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NO. 26

ANANDA COOMARASWAMY DAY

PROPHET OF INDIAN CULTURE

HOMAGE BY INDIAN PROFESSOR

(The article contributed to the Modern Review of September 1947 by Prof. O. C. Gangoly is reproduced here.)

In the sudden death of Dr Ananda Coomaraswamy within a few days of the celebrations of his seventieth year, the study of Indian Art and Culture, Civilization and Philosophy, and the cause of Indian Nationalism have suffered a grievous and irremediable loss. In him the world has lost a versatile scholar, a connoisseur of Art of rare sensibility and discrimination, a mystic philosopher of a wide range of thought, with a rare insight into the three great disciplines of civilization, namely, Art, Science and Religion. In him India has lost her greatest art-critic, and art-historian, and the most learned and authoritative exponent and interpreter of the basic principles of Indian Art and Aesthetics, her greatest champion and defender of the values of Indian Civilization in all its phases and aspects. The wide and almost encyclopaedic range of his studies and his critical understanding of Western Philosophy and Art helped him to demonstrate the fundamental unity of man's approach to the deepest and highest problems of life; this was richly demonstrated by his brilliant essays in the elucidation of the comparative values of Indian and medieval European Art in its Gothic Christian phases. Yet he began life as an enthusiastic student of the objective science of Geology to which he made many new and original contributions, and his scientific training in early life lent to all his thoughts, to all his writings and to all his studies of Art, a rare precision, a subtle power of analysis, and a distinctive and accurate way of presentation of his themes, which

have never been excelled by any author in the East or in the West. His accomplishment as a great linguist, happy in all the major European and Indian languages, imparted to everything that he wrote a highly exquisite literary flavour. He wrote the English language with an erudition, with a mastery, with a flexibility, with an expressiveness and a charm rarely attained by any Englishman. Educated in England in his youth, he earned the diploma of a Doctor of Science from the University of London, and in later life he devoted himself to profound and intensive studies of the leading languages and cultures of India, specializing in Hindi, Pali and Vedic Literature. In him the culture of the East and the West had met in rare and surprising unity, bringing forth fruits of the highest values to the stores of the world's culture. As a publicist and an educationist his contributions deserve the highest praise and admiration. Indian Art had suffered grievously in the past owing to bad and insufficient reproductions. In his brilliant series of books and monographs he presented Indian Art through the most expensive and accurate processes of reproductions in order to bring forth and demonstrate their highest quality and beauty. It will be impossible to present within the limits of this article anything like an exhaustive survey of his great contributions to Art and Literature. His researches into all phases of Indian Art and the elucidation of the intricate evolution of its history can never be surpassed and shall ever remain as a standing monument to his genius.

By an unhappy combination of circumstances and by the philistine attitude of Indians towards the finest flowers of their own civilisation, India and modern Indians had lost the advantage of a personal contact with this high priest of Indian Nationalism and the greatest teacher and authority of Indian Art, and it is sad to think that the loss of India has been the gain of the United States where he was destined to spend the greater part of his life. He never sought publicity in any form or kind and led the life of a recluse and a devotee to the cause of Indian Art, for which he incessantly worked to make new discoveries and incessantly wrote to set forth their meaning and significance. He visited India three times staying for long stretches to study the monuments at first hand and to collect materials and data for the understanding of the whole evolution of a great cycle of Art, unique in the history of the culture of the world. In the course of an extended tour in Northern India during the autumn of the year 1910, he collected an enormous quantity of the finest specimens of Indian Paintings and Drawings and other master-pieces which presented Indian Art in hitherto unknown phases and expressions. This enormous collection of Indian Art he offered to present to the Indian Nation, on the condition that an adequate Museum and Gallery should be built at Benares, he himself offering to act as its Curator. A printed Appeal was issued and widely circulated, but our nationalists impervious to the claims of Indian Art failed

(Continued on page 6)

Further Statement of the Hindu Federation

Mr. K. Alvapillai, Secretary of the All-Ceylon Hindu Federation, has issued this further statement in reply to the statement of the Vivekananda Society.

The All-Ceylon Hindu Federation was in constant consultation with the President and other representatives of the Vivekananda Society, Colombo, throughout its negotiations with the Drafting Committee.

The President of the Vivekananda Society, in his statement, which is the basis of the news report in the "Observer" of the 30th September, is having in mind a circular meant for outstation constituent societies.

The Vivekananda Society, like some other Colombo Societies, was told that it was free to recommend names for selection and submission to the Drafting Committee as it liked. The President of the Federation attended a meeting of the Council of Management of the Vivekananda Society and explained this position.

Thereafter, the Vivekananda Society actually recommended to the Federation 12 names of whom seven were included in the list of 20 names submitted by the Federation to the Drafting Committee. Seven other names recommended by the Federation were also names of members of the Vivekananda Society.

Accordingly 14 out of the 20 names were those of members of the Vivekananda Society. The Drafting Committee put up to the Minister a similar number from among members of the Vivekananda Society including the seven nominees of the Council of the Society.

The point at issue is whether the Minister should choose Hindus for his Advisory Committee solely on his responsibility. In fact, on the whole, the Minister's final list would not appear as generous to the Vivekananda Society as the Federation's recommendations.

JAFFNA WELCOMES I.G.P.

Mr. Osmund de Silva, I. G. P. and Mrs. de Silva who travelled here by plane on 5th inst. went through a crowded programme.

In the morning he met the Police Officers at the Jaffna Town Hall and addressed them.

At noon Mr. & Mrs de Silva were the guests at a complimentary lunch given in their honour by the Special Police Officers at the Rest House.

Mr. W. E. C. Jebanesan, S. P., who presided introduced the visitors. Mubandiram E. F. Rasiyah as Chief of the Special Police of Jaffna, in felicitating the distinguished guests, said that Jaffna had the honour of being the training-ground of 3 illustrious I. G. P.—Sir Herbert Dowbiggin was S. P. in Jaffna for nearly 3 years, Sir Richard Aluvihare had functioned as Magistrate at Pt. Pedro for 3 years and Mr. de Silva had served in Jaffna as S. P. for 3½ years.

He wished Mr. & Mrs. de Silva a pleasant time here and hoped that they would take with them happy recollections of their visit to Jaffna.

Mr. de Silva thanked the Special Police Officers for the honour done to them and said that the Special Police Officers could play an important part in the suppression of crime.

In the evening he met the members of Rural Development Societies. At night the members of the

(Continued on page 5)



தெளிந்தபலம்:

நமச்சிவாயவே ஞானமும் கல்வியும்
நமச்சிவாயவே நானறி விச்சையும்
நமச்சிவாயவே நானெறி நேத்துமே
நமச்சிவாயவே நன்னெறி காட்டுமே
தெளிந்தபலம்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1957

Treasure These Thoughts

Pain must fuse into fervour. And fervour flower into Vision—

MARCH BACK!

CONCEIVED in un-diluted malice, the march of the party that first set afoot the alarming mischief of linguistic sentimentalism in this country transpired to be a 'march back.' The people may not be concerned with the political progress of parties or the forward moves of their pilgrim 'infantry'. But the fact that everything in this Island is on a 'march back' does certainly affect the body politic.

When on that day of national disgrace (June 5, 1956) the Satyagrahis who squatted themselves on the Galle Face Green in silent protest against the introduction of the 'Sinhala only' Bill were subjected to the most cowardly and barbarous attack of hooligans under identified leadership, the Police took up position at vantage ground only to be onlookers of that organised onslaught of thugs. And the Premier in a mood of mental satisfaction did not hesitate to hold the 'Satyagraha' to ridicule. Then started the march back of democracy.

The U. N. P. for other reasons started the Satyagraha march to the Hill Capital. The self-same army of thugs collected under expert guidance. The M. E. P. meeting the U. N. P. in battle to decide the supremacy of party cannot be decried. But the freedom to use public parks, greens, highways and similar places cannot be deprived by anybody not even by the Government. The blocking of a highway by directing traffic to a specified bottle neck in the immediate presence of a Member of

Parliament who belongs to the Government Party is a high-handed action that calls for investigation by the Parliament.

The instigators of the atrocities of June 5, 1956 at the Galle Face Green can now be easily identified. The purpose of the diabolical demonstrations at the Galle Face Green was to defend the action of the Government in introducing the Sinhala Only Bill and to disgrace those who demonstrated against that legislation. The object of the open rowdiness along the Colombo-Kandy Road was to strengthen the hold of the M. E. P. and to scare away the Party in opposition to the Government. The second step in the march back of democracy was taken with the launching of the vulgar demonstration at the Victoria Bridge. Dictatorship has begun its dangerous march. Even the U. N. P. did not interfere so much with black flags and hostile demonstrations as the M. E. P. is doing at present. The incidents at Galle and Kandy go to indicate the inner mind of the M. E. P. The Mahajana Eksath view of freedom seems to favour the survival of the man of physical might, mob mentality, rough exterior and ruffian conduct as the fittest to safe-guard democracy! And the march back will continue.

Soviet 'Satellite' Still At Large

Sensation In Scientific Circles

The Russian Satellite is still there, circling the Earth several times. Scientists, some of them, are of the view that the Satellite is losing altitude and may soon descend down and burn itself out.

The Red Scientists are jubilant and speak of other Satellites. Also the claim of Russian supremacy in scientific achievement of ascendancy over the Western Powers has been made.

The American Scientists are making a determined bid to plot the exact course of the elusive RED MOON.

The question of international control of space missiles has been discussed.

Letter to the Editor.

ETYMOLOGY

Mr. W. N. de Silva wishes to know why I had selected only one word 'Kiramam', and omitted to touch on the derivation of certain other words he had mentioned. Obviously because it is a typical example of a Sanskritised Tamil word commonly believed to be of Sinhalese origin, among many Ceylonese! He asks, "where is the word Kiramam still used?" He has only to go to the Northern and Eastern Provinces, and he will find the word ringing frequently in his ears, if he has 'ears to hear'.

Mr. Silva ignored the authority I quoted—Dr. Chatterje, the greatest living authority on Indian Linguistics and Philology, and refers to the opinions of men belonging to the old Max Miller School. No one is ignorant of the influence of Sanskrit on the Dravidian Languages, but few in Ceylon are aware of the profound influence, Dravidian (Tamil) has had for 3000 years on the Sanskrit and the Prakrit Vocabulary, their system of sound, syntax and morphology. It is a warning to Mr. Silva and to those of his kind who see 'Sanskrit' in every word in Sinhalese which has been borrowed from the Dravidian.

I would recommend Mr. Silva to the study of writers such as Jules Block, Prof. T. Burrow of the Oxford University, Prof. Murray Emerican of the University of California and Dr. S. Chatterje of India. Jahagirda's views which Mr. Silva quotes have become out of date and K. A. N. Sastri is by no means a philologist. Mudaliyar Gunasekera's list of Tamil words in Sinhalese and Fr. Closset's book entitled, 'The Dravidian Origin and Philosophy of Human speech' where the author declares that there are thousands of words common to both languages, and proceeds to trace them to Tamil roots, should give Mr. Silva some food for thought.

Referring to my statement that 'Sanskrit was first patronised.....as a court language from I. V. C. A. D. Till the end of the III A. D.

Prakrit was used in all inscriptions.' (1) he poses the question, "Then how could Prakrit have grown out of Sanskrit?" Is Mr. Silva so simple as to imagine that it was necessary for Sanskrit to have first become a court language and to be used in inscriptions before it could influence other local dialects? (2) he doubts the truth of my statement about the language of the inscriptions and accuses me of ignorance of philology. My information was obtained from Dr. D. C. Sirkar, Superintendent of Epigraphy to the Government of India. This is what he says:—

"The language of the early inscriptions of India is Prakrit which was superseded as the language of the courts of Indian kings by Sanskrit at a later date" (Indo-Asian Culture, April 1955). Again to prove my blissful 'ignorance' of philology in stating, 'Prakrit means unrefuted', he wants his readers to believe that 'Prakrit is used by philologists to mean, 'primary' or 'basic'". If he turns to the Oxford Dictionary he will find that 'Prakrit' is defined as any of the dialects of North and Central India existing alongside or growing out of Sanskrit; from Skr Prakrit=Unrefined". If he deserves further elucidation on the subject let him refer to the writings of Dr. S. Chatterje and Dr. Sirkar acknowledged authorities on Indian Philology and Epigraphy respectively.

Mr. Silva has a fling at the great Fr. Gnappakasar, referred to by greater scholars than Mr. Silva as a Goliath of Dravidian Philology—probably because Geiger the German 'Aryan' could not see eye to eye with the dusky Dravidian Swami. The difference between the two is that Fr. Gnappakasar was a profound scholar in all the Dravidian languages and knew the classical languages of India and Europe, while Geiger though a Sanskrit and Palic scholar has only a smattering knowledge of any of the Dravidian languages.

Mr. Silva glories over the fact that Tamil has no G, b, h, and adds an 'etc' to strengthen his

TRIBUTE TO KALAYOGI

Pride of place for Tamil art had to be unanimously accepted because of the scholastic achievements of Dr. Ananda Cumarasamy in the field of research' said Mr. S. Natesan, former Minister in the course of his presidential address at the Ananda Cumarasamy Day celebrated by the Literary Panel of the Society of Arts and Letters at the Parameshwara College Hall. The exposition of the deep significance of Sri Nataraja Image by Dr. Ananda Cumarasamy, observed Mr. Natesan, made Western Research Scholars acknowledge the eminence of Indian Art particularly Tamil Art Pleading for the preservation of the rich heritage that had been discovered by distinguished forbears like Ananda Cumarasamy, Mr. Natesan drew attention to the danger that was eminent in the modern outlook drifting away from spiritual values and to the need for a return to religious living.

case). Mr. Silva is not probably aware that the k, p and c of Tamil, which is an agglutinative language, are modified in reading to meet the sound requirements of g, b, h and s. To give an instance 'Crow' is written 'kakam' in Tamil but pronounced 'Kaham'. Again the 'G' in Guna is neither the grunting guttural of the Sanskrit 'G', nor the hard 'K' of English but is pronounced in Tamil more softly as 'Kgh'. The blantly hissing 's', the bleeting 'b', the hooting 'h', the jarring 'j' and the grunting 'g' are normally reserved in Tamil for oral orders to the members of the brute creation true to the tradition that Tamil means 'sweetness'.

Mr. Silva does not appear to know that there are several retroflex sounds denoted by Tamil alphabets peculiar to the Dravidian languages. When Mr. Silva happens to study Tamil, he will appreciate this. I would suggest to him that in addition to Winslow's dictionary which was meant for mission workers of the last century Mr. Silva purchases one of the many modern lexicons available in Tamil.

S. J. Gunasegaram

Assistance From American Embassy

This embassy has received a number of inquiries concerning statements made by a Cabinet Minister of the Government of Ceylon which subsequently were reported in the local press to the effect that the Ministry of Education had received no assistance from any foreign embassy. Since no United States assistance to Ceylon has been extended except upon the affirmative recommendation of the American Embassy in this country, the following facts are pertinent.

Since the present Government of Ceylon has come into office the United States has made available to it a total of approximately 17½ million dollars (Rs. 83,343,750) in assistance.

Much of this assistance has been given in the field of education. The Care milk and flour programs, valued at 300 lakhs of rupees are providing lunches for 1,250,000 school children daily in Ceylon. Aid being given to the University of Ceylon in the fields of engineering and agriculture amounts to 50 lakhs of rupees. Grants were made to twenty-five teachers and students from Ceylon for study in the United States last year. Collections of books have been presented to the University of Ceylon and various schools and libraries. Four hundred books were presented to the Ministry of Education last month.

United States Information Service educational films are used extensively

by many schools. Twenty six . 16 mm projectors are now on loan to various schools throughout the country. —U. S. I. S.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 373

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Velauthampillai Sundarampillai of Neeraviady Vannarponnai, Jaffna Deceased

Nagaretnam widow of V. Sundarampillai of Neeraviady Vannarponnai Jaffna

Vs Petitioner

Minor I. Rajakulendran son of V. Sunderampillai

2. Velauthampillai Selvanayakam of Kokkuvil Respondents
This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 18th day of September 1957 in the presence of Mr. S. Kanagaretnam Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 18th September 1957 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed guardian ad litem of the minor the 1st respondent for the purpose of this case and that the petitioner as the legal widow of the deceased is declared entitled to have letters of administration of the estate of the said intestate and the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 21st day of October 1957 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the said minor in court on the said date.

This 18th day of September 1957
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah.
District Judge
(O. 101. 11 & 18)

wife of M. M. Meeran Mohideen, 3. Marzoonah daughter of Mohamed Meera Sahib, 4. Sithi Nabeea daughter of Mohamed Meeran Sahit, 5. Mohideen Abdul Cader Mohamed Abdul Careem, all of Vannarponnai West, the 4th Respondent being a minor represented by her proposed Guardian ad litem, the 5th Respondent.

Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 23rd day of September 1957 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 23rd day of September 1957 having been read.

It is ordered that the 5th respondent abovenamed be and he is hereby appointed guardian ad litem over the 4th minor respondent.

It is further ordered that the petitioner abovenamed be and she is hereby declared entitled as the mother of the deceased abovenamed, to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased issued to her accordingly, unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 29th day of October 1957 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the minor be produced in Court on the said date.
Jaffna this 23rd day of September 1957

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. M. R. Karalasingham
Proctor for Plaintiff.
(O. 100 4 & 11)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 374

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Razeena wife of Mohamed Lebbe Zainul Abdeen of Vannarponnai West Deceased.

Mohamed Meera Mohideen Nachchiya widow of Mohamed Meera Sahib of Vannarponnai West.

Petitioner.
Vs:

1. Mohamed Lebbe Zainul Abdeen, 2. Hazeena

The Teachings Of Karaikal Ammaiyar

(Concluded from last issue)

நாமலை குடியும்மீசன் பொன்னடிக்கே
பூமலை கொண்டு புனைந்தன்பாய்—நாயே
ரறிவீனையே பற்றினு லெற்றே தருமே
எறிவீனையே யென்னும் இருள்.

With garlands of words and flowers
If we adorn the golden Feet
Of our Isa with love and one mind
How will the karmic darkness afflict ?

அவன்கண்டாய் வாணூர் பிரானுவா னென்றும்
அவன் கண்டாய் அம்பவள வண்ண—அவன்கண்டாய்
மைத்தமர்ந்த கண்டத்தான் மற்றவன்பா னன்னைஞ்சே
மெய்த்தமர்ந்தன் பாய்நீ விரும்பு.

Behold He is the God of Gods,
Behold He is the coral-hued,
Behold He is the Blue necked One,
Desire Him, Oh, Mind with True Love !

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM—13—10—57 TO 19—10—57

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

Domestic affairs continue to be unsettled. But there will be some relief in tensions. Litigations and misunderstandings with friends shown. You will be able to triumph over your competitors.

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

You will have troubles through scandal mongers this week. Misunderstandings in the domestic circle shown. Financially a good week. You will be able to steer through opposition.

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

Your mind will not be at rest this week. You will have to face much criticism and opposition. Health must be given particular care for some time.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

You will be able to get more help from strangers than through relatives this week. New ventures will be slow in bringing results. Ill health to children shown.

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

A good week. Financial gains promised but you will not be able to save anything. Some clashes with relatives shown. You will have to face some criticisms in your official affairs.

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

The first half of the week will be very unsettled. You will have no peace of mind. Improvements promised after Wednesday. Your health will improve. Professional success also promised.

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

A very troublesome week. Sunday and Monday morning must be spent with care. Avoid new deals. Health upsets likely. You will have no peace of mind.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anursha, Keltai [Vrischika Rasi]

An unsettled week. Monday afternoon Tuesday and Wednesday will be troublesome. Financially a good week. But health is likely to be affected. Eye troubles likely.

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

A good week for professional deals. You will be able to gain much from your old investments. Thursday and Friday prove to be little troublesome. Week-end will turn favourably again.

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

Paternal relatives will land you into some difficulties this week. But you will be able to come out of it unscathed. Friends will be very helpful. The last day of the week must be spent with care.

AQUARIUS Avittam 3, 4, Satayam, Pooraddati 1, 2, 5 [Kumbha Rasi]

First half of the week will be irksome. But improvements promised after Wednesday. Your health will improve. Financial gains also promised.

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

Domestic conditions will be far from harmonious first half of the week. Health too will be unsatisfactory. But there will be no serious difficulties. Avoid clashes in the office second half of the week.

Vivekananda Society Youth Movement

The First Aid and Nursing Section of the Youth Movement of the Vivekananda Society, Colombo, was inaugurated on Thursday, the 3rd October, 1957, at 6.00 p. m. at the Society Hall, Vivekananda Hill Colombo.

Mr. K. Somasuntharam, Retired C. C. S., and President of the Ceylon Red Cross Society, delivered an illuminating address on the objects and work of the Red Cross Society. This was followed by a film show (by courtesy of the American Embassy) on Health and Sanitation.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 332/T

In the matter of the estate of the late Sivakamiammai wife of V. Subramaniampillai of Tellipalai South West Deceased

Deceased

Vairamuttu Subramaniampillai of Tellipalai South West Petitioner

VS

Minors 1. Subramaniampillai Sothivadivelpillai of do
2. Subramaniampillai Sanmugaratnam of do
3. Subramaniampillai Kumaradevi of do
4. Subramaniampillai Balasunthiran of do
5. Saravanamuttu Sanmuganathan of do Respondents

The matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying for the appointment of the 5th Respondent as Guardian ad Litem of the 1 to 4 respondents and praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skantha Raja District Judge Jaffna on the 26th day of June 1957 in the presence of Mr. C. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 24th day of May 1957 having been read.

It is declared that the 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad Litem over the 1st to 4th Respondents and it is further declared that the petitioner the husband of the deceased intestate is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased issued to him unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 31st day of July 1957 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

Time to shew cause extended to 25 October 1957 Jaffna this 23rd day of July 1957

Sgd. P. Sri Skantha Rajah District Judge

Drawn by Sgd. C. Subramaniam Proctor for Petitioner. (O. 103 11 & 18)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 362

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Navamany wife of Veluppillai Chinniah of Vaddukodai West, Jaffna. Deceased.

Veluppillai Chinniah of Vaddukodai West. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Thuraisamy Sabaratnam of Vaddukodai west.
2. Thuraisamy Chelliah of do.
3. Thuraisamy Theivendram of do.
4. Vaitilingam Murugesapillai.
5. and wife Manonmany of do.
6. Rajah Thirugnanasampantner
7. and wife Gnanambikai of Vannarponnai East. Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner coming on for disposal before P. Sri SkandaRajah, Esqr. District Judge, Jaffna on the 12th day of September 1957 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor for petitioner and the affidavits of the petitioner, notary and witnesses having been read; it is ordered that the Last Will of the above-named deceased dated the 29th day of May 1952 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the said respondents shall appear before this court, on or before the 14th day of October 1957 and show cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said petitioner is the executor named in the said Last Will and that he is entitled to have probate of the same issued to him accordingly unless the said respondents shall appear before this court on or before the said date and show cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary. This 12th day of September 1957.

Sgd. P. Sri SkandaRajah District Judge. (O. 94 4 & 11)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 366

In the matter of the intestate estate effects of Subramaniam Chellappah of Analaitivu Deceased Valiammai widow of Subramaniam Chellappah of Analaitivu South Vs Petitioner

1. Chellappah Seevaratnam
2. Chellappah Sabapathy
3. Chellappah Thambiah
4. Chellappah Yogarasa
5. Chellappah Kanagasabai all of Analaitivu by their Guardian-ad-litem 6th Respondent
6. Nagamany Sangarapillai of Eluvativu Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 9th day of September 1957 in the presence

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

No. 5793

1. Ponnambalam Kandapper and
2. wife Sinnathangam, both of Karanavai North presently of Malaya by their attorney Thambiah Sinnadurai of Karanavai North

Vs Plaintiffs

1. Aruny Sinnadurai 2. Ponniah Kanagaratnam, 3. wife Maheswari, 4. Kathiravelu Kanapathippillai, 5. wife Rasamani, 6. Elaiyathamby Ayathurai, 7. wife Thangaratnam, 8. Murugesu Kandiah, 9. wife Ammah, 10. Kandiah Kathiravelu, 11. wife Parupathy, 12. C. Kiddinar Vallipuram, 13. wife Sivappy, 14. Kandiah Thambiah, 15. wife Eladchumy, 16. Elaiyavy Mailu, 17. Veluppillai Thamar, 18. wife Walliar, 19. Kunchu w/w/o Kandiah Vairamuttu, 20. Sinnan widow of Vyravy Kander, 21. Velu Ratnam, 22. wife Ponnammah, 23. Chempar Thirunavukkarasu, 24. wife Sinnammah, 25. Valliapper Krishner, 26. Krishner Sinnathamby, 27. Thanchammah d/o Kasiar, 28. Poologar Thamar, 29. wife Kathirasippillai 30. V. Kanapathippillai Nadarajah, 31. wife Thangammah, 32. Kandiah Murugesu, 33. wife Paekiam, 34. Kanapathippillai Thillaiyampalam, 35. Valliapper Nadarajah, 36. wife Eladchumy all of Karanavai North Defendants

It is hereby notified that action No. 5793 has been instituted in the District Court of Point Pedro under the partition act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition/sale of the land called Chalampaapulam and other parcels in extent 49 7/8 Lms. V. C. and situated at Karanavai Navindil-kurichy.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 30th day of October 1957 at 9 O'clock of the forenoon.

By order of Court Sgd. A. Sivasanmugam Clerk of Court

This 26th day of August 1957 (O 98 4 & 11)

of Mr. N. T. Sivagnanam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner from which it appears that the 6th Respondent is a fit and proper person to be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 4th and 5th Respondents and that the Petitioner who is the widow of the deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased having been read;

It is ordered that the 6th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 4th and 5th Respondents and that the Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondents abovenamed shall appear before this Court on or before the 14th day of October 1957 and show cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this Court, The Petitioner to produce the minors before this Court on the said date.

This 18th day of September, 1957.

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge

(O 97 4 & 11)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 367

In the matter of the estate of the late Suppiah Kanapathippillai of Kopay north Deceased.

1. Nalliah Sivapirakasam and wife
2. Meenadchiamma both of Kopay North. Petitioners.

Vs

1. Katiresu Karthigesu of Varampaththai, Kopay North
2. K. Kandiah Nadarajah of Kondavil East, Kondavil
3. K. Kandiah Katiresapillai of Allupollai Group Ratnapura.
4. K. Kandiah Balasundaram of Chest Hospital, Puttalam. Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 10th day of September 1957 in the presence of Mr. C. C. Somasegaram Proctor on the part of the petitioners and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioners.

It is ordered that Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioners as the second petitioner is one of the heirs of the abovenamed deceased, unless the respondents abovenamed or any others interested shall appear before this court on or before the 14th day of October 1957 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 10th day of September 1957

Sgd. P. Sri SkandaRajah District Judge

Drawn by Sgd. C. C. Somasegaram Proctor for Petitioners. (O. 102 4 & 11)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 368

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Nadarajah Velmurugu of Alaveddy North Deceased

Thaiyalambal widow of N. Velmurugu of Kilner College Lane, Jaffna

Vs Petitioner

Minor 1. Velmurugu Ithayakumar
do 2. Velmurugu Vasanthakumar, both are minors appearing by their proposed Guardian-ad-litem
3. Ratnasabapathy Sath. vel of Van. East Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 24th day of September 1957 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st and

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. 345 Testy

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Ratnamah wife of Sinnathamby Thurai of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna. Deceased.

Sinnathamby Thurai of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna. Petitioner.

Vs

1. Rasaledchumy wife of Sellathurai Navaneethan and her husband
2. Sellathurai Navaneethan both presently of Chavakachcheri.
3. Thurai Yoganathan.
4. Sornapoopathy daughter of Thurai

Minors { 5. Koilathevy daughter of Thurai
6. Kothanayagy daughter of Thurai all of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna, the 5th and 6th respondents are minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem the 3rd respondent. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri SkandaRajah, Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna, on the 16th 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 15th day of July 1957 having been read.

It is ordered that the 3rd respondent abovenamed be and he is hereby appointed guardian ad-litem over the 5th and 6th minor respondents,

It is further Ordered that the petitioner be and he is entitled, as husband of the deceased, to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 28th day of August 1957 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. It is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the said minors on the said date.

This 16th day of July, 1957. Sgd. P. Sri SkandaRajah, District Judge

23-9-57 Time to show cause is extended for 25-10-57.

Sgd. P. Sri SkaddaRajah, District Judge. (O 93, 4 & 11)

2nd Respondents and that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner as the widow of the said deceased and the Respondents or any others interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 25th day of October 1957 and show cause to the contrary.

The minors are to be produced on the said date.

Jaffna this 24th day of September 1957 Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge

Drawn by Sgd. M. R. Karalasingham Proctor for Petitioner (O. 9) 4 & 11)

Skantha Varodhaya College Prize Day

Tribute To Founder

Commenting on the problem of Education, Dr. C. J. Eliezer, Professor of the Ceylon University, in the course of the Prize-day speech at the Skandavarodaya College, observed that the need for re-thinking had arrived. Discussing the importance of the study of mathematics and science, Professor Eliezer said that correct and logical thinking was what was required for the progress of mankind and therefore science should be taught at all stages.

Continuing his speech Dr. Eliezer deprecated the idea of doing away with denominational schools and pointed out that the tradition of the denominational school in this Island was inspiring and could be seen in the endeavours of the Founder of the Skandavarodaya College. In conclusion Dr. Eliezer exhorted the students, teachers parents and the public to maintain this rich tradition and also to pay greater attention to the study of science in order that the economic problem in other words the problem of life could be solved satisfactorily.

Mr. A. M. K. Coomarasamy, former Registrar of the University of Ceylon, delivering the Founder's Day speech recalled to memory the contact he had as Inspector of schools with Manager Candiah and the indelible impression the latter had created in the speaker's mind as a patriotic social worker of the country, who thinking well ahead of many others established an educational institution to preserve the ancient heritage of Tamilakam and to inspire in the succeeding generations the proper perspective of education.

Mr. A. Nithianathan Proctor S. C. proposed a vote of thanks.

(Extracts from Principal's Report)

"Though no prescription could be attempted yet no system of education is adequate without moral and religious emphasis. There is today a moral crisis sweeping the world and it is only too true of Ceylon. There is a break up of the normal and commonly accepted beliefs and standards. Though there are a number of accepted traditional virtues, opinion is divided about the grounds for recommending these to the young. Added to this

there are a number of social changes taking place. There are a number of moral perplexities rising to the surface due to the impact of scientific thought on older religious traditions. What are the tasks of the educators and schools to meet this challenge?

"The answer of this poser can best be summarised in the words of the authors of a stimulating educational document 'School and Life' which runs as follows — 'The educators' task is to mobilise fresh moral resources to meet increasing demands, as well as to maintain good standards. The essence of the task is to develop the sense of personal responsibility and to develop the individual's instinct for freedom against influences that tend to stifle it.'

"This country which has the credit of possessing a sense of universality in religious matters and confluence of the great religions of the world should have no difficulty in evolving a moral code of conduct to guide the destiny and aspirations of the present and future generations.

Dr. C. J. Eliezer, Professor of Mathematics of the University of Ceylon, delivered the prize-day address and Mr. A. M. K. Coomarasamy, ex-Registrar of the University of Ceylon, delivered the founder's memorial speech, Miss K. Charavanamuttu, principal of Vadamarachchi Hindu Girls' College, distributed the prizes.

Roadside Restaurant Rejects Ghana Minister

At Dover Delaware, in the U. S. A, the Finance Minister of Ghana, Mr. K. A. Gbedemah, was subjected to insult by the Manager of a Roadside restaurant.

The humiliated Minister observed 'if the Vice-President of the U. S. A can have a meal at my house when he is in Ghana and if Adlai Stevenson can come into my home, then I cannot understand why I must receive this treatment at a roadside restaurant in America'

PRINCIPLES WHICH REALLY MATTER

(Extracts from a speech delivered by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Union of India, at the Poona University, reproduced from the 'Madras Hindu'. The President has laid great emphasis on the requirement of character-building in Universities.)

To-day there was a great demand for technical institution and for institutions which would give them knowledge of history, philosophy and even literature. He, however expressed the view that while the latter type of education should not be ignored, they had to so adjust their curricula as to be in consonance with the needs of the country. No doubt, they were preparing a great many engineers and architects for the execution of big schemes undertaken to build modern India. But he thought they were not paying enough attention to produce men of character, men of integrity and men who could be depended upon for anything that was entrusted to them.

The President said that he had a feeling that there was a certain amount of deterioration in the students. "We read almost every day of some accident or the other on the railways or aeroplanes and accidents of other kinds and in most cases I should think the failure is not of the machine, but of man. And it is a question of great importance for the national well-being to remove causes which lead to that failure"

Even if the failure of the machine was ultimately due to the failure of man—because after all machine was the creation of man—and even if India did not create the

A. C. U. T. Annual Meeting

The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President: Mr. A. S. Kanagaratnam.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. N. Sabaratnam, Mr. D. J. N. Seneviratne, Mr. K. M. De Lanerolle.

General Secretary; Mr. J. D. Aseervatham.

machines and had to import them at present the Indian engineers and workers have to run those machines. Any failure in the running of those machines was the failure of the Indian worker whose hand was on the wheel.

It was, therefore, necessary, he emphasised, that the universities should pay more and more attention to the building of character of those who came under their influence.

The President referred to ancient Indian Universities like Nalanda and Taxila, which paid more attention to the character of the students. "To-day we find that this is an aspect, attention to which is considered unnecessary. There is hardly any attempt to regulate the life of a student and make him imbibe those fundamental principles which really matter in a man's life".

Record English Channel Swim

45-year-old Commander G. Forsberg, pictured starting off on his record breaking swim from England to France. His time of 13 hours 33 minutes was 22 minutes faster than the record set-up by Miss Florence Chadwick in 1955. The time was checked by an observer appointed by the Channel Swimming Association. The commander, an assistant director of boom defence and marine salvage at the British Admiralty, is married with two children. In August, 1956, Commander Forsberg swam the 10½ mile length of Lake Windermere, Westmorland England. He reached Lake Side from Ambleside in 5 hours 56 minutes.



Jaffna Welcomes...

(Continued from page 1)
Jaffna Fort Club entertained them to Dinner. On the 7th, they were the guests of the G. A. at a luncheon party at the Residency.

In the evening they attended the Police Sports Meet and Schools' Variety Entertainment, which attracted an unprecedentedly large crowd. At 8 P.M. there was a fine display of local fire works.

The I.G.P. thanked all for the grand show put up and remarked that he was greatly impressed by the good feeling prevalent between various members of the Jaffna Police and the Public.

He wished them all good luck.

ORDER NISI DECLARING WILL PROVED IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 372

In the matter of the Last will and Testament of the late Murugesu Ambalavanar of Karainagar West.

Deceased.
Kamadchy widow of Murugesu Ambalavanar of Karainagar west.

Petitioner.

- vs
Minor 1. Manikkam daughter of M. Ambalavanar
" 2. Navaratnam son of M. Ambalavanar
" 3. Saraswathy daughter of M. Ambalavanar
" 4. Selvaratnam son of M. Ambalavanar
G.A.L. 5. Sanmugam Subramaniam all of Karainagar West.

Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 17th day of September 1957 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai, Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 9th September 1957 having been read;

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the late Murugesu Ambalavanar deceased dated 1st June 1957 attested by K. Arumugam Notary Public under No. 1301 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 21st day of October 1957 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the 5th respondent Sanmugam Subramaniam of Karainagar west be appointed Guardian ad litem of the minors the 1st to 4th respondents and that the said Petitioner Kamadchy widow of Murugesu Ambalavanar is the executrix named in the said will and that she is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 21st day of October 1957 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the said Petitioner do produce the 1st to 4th Minors Respondents in Court on the said date

This 17th day of September 1957
Sgd P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge.

PROPHET OF INDIAN CULTURE

(Continued from page 1)

to respond to his appeal. And ultimately the Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, agreed to accept the collection and built up a worthy Gallery to house and to present the collection for the benefit of students and connoisseurs from all parts of the world. This collection now stands as a unique and the most comprehensive presentation of all phases of Indian world. Indeed, there is no collection in any museums of India which present such a connected and comprehensive picture of the history of Indian culture as the Indian wings of the Boston Museum. It is impossible to estimate in rupees, annas and pies the extent of the loss of this treasure to India by its transference to a distant corner of the world, inaccessible to the general bodies of Indian students. The loss of India has been an invaluable gain to America and a gain to the access in prestige and understanding of Indian Art in the West. Art chosen and selected by a gifted and talented connoisseur of rare discrimination and knowledge, various Indian collectors have attempted to build in India important collections of Indian Art, but none of these later collections can approach the Ross-Coomaraswamy collection of the Boston Museum, in the range and rarity of its items. To build such a collection is itself a signal service to the knowledge and understanding of a great culture which is still a sealed book to the majority of Indian Nationalists.

Dr. Coomaraswamy's appointment as the keeper of the Boston collection and as the Research Fellow in Indian Art, brought him opportunities for profound and extensive studies for elucidating the history of its evolution, studies which he published in the Bulletins of the Museums in incessant series of short but erudite articles, revealing the glory of Indian Art, presented with a wealth of scholarship and citations which have extracted unstinted praise from savants from all parts of the world. Unfortunately, his signal services in the cause of elucidating the finest phases of Indian civilization have been very little known to his brother-nationals in India and the name and fame that he

had acquired in India during the years 1909 and 1910 at the height of the Swadeshi Movement to which he gave a brilliant lead in the right direction by his lectures and articles (many of which were published in the pages of this journal) faded out of memory, when this Banished Yakska was forced to make Boston his home and his venue of cultural studies. The Indian Universities have several times invited many Western Orientalists to deliver Extension Lectures and the Indian Oriental Conferences have even invited some English Orientalists as Presidents of their sittings, but the claims of this eminent and crude Indian scholar have been deliberately neglected and ignored in spite of repeated suggestions made by the writer. A prophet is, indeed, never honoured in his own country!

It is necessary to recall the actual nature of the fruits of his studies in the field which he had chosen and which he enriched with rare colour and flavour. Yet the task is impossible to fulfil within a limited space and we must content ourselves with a bare recital of the most important and significant of his many publications.

His first negotiations with the basic foundations of Indian culture began during his few years' stay in Ceylon as the Director of the Mineralogical Survey of that island. In the intervals of official duties he was surely aggrieved by the denationalized outlook of Sinhalese youths, wearing foreign costumes and adopting English names and ignoring the ancient Sinhalese culture under the enervating influence of English education. Dr. Coomaraswamy attempted to change the attitude of his brethren towards their ancient heritage and published and edited for two years the Ceylon National Review, preaching the value and beauty of indigenous culture of the island. This led to a scientific survey of the surviving guilds of Sinhalese craftsmen and their beautiful crafts, the history of which was set forth in his erudite monograph *Mediaeval Sinhalese Art* (1908). It was the writer's privilege to request this prophet of Indian culture to render his tribute to

the shrine of Indian Art proper. And the response came in a few weeks in a stimulating pamphlet on the Aims of Indian Art (May, 1909) later reprinted in the pages of this Review. This was followed by his challenging paper read at the Congress of Orientalists at Copenhagen (August, 1908) in which he courageously and ably refuted the theory of Greek influence on Indian Art, creating a great sensation among the coteries of European Archaeologists. Then followed a succession of beautiful publications, setting forth in accurate facsimiles the merits of Indian Drawings and Paintings (Hindu as well as Mughal) in two series of admirable portfolios published by the India Society, London, which, for the first time, opened the eyes of European connoisseurs to the beauties of these treasures, the high merit and technique of which challenged the merits of Holbein and Ingres. As practical aids to the study and understanding of Indian Art he published in 1910 his admirable portfolio of Selected Examples of Indian Art, reproducing with comments, fortg well-chosen masterpieces, many in colours. This was followed by a series of 100 collotype Plates reproducing distinguished examples of Indian Art under the caption *Viswakarma* to which the famous artist Eric Gill contributed an illuminating introduction eulogizing the values of Indian Art. These publications were not only eye-openers to European students, but also to Indians, till then absolutely impervious to the appeal of their national Art. In the intervals of incessant articles on many phases of Indian culture (later collected in 1918, in the *Dance of Siva*), Coomaraswamy published through the Oxford University Press (1916) two admirable folio volumes on Rajput Painting, which for the first time recovered the identity of Hindu-Brahmanical Paintings, hitherto confused by European writers with Moghul miniatures. The demonstration, illustrated by 78 admirable examples for the first time placed Hindu Paintings on its own pedestal. The text set forth, with scholarly accuracy and philosophical interpretation, the entire spiritual atmosphere of Vaishnavite and Saivaite doctrines of thought in relation to which the Rajput paintings were proved to be the visual commentaries on the *Bhagavata* and *Shaiva Puranas*. (To be continued)

S.S.C. Tamil Text Commentary

BOON TO BOTH
TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

Scholarly Commentary

ON

KUMBAKARNAN
VATHAIPPADALAM

V

BY

Vidwan K. Vendanar

★

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PUBLICATION

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APPLY TO:

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கோணமுறை யாக செய்க குறைவிலா துயிர்கள் வாழ்க
நான்மறையறங்க னோங்க நற்றவம் வேன்வி மல்க
மேன்மைகொன் சைவ கீதி வினக்குக வலக மெல்லாம்.

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