

DOWRY AND DESTINY

(BY E. P. RASIAH)

WELL intentioned at the inception, the Institution of Dowry, which was expected to give a start in life to newly married couples by providing them with the wherewithals to meet unforeseen exigencies in life, appears to have now considerably deteriorated and assumed the form of a Curse. Starting as a sign of affection the system has degenerated into ruinous competition by anxious parents to secure for their daughter an eligible bachelor, who seems to be a rare commodity nowadays.

This practice probably began in troubled times, when owing to frequent wars and internecine strifes, there grew an excess of women over men. Thus an apparant shortage of bachelors had raised their price in the matrimonial market. Despite its antiquity; men groaning under the financial burden of large families have complained in vain, of the unfairness of this custom, and women with feminist ideas have raised their protests, for, Dowry is a commercial device, which by gifts of money, jewellery etc, seeks to equate the worth of the man she marries.

Among the Tamils, or rather Hindus—spinsterhood is not a recognised state of life in society for

"As a child and virgin, the future woman, is in her father's support. In prime of youth in her husband's. In old age, in her son's—thus never independent a woman becomes."

Therefore the social pressure upon women of the East to marry is overwhelming; but the choice of their mates is restricted by barriers of caste, religion, occupation etc. That being so, the few eligible but elusive bachelors within reach, expect to be wooed with a bribe, mis-termed Dowry.

The law of supply and demand is seen working the other way in Muslim countries, where the order gets reversed. Owing to the dearth of women and perhaps the custom of polygamy, bachelors have to pay "a bride-price" to the parents of the girls.

While in the western world, desirable bachelors may be content with marrying the

prettiest, the most accomplished or the most attentive girls, Jaffna bachelors (or rather their matter-of-fact parents, acting on their behalf) demand hard cash, jewellery etc as dowry.

Not long ago, it was believed that the education of women including their training in music, dancing, embroidery, painting etc, would reduce the scale of their dowry, since possible inequalities between the attainments of bride and groom could thus be set off, although the cost of production, when finally totted up, would be the same. But this education without easing the situation appears to have created fresh complications. It has increased the wants of the middle-class girl. Unlike her mother, who was content to be a cultivator's wife or a petty school-master's mate, the Educated Eve of today, with her modernised views and accomplishments, often lays down specifications about the man she will consider, a minimum of good looks, a government billet, including perhaps the possession of a car by him etc.

Excepting for romances beginning at carnivals and marriages contracted by runaway couples—what we in Tamil would call "Ghandarva Vivakam"—timid young men appear to insist upon dowries, particularly when the brides are educated, for fear their resources may prove inadequate to bring up a delicate but expensive show-bird. Accordingly, a dowry becomes a sine-qua-non with such bachelors. The system as in practice now, does not seem to be a free-will gift of the parents to their daughter, but something extracted akin to a painful tooth-extraction. It is something extracted by force of one kind or another

Marriage or no-marriage is decided upon by the ability of the parents to pay the dowry demanded. Thus Dowry decides the Destiny of Jaffna's marriageable women. This makes the birth of a daughter to be looked upon, more or less, as a serious tragedy in many homes in Jaffna.

We have heard of cute parents, taking the risk of picking out promising lads at school and financing their education and seeing them safely to a job—expensive

Love is Law of Life

I am thoroughly convinced that no individual or nation can live by holding itself apart from the community of others, and whenever such an attempt has been made under false ideas of greatness, policy or holiness—the result has been disastrous to the secluding one.

All expansion is life, all contraction is death. All love is expansion, all selfishness is contraction. Love is therefore the only law of life. He who loves lives, he who is selfish is dying. Therefore love for love's sake, because it is the only law of life, just as you breathe to live. This is the secret of selfless love, selfless action and the rest

—Swami Vivshananda.

though the process be— with a view to fixing him up to a girl in their family. Some incur against a possible breach of promise, by getting the marriage registered in advance. This is of course a gamble; but is not marriage itself, in many cases, a gamble?

While educated and intelligent ladies best qualified to be builders of homes have to remain unmarried and be languishing for want of dowries, girls undeveloped and unfit for the responsibilities of wife-hood and ill-equipped for mother hood are able to marry, merely because they have the backing of a fat dowry. The result is degeneration—posterity suffers and the Nation is the loser. We have therefore to admit frankly that this dowry system, deep-rooted as it is, is one of the serious problems facing Jaffna's prospective marriage-able girls. Should we not therefore, in the first instance work out a mental re-orientation and thereafter attempt at evolving a satisfactory solution. It is common ground that the dowry system, as in vogue now, is causing untold hardship; but ideas are not forthcoming as to how it could be rooted out. Can any one suggest an all-effective, short-cut remedy for this purpose?

Remembering the fact that today's bride-groom may become tomorrow the father of a prospective bride, should not all join in ending or mending this system? How is this to be done? Can the

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DOES LITIGATION MINIMIZE CRIME?

Arbitration A Better Remedy

Dr. A. U. Shaikh I. A. S. Deputy Development Co-missioner of Bombay answers this question in relation to Indian circumstances. The arguments gold good everywhere else.

AN old Persian proverb has it that all feuds revolve round gold, women or land. The dramatist and the novelist weave their web of wordy intrigue round such situations and achieve a tragic or comic denouement. At least through catharsis the spectators of a tragedy are supposed to achieve a feeling of elation and self-satisfaction. To the practical politician and sensitive administrator, however, blood feuds and petty disputes that tear asunder the humanity in his charge, cause not only a serious headache but also a heart break.

Thanks to illiteracy, utter poverty, over-population, over fragmentation and poor productivity of land, as also a multiplicity or hydra-headed evils, like zamindari usury, alcoholism, caste prejudice, and corruption, our villages are torn and divided by internecine quarrels.

We who have been taught to pride ourselves on having imbibed as part of our very nature the high and noble principles of jurisprudence and the traditions, laws and system of British justice, quite often fail to see from our ivory towers that what is food for one could be poison for another.

Wasteful Litigation

The realist, who however, compares the State budget of today and of say a decade or two ago, finds that the budget head called 'Law and Order' has ever been mounting. While we claim that our people are becoming more and more civilised and our administration streamlined, the long arm of the law that is the police, the magistracy, the civil and revenue courts are being strengthened and multiplied day by day. The costs of litigation are also going up while its intricacies are enmeshing our body politic like cocoon. Our system of education is taking its revenge on us by forcing thousands of unemployed young graduates to take a legal degree, only to swell the queue of social vultures who are feeding on

the vitals of our illiterate population.

Police and Pleaders

Crimes and quarrels seem to multiply in direct proportion to the number of cases fought in courts. There is a natural tendency on the part of the police and pleaders—ever anxious to justify and maintain their existence—to add to, rather than minimise litigation. During the palmy days of the Defence of India rules, I knew of a District Superintendent of Police who, it was said, used to send out a written circular that a minimum of 50 cases were expected to be registered every month by every thana 'amaldar' under every new-fangled law of Civil Supplies and Controls. His minions did his bidding to perfection by collaring up mostly the poor and ignorant people from village bazaars, while blackmarketeers operating on a big and systematic scale feathered their nests under the wings of these very minions.

I also discovered a police trick to show off their work to show off their work to advantage by registering two or three different cases for every count of a combined offence in the course of the same transaction. They could easily resort to a combination of charges but this is not done with the double motive of harassing and secondly of showing the authorities that their detection work was excellent. And the pity of it is that the authorities hardly ever seem to call the bluff. The provision for repeated appeals and the fact that many crimes or causes can be pursued 'pari passu' in civil and criminal courts, gives our tribe of lawyers an easy chance to fatten on the prolonged misery of their clientele. Law's delays and the ways of witnesses, panches, jurors and even prosecutors and courts, make confusion worse confounded. It takes a lifetime of misapplied money, labour and ingenuity to establish the rights and

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Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, SEP. 26, 1952

Treasure These Thoughts

'Whatever comes to me, comes from God and is sweetness to me. Only two things I desire: to have faith in the holy name and not to forget the holy name.'

SOCIAL DEMANDS AND ECONOMIC CRISIS

PERHAPS more in desperation and disgust than in the interest of society a correspondent angrily questions us whether the press by its studied silence is not lending its moral support to the practice—that is fast gaining speed to become a custom—of unofficially taxing the already administratively taxed common man's purse for what he terms 'society welfare.' The correspondent asserts that it may be possible for one to ride an unlicensed bicycle without being detected or to postpone the evil day of paying income tax or to evade payment of customs duty but not to escape the eagle eye of the 'guy' into whose arms one will have to walk during the course of the day or the footsteps of the way-layer in ones study or lounge, after night fall, demanding the purchase of a carnival ticket or subscription to a collection list.

We can well understand the state of mind of the common man who has been unnerved by the misfortune of his ration being reduced, having to face the calls of society on his thinning purse. Living has become irrational with the result that no standard based on any known economic adjustment can be formulated. If only a correct statistical survey of the amount of energy, time and money spent on carnivals, convivial socials, dinners, and receptions be taken, tabulated and published, no political leader will dare continue to declare from the house tops that the financial condition of the people is verging on destitution. Not that the people are not poor but that the inducement that is being made to the masses to steal

or borrow money to be thrown away for the empty exchange of fun and frivolity is menacingly increasing. It has been freely admitted that efforts to obtain financial assistance for educational establishments, libraries, reading rooms and other public organisations by means of carnivals, dramatic performances and other entertainments have been but prodigal expending of labour, lucre and leisure without corresponding return of reasonable benefit. And the common man cannot resist the temptation of being lured into paying for amusement even at a time when the country cannot afford to fritter away its energy and resources in conviviality.

We would, therefore, suggest to the public that at least during the period of continuance of the present economic depression, the people should not be called upon to give financial assistance to any establishment unless it be a religious institution or school. It is a well known truism that religious activities have to be conducted with redoubled energy during times of difficulties. Hence in this fight for mere existence let the common man be left all alone. But the common man should not forget the fact that in fair weather or foul he should not fail to perform his religious duties one of which is to help in the maintaining of religious and educational institutions.

President Of The Senate

Dr. N. Attygalle has been elected to the Presidency of the Senate.

Jaffna Hindu Ladies College

FOUNDATION DAY

Jaffna Hindu Ladies College Foundation Day will be celebrated on Saturday 27-9-52 beginning at 8-30 A.M.

Besides an exhibition of Arts and Crafts which will be opened by Mr. T. Muttasampillai Crown Advocate and Manager J.H.C.B. a public meeting will be held presided over by Hon'ble Mr. S. Natesan Minister of Posts and Inf. After the reading of the report by the Principal Mrs. Sarojini Rao, Mrs. R. R. Navaratnam M. A. M. Litt is expected to address. A variety entertainment by the staff and students of the College is also on the programme.

Does Litigation Minimize Crime ?

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wrongs of an issue.

With our poor standards of living and literacy and low national income, we can never afford the costly and intricate legal system that is obtaining in this country. Sooner or later, rather sooner than later, we shall have to simplify our laws and make their administration more straight forward, inexpensive and dependable.

In this context, the attempts at revival of the crude but pure and simple, old-world, village panchayat methods of local arbitration and compromise have much to commend themselves. Legal faddists and purblind jurists will readily tell us that such methods are rarely pure and never simple. But those who sincerely believe that a sense of social justice is a 'tine qua non' of a Welfare State will care two hoots for such hairsplitting. Hardboiled beaureacrats tied down for years by Red Tape, may also find it difficult, if not impossible to reconcile themselves to such methods. But we must all remember that law is the 'proverbial ass' and neither party to a litigation is the gainer in the long run.

Take for example the case decided by arbitration in the Valsang village in the Sholapur district. An elderly woman and two youths quarrelled over the balance of price of a sheep or a goat—or carrots perhaps—a matter of Rs. 3 only. The woman lost her temper and loosened her tongue, while the boys gave her a blow or two. She went to the police who duty bound registered a cognizable offence. The case dragged on to the criminal court at Sholapur 61 miles away for eight months. There were as many as 32 hearings, a couple of pleaders and magistrates perhaps changed in mid-stream, necessitating a 'de novo' trial. The parties sold their sheep, goats and cattle and had to run between their village and the court at Sholapur, neglecting their normal professions and the cares of their household. Ranged on either side witnesses and counter-witnesses; the criss cross of lies and counter-lies, and village intrigues and party factions developed into a running sore. The social workers of the area came to know of the matter and tried to arbitrate. In a few days they settled the matter out of court by making the boys pay a compensation of Rs. 50 to the old woman, who agreed to withdraw her case with the permission of the court.

There is another interesting case which went up to the Tenancy Court. A poor agriculturalist unable to support his family and his buffaloes in a lean year, sold the animals,

leased his land to a neighbouring well to do zamindar and went to Sholapur to work as a mill hand. At the end of three years, he had enough money put by to think of digging a well in his land and living the more pleasant life of a petty gardener. The zamindar had, however become a protected tenant under the Bombay Tenancy Act and could not be ousted without legal ceremonies. The pleader had almost got at both the parties like leeches, when the village arbitrators, working under the inspiration of their friend, the Collector, settled the matter out of court, by persuading the zamindar to waive his rights in favour of a poor brother peasant, who by an irony of fate was dubbed the landlord under the Act.

So popular were these arbitration courts for some time in the district of Sholapur that one or two civil courts had to close down for want of work. The police also reported that serious crime was on the decline as petty quarrels and litigation were being nipped in the bud. If the thousands of little disputes settled out of courts were computed in terms of money and man-hours saved, the achievement is indeed impressive. But the subsidiary advantages of such a procedure are many. For example if one would read any District Agricultural Return and its annexures, one would be shocked to find that thousands of acres of cultivable land are being left fallow in every district for reasons of quarrels and disputes. Fields wither away while petty rights to cart-tracks or waterchannels are disputed in far off costly courts of law, and not rarely do they result in bloodshed eternal family feuds and village faction.

Discerning statesmen and wellwishers of the nation will therefore lay a great store by these village arbitration methods—rough and crude though they may appear to be.

Malayan Tamil Scholar's Visit

Mr. S. Ponnambalam J. P. and ex-M. S. C. of the Johore State in Malaya is now in a short visit to Jaffna, his native place. His sketch of Saiva Nayanmars on Tamil Prose have been well received in literary circles. Yogi Sathantha Bharathiyar honoured him with the title of 'Uvarikulast' when he visited Malaya recently.

Mr Ponnambalam will be in Jaffna till 15-10-52. He is now on a lecture tour throughout the island.

Patronage Of Tamil Learning

How The Sangams Helped

Speaking at a school function in Ramnad Professor R. P. Sethupillai paid a tribute to Sri Pandithuraiswami Thevar the founder of the Fourth Tamil Sangam.

Tamil literary erudition had he continued, preserved the memory of the three Sanghams which flourished in the Tamil country and patronised Tamil learning and culture. It was the special glory of the Pandya Kings to be associated with the Sanghams. The Tamil language became rich on account of these Academies. After the Pandya power ceased to exist, there was naturally a lull in the activity of the Sangham. Pandithuraisami Thevar, the Zamindar of Palavanatham, a scion of the Ramnad family revived the Tamil Academy in Madurai which led to a renaissance of Tamil classical learning. His patronage of Tamil poets and scholars and his scholarship earned for him the grateful praise of the Tamil country. The Sangam started by him was rightly styled the Fourth Tamil Sangham and attracted a galaxy of scholars from all over the Tamil country.

The circumstance that led to the starting of the Sangham in Madurai was that Mr. Pandithuraisami Thevar, while engaged in a literary discussion on the excellence of Kamban's poetry at Madurai, asked his friends to get for him a copy of Kamba Ramayana for reference. None was available at that time. Mr. Thevar was greatly shocked to find that the famous seat of Tamil learning was devoid of a work like 'Kamba Ramayanam'. A thought struck him that a literary association with a fully equipped library should be instituted in Madurai. He contributed a large sum of money for the purchase of old manuscripts and classical books and brought into existence the Sangham which was hailed as the Fourth Tamil Sangham in Madurai.

A research journal called 'Senthamil' was started under its auspices, and valuable contributions were made to it by the eminent scholars of the last century. The Sangham still continued to exist at Madurai, and its services were well-known to all lovers of Tamil.

Dating Dravidian Arrival

Speaking at the Fourth Session of the International Congress for Anthropology and Ethnology held in Vienna in the first week of September, Dr. Feurer-Haimendorf of the Royal Anthropological Institute, London indicated that (i) the Dravidians, a highly cultured people, brought the iron age to South India from Central Iran; (ii) they travelled by land from Iran through Baluchistan and along the West Coast till they came to the Mysore Plateau and (iii) the period of Dravidian arrival in South India should be approximately 300 B. C. and not much earlier.

In the discussions which followed, well known archaeologists including Prof. Childe supported Dr. Feurer-Haimendorf's hypothesis, Dr. K. V. Ramaswami who participated in the discussions as a special delegate suggested that it would be necessary to take into consideration the results of research conducted by South Indian scholars, particularly on internal evidence in ancient Tamil literature before the hypothesis could be accepted. Though no definite conclusions have been reached in regard to the period of the Second Sangam. *Tholkappiyam* and *Thirukkurai* belonged to the pre-Christian era and the development of the literature of that period showed a high level of civilisation in South India. It would, therefore, be rash to consider, he argued, that the Dravidians came to South India only about 300 B. C. Prof. Heine-Geldern, who was in the chair, expressed the view that the claim of the Tamil scholars was exaggerated and that he was disposed to agree with Dr. Feurer-Haimendorf.

South Indian Scholars were conspicuous by their absence.

Tellippallai East Community Centre, Annual Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting of the Tellippallai East Community Centre was held on 21-9-52 at the Saiyapragasa Tamil Mixed School hall with Mr. A. Kandiah in the Chair. The chief speaker was Mr. D. D. Condon Information Officer U. K. Embassy. Mrs. Condon gave away the prizes. Gate Mudaliar C. Thiagarajah Messers V. P. Ganeshapillai (Supervisor of Community Centres), E. P. Rasiah (Secretary Jaffna District Community Centres Union) and

In Parliament

Opposition Refuse To Give Fight

Govt Party In University Court

Perhaps the Opposition had exhausted its vociferousness outside Parliament. For Mr. S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike's explanation of the refusal of the Opposition to take part in the debate on the 'same day legislation' on Government's proposal to tide over the financial crisis did not seem impressive. 55 votes to 22 majority is certainly convincing.

The Government Party seems to be determined to use the 'overwhelming majority, factor to free and full use. The election of members to the University Court has been unfortunate in more than one sense. Both the Government and the Opposition have been to blame. The latter cannot take up a dictatorial attitude in the same way as the former. Representation in the University Court is a matter purely outside political affairs. Hence the selection need not be a matter of ballot.

Senate Election

The Senate however did well in electing Dr. N. Attygalle in succession to the veteran leader who occupied the Presidential Chair with acceptability. The convention that the Deputy President should become the President may be preserved. But then should not Senator Peri Sunderam have preference as Deputy President?

OBITUARY

We regret to record the death at her residence in Koddady on the 23rd instant of Srimathi Valambikai wife of Sri S. Canagalingam B. Sc. of the Palaly Training College and daughter of Dr. C. Arulambalam Malayan Pensioner. The remains were cremated at the Villundy crematorium on the same day.

T. V. Chellappah (Chairman Village Committee Tellippalai) addressed the audience.

The election of office bearers was as follows:

Mr. A. Kandiah (re-elected) President, Mr. A. Vijayaratham, Vice-President, Mr. N. S. Sithamparappillai, Secretary, Mr. K. Velautham, Treasurer.

DOWRY AND DESTINY

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introduction of legislation prohibiting the giving and taking of dowries, as is being experimented now in some parts of India, prove an effective check here? Or, would such legislation if promulgated in Ceylon, create a black-market in bride-grooms like the one in controlled article? Would it not be wiser to appeal to the Income Tax Commissioner to take steps to tax dowries on a graduated scale and thereby force this system to die a slow but sure death?

But there is on Earth a yet auguster thing, veiled though it be, than Kings and Parliaments, viz Humanity itself that ought to tackle this problem in a humane way acceptable to the universal conscience of man-kind. Some years ago we had occasion to read News-paper reports of the tragic death of a young marriageable girl:—

"Because her romance had been sacrificed on the altar of the rigid Hindu Dowry system, a young orphan

girl of Jhansi (in India) soaked herself in kerosene and applied a lighted match. The girl had been betrothed to a young under-graduate whose parents demanded a dowry, which her poor brother could not pay. He was the sole bread-winner of a family of seven, but the fiancee's father and mother would have no excuses.

Heart-broken by the smashing of her future, the girl wrote a long tirade in her diary against the dowry system and then took her life! How heart-rending?

Numerous such victims, unknown to the World, may be taking their lives by similar acts of violence. Some may be retiring honourably to Institutions like the Convent while some others may be languishing with their outlook on life entirely dimmed.

The clock of human progress is thus being set back and our sisters suffer in silence. How long are they to bear this Cross? Is it proper for the intelligent members of the public to remain unmoved?

I should appeal to my intelligent readers for their sympathy and co-operation in the creation of a strong public opinion against this iniquitous

NOTICE

I, Ramasamy Chettiar son of Sangaralingam Chettiar of Vannarponnai East Jaffna do hereby inform the general public of Ceylon that I had not acted as attorney of A. Veerappan Chettiar of Vannarponnai East Jaffna for any purpose whatsoever, although I had been appointed as co-attorney with another by virtue of Power of Attorney dated 6th June 1952 and attested by C. C. Somasegaram Notary Public of Jaffna under No. 4022.

Please note that I am not responsible for the acts of the said A. Veerappan Chettiar or his attorney.

S. RAMASAMY CHETTIAR

11/2 Stanley Road, Jaffna, 20th Sept. 1952.

(M 122 23 & 26)

system, in and around their own homes and villages, by denouncing this evil in the press, pulpit and platform. Having created a live public opinion we can leave the rest to God and our God-fearing youngsters.

The result is not in our hands, but the labour is!!

Our Astrological Feature

WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRI PATY"

FROM 28-9-52 TO 4-10-52

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

A favourable week for financial deals. But there will be no mental peace. Petty official troubles also likely. Avoid argumentative dispositions.

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

The first day of the week may cause some serious calamities. Health will remain a problem for some time. Domestic troubles and expenditure also indicated.

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

The first 3 days will tax your patience a lot. You will have to face much criticism and scandals. Rest of the week favourable for new undertakings.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Much improvement promised in your affairs this week. Triumph over competitors, improvement in health and fame shown. Tuesday afternoon Wednesday and Thursday may cause you little annoyance. But that will not harm you much.

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

Business undertakings will bring in good results. You will have no rest or mental peace. Thursday afternoon Friday and Saturday must be spent with care.

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

Relatives will cause you a lot of expenditure and worries this week. New deals will not bring in the desired results. Avoid arguments and misunderstanding.

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

A good week for new undertakings. Social success and domestic harmony also promised. Your brothers and sisters will be of immense help to you. Go ahead with your plans.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

You will be quick to pick up quarrels this week. Your success may rouse hostility in a quarter where you least expected. Expenditure also will be on the rise. Control your temper.

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

Health must be given particular care this week. You will have to shoulder heavy responsibilities and work hard. Domestic troubles likely to brew up week end.

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

You will find it difficult to make both ends meet this week. Troubles through secret enemies also shown. Week end will bring in some good news concerning finances.

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

Likely to be a week of expenditure. You may have to alter some important plans which you have already made. New ventures may get delayed.

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

Except for domestic troubles this is likely to be a good week. Success in new undertakings and ruin to enemies shown. Good news from overseas promised week end.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 476

In the matter of the Last Will of the late Murugappan Arumugam of Puloly West Deceased.

Arumugam Murugesu of Puloly West Petitioner. Vs.

- 1 Arumugam Nadarasa of do
2 Arumugam Subramaniam of do
3 Subramaniam Thiyagarasa and
4 wife Ponnamma both of do Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before A. W. Nadarajah Esquire District Judge, Point Pedro, on the 11th day of August 1952 in the presence of Mr. S. Sabapathipillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the Last will dated 27th day of December 1948 and attested by V. K. Subramaniam Notary Public and the Petition and Affidavit of the petitioner both dated 11th August 1952 and the affidavits of the Notary who attested the said Last Will and of the witnesses both dated the 2nd day of July 1952 having been read:

It is ordered that the said Last will be declared proved, that the petitioner be declared entitled to obtain probate thereof as Executor appointed thereunder and that probate thereof be accordingly issued to the petitioner unless the respondents or any other persons appear before this Court on the 11th day of September 1952 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 11th day of August 1952

Sgd. A. W. NADARAJAH District Judge. Drawn by 1 District Judge, Sgd. Sabapathipillai and Mairvaganam

12-9-52 O.N. extended and reissued for 9-10-52.

Sgd. A. W. Nadarajah District Judge. (O. 84, 26 & 30)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 475.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Neekilapillai Ezachial of Karaveddy West Deceased

Piragasam widow of Neekilapillai Ezachial of Karaveddy West. Petitioner. Vs.

- 1. Ezachial Wilfred Thevarajah of Karaveddy West
2. Seemampillai Bastiampillai of do. Respondents.

This matter coming on for final disposal before A. W. Nadarajah, Esq. Point Pedro on the 24th day of July 1952 in the presence of Mr. K. Vallipuram Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the above-named 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over

FOR SALE

A commodious stone built house with out-houses situated at 3rd Cross Street, Jaffna (Fort Ward) in close proximity to the General Post Office, Courts, Schools and Churches. Sale by private treaty. For further particulars apply to Thuraisingham Christopher, Premier Cafe 39 Main Street, Jaffna. (M 1 8. 16 19, 23 & 26)

the minor 1st respondent to represent him and to protect his interests in these testamentary proceedings and that letters of administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the petitioner as his widow unless the said respondents shall or any others interested shall appear before this court on the 28th day of August 1952 and show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 2nd respondent do produce the said minor in court on the said date.

24th day of July 1952.

Sgd. A. W. NADARAJAH, District Judge,

Time extended to 19-9-52, Intld. A. W. N.

Time extended to 9-10-52, Intld. A. W. N.

(O. 83, 26 & 30.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1501 T.

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Alvappillai Vallipuram of Thumpalai. Deceased.

Vallipuram Rasanyagam of Thumpalai. Petitioner. Vs.

Thamu Veluppillai Kandiah of Point Pedro. Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before W. G. Spencer Esquire, Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 15th day of August 1952 in the presence of Mr. S. Nagalingamudaly Proctor on the part of the Petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the said Petitioner dated the 18th day of July 1952 having been read,

It is ordered that the petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as son of the deceased to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to him accordingly unless the respondent abovenamed or any person or persons interested shall on or before the 29th day of September 1952 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 15th day of August 1952 (Sgd.) K. D. DE SILVA, District Judge.

Drawn by Sgd. S. Nagalingamudaly, Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 82, 23 & 26.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1417

In the matter of the intestate Estate of Thamian Anthrasu of Palaly. deceased.

Mary Rosaline alias Sinnamamah of Palaly widow of T. Anthirasu. Petitioner. Vs.

Vs.

- 1. Thamian Sinnappu of Palaly
2. Mariammah wife of V. Gnanapiragasam of Palaly
3. V. Gnanapiragasam of Palaly
4. Annammah widow of Clement of Palaly. Respondents.

This matter coming for disposal before W. Gunam Spencer Acting District Judge of Jaffna on the 12th day of February 1952 in the presence of Mr S. R. Arianayakam Proctor on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and the petition and affidavit dated 10th February 1952 having been read: It is hereby ordered that Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as widow of the deceased unless the Respondents abovenamed or any of them or any other person interested in the estate shall appear before this court on the 28th March 1952 at 10 a.m. and show cause to the contrary.

The 12th day of February 1952,

Sd. K. D. de Silva, District Judge.

Extended for 29-9-52.

K. D. de Silva, D. J.

(O. 81, 23 & 26.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1503

Mariamuthu widow of M. Christopher Thambipillai of Pandaterrippu Petitioner

Vs.

- 1. M. Daniel Pius and wife
2. Chritue.
3. Philomina daughter of Thambipillai and.
4. Pethrupillai James Amirthanayagam all of Pandaterrippu. Respondents

This matter coming on for final disposal before K. D. de Silva, Esqr District Judge Jaffna on the 18th day of August 1952 in the presence of Messrs. Subramaniam and Somasunderam, Proctors on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 20th July 1952 having been read.

It is declared that the said 4th respondent be appointed guardian-and-litem over the 3rd respondent (Minor) and that the said petitioner be entitled to have the letter of administration for the estate of the said intestate as his lawful widow, issued accordingly unless the the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 29th day of September 1952, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 18th day of August 1952

Sgd. K. D. de SILVA District Judge.

Drawn by Messrs. Subramaniam and Somasunderam Proctors for Petitioner. (O 80. 19 & 26)

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