siddhas and Rishis. The Western medical men overcame the limitations of their senses by equipping themselves with various external aids like thermometers, microscopes, cardiographs, x-rays, spectroscopes and the like for observational and experimental tests of the patient and his disease.

Intuition

The Siddhas, however, had achieved the same results, not with such external aids, but by developing their own internal organs of sense, so that their range of perception extended to any desired degree. Masterminds who had so sharp-

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முற்கொடர் 17)

திருக்குறள் THE GREAT KURAL

பொருட்பால்

[அறநாகரண யாழ்ப்பாணம், கல்லூர் சிவபக்தமாமணி, திரு. ச. குரகங்கரன் L. L. B. (Lond) நீதிதாரத்தார், அவர்கள் எழுதியுள்ள "திருக்குறள் உரைத்தொகை" என்னும் நூலிலிருந்து எடுக்கப்பட்டது.]

அதிகாரம் 94 — குது Gambling — முற்கொடர் வேண்டற்க வென்றினைக் குதினை வென்றது உரு துண்டிற் பொன் மீன்விரும்பி யற்று, தனக்கு வெல்லும் ஆற்றல் இருப்பினும் குதாடலை விருப்பம்தொழிக, குதில் வென்ற பொருளும் இரையால் மறைந்த துண்டில் இரும்பினை இரை எனக்கருதி மீன் விழுங்கியது போன்றதாகும்.

Avoid Gambling even if you are quite certain to win. The gam is like the fish swallowing the iron hook concealed in the bait.

பொன் - இரும்பு

Sacred Sports of Siva (Contd.)

V. SUBRAMANIAM Saiva-Pulavasa

VIII At the Command of the God, Food-pits and the Vagai River were produced

(அன்னைக் குழியும் வைகையும் அழைத்தது)

As the hunger of the dwarf (Kundotharan) was yet un-appeased, the God commanded the Earth Goddess to supply him. Accordingly four holes or pits appeared, out of which food spontaneously arose; and the dwarf ate till his body was swollen. He then complained of thirst, and having drawn all the water (contained in the wells and tanks, he still complained of thirst. On this the God commanded the Goddess Ganga in His hair to supply water. She replied, "You once called me before, and I will come again if You only grant the privilege that who-so-ever bathes in my waters shall be purified from sin"; which being conceded, she brought a most plentiful supply of water in the shape of the Vaigai, and the dwarf took it all up very easily. And now both hunger and thirst, being satisfied, he returned to his duty in the retinue of the God.

தீர்த்தன் இதழிச்சடை நின்றும் இழந்த வரலால் சிவகங்கை

தீர்த்தன் உருவம் தெளிவோர்க்கு ஞானம் தரலால் சிவஞான

தீர்த்தம் காலிற் கடுகிவருஞ் செய்தியாலே, வேகவதி தீர்த்தம் கிருதமலை யென வைகை செப்புலரால்.

IX. The God brought the seven seas together into one place

(எழுகடலையுத்த கதை)

Among the rishis who came to greet the God was Gauthama (கோதமன்) who went to pay his respects to KanohanaMalai, queen-dowager: she asked him which was the most excellent penance? He replied, "There are three penances; one consisting in silently contemplating the deity; one in repeating prayers; and one in going about and bathing in all the sacred rivers; of which three, the last is the best"; but that since it was attended with much trouble to visit all the rivers and since all the rivers run into the sea, if she bathed in the sea the effect would be the same. On this, she announced

Citizenship Rights Versus.....

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an unitary government, it applies in Hindu country, to Tamil districts, also.

The reason why the Dutch and British Governments insisted on their own officers learning the Tamil and Sinhalese language was not to provide a luxury to the people of Ceylon, it simply flowed from the recognition of the fact that the government and the bureaucracy was run for the benefit of the citizens and not the citizens for the benefit of the government and the bureaucracy. This is a right that must be guarded jealously by the citizens as the position is fast deteriorating. It is only recently that the citizens of this country were compelled to suffer in silence the humiliating experience of seeing the Chairman of the Constitutional Court, an ornament of the judicial service, treated indifferently

I am quoting below extracts from authentic sources which substantiate subject material referred to above.

Instructions issued by the Commissioner of Revenue dated 22-7-1813

"With reference to the Regulations lately published for His Majesty's Civil Service of this Island, I am directed to state to you that his Excellency considering the acquisition of the Tamil language to be a qualification equally essential for His Majesty's Civil Servants employed in the Northern District, as the knowledge of the Cinga-

to her adopted daughter her intention of bathing in the sea, and the daughter unwilling to part with her foster-mother told her own husband about it. The God said "To bathe in one sea is a trifle, I will bring all the seven seas together to one place, and then she may bathe there" Accordingly, much to the astonishment of the people the seven seas (of ghee, honey, milk etc) came rushing together into one tank, still retaining their respective colours, and appearing distinct or unmingled;

தன் வண்ண மெழுகடலின்
நுணர்வண்ண மொடு
கலந்து
பொன்வண்ண நறும்
பொருட்டுப்பூம்பொம்மைய
பொலிவெய்து.
யின்வண்ணச் சடைதாழ்
வெள்ளிமணி மன்றும்
மண்வண்ணபெண மொடு
வண்ணமொடும். வயங்கிய
தரல்.

lese is for those holding situations in the provinces of the South, has submitted such his opinion to the consideration of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. and as no doubt can be entertained of the gracious disposition of His Royal Highness to afford fullest encouragement to every useful acquirement for the furtherance of His Majesty's interest and service of this colony — I have further to intimate to you His Excellency's assurance that a competent knowledge of the Tamil language proved by such testimonials as the Regulations require, will entitle any Civil Servant on this Establishment, to equal consideration as a claim for employment in those Districts where that Dialect prevails, as he would derive from a knowledge of Cingalese in that part of the Island where the last mentioned language is the general medium of intercourse and public business."

From the Colombo Journal, 1832.

"We gave in a late Journal an abridged report of the examinations of the junior civil servants at Madras. The system is in every point of view admirable, as it necessarily secures those qualifications which enable the public servants of the company to execute their duties with the greatest benefit to the mass of the native population. Young men capable of attaining such proficiency in the native languages cannot but gain with ease other acquirements, which may be advantageous in the exercise of their public duties ..."

From the Chief Secretary's office dated 17-4-1821 to Heads of Departments.

"I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to transmit to you English, Tamil and Cingalese copies of a minute which has been issued for the effective control of expenditures in paying labourers ..."

From Communalism and language in the politics of Ceylon — Kearney.

"At independence in 1948, the political leadership of Ceylon was committed to the gradual transition to Sinhalese and Tamil as official languages. The post independence United National Party government was essentially a continuation of the State Council, leadership. D. S. Senanayake formerly leader of the State Council became Prime Minister. The

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Case No. T. 2823

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Ramalingam Sanmugalingam of Thambalagamam Deceased

Vijayaluxmy widow of Ramalingam Sanmugalingam of Chulipuram in Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner

1 Sanmugalingam Sivajini of Chulipuram minor of the age of 1 year and 7 months appearing by her guardian-ad-litem

2 Ramalingam Nadesalingam of No. 44, Collingwood Palace, Wellawatte Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before A. Vythialingam Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 8th day of August 1972 in the presence of Mr. T. Sangarappillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 12th July 1971 and the petition of the petitioner dated 25th July 1971 having been read;

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad litem over the minor the 1st Respondent for the purpose of these proceedings and that the petitioner as widow of the said deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and the same be issued to her accordingly, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 9th day of November 1972 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the Guardian-ad-litem do produce the minor in Court on the said date.

Jaffna, this 8th day of August 1972.

Sgd. Collin E. Mendis Acting District Judge 28-10-72

Drawn by Sgd T. Sangarappillai Proctor for Petitioner

9-11-72 Time to show cause extended till 11th January 1973.

Sgd. Collin E. Mendis Acting District Judge

Time to show cause extended to 21-3-73.

Sgd. T. J. Rajaratnam District Judge, 141 5 & 72

Cabinet included Dudley Senanayake, J. R. Jayawardena and S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, all of whom had been prominently associated with Swabasha policy.

That there should be three official languages in a city is nothing new. In Delhi there are three officially recognised languages and I believe there is more than one official language in Bombay.

(To be continued)

The Late Venerable Madugalle Sri Sumana Siddhartha Dhamma Siddhi Mahanayake Thera - the 23rd Mahanayake of Malwatte Chapter of Siam Nikaya

T. SOMASUNDARAM (President, Saiva Paripalana Sabha.)

The Mahanayake was a monk with very liberal ideas I had the good fortune to meet him recently on 3rd day of December. I went with Mr. Walton Thalgodapitiya and Dr. Ellagala, President and Secretary respectively of the Conference Unity and Harmony held in Kandy. On that occasion the Ven. Mahanayaka blessed all of us and gave his blessing for the success of the meeting. His very appearance and the way he talked to us leaves no doubt about the love and kindness he had towards other human beings irrespective of Caste, Race or Creed. He was hale and healthy.

The death of this Ven. Mahanayake is a great loss to the religious life of the people of this country. Please permit me to quote the Ven. Godammune Nagas Dhammananda Mahanayake of Asgiriya "The Late Mahanayake was known for his virtues, piety, learning and leadership and his death leaves a great void in the Order" and may I add that his death leaves a great void not only in the Order but in the religious and cultural leadership of all people inhabiting this country and that leadership is the need of the hour. May he attain Nibana.

AYURVEDA...

(From page 6)

ened their senses could by Intuition perceive anything from the microscopic to the macroscopic. Sir Parley Laker once said in the Viceroy's Council in India "Many of the new discoveries of recent times by Western Medical Men are merely re-discoveries of the facts known centuries ago to the ancients in India."

Joint Progress

Let us hope that more and more secrets will be unearthed from the mines of Siddhartha's revelations so that the world's corpus of medical knowledge may be enriched. Let ancient Ayurveda and modern Allopathy, without any conflict, move together in building up the Medical Science, to benefit the national health of the Republic of Sri Lanka.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2858

In the matter of an application under Section 3, Chapter 99, Volume IV of the Legislative Enactments of Ceylon (1956 Edition).

Velupillai Murugaiyah of No 58, Institute Road, Sentul, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, by his attorney; S. Kathiravelupillai of No. 68, Crossite Lane, Chundikuli, Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner

1 Velupillai Subramaniam

2 Velupillai Nadarajah

3 Velupillai Kandasamy

4 Velupillai Rajeswary

5 Velupillai Saraswathy, all of No. 40, Jalan Tampong, Karayong, Mentakab, Pahang, West Malaysia

6 Mrs. Maheswary Kandasavan of No. 111, Jalan Nong Chink, Johore Bahru Pahang, Malaysia

Respondents

Notice is hereby given that on the expiration of 14 days from the date hereof an application will be made to the District Court, Jaffna, under the above-mentioned Section 3, Chapter 99, Volume IV (the British Court Probates Sealing) for the sealing of the Probate issued to the abovenamed Petitioner in Petition No. 643 of the High Court of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, in respect of the Last Will and Testament of Mootatbamby Velupillai, late of Malaysia.

Jaffna, this 2nd day of January 1973

W. Mattakumaraswamy

Proctor for Velupillai Murugaiyah, by his Attorney, Sivasubramaniam Kathiravelupillai, the Petitioner abovenamed.

A Distinguished Centenarian Passes Away

According to Hindu shastras and belief and also in accordance with other religious traditions, length of life has been considered a great boon vouchsafed by God to mankind. There have been in our midst some persons who have had the privilege of a long life. It is said that it has been stated in the Vedas, the holy book of the Hindus, that the age of one hundred and twenty six (126) ought to constitute the normal life of a person. No less a person than Mahatma Gandhi had wished this consummation for himself. Among us in Ceylon there had been a few individuals who had attained the 100th anniversary of their birth and in some cases even lived longer.

One such instance is the late Sinniah Thambimuttu of Tirunelveli North, Jaffna, known to an earlier generation as "Thauke" Thambimuttu, who departed from our midst on the 28th day of October 1972 after 72 years of his attaining his blessed centenary. The expression "Thauke" means a fabulously wealthy person in the language of the people of Malaya in which country Mr. Thambimuttu had spent a large portion of his life like many of his distinguished countrymen. His contemporaries and friends like Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan, Sir W. Duraiswamy, Adigar Naganathan and Dr S. Subramaniam (retired P. S.) are no more in the land of the living.

It appears appropriate and desirable to recall to the mind of the public the successful career of an elderly gentleman who in his days attained fame and did service to the country in many walks of life. Coming from a distinguished family, well known throughout Jaffna, Mr. Thambimuttu studied in his village school and thereafter at St John's College, Chundikuly, Jaffna. After completing his education he took to business and struck off a new venture. He established a regular stage-coach service between Jaffna and Matale, like the late Asaipillai. Those days there was no railway connection between Colombo and Jaffna, a high British official dismissing the proposal of a railway to Jaffna as a railway to the moon. Valuable services were rendered by Mr.

Thambimuttu by establishing the stage-coach service which was run with horses between Jaffna and Matale. Along with the coach service he carried on business and trade of various kinds.

It may be mentioned that he was associated with the foundation of the Jaffna Hindu College along with the other leaders of those times. Thereafter he left Sri Lanka for Malaya.

In Malaya he did not seek a regular employment under the Government of the country. He took to business and was a well known figure in the private sector. Great wealth was the reward for his efforts. His work included among other things laying of roads, building of bridges diverting courses of rivers and construction of buildings at the request of and in compliance with Government requirements.

When in Malaya he and his wife Madam Thangamah were considered a hospitable couple whose doors were open for Tamils and non-Tamils.

On his return from Malaya about the 1920's, while doing general business he took an important part in what was then known as the Karachchi Scheme for the development of agricultures paddy, cultivation and gardening along with persons like the late Sir Ambalavanar Kanagasabai, Messrs V. Casipillai, A. Mylvaganam, T. C. Sangarapillai, and James Hensman. He played a leading part in Local Government politics and was elected Chairman of the Nallur Village Council for a number of years. He was deeply interested in the Khaddar movement which was initiated by Mahatma Gandhi when he visited Jaffna in 1927 and actively worked for the cause.

Among his children are to be found some prominent men in the Tamil community. His son Mr. T. Duraisingam, J. P. U. M., Proctor and Notary, is one of the most prominent and indefatigable leaders of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, and is known not only in our country but also in international circles. One of Mr. Thambimuttu's sons-in-law is Mr. A. C. Nadarajah, a well known and respected personality among political, social and legal circles in Colombo and by profession an advocate. His another

சைவ பரிபாலன சபை யாழ்ப்பாணம்

84 வது வருடாந்தப் பொதுக் கூட்டம்.

மேற்படி சபையின் பொதுக் கூட்டம் பரிதாபி வருடம் தை மாதம் 5ம் தேதி (18-1-73) வியாழக் கிழமை முற்பகல் 10 மணிக்கு சபை நாவலர் ஆச்சிரம மண்டபத்தில் நடைபெறும்.

நிகழ்ச்சிகள்:

- தேவாரம்
1. சென்ற வருடாந்தக் கூட்ட வரலாறு
 2. சைவ பரிபாலன சபையினது செயற்குமுன்னின்று வருடாந்த அறிக்கை
 3. 1971-72 ஆண்டு வரவு செலவுக் கணக்குகள். (அ) சைவ பரிபாலன சபை (ஆ) சைவப்பிரகாச அச்சியந்திரசாலை
 4. A பிரிவு நிருவாகசபை அங்கத்தவர்களைத் தெரிவு செய்தல்
 5. புதுவருட உத்தியோகத்தர்களைத் தெரிவு செய்தல்
 6. பிரேரணைகள்
 7. வேறுவிடயங்கள்
- தேவாரம்

வை. இரகுநாத முதலியார்
கொளரவ காரியதரிசி.

சைவ பரிபாலன சபை,
யாழ்ப்பாணம். 1-1-73.

முக்கிய கவனிப்பு:

1. வருடாந்தக் கூட்டத்தில் சமர்ப்பிக்க வேண்டிய பிரேரணைகள் 12-1-73 க்கு முன்னர் காரியதரிசிக்கு அனுப்பப் படுதல் வேண்டும்.
2. கணக்கு சம்பந்தமான வினாக்கள் 12-1-73 க்கு முந்தானாக அறிவிக்கப்படல் வேண்டும்.
3. சந்தாப் பணத்தைப் பாக்கி இன்றிச் செலுத்தியவர்களை வாக்குரிமை உடையவர்களாவார்கள்.

son-in-law Mr. S. R. Paramjothy, who was Agent for the Ceylon Government in Kerala for the tobacco trade is now retired and is well known for his great public spiritedness and sturdy independence. Another son-in-law is Mr. S. Ponniah, a leading advocate and an indefatigable political and social worker in Jaffna.

Mr. Thambimuttu departed from this world peacefully and with dignity. As he was dying he listened consciously and devotedly to his favourite religious songs which his daughter Srimathy Nagesvay Ponniah recited including the following from Thirugnanasampantha Swamigal which has inspired countless generations of Hindus for ages: வேயுறு தோளி பங்கன் விடமுண்ட கண்டன் மிக நல்ல வீணை தடவி மாசறு திங்கன் கங்கை முடிமே லணிந்தென் உளமே புகுந்த அதனால் குாயிறு திங்கன் செவ்வாய் புதன் வியாழன் வெள்ளி சனிபாம் பிரண்டு முடனே ஆசறு நல்ல நல்ல அவை நல்ல நல்ல அடியா சுவர்க்கு மிகவே.

It was a rainy day.

However the weather cleared and the sun was shining at the time of the funeral obsequies, which were conducted by Siva Sri Kalyana Krishna Kurukkal Avergal. The funeral pyre was lit by Mr. Duraisingam, the son of the departed elder. Thus passed away from our midst a respected and important figure.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Case No. T/2849

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kandiah Nadaraja Thilagaratnam of Kandy

Deceased
Suppa Kandiah of Mathagal
Vs.
Petitioner
Minor 1 Nirmalathilakenthira daughter of Nadaraja Thilagaratnam minor of the age of 5 years by her Guardian-ad-litem
2 Indra widow of Nadaraja Thilagaratnam both of Mathagal

Respondents
This matter coming on for disposal before Collen E. Mendis Esquire, Acting District Judge, Jaffna on the 7th day of September 1972 in the presence of Mr. T. Sangarapillai, Proctor on the part

சான்றிதழ் வழங்குதல் செய்ய மலிகாசு சாக்க மன்றம்
தேவாரமேயும் செய்து குறைவிடா துயில்கள் காழ்க
சான்றிதழ் செய்து கொடுக்க ஏற்றம் செய்ய மலிகா
மேல்கமகொள் சாக்க சீதி யிசங்குதல் செய்து கொடுக்க.

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Editor: B. N. SIVAPIRAKASAM

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT

OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction

No. 2895/T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kandiah Rajadurai of No. 8/2 Wyman Road, Jaffna

Deceased
Navamsny widow of Kandiah Rajadurai of No. 8/2 Wyman Road, Jaffna

Vs.
Petitioner
Minor 1 Santhini daughter of Kandiah Rajadurai
2 Kandiah Sangarapillai both of No 8/2 Wyman Road.

Respondents
This matter coming on for disposal before Collin Mendis, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 19th day of September, 1972 in the presence of Mr. S. Visuvalingam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 19th September, 1972 having been read.

It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent abovenamed be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the Minor the 1st Respondent abovenamed for the purpose of watching her interests 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 18th day of January, 1973 at 10 a. m. and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 2nd Respondent abovenamed do produce the minor the 1st Respondent before this Court on the 18th day of January, 1973.

This 19th day of September, 1972

Sgd. C. E. Mendis
District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by
Sgd. S. Visuvalingam
Proctor for Petitioner

of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 3rd December 1971, and petition of the petitioner dated 3rd December 1971 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st Respondent for the purpose of these proceedings and that the petitioner as father of the said deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and the same be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 26th day of October 1972 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the Guardian-ad-litem do produce the minor in Court on the said date.

Jaffna, this 7th day of September 1972

Sgd. Collin E. Mendis
Acting District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. T. Sangarapillai
Proctor for Petitioner
26-10-72

Time to show cause extended till 14th February 1973
Sgd. Collin E. Mendis
Acting District Judge