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NO. 24

PRINCESS VALLIAMMA OF KATHIRGAMAM

(By S. R.)

The Manika Ganga, having its source in the Man-sagala estate on the Eastern slopes of Nammunukula Hill takes a south-easterly course off Passara passes through Buttala, Sella Kathirgamam (Paranakatiragama) Kataragama and falls into the sea at Yala (Vyalas) Near and about Sella Kathirgamam can be seen relics of old Vedda settlement particularly at Veddunge Vadya (வேட்டுர் வாய்). Legend has it that many thousands of years ago Nambi Raja, the chief of these Veddas, had no child and in response to his prayers he was blessed with a female child who was found among Valli creepers and named Valli. This chief and his wife brought up their only daughter (foundling) with great love care and affection. When she was grown up and able to look after herself Valli used to keep watch over her father's chena of wild millet or thinai. Thinai flour with wild honey was a favourite dish of the Veddahs who supplemented this with products of the game, wild fruits, berries, yams and roots.

One day when Valli was alone in her watch hut an old "pandaram" stood at her door and begged for food. Valli gave him Thinai with honey which being dry stuck in his throat for which the old man asked for a drink of water. For this Valli led the old man to the Menik Ganga close by. On the way Valli remarked that he had a haunting fear of wild elephants but not of any other beast. Having had his drink the old man showed signs of affection to the girl and proposed himself to her at which she ran away leaving the old man behind. Before she could go far, a wild elephant came charging at her at which she ran back for refuge to the old man who gladly gave her protection on her consenting to be his wife and the wild ele-

phant went its way. Instead of the old man there now stood a charming young man who captivated Valle so much that she surrendered herself to him completely-body, mind and soul in thought and deed, as he appeared to be the ideal that she had secretly longed for in her virgin heart, viz Velan the divine lover, who had destroyed the asuras and restored to the gods their Kingdom of Immortality, Amarathuva. When the lovers were at the watch hut, Nambiraja came there to find changes in Valli's behaviour but no cause for it could be seen by him except a Vengai tree (Kihirigaha) which was not there before. This made him suspicious. Valli left the hut with her lover in the thick of night unnoticed by anyone not even by her watch dog. In the morning Valli was missing, so was the Vengai tree. Having made vows to his gods, Nambi went in search of his missing daughter. He found her with her lover whom he challenged for a fight but in the end the young man defeated Nambi and his Veddha warriors. Valli pleaded with her lover to restore the dead warriors to life which he gladly and willingly did. At this Nambirajah and his Veddas saw the manifestation of Divinity in Valli's lover and were overjoyed and invited the lovers to honour his home by having their marriage celebrated according to their custom. The request was acceded to and the marriage of Valliamma to her divine lover was celebrated according to Veddah rites. It is said that Valli went with her lover to His abode in the Kataragama hill. It was on this Kataragama hill that the Devas are said to have previously held their thanksgiving "Mahadevapuja" to Skanda Deva. Senai pathi for restoring to them the kingdom of Immortality (amarathuva) after the defeat of the

Asuras by Him. Later the Veddahs erected fanes for Valliamma and Skanda Swamy at Kataragama and celebrated their sacred marriage festival in the month of Adi or Ehela when the Kondal or Ehela tree was in bloom. This festival begins on the day after the Amavasya or new moon day and extends to the full moon day during which period the God is taken from His Kovil on elephant back to the Kovil of Valliamma every night and taken back to His Kovil, covered by a veil unseen by anyone. After these rites the pair are taken up stream in the Menika Ganga in the day time for their sacred bath or theertham. The priests or Kapuralas perform their rites in silence. Valliamma's maids go to Swamy Kovil for service as alathi ammas and perform their rites. Every Saturday a Sacred bath or Thirumulu-ku ceremony is held on the Swamy Kovil. All these rites are said to be of Veddah origin and the priests claim descent from Veddahs going back to many years before the Buddha Seekers after Immortality like Muttulingaswamy and Palli Bawa whose Samadhis are on either side of Valliamma Kovil have come to Kataragama, to obtain the grace of Skanda, the mighty son of Siva, and a master of mysticism. Those who have found their quest have remained at Kataragama without leaving the place. What ever the rationalist may say the fact remains that mysteries of Kataragama remain as in-explicable as ever. Arunagiri The great devotee of Skanda calls Valli as Sivamathu and the Thinai flour with honey as Amirtha that instills Sivagnana which made the two, Valli and Skanda, to assume one form though they were two at first. Hence Valli is worshipped by Saivites to lead them in the path of Pathi. Gnana by which the pasu (human soul) seeks union with Pathi the Lord, by getting rid of pasa (mala) to be in pure adwaita. Bliss Aro-hara to Valliamma who shows us the way to the Sacred feet of Skanda son of Siva, the giver of Life everlasting.

SERVING THE CAUSE OF PEACE

AMERICAN VIEW EXPLAINED

(Extracts from a speech delivered by the U. S. A. Foreign Secretary at the U. N. General Assembly Meeting).

I turn now to recall the position of this organization with respect to "indirect aggression." In 1949, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "essentials of peace". The resolution calls upon every nation "to refrain from any threat or acts, direct or indirect, aimed at impairing the freedom, independence or integrity of any state." When this resolution was voted upon, the only nations voting "no" were the five Soviet-bloc states.

The United States has consistently supported this "essentials for peace, and has done so specifically in relation to the Middle East.

In 1947, when International Communism was seeking to take over Greece and threatening Turkey, President Truman said, "Totalitarian regimes imposed upon free peoples, by direct or indirect aggression, undermine the foundations of international peace."

When the Soviet threat to the Middle East was recently resumed, the Congress of the United States, by joint resolution (March 9, 1957) declared that "The United States regard as vital to the national interest and world peace the preservation of the independence and integrity of the nations of the Middle East." It authorized the President to give economic and military assistance to help the nations of the Middle East to remain independent. It also says, "The United States is prepared to use armed forces to assist any such nation or group of such nations requesting assistance against armed aggression from any country controlled by International Communism."

On September 7, 1957, President Eisenhower called attention to the danger in Syria and reaffirmed his intention to "exercise, as needed," the authority given him by that Congressional resolution.

The Soviet Communists appear to be engaging in "acts, direct or indirect, aimed at impairing the freedom, independence or integrity" of certain Near East nations in violation of our United Nations "essentials for peace" resolution. Also, we believe that these Soviet acts may, perhaps unwittingly, lead the recipients of Soviet arms into acts of direct aggression. Those who feel an abnormal sense of power, as a result of the recent putting into their hands of large amounts of Soviet bloc arms, are

(Continued on page 6)

All Ceylon Hindu Religious Knowledge Examination

The popular All-Ceylon Hindu Religious Knowledge Examination, conducted by the Vivekananda Society, Colombo the 27th in the series was held on Sunday, the 22nd September, 1957 in as many as 186 centres spread out throughout the Island.

A record number of 13,899 students from 229 schools as against 12,653 from 211 schools in the previous year, appeared for the Examination which was conducted in four separate Divisions. The Muththuthamby Vidyasalai, Tinnevely had the distinction of presenting the largest contingent of candidates, viz., 35, while the Vivekananda Vidyalam, Colombo came a close second with 310 candidates.

NOTICE

The Saivaprakasa Press and the offices of the Hindu Organ and Inthusanatham will be closed on Thursday the 3rd proximo on account of the Vijayathasami Festival.

MANAGER.



தமிழ்சிவாயவே நூலாசிரியர் கல்வியும்
நமச்சிவாயவே நானறி விச்சையும்
நமச்சிவாயவே நானறி நேத்துமே
நமச்சிவாயவே நன்னெறி காட்டுமே
செஞ்சிறப்பும்

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1957

Treasure These Thoughts

'You may try thousands of times, but nothing can be achieved without God's grace. One cannot see God without His grace. One must altogether renounce egotism; one cannot see God so long as one feels, "I am the doer."

CONGESTION AT THE JAFFNA HOSPITAL

DESPITE the fact that the attention of the authorities has been drawn to the immediate needs of the Jaffna General Hospital, it is regrettable that no action has been taken. Time and again the Jaffna Municipal Council had passed resolutions calling upon the Ministry of Health to take suitable steps to relieve the congestion at this Hospital. Reiterating the demand another motion to this effect was adopted at the monthly meeting of the council last week.

The Ministry of Health may set about the usual method of action by appointing a committee to report on the resolutions. But extraordinary situations demand summary attention. The Medical officers who are in charge of this Hospital cannot deny the fact that there is over-crowding in an alarming degree and that immediate provision has to be made for sufficient accommodation and adequate medical attention.

The complaint that patients have to return home without obtaining attention at the O. P. D. is embodied in a resolution

KASHMIR DISPUTE

When India and Pakistan became independent in 1947, British paramountcy over the Native States did not pass on automatically to the successor Governments, but lapsed. The Native States became legally independent and were free to accede to either the Indian Union or to Pakistan or to remain as autonomous States. As Kashmir was a predominantly Muslim State ruled by a Hindu Prince and possessed great strategic ad-

N. SANGARAPILLAI,
B. A. (Lond.)

vantage for both Pakistan and India, the Government of Pakistan stirred up trouble in Kashmir against the Prince and moved its forces into Kashmir with a view to annexing Kashmir. The Kashmir valley was under the occupation of Pakistan forces and threatened Srinagar. The Maharajah on the advice of the Indian Government acceded to the Indian Union and India invaded Kashmir to expel the aggressor. The Pakistan army was soon expelled from Jammu and Kashmir Valley. India took the question of Pakistan's aggression to the Security Council and demanded that Pakistan should be declared an aggressor and be asked to evacuate the part of Kashmir which it had been occupying unlawfully. Indian expectation that the Security Council would take a bold and unbiased view of the situation was falsified. The Security Council decided that the armies of both parties should observe a cease-fire line and neutral observers were sent to see that the line was not violated. When conditions were favourable and

that was accepted by the Municipal Council. This is a serious statement. The Director of Health Services and the Minister of Health are answerable to the people for unsatisfactory conditions of hospitals. The provision of sufficient finances for urgent, immediate and absolutely necessary facilities to be provided at General Hospitals in the Provinces has to be asked for and obtained by the Department without waiting for public agitation.

both the armies had evacuated Kashmir a plebiscite should be held to decide whether Kashmir should accede to India or to Pakistan or remain independent. India was agreeable to a plebiscite, but insisted that Pakistan as the aggressor should evacuate that part of Kashmir which it was occupying before a plebiscite could be held. But this Pakistan refused to do and insisted on both parties removing their forces simultaneously and a U. N. army being stationed to maintain order and to ensure a free plebiscite. This difference in the stand taken by the two parties has stood in the way of a plebiscite being held in Kashmir. The above decision of the Security Council was taken some time in 1948.

Since then much water has flowed under the bridge. During the ten years of independence Pakistan owing to personal and sectional rivalries could not evolve a constitution of its own which is still in a nebulous and blind state or maintain a stable government. So the Kashmir issue has all along enjoyed an immense propaganda value for all parties to divert popular attention from domestic issues. The barbarous treatment accorded to Hindu minorities especially in Eastern Pakistan has forced millions to seek refuge in the Indian Union. In spite of extreme provocation the Government of India is trying to preserve friendly relations with Pakistan. In the part of Kashmir there is a free democratic government. India has done much towards the economic development of Kashmir. A free constitution has been evolved and worked without interference from India and the accession has been ratified by successive Parliaments. In Azad Kashmir which is on the Pakistan side there is said to be serious discontent and oppression by Pakistan forces and refugees pour into Eastern Kashmir.

Pakistan for political reasons is a member of both the S. E. A. T. O. and the Bagdad Pact and has aligned herself on the side of the Western bloc, while Mr. Nehru is the greatest influence today against British and American imperialism and is determined to pursue a policy of neutralism and co-

Letter to the Editor.

COMMON IDEAL OF A CEYLONESE NATION

Sir,

The M. E. P. which with the U. N. P. fought the elections with the cry of Sinhalese only passed a law that Sinhalese alone should be the official language of Ceylon and has deprived the Tamil Language of official recognition which the latter enjoyed from time immemorial up to the passing of Sinhalese Only law. India after her independence has declared that Hindi will be the official language but fourteen other languages will be state languages receiving official recognition. Sri Lanka too would have fol-

lowed the same course and made Sinhalese the official language and Tamil and English state languages in which those who do not know Sinhalese could transact business with Government. Cannot the majority community concede this much for the sake of a unified Ceylon at least? What the Tamils seek is that Tamil should continue to enjoy the same position that she did when independence was granted and their rights as citizens of Ceylon should not be curtailed at all. To shout that if Tamil is given official recognition and if Tamils are given full citizenship rights the Sinhalese language and Sinhalese nation will be crushed is not in keeping with historical facts nor is it in line with true democracy. If the future progress and prosperity of Ceylon is not to be jeopardised there should be unity, peace and contentment among all sections of the population, and every citizen should be patriotic enough to respect the feelings of his fellow citizens in order to create a common ideal of a Ceylonese Nation.

Until minority communities are assured of protection by the majority community a healthy patriotic Ceylonese Nation will never evolve and it is hightime that true well wishers of the Nation give up all discriminatory anti Tamil actions that play one community against another. There are many pitfalls that this infant democracy will have to avoid if it has to grow into full maturity. Tamils should continue to work for the welfare of Ceylon as a whole as they have done in the past.

S. R.

APPOINTED TO

C. W. E. BOARD

Mr. A. Arulambalam J. P., President of the Jaffna Co-operative Provincial Bank, has been appointed to be a Director of the C. W. E. Board.

Dakshinayanas or Night of The Gods

Now the sun is on its southward march Dakshinayana and will be crossing the Equator on 22nd September when the Arctic night or the night of the Gods begins. Sun is now in the sign of Virgo and when it sets the sign of Pisces will be rising. In these two signs the equinoxes, the Vernal (spring) on 22nd March and the Autumnal in 22nd September occur in the present cycle but this will differ as time goes on owing to the procession of the equinoxes at the rate of about 1 in every 72 years. From 22nd September to 22nd March the night of the gods extends

By

DR S. RAMANATHAN

and is the period selected by Hindus for their fasts and acts of penance in their spiritual discipline. First and foremost they perform sradha for their departed forebears (pithurs) during the waning half of the moon's phase Malaya paksha in the Kanya masa (September—August) After the new moon they begin their Navarathri for the worship of their divine Virgin Mother in her aspects of Savitri, Gayatri and Saraswathi and on the tenth day Vijadasami day as Durga. In this worship, God is meditated on as the Divine mother. This is a festival which has a special appeal to women and children. Bengal and Mysore give great prominence to these festivals. In the month of Aswin when the Sun is in Libra, on the fourteenth day of the Waning moon we have Narak Sathurthasi snanam at moon rise followed by Deepawali, a festival of Lights. In the same month from the day after the moonless amavasya day for six days we have Skanda Sashti fast dedicated to Skanda-Kumar son of Siva who defeated the Asuras and restored their Kingdom of Immortality to the Devas. In the following month we have on the Karthigai Nakshethra the Karthigai Deepa festival dedicated to Skanda or Karthigeya and on the full moon day Sarvalaya Deepa dedicated to Siva and on the Rohini day Vishnuvalaya deepa all of which often occur in the same day or in two consecutive days. On the day after this Vinayaga Vitharam begins and lasts

till the Sashti on 6th day of the waxing moon in Mirgasiras when the Sun is in Danu. It must be noted that Tuesday in the month of Adi (July—August) Sundays in Avani (August—September) Saturdays in Puradasi (September—October) Fridays in Apasi (October—November) and Mondays in Karthigai (November—December) are fast-days for Hindus.

On the Sashti day of the waxing moon of Mirgasiras is the beginning of Thiruvempavai festival which leads to the Arudra Darsana in the Arudra day of Mirgasiras. This is a very holy day for the Saivites who worship Siva as Nadaraja the Lord of the Cosmic dance, which is said to have been witnessed by the Yogees Pathanjali and Vyacrama patha at Chitamparam. For the Vaishnavites the preceding day i. e. Ekadasi day is Vaikunda ekathasi, so devotedly celebrated at Sri Rangam. For the Souras a worshipper of the Sun the winter solstice on 22nd December and the changing of the direction of the Sun Northwards (Uttarayana) at midnight in Kaniya Mookhortha is very important. The moment of change could be fixed by the three end Orion belt Mirgasiras gradually mounting to the Zenith overhead when Kaniya Rasi will be found rising in the Eastern horizon. When the Sun enters Makara Rasi or Makara Sankranthi the Tamils have their Thai Pongal and the Maddu Pongal day for their cattle so important to all agriculturists. On the following month we have Maha Sivarathri on the 14th night of the waning moon when the Sun is in Kumba or Aquarus. This day is very sacred to Siva as he is worshipped throughout the night by remaining awake and not sleeping even on the following day. To see the last crescent of the waning moon rising after the night vigil on Sivarathri night is a most awe-inspiring sight. It is said that it was on this night that Parwathi, the daughter of Himavan performed severe Tapas to gain Siva. That from Deepavali day to Maha Sivarathri day is a period specially reserved for Tapas is evident from the above. People who have renounced the world and ascetics may find Tapas

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 369/T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Suppiah Kanapathipillai of Kopay North.

Deceased.

Kathiresu Karthigesu of Kopay North.

Petitioner.

Vs:

1 Kandiah Nadarajah, Hindu College, Chavakachcheri.

2 Kandiah Kathiresu, Teacher, Allupolla Group, Ratnapara.

3 Nalliah Sivapiragasam and wife

4 Meenadchy, Land Development Office, Pavatkulam.

5 Kandiah Balasundaram, Chest Clinic, Puttalam.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the Petitioner praying that he be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased and Letters issued to him accordingly, coming on for disposal before P. Sri SkandaRajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 12th day of September, 1957 in the presence of Mr. S. Visuvalingam, Proctor for the Petitioner and the Affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed as maternal uncle and that Letters issued to him accordingly, unless the Respondents or any others shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on or before the 14th day of October, 1957 at 10. A. M.

This 17th day of September, 1957.

Sgd P. Sri SkandaRajah District Judge, Jaffna.

Drawn by S. Visuvalingam, Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 91. 27 & 4)

easy but for the household it will be difficult except by gaining a detached and sober view of life in general, where one does one's duty without looking for rewards. When the night of the gods ends by Sun entering the northern hemisphere by crossing the equator on 22nd March, spring Vasantha begins with the Vernal equinox and the day of the gods begins which is the time for festivals and yaghas for the Gods, which are the real feast days.

KUALALUMPUR KANDASWAMY TEMPLE

PREMIER'S VISIT

On the 1st September, 1957 the Hon'ble Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike and Mrs. Bandaranaike and party visited the Kandaswamy Temple, Scott Road, Kuala Lumpur. They were received at the archway by the Trustee of the Temple The Hon'ble Mr. T. Rajendra and were introduced to the prominent citizens present there amongst whom were Mr. R. Thambipillai, I.S.M., J.P., Dato Sir and Datin E.E.C. Thuraisingham, The Hon'ble Dr. A. E. Duraisamy, Sri. K. Ramanathan; Sri. Palanivel Piliai, the Hon'ble Mr. M. Nadchathiram and the President and Committee of Management.

The distinguished guests were taken in procession to the entrance of the temple. The pupils of the Vivekananda School sang welcome songs whilst the musicians of the temple led the procession

Special Poojah and "Shanmuga Archana" were performed. The High Priest offered "Pirasa thams" and "Kalanchis" to Mr. and Mrs Bandaranaike and other visitors.

The President of the Association, Mr A. Seventhynathan spoke, and Mr. P. Tanarajah, the Secretary of the Association read the Address of Welcome.

The Premier in reply thanked the President of the Association for the kind words spoken and for the warm welcome. He advised the Ceylonese who have settled to give their undivided loyalty to this country and he welcomed those who wish to return to Ceylon. He added that the experience gained by them in foreign countries will be an asset to Ceylon. He referred to the boon given to the King Duttu Gamnu by the Lord of Kataragama and said the world today is in the midst of conflicting ideologies and many types of weapons are being handled by nations to achieve their ends. My weapons are friendliness, peace and tolerance, and today we should pray to Lord Muruga that others also use these weapons to settle disputes between communities and communities and nations and nations.

(Continued on page 6)

MIND TREE

Mind is compared to a tree

Ahamkar, the little "I" is the seed

Intellect is the sprout Sankalpas, thoughts are the branches

by

SWAMI SIVANANDA

Cut this tree with the axe of wisdom

Daily chop off the branches of the mind-tree

Eventually destroy the tree and its foot completely

And attain freedom and eternal bliss.

ORDER ABSOLUTE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

No. 592 Testy.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sittampalam Coomarasamy of Nediakardu, Valvettiturai. Deceased.

Parvathaparthiniammal widow of Sittampalam Coomarasamy of Nediakardu, Valvettiturai. Petitioner.

The matter coming on for final disposal before S. Thambydurai Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro on the 5th day of September 1957 in the presence of C. Mahesan Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 29th August 1957 having been read,

It is ordered that the will of Sittampalam Coomarasamy, the deceased, dated 20th January 1935 (and now deposited in this Court) be and the same is hereby declared proved.

It is further declared that the said Parvathaparthiniammal is the executor named in the said will and that she is entitled to have probate of the same issued to her accordingly.

This 5th day of September 1957.

Sgd. S. Thambydurai District Judge.

Drawn by Sgd. C. Mahesan Proctor for petitioner. (O 92 27 & 4)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDRO

No. 591 T

In the matter of the estate of the late Varattappillai widow of Alvappillai of Imaiyanan Deceased
Sinniah Ramalingam of Imaiyanan

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Saraswathy wife of S. Ramalingam of Do
2. Alvappillai Ramachandran
3. Thamboe Kandiah
4. and wife Cheetha they all of Do

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thambydurai Esquire District Judge, Pt. Pedro on the 28th day of August 1957 in the presence of Mr S Appadurai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the said petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed petitioner be declared entitled to take out letters of administration to the above Estate and that he be granted letters accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the day of October 1957 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 28th day of August 1957

(Sgd) S. Thambydurai
District Judge.

Drawn by
(Sgd) S. Appadurai
Proctor for Petitioner
(O.81 20 & 27)

ORDER 'NISI' DECLARING WILL PROVED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 358 T

Sivapakiam widow of Nagingam Amirthalingam of Keddady, Jaffna.

Petitioner.

vs.

1. Sivakuru Pasupathipillai.
2. Ponnambalam Adcharamoorthy and wife
3. Parameshwari
4. Nabalingam son of Kandiah and wife
5. Pushparany, all of do.
6. Thuraiappah Vaithilingam of Velanai

Respondents.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Nagalingam Amirthalingam of Keddady Vannarponnai West, Jaffna Deceased.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 22nd day of August 1957 in the presence of Mr. S. Rasiyah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above mentioned petitioner and of the Witnesses of the Last Will dated 22 August 1957 having been read.

It is ordered that the Will of the abovenamed deceased dated 25th October 1952 and

'Poppycock' -- A Correction.

(BY. S. J. GUNASEGARAM)

Commenting on certain words I had derived from Tamil, Mr. W. P. N. de Silva had stated (11-6 57 Daily News)

'Therefore it is clear that the methods adopted by... to show that Sinhalese words are derived from Tamil merely because they are similar words in both languages without realising that Sinhalese words are substantially derived from Sanskrit or Pali, besides the Sinhalese alphabet is phonetically richer than mere poppycock Tamil'

He has now (14. 9. 57) corrected the sentence to read, 'Therefore it is clear that the methods adopted by certain gentlemen to show that Sinhalese words like... are derived from Tamil... are mere poppycock'.

One wondered why Mr. Silva should have selected an American slang, only recently included in the Oxford Dictionary, to describe 'Tamil'. His correction, however, is a gracious gesture, and proves the old adage that 'second thoughts' are often more reasonable.

It is not generally unknown that Sanskrit was first patronised as a court language and that by foreign rulers in North Western India from about the 1Vc, A. D. Till the end of the IIIc, A. D. Prakrit continued to be the common speech in the North, and was used in all inscriptions. The word Prakrit itself means 'unrefined', a dialect particularly of North and Central India, growing out of Sanskrit.

A student of Tamil happens to be in a better position than Mr. Silva to distinguish a Sanskrit or Pali original from Tamil, as there are fairly up to date dictionaries in

numbered 428 and attested by S. Rasiyah, Notary Public be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Probate of the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 30th day of September 1957 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 22nd day of August 1957.

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge.

(O.86 20 & 27)

Tamil which give Tamilised Sanskrit words, though scholars are at work discovering additional Dravidian, chiefly Tamil words which had been assimilated by Sanskrit in Vedic and post Vedic times. Sinhalese, Mr. Silva implies, is a (more recent) Prakrit, though he ignores its indebtedness to Dravidian (Tamil) for its basic vocabulary. This is not a question over which any Prakrit speaker need be annoyed.

Referring to Dravidian influence on Sanskrit itself and the Prakrit, Dr. S. K. Chatterji, the well known authority on Indian Philology and Linguistics says:— (Indo-Asian Culture, Jan, 1955)

'The nature of this influence is not superficial or just literary, but it is that of a substratum profound and at the same time wide in scope. There has been through some 3000 years a gradual approximation of the Aryan speech towards the Dravidian in the system of sounds, in its morphology, in vocabulary, and above all in its syntax or order of words.

'Finally, we find the Aryan speech has been borrowing words from the Dravidian ever since the former made its advent into India. The study of the nature and extent of the Dravidian loan words in the Indo-Aryan forms an important subject of Indian Linguistics.'

It might interest Mr. Silva and many of your regular readers, to know that the very word 'gama' (Sinh.) Grama (Sk.) and 'Kamam' Tamil has been derived from the old Tamil (Dravidian) word still in use, 'Kiramam', meaning 'order' 'system' harking back to the old village system and administration of the Dravidians.

One would certainly welcome a studied refutation of these derivations, without being laconically told it is mere nonsense—or by the use of an American slang which is distasteful to the ears of those who have not ceased to admire, "the well of English undefiled"

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

No. T. 349

In the matter of the Intestate estate of the late Dr. Appiah Pathmanathan of Kondavil Jaffna Deceased

Rajeswary widow of Dr. Appiah Pathmanathan of Kondavil, Jaffna

Vs

- Minor 1. Sharmala daughter of Dr. Appiah Pathmanathan of Kondavil, Jaffna, minor appearing by her guardian-ad-litem
2. Velupillai Appiah of Kondavil, Jaffna

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna, on the 30th day of July, 1957 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratna Rajah, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 30th day of July, 1957 having been read.

It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st minor respondent.

And it is further ordered that the Petitioner be and she is hereby entitled, as widow of the deceased, to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased issued to her accordingly, unless the respondents or other interested shall on or before the 6th day of September 1957 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary

And it is further ordered that the said minor be produced in Court on the said date.

This 30th day of July, 1957
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge

6-9-57. Time to show cause is extended for 27.9-57

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge
(O.90 20 & 27)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 359 T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Karthigesu Thillaiampalam of Vannarponnai West Jaffna Deceased

Thaiyalnayaki widow of K. Thillaiampalam of Vannarponnai West Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner

1. Kamalasanani daughter of K. Thillaiampalam
2. Meenalosani daughter of K. Thillaiampalam
3. Gnanaranjani daughter of K. Thillaiampalam
4. Gowri daughter of K. Thillaiampalam
5. Thayapari daughter of K. Thillaiampalam
6. Jegatheesan son of K. Thillaiampalam
7. Karthigeyan son of K. Thillaiampalam, all of Vannarponnai West Jaffna. The 3rd to 7th respondents are minors appearing by their

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 357 T.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Savitiri Devi wife of Kandiah Ratnavel of Chulipuram

Deceased.

Suppiah Ganesan of Chulipuram

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kandiah Ratnavel of Chulipuram,
2. Elagupillai Suppiah of Chulipuram presently at Kuala Lumpur in Malaya, and
3. Suppiah Sundarampillai of Chulipuram.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 22nd day of August 1957 in the presence of Messrs Subramaniam and Somasundram proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 31st July 1957 having been read;

It is ordered that the petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as one of the heirs to the estate of the deceased abovenamed to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased issued to him accordingly unless any person or persons interested shall on or before the 30th day of September 1957 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 22nd day of August 1957.

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge.

(O. 89 20 & 27)

guardian.ad-litem the
1st respondent

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge Jaffna, on the 29th day of August 1957 in the presence of Mr. T. Vannianathan Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the 1st respondent be appointed guardian.ad-litem over the 3rd to 7th minor respondents for the purposes of this testamentary action and it is declared that the petitioner as widow is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased issued to her unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 30th day of September 1957 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 29th day of August 1957.

Sgd. P. Sri Skandarajah
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. T. Vannianathan
Proctor for petitioner
(O.88 20 & 27)

THE SINHALESE

• Like many readers, I have read with considerable interest and profit Mr. E. B. Wright's article on "The Sinhalese" in the 'Ceylon Observer' of 18-9-57.

I might be permitted to point out, without in any way underrating the contents and spirit of Mr. Wright's contribution, that some at least of his views require re-thinking. He has referred to certain theories in connection with the early history of Ceylon supported by the author of the 'Rajavali' and such writers as Mudaliyar Gunasekera and Dr. Cumaraswamy which may have to be revised in the light of fresh researches and information not available in their days.

Before proceeding to the main 'theory' in which I have some information to give. I would like to point out that South Indian historical as well as literary evidences do not support the belief in an 'invasion' of the Chola country by Gajabahu. They merely point to the fact that Gajabahu was present at the dedication of the temple to Pattini. Dr. Mendis of course is of opinion that the Gajabahu of the Tamil Epic "Sila padikaram", is not the Gajabahu of "Pattini" fame!

The Kammalars

Mr. Wright has quoted Dr. Pulney Andy and Dr. Cumaraswamy to show that the 'Kammalars' were descendants of a race of Aryans who entered India across the Punjab long before Vyasa began the collection of the Vedas.

(To be continued)

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

No. P/106

Vallipuram Kandiah of Thavady Plaintiff Vs

1. Rasamalar wife of
 2. Appukkuddy Chellappah of Urumpiray
 3. Ariyamalar wife of
 4. Chivasithambaram
- Senathirajah of Vannarponnai East Defendants

It is hereby notified that action No. P/106 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the partition act No. 16 of 1951 for the

Mr. C. Nagiah Passes Away

Staunch Saiva Worker

We regret to record the death which occurred on Saturday September 20, of Mr. C. Nagiah B. A., retired teacher Manipay Hindu College

Mr. Nagiah was ailing for a short time and succumbed to his illness on September 20. He was 57 years old.

A keen and devoted student of Saiva Siddhanta, Mr. Nagiah belonged to the orthodox school of Saivism and was a consistent opponent of the Hindu Temporalities Bill. He was instrumental in reviving the Vedagama Sabhai, which was founded by Sir P. Ramanathan and Shri T. Kailasapillai. He was also a member of the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai.

A convincing debater, Mr. Nagiah took delight in forcing open debates with Hindu Scholars who supported the Hindu Temporalities Bill and the removal of untouchability wherever suitable opportunities were available.

Mr. Nagiah was associated with the late Sri Shivapadasundaram Pillai in the campaign against Hindu Temporalities Bill.

As President of the Hindu Maha Sabhai, Vannarponnai and Secretary of the Vedagama Sabhai, Mr. Nagiah did Saiva propaganda work at the risk of his health.

The funeral which was very largely attended took place on Sunday.

partition/sale of the land called Paddappulo and other parcels and situated at Manipay.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 2nd day of October 1957 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon.

By order of Court, Sgd. R.E.M. Navaratnam Chief Clerk.

This 28th day of August 1957 (O 95 27 & 4)

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 29-9-57 TO 5-10-57

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

Domestic conditions will improve from this week. You will be able to triumph over your competitors. The first day will upset you a bit. But there will be no serious calamities.

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

The first half of the week will be far from satisfactory. You will have to face much opposition in most of your affairs. Rest of the week will be favourable. But there will be no domestic harmony.

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

First half of the week will be favourable for new deals. Professional success and fame promised. Second half of the week will be far from satisfactory. Wednesday Thursday and Friday will be troublesome. Week-end will turn favourable again. But beware of domestic upsets.

CANCER Funarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

A fairly favourable week. You will have to work hard for your success. The turnout will not be very satisfactory. Beware of secret enemies. Friday afternoon and Saturday must be spent with care.

LEO Maha, Poora, Uttira 1, [Singha Rasi]

A good week. You will find it easy to negotiate things. Ruin to enemies and fame promised. Financially a very favourable week.

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

A good week. Some of your personal worries should end. But health not yet fully improved. Financial gains and fame promised.

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

Expenditure will rise. You will have to get into debts. Beware of eye troubles. Troubles through secret enemies and scandal mongers also not ruled out.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

A favourable week. You will be able to come to some amicable terms in certain personal affairs this week. Social success and unexpected gains also promised.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1. [Thanu Rasi]

A good week. You will have to take some additional responsibilities in your work. Fame and success in litigation also promised.

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

Beware of your father's relatives. You will find it difficult to come to decisions in important affairs. Financially a good week. Unexpected gains promised.

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

An unsettled week. Health will not be very satisfactory. Indication of minor accidents shown. Beware of scandal mongers. Financially a fairly good week.

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

Domestic affairs will be troublesome. Misunderstandings and quarrels likely. But you will be able to clear certain shadows. Financially a good week.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CHAVAKACHCHERI

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 66

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kandiah Vythialingam of Periyamavady in Chavakachcheri

Deceased Karunage Rammalhamy Vythialingam of Periyamavady in Chavakachcheri

Petitioner. Vs

1 Vythialingam Vaiteeswaran of do now of Government Hospital Anuradhapura.

2 Vythialingam Viakesan of Chavakachcheri.

3 Kumaraswamy San dirasegaram and wife.

4 Sivapakkiam both of Uduppiddy

5 Arumugam Nadarajah and wife.

6 Makeswary both of Velanai East.

7 Saravanamuttu Suntharalingam and wife.

8 Thaiyalnayagy both of Nunavil.

9 Ponniah Pararajasingham and wife.

10 Parameswary both of Kokkuvil East.

11 Vythialingam Kamaladevi.

12 Vythialingam Kamalasanay.

13 Vythialingam Suntharalingam.

14 Vythialingam Nadarajah.

15 Vythialingam Panchadcharam all of Periyamavady in Chavakachcheri. and

16 Kandiah Ponnambalam of Chavakachcheri presently Chief Clerk

Magistrate's Court Colombo.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thambidurai Esquire District Judge Chavakachcheri in the presence of Mr. V. Canagasabai proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the

petitioner having been read;

It is ordered that the above-named 16th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 11th 12th 13th 14th and 15th respondents and that the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased as his widow and directing that such letters of administration be issued to her accordingly-unless the Respondents or any other persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 15th day of July 1957 and state objection or shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. June 1957.

Sgd. S. Thambidurai District Judge Chavakachcheri.

Drawn by V. Canagasabai Proctor for petitioner Extended to 27. 8. 57. Sgd. S. Thambidurai D. J.

Extended to 1. 10. 57. Sgd. S. Thambidurai D. J.

(O. 96 27 & 4)

KUALALUMPUR KANDASWAMY TEMPLE

(Continued from page 3)

(Extracts from the speech of welcome delivered by Mr. A. Sevanti-nathan, President of the Selangor Saivaites Association).

Our Salutations and meek prayers to the lotus feet of Our Lord Karttikeya, the Presiding Deity of this temple. Your visit to this capital of the Federation as State Guests of this Government cannot be without significance. We Ceylonese are particularly happy and proud to see the Prime Minister of our mother country here in person to offer his felicitations, on behalf of his Government and people, to His Majesty the Paramount Ruler and His consort and to partake in the Merdeka celebrations. This country is free from foreign domination from yesterday and has joined the Commonwealth of Nations as a free and equal partner. Your presence here at this country's historical event will be highly appreciated by this Government and the Malayan people and the value of it is immeasurable when assessed in terms of good-will and friendship. If I can penetrate into your mind, the very kind thought that you cherish for your countrymen here and the very many ties which exist for centuries between the two countries have influenced you to undertake this trip at the sacrifice of your valuable time, putting away for the time the many onerous and pressing state duties at home. The simple but impressive prayer just concluded is only an expression of our gratitude and demonstration of our feelings for this fine gesture of yours. The 'Archanas' of chanting 1008 'mantras' and the 'Arathi' done by the lighting of six camphor lamps are for invoking the blessings of the Lord of Kataragama for you, your wife and family to enjoy the best of health and long life in the service of the country and its people. The same ceremony was conducted yesterday for the health and long life of His Majesty the Paramount Ruler.

It is said in the Purana that Lord Maruga chose Kataragama as one of his favourite abodes after destroying the Asuras—the evil forces—and redeeming the Devas from servitude. He is worshipped

and adored as the Kataragama Deity by the Sinhalese 'Kathirgama Iyan' by the Tamils. There is a traditional story handed from generation to generation apart from historical assertions that King Dhutta Gemunu prayed at the shrine of Kataragama and got his boon in a dream from the Lord to fight the powerful Tamil King Ellala who was then ruling at Anuradhapura in the 1st century A. D. King Dhutta Gemunu after his success at the battlefield returned to Kataragama and built the temple in fulfilment of his vow. In the book 'Kantha Upathe' songs 41-46, written by Mendis Kusasekara Mudaliar reference is made to this historical fact. He also made rich endowments to this shrine and his example was followed by the successive Sinhalese Kings of Lanka until the advent of foreign rule.

It is the Lord of Kataragama whom we have enshrined in this temple and every festival of importance at the Kataragama Shrine is piously followed here; particularly the annual festivals in the month of July are observed here with intensive devotion and religious fervour, the atmosphere of Kataragama pervading here.

The temple is the place where the highest and the lowest meet with no distinction.

Our mother Lanka is a handsome and charming lady. She uses her two limbs, the Sinhalese and Tamil communities—in her forward march towards progress. Her eyes are the two great religions—Buddhism and Hinduism. Her Government is the repository of her conscience. The Prime Minister is her eldest son and she expects him to distribute her bountiful gifts to all her children and treat them with impartiality.

The people of Ceylon have entrusted the ship of State into your hands. There are narrow and dangerous channels to negotiate with but we have no doubts whatsoever as to your ability to pilot it to its port of progress and well being with divine guidance as your telescope, the heavenly stars as your light and your political wisdom, and

Serving The Cause Of Peace

(Continued from page 1)

being incited against their neighbours by violent propaganda. That, I say, is risky business.

Of course, in such a situation the primary responsibility rests upon the member nations themselves. It is they who should abstain from acts of aggression, direct or indirect. It is they who have an inherent right of individual and collective self-defence. Nothing that the United Nations can do should relax for one moment the vigilance and efforts of each free nation to maintain the genuine integrity and independence of itself and of every free nation.

Nevertheless when there is such a situation as now exists in the Middle East, this General Assembly ought at least to consider it and discuss it. Discussion, as our Charter suggests, may of itself be salutary (Article 11 (2)) and the United States reserves the right, in the light of that discussion, to introduce concrete proposals.

It is a tragedy that the Middle East, so rich in culture and tradition and contributing so greatly to the material and spiritual welfare of all the world, should be distraught, as is the case today. The United States stands ready to contribute generously to the economic development of the area under conditions which will promote and strengthen the freedom and independence of the nation. This prospect of enlarged freedom and well-being will, however, never be realized so long as the area is looked upon as a subject of conquest as a potential base for the domination of Europe, Asia and Africa.

The United Nations may not be able, by any material power it can muster, to tranquilize the scene. But we can exert our influence. May we at least do that, and thereby once again serve the cause of peace, hope and happiness.

sagacity, ripe experience and academical accomplishments as your chart.

Those of use who have settled here love this country and its people but that does not mean we have forgotten our mother country.

S.S.C. Tamil Text Commentary

BOON TO BOTH
TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

Scholarly Commentary

ON

KUMBAKARNAN
VATHAIPPADALAM

↓

BY

Vidwan K. Vendanar

★

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R. N. SIVAPRAKASAM.