

COMPULSORY VOTING IN ELECTIONS

Dr. Ambedkar's Observations

In the course of the consideration of the Representation of the People (No. 2) Bill in the Indian Parliament Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Law Member, referring to the suggestion by Mr. Venkataraman that voting should be made compulsory said that Mr. Venkataraman thought that voting should be made a duty and that some kind of punishment should be provided for not voting. It was true such a provision existed in countries like Australia and Belgium, but in a country like India where there was a general apathy regarding voting, the punishment would have to be somewhat serious if the obligation should become a real obligation. The punishment must be a fine of something like Rs. 100. He wondered whether anybody in the House, however enthusiastic he might be, would agree to the imposition of such a punishment. Again for such a law they would have to provide a large number of exemptions. A man might be ill on the polling day. Even otherwise if he was to appear before a court of law to answer the charge, he can go to a medical practitioner and after paying annas eight obtain a certificate of his having been ill, as most of us do if we want postponement of cases. Again a man might not be ill but his wife might have delivered on that day. They would have to give a lot of exemptions.

Political Consciousness

The Law Minister said his experience of elections had given him the idea that the lowest class of the people in the country and the highest were politically most conscious. His own experience in Bombay was that the Scheduled Castes, who stood last in the scale of social order, voted to the extent of 80 per cent. He had not come across any election in which they had voted less. Similarly the

Brahmin in his own State also voted to the extent of 80 per cent. The reasons for this were obvious. The Scheduled Castes were a depressed community, and were conscious of the fact that their moral and material elevation depended on the place they occupied in the legislatures of the country. Consequently they never wasted their energies in anything else, however profitable on the day of polling and went to the poll.

"My own experience in regard to the Brahmins is also the same, and my analysis is also the same. They to-day stand on the edge of a precipice. Everybody wants to push them out from all the places they occupy. Consequently they also know that unless they have a certain amount of solidarity among themselves and unless each one of them goes to the polls, they will not be able to exercise the influence which they must exercise in order to secure themselves from either the harsh pushing out immediately, or securing at least a transition from one stage to another."

The Middle Class

The class that was apathetic was the middle class which did not depend so much on governmental activity, the class which had its granaries full or half full and which knew that without resort to any Government help they could carry on. What was needed, therefore, was that the members representing this middle class should realise their responsibility and see that this class became politically conscious.

Dr. Ambedkar said that there was no need to specify the actual method of voting. Since they would be having single member constituencies and the system of one-man one-vote, the voting now became just like taking a postcard, writing the address and

(Continued on page 4)

World Academy Of Sanskrit At Somnath

The Akhil Bharateeya Sanskrit Parishad which met at Veraval in India decided to start a World Academy of Sanskrit at Somnath.

The Parishad declared "that Sanskrit is the language of India's culture and inspiration, that it is a great classical language and a key to a sure understanding of India's cultural and spiritual greatness and that through Sanskrit and its allied languages particularly, Pali and Prakrit, the world would realise the spirit enshrined in them. India's immediate and paramount need is to promote the study of Sanskrit so that this source of inspiration should become an intimate part of the life of the people. To achieve this objective, a Sanskrit Academy be established which would work in association with the Somnath Trust and work in the same field in other parts of the world through agencies with similar aims".

TAGORE'S SENSE OF HUMAN VALUES

SPEAKING at the Poet Tagore's birthday celebration held at Calcutta last week, Dr. Nihar Ranjan Roy explained how the Poet changed from an ardent nationalist to a great internationalist.

Dr. Roy said present-day trends of nationalism differed in a great measure from the conception which Tagore preached. The popularly accepted sense of nationalism, emphasised the necessity of protecting the interests of a nation even by aggressive attempts to eliminate the enemy of the nation's civilisation and culture. Tagore struck a new note laying the emphasis on human values. But this new note was also a product of an evolutionary process his earlier conceptions had undergone. Initially Tagore set up a Hindu ideal of nationalism which resulted from an intensive study of ancient Indian history and this coincided greatly with that of Bankimchandra.

MANKIND IS OFF THE RAILS

Prayer Alone Can Pull It Round

FOR the last two centuries or so the West has been in the van of technological progress. Technology has given a fillip to materialism. Not that materialism was not known before but the combined forces of technology and materialism have dealt a stunning blow to religious belief, and people have lost faith in spiritual practices and the power of prayer. Spiritual values held in high esteem for centuries have lost their significance in the eyes of moderns under this combined onslaught. Hedonism has become the ruling doctrine of life and the political supremacy of the European peoples has carried its appeal to all the four corners of the world. Two devastating world wars in a single generation have made the thinking few realize that mankind has 'gone off the rails' and has forgotten the purpose of human existence. In the words of a contemporary thinker, 'Man's final end, the purpose of his existence, is to love, know, and be united with the immanent and transcendent Godhead'. Prayer is one of the methods for achieving the end

of human existence.

Prayer is an activity of the human mind when it addresses God in His Personal or Impersonal aspect. In low or petitionary prayer, the suppliant asks for benefits for himself only. In middle or intercessory prayer, a person pleads for other people. In high prayer or contemplation, the suppliant adores the Deity

Dr. M. L. Sethi

in the Prabudha Bharata

and seeks nothing for himself or others but prays that His will be done.

Power of Prayer

Action or Karma, if not in harmony with low prayer to start with, falls into harmony with it sooner or later. Thus low prayer perseveringly practised results in an improvement of conduct. Middle prayer leads to improvement of character. Low and middle prayer result in purity of heart and passivity of spirit without which high prayer cannot be entered. These three levels of prayer are stages of the growth of human conduct, character and consciousness. It is very common for people to start with low prayer to make no progress towards high prayer. In every generation, only a few progressive, sincere, and devout people reach high prayer. Thus prayer is a Yoga, a method of union with Reality. This Yoga has also been practised by Christian mystics in the West and Sufi saints in the East. The four recognized paths to this union with the Divine, in spiritual Hinduism, are Raja Yoga, Bhakti Yoga, Karma Yoga,

(Continued on page 2)

War In A Minute If India Is Attacked

Democratic Senator Hubert Humphrey declared on May 10 that the United States would go to war "in a minute if India were attacked by Russia or Communist China.

He made the statement at a press conference in which he urged support for immediate legislative action and a nationwide volunteer campaign to rush grain to India.



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1951

Treasure These Thoughts

"You will develop the spiritual eye as soon as your mind becomes pure".

SRI RAMAKRISHNA

BI-LINGUALISM

THE experiment tried in South Africa, according to Dr. E. G. Malherbe, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Natal, proved that a child could start studying the second language from the very beginning. Dr. Malherbe said he differed from the German philologist who had written in reference to bi-lingualism that if one had two strings to the bow one would be necessarily slack; in his country, (S. Africa) the law was that the home language should be the medium of instruction up to the fourth standard but the second language might be used from the beginning; the teaching of the second language, in the initial stage, should be confined to the child hearing it; the second stage should be to get the child to read and the third stage to write. In Sri Lanka, the problem is not one of bi-lingualism but it is one of tri-lingualism. The British have left the Island after making English the State Language. English continues to remain the medium of instruction for higher studies and the language in which Government Departments transact their business. The home language is either Sinhalese or Tamil, but every child who wants to proceed with higher studies has to study English. Dr. Howes appears to believe in the theory expounded by Dr. Malherbe. For several decades, the Ceylon child was taught in his home language up to standard 3 when he was introduced to English and under the Free Scheme, the mother-tongue ought to be the medium of instruction till the 5th standard. Dr. Howes suggested that English should be taught from the 2nd standard but his suggestion has fallen on deaf ears.

There is much force in what Dr. Malherbe and Dr. Howes state. The teaching of the second language may begin from

the second standard provided the correct method is adopted. The emphasis is on the method. At first the child has to hear and understand, then read and thereafter write. The three preliminary stages have to be strictly adhered to if success has to be achieved. Scholarship can be attained only after the preliminary stages are completed. The system of teaching the second language in Ceylon is far from satisfactory. There is hardly any teacher capable of teaching the second language according to the correct method.

The next question to consider is what should be the second language? We have often suggested that for the Tamil child it ought to be Sinhalese and for the Sinhalese child it ought to be Tamil. So long as Sinhalese and Tamil are the home languages there is no purpose in studying English as the second language. English ought to be the third language. It should be borne in mind that both Sinhalese and Tamil ought to be developed so as to enable a child to become proficient in all subjects through the medium of the home language. In other words sufficient books should be available in either language for use in both primary and secondary schools and in the university. The example set by Japan can be followed with advantage. Education from the Kindergarten to the University should be in the mother tongue

The Jaffna Hindu College Diamond Jubilee Carnival

At midnight on last Sunday, Mr. T. Muttusamipillai, the President of the Carnival Committee, thanked all workers, helpers and well-wishers who made the Carnival a great success; he thanked the different Ministers of Parliament and other eminent persons, who declared the Carnival open on the different dates between 2nd May and 13th May, the various stall-holders who displayed their exhibits, Mr. Donovan Andree for presenting the world-famous magician Gogia Pasha and otherwise helping the Carnival, the Election corporation for their lighting arrangements, Mr. S. Aloysius for his Merry-go-round, all workers including officials, helpers and old boys, and all well-wishers who had given donations and financially helped the College.

Mr. A. Kumaraswamy, M. A., the Principal while

'Supply of Teachers' Problem

At a refresher course lecture on the teaching of English, Mr. A. E. Tamber suggested the appointment of a commission to examine the problem of training and supply of teachers and recommended that Ceylon might follow the England example of the formation of a National Advisory Committee for the training of teachers.

Mr. Tamber commented on the inadequacy of competent teachers for the teaching of English in primary schools.

Messrs C. Thuraisingham and P. Savarimattu were among the other speakers at the Refresher Course which was organised by the North Ceylon Tamil Teachers' Association.

A Universal Calendar

The idea of a universal calendar has been mooted by the well-known palmist, Prof. K. S. Maniam, who has prepared and published his scientific Lunar Calendar. According to him, the full moon, new moon and eclipses are constant throughout all years and the full moon day ought to be reckoned as the first day of each month; the Hindu New Year ought to be celebrated on March 22, when the sun is overhead and not on April 13 or 14; and the Lunar Calendar is scientific and ought to be accepted as a Universal Calendar.

Reforms regarding calendars are not generally received favourably by people. In England when 13 days were once added to the Calendar to remedy the defect that had crept in, the people got together, marched in processions and cried 'give us back the 13 days'. Everyone knows that the Sun is overhead at the equator on March 21, but still Hindus and Buddhists have for ages celebrated their New Year on April 13 or 14. It cannot be said how Prof. Maniam's suggestions will be accepted. His observations will be food for thought.

thanking Mr. Muttusamipillai said that the latter as President had been tower of strength and source of inspiration to the Old Boys and well-wishers who organised the Carnival.

It might be stated that the Carnival attracted huge crowds. The gate-collections at cts. 25—per head on the last 2 days amounted to over Rs 60,000/- and the net profits are estimated at about Rs 50,000.

Mankind Is Off The Rails

(Continued from page 1)

and Jnana Yoga. The Yoga of prayer, as practised by the Catholics and the Sufis, is very much akin to the Bhakti Yoga of the Hindus.

Are Prayers Heard?

The power of prayer, in reference to low and middle prayer, means: Are prayers heard and answered? The answer is both 'yes' and 'no'. When the thing asked for, whether within the individual or outside in the environment, is in conflict with the law of Karma, the prayer shall not be answered. A student who does not work at his books but only prays for success in the examination shall fail. His Karma is in conflict with his prayer. Prayers are heard and answered when they are in harmony with Karma. Besides appropriate Karma, intense yearning and purity of life are the conditions for prayers to be heard.

It may be argued: If appropriate Karma is undertaken, the desired results will follow; where is the necessity of prayer? Past Karma determines the major part of the (mental) make-up of the individual. A fraction of the mental make-up, a part of the conscious mind, is free and plastic. This free and plastic part of the mind can be remodelled. The remodelling is wrought by factors the most important of which is prayer. Mental make-up, when suitably changed, leads to right Karma and improvement of conduct.

Faith In Prayer

There is another benefit to be derived from low and middle prayer. This benefit is within everyone's reach and at all stages of evolution provided prayer is offered with faith. It is patent that in this world, constituted as it is at present, to every person has fallen his share of sorrow. When a sorrow-stricken soul pours out his or her heart in proper acts as a healing balm. The prayer may or may not be answered, the cause of affliction may or may not be removed, but the immediate feeling of relief to the devout and faithful suppliant cannot be gainsaid. It is no mean office of prayer to soothe the afflicted in this fashion. This benefit is not denied to the worst sinner and may mean the end of his fall and the beginning of a new chapter in life.

The Path To Reality

The power of prayer, in reference to high prayer, means: Does prayer lead to union with the Reality or Godhead? The answer given by masters of prayer—and they are the only competent people who can answer—is in the affirmative. When high prayer is reached, low and middle prayer are unnecessary. They automatically drop off and are sometimes forbidden,

According to Hindu belief, a person may or may not reach high prayer in one life. If low prayer is reached in one incarnation, with some degree of success, the soul carries the merit thereof with it to the next incarnation. In this way through successive incarnations the soul evolves and progress is made towards high prayer till it is finally reached.

Siddhis

Writing on the power of prayer, mention must be made of psychic powers of Siddhis. These are supernatural powers like levitation, looking into the future, reading other people's minds, and working certain miracles. Masters of prayer and Yogis, both in the East and West admit that the earnest seekers come to attain them, invariably the great masters have sounded notes of warning that the seekers should not be attracted by and lost in the Siddhis. They are like superb views of the landscape which present themselves to the eyes of a mountaineer when he is attempting a high mountain peak. Woe betide the climber who tarries and wastes his precious time in gazing at such views. He seldom reaches the summit and may be swept away by an avalanche. No less a tragedy awaits a seeker who is taken in by the Siddhis. He never attains liberation or union with the Divine which is the ultimate goal of human existence.

(To be Continued)

Indian Election Committee

The Central Election Committee appointed by the Indian National Congress consists of the following, Sri P. Tandon, Sri Nehru, Maulanad Azad, Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Sri Jagajivan Ram, Sri D.P. Mishra, Dr. B.C. Roy, Sri Nijaliagappa Pandit Pant, Sri Kamraj Nadar & Sri Morarji Desai.

Acharya Kripalani and Sri Kidwai could not be persuaded to join the committee.

A New Advocate

Mr. S. Kathiravelupillai, second son of Mr. S. Sivasubramaniam, the well known social and religious worker and Proctor of Colombo took his oath as an advocate of the Supreme Court on May 9th.

Advocate Kathiravelupillai has chosen his home station, Jaffna, for his practice and has started work in the Jaffna Courts.

Mr. Kathiravelupillai has many members of his family in the legal profession. His brother Mr. Ambalavanai is also an advocate who is now working as Asst. Assessor in the Income Tax Department.

Reviewed News

ISRAEL

Brit Hakanaim an underground movement fighting for the purity of the Sabbath is alleged to have attempted to set fire to the Israel Parliament while in session.

Fire can well extinguish burning passions.

KARACHCHI

Alleged complicity in a plot to bring Pakistan under a dictatorship is the charge under which another ten army men were arrested in Karachchi.

It must be a plot to bring about a change in dictatorship!

DACCA

Tornado has hit East Bengal taking 200 lives.

The political tornado that hit West Bengal earlier had taken not as many individual lives as the very life of the land.

TEHERAN

Persian Premier swoons as he explains illegal intentions on his life by political opponents.

In a land where the oil question has sent all Persians into a fit, the Premier's swooning is a minor matter.

WAYSIDE WHISPER

Democracy Has Its Dangers

The working of the People's Government in the Indian Union has brought to the surface certain latent difficulties. And Premier Nehru, the sincere statesman he is, has boldly brought forward certain amendments to the Indian Constitution, the most controversial of them being the one relating to the restriction of freedom of speech.

American newspapers have flared up at this seeming inconsistency of Nehru and have even declared that it was inexplicable how political fighter Nehru who sacrificed his all for the winning of this freedom among others for the nation should now as Premier Nehru request a restriction on it.

Freedom Of The Wild Ass

Freedom is a word that by itself is inspiring. Anybody attempting to circumscribe the limits of this tempting term immediately comes under the fire of caustic criticism. But there is a freedom which is similar to that enjoyed by the wild ass. Democracy never reckoned with the asinine variety of freedom.

Speech like any other action has two fold tendencies. It can be used for good or for

WANTED

An accounts clerk. Please apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected. Applications close on the 25th inst,

MANAGER,
Saiwa Prakasa Press
Jaffna.

unrestricted use of it for evil is made, the result will be of tremendous consequence to the people. Freedom of this action has to be curtailed. Curtailment cannot be effected after the damage has been done.

All Restrictions Are Not Identical

The foreign ruler restricted speech for he feared revolt against injustice. The People's Government restricts speech lest the mischief makers set afoot vandalism. This is just the difference. Nehru has not changed. Nor have his qualities of head and heart, reason and justice. Jawaharlal Nehru did fight against restriction of the just use of the freedom of speech by an exploiter nation; Premier Nehru wants restriction of the unjust use of that very freedom by fifth column exploiters.

America cannot in a hurry bring Nehru to disrepute.

Pottuvil Pillaiyar Kovil

Kumbapishekam Ceremony

The Kumbapishekam ceremony of the newly built first Hindu Temple at Pottuvil, took place on Friday the 11th, May, 1951 followed by a public meeting of the Hindus of the area with Mr. S. Srinivasan, President of the Pottuvil Hindu Maha Sangam, in the chair.

Messages congratulating the Sangam on establishing the first Hindu temple at Pottuvil were received from the Hon Mr K. Kanagaratnam, Minister for Education, Mr. Spencer Rajaratnam, D. J. Panadurai, Mr. P. Sriskanth Rajah Chief Magistrate, Colombo, Mr. M. Vairamuttu, Asst; Secretary Home Ministry, and Mr. M. S. Thiruvilangam, Asst; Controller of Establishments, Treasury.

Mr. A. T. Moorthy, O A Batticaloa Kachcheri in the course of his address on the essence of Hindu philosophy gave a lucid exposition of Vedantha and Siddhanta philosophy, quoting profusely from Hindu religious works in Tamil and also referring to the teachings of the Christian, Muslim, and Buddhist faiths.

Historical Event

Mr. Srinivasan, said that the day marked a new era in the history of the area. The completion of the temple was the realisation of a dream of many Hindus. He traced the history of this temple. About 30 years ago Mr. Ponudurai who was overseer at Pottuvil father of Mr. P. S. Sriskanth Rajah Chief Magistrate started building a temple. Unfortunately he was transferred before he could complete the building and shortly after he died. The building began to crumble down into ruins. About 5 1/2 years ago Mr. Sriskanth Rajah who was Magistrate at Batticaloa held a public meeting at Pottuvil and elected a committee to complete the temple. As there were members of other faiths in the Committee the Committee could not function successfully.

Last year the Pottuvil Hindu Maha Sangam was formed. A Panchayat consisting of only Hindus was elected to complete the temple. Mr. Mailvaganam overseer a member of the Panchayat readily responded to the call of the Hindus and took upon himself the main burden of establishing the temple. It was therefore a memorable occasion to see the successful Kumbapishekam ceremony that day.

Mr. Srinivasan also paid a tribute to the Hindu Temporalities Committee for the comprehensive, masterly and fair report they have published. He said that all progressive Hindus fully endorsed the views of the Committee and hoped that immediate legislation will be introduced to remedy the existing state of affairs.

Temporalities Report Garlanded

Copies of the report were kept on the dais and garlanded

Letter to the Editor

Preserving National Symbols

Sir,—Your editorial on the subject of Restoration of National Symbols merits consideration by the people and the Government, if I might say so with all respect. The reference to Tiruketheeswaram and Tirukoneswaram, two ancient seats of spiritual sanctity, is very apposite. As you mentioned the restoration of these temples is of great benefit to the State apart from the high religious value attached to the work. You will be glad to know that the Ceylon Government has been quite sympathetic towards certain requirements in connection with the Tiruketheeswaram restoration movement. The Sinhalese members of the Cabinet do not seem to be less solicitous than the Tamil Ministers in this matter and are full of helpful attention. It is also evident from what has happened that the same consideration is being shown by the Government to the Tirukoneswaram restoration movement.

The public will be in agreement with the sentiment of approval expressed by you on the steps taken to preserve the historic home of the venerable Sri Sumangala as a national monument. There is another great personality of character, attainments and services similar to the Mahanayake Thero, whose home also could with honour to the country be preserved, and that is the place at Nallur where the late Sri Sri Arumuga Navalar resided. It is trusted that attention will be given to this submission by the people and the Government.

A nation lives partly on its past and on the achievements and personality of its great leaders of thought and action and on its ancient institutions and monuments.

S. Sivasubramaniam.

156, Hultsdorf; Colombo 12.

ed by Mr. K. V. M. Subramaniam, Proctor. Mr. Srinivasan continuing said that the New Pillaiyar Temple will be open to all Hindus irrespective of their caste. Even members of other creeds could worship if they so desired. The funds of the temple will be administered by the Panchayat on behalf of the Sangam.

A Congregational prayer preceded the meeting and all Hindus present took part in it.

Mr. K. V. M. Subramaniam (Proctor) said that he was particularly happy to honour the Hindu Temporalities Report as it was the Batticaloa Hindus who wanted legislation of control of Hindu Temporalities. He was happy that Pottuvil Hindu Maha Sangam adopted progressive ideals by opening the temple to Harijans and appointing a Panchayat to manage the temple and control the funds.

Our Astrological Feature

WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRI PATY"

FROM 20-5-51 TO 26-5-51

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

The first three days must be spent with care. Your health should improve and you will triumph over your competitors after Wednesday. Don't promise anything and get into trouble latter part of week. Expenditure will be on the rise but you will get enough money to meet it.

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

Health must be given particular care for some time. Eye troubles shown. Wednesday and Thursday must be spent with care. Professional success promised. Favours from relatives also shown.

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

Happiness through friends of the opposite sex promised. An older relative will help you out of some difficulties. Friday and Saturday must be spent with care.

CANCER *Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]*

New ventures will bring forth the desired results. Exceedingly good week for business. Travels and fresh contacts also promised.

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

There will be no mental peace. But you will be able to make some money. Stormy times within the household shown week end.

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

You will gain a good deal by sheer force of personality this week. You will not have much trouble in forcing people to co operate with you; a happy week end promised.

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

Whatever money you make this week you will spend it away. Health must be given particular care. Possibility of accidents not ruled out. Avoid tussles with friends.

SCORPIO *Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]*

Good news from overseas; some misunderstandings in the family circle indicated mid week. Financial gains and game promised week end.

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

You may find it difficult to cope with the rush of work this week. Avoid argumentative disposition. Ruin to enemies shown week-end.

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

You will have no mental peace. Health also likely to suffer. Womenfolk at home will cause you much annoyance. Lie low and take things as they are for some more time.

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

Difficulties seem to melt away this week. An old friend will prove of much help to you. Expenditure will be on the rise week-end.

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

Health should improve. Some favours from superiors also promised. New members will start giving you benefits. Go ahead with your plans.

Compulsory Voting In Elections

(Continued from page 1)

putting it into the post box. A voter would only have to collect the ballot paper, which would be blank, from the officer at the booth. The voter would know beforehand that there was a particular coloured ballot box for each candidate with a particular symbol chosen out of the many improvised by the Election Commission. The voter would only have to take the ballot paper and put it into the box of the candidate preferred by him.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 447

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Visaladchippillai wife of Thanikasalam of Puloly East

Deceased.

Kumaraswamippillai Thanikasalam of Puloly East

Petitioner.

Vs.

- 1 Thanikasalam Padmanapan
- 2 Thanikasalam Ramachandran
- 3 Chinniah Mahesu
- 4 and wife Kamalambikai all of Puloly East

Respondents.

This matter coming for disposal before C. V. Udalgama Esquire, Addl. District Judge, Point Pedro on the 20th day of March 1951 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapatham Proctor on the part of the petitioner dated the 20th day of March 1951 and 17th day of March 1951 respectively having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner as husband of the deceased Visaladchippillai be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration and that Letters of Administration be issued to the petitioner accordingly unless the respondents shall appear before this court on or before the 26th day of April 1951 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 20th day of March 1951
Sgd. C. V. Udalgama
Addl. District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. M. Esurapatham
Proctor for Petitioner.

Time to show cause extended to 24th May 1951.

Intld. A. W. N.
D. J.

(O. 25, 18 & 22)

Government Vacancies

Mannar Kachcheri

Applications are invited for the post of a temporary Stenographer at Rs. 5/- per diem plus cost of living allowances. Applications close on 31-5-51.

For particulars see Part I - Section II, Govt. Gazette, 11.5.51 copies of which are available for perusal at all Post Offices (G. 94 18-5-51)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1263

In the matter of an Intestate Estate and Effects of the late Subramaniam Arumugam of Vannarponnai East

Deceased.
Chellamuttachy widow of Arumugam of Vaddukodai Jaffna

Petitioner.

- 1 Arumugam Maheswaran
- 2 Arumugam Yoheswaran
- 3 Arumugam Thirugnanasampanthar and
- 4 Sampanthar Kulasingam all of Vaddukodai

Respondents.

This matter coming for disposal before S. S. J. Gunasekara Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 18th day of January 1951 in the presence of Mr. A. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner as the Lawful widow of the deceased be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased; that the 4th respondent be appointed as the Guardian ad-litem over the minors the 1st to 3rd respondents and that Letters of Administration be issued to the petitioner accordingly, unless the respondents or any other persons shall appear on or before the 26th day of April 1951 and show sufficient cause to this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna this 18th day of January 1951.

(Sgd.) S. S. J. Gunasekera,
District Judge

26th April 1951

Time to show cause extended to 25th May 1951.

Intld. V. S. J.
D. J.

(O. 21, 18 & 22)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1264

In the Matter of an Intestate Estate and Effects of the Late Vaithilingam Kanagaratnam of Sandilipay.

Deceased.
Saraswathy widow of Kanagaratnam of Urumpinay

Vs. Petitioner

1. Vaithilingam Sinkavelu and
2. Sivapackiam widow of Vaithilingam both of Sandilipay.

Respondents.

This matter coming for disposal before S. S. J. Gunasekara Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 18th day of January 1951 in the presence of Mr. A. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner as the lawful widow of the deceased be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased and the Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or any persons shall on or before the 26th day of April 1951 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Jaffna this 18th day of January 1951

Sgd S. S. J. Gunasekara
District Judge.

26th April 1951

Time to show cause extended to 25th May 1951

Sgd V. S. J.

D. J.

(O 22 18 & 22)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1289 T,

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Moothathamby Murugupillai of Kampamoolai, Udupidy.

Deceased.
Thangapponnu widow of Murugupillai of Kampamoolai in Udupidy.

Petitioner

Vs.

1. Selvaratnam daughter of Murugupillai
2. Murugupillai Thirugnansambander
3. Murugupillai Thirunavukarasoe
4. Murugupillai Thirugnana-linam
5. Moothathamby Sivaguru all of Kampamoolai Udupidy.

Respondents.

This matter coming for disposal before Wm. G. Spencer Esqr. District Judge, Jaffna on the 19th day of March 1951 in the presence of Mr. S. Appadurai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 5th respondent abovenamed be appointed guardian-ad litem over the minors the 1st to 4th respondents to represent them and to protect their interests in these testamentary proceedings, that the petitioner as widow of the deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the said intestate estate and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person shall on or before the 31st day of May 1951 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 19th day of March 1951.

(Sd.) W. G. SPENCER,
District Judge

Drawn by
(Sd.) S. Appadurai
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O 26 18 & 22.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1299

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Suppiramaniar Karthigesu of Vaddukodai West

Deceased

Sellathurai Nagalingam of Vaddukodai West

Vs Petitioner

Karthigesu Vallipuram of do presently of Seremban in Malay Union Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before V. S. Jayawickrama Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 6th day of April 1951 in the presence of Mr. M. Kathiravelu Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 7th April 1951 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed petitioner is declared entitled to have letters of administration over the estate of the abovenamed deceased and the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 29th day of June 1951 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 6th day of April 1951

Sgd V. S. Jayawickrama
District Judge.

(O 20 15 & 18)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1281.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the Late Muthuthamby Veersingam of Urumpiray in Jaffna.

Deceased.
Packiam widow of Veersingam of Urumpiray in Jaffna.

Vs. Petitioner

1. Pushpamany daughter of Veerasingam
2. Yoheswary daughter of Veerasingam and
3. Kasiar Chellar all of Urumpiray

Respondents.

This matter coming for disposal before S. S. J. Gunasekara Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 28th day of February 1951 in the presence of Mr. A. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the attesting Notary and witnesses of the said Last Will having been read:-

It is ordered that the 3rd respondent be appointed as Guardian ad-Litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd respondents and the Last Will No. 2893 dated 19th December 1949 and attested by A. Subramaniam Notary Public is proved and probate be issued to the Petitioner accordingly unless the respondents or any other persons shall appear before this Court on the 10th day of May 1951 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 28th day of February 1951.

(Sgd. S. S. J. Gunasekera
District Judge,

10th May 1951.

Time to show cause extended to 14th June 1951.

Intd. V. S. J.
D. C.

(O. 23, 18 & 22)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1282

In the matter of the Intestate estate and effects of the late Kanapathippillai Alagaratnam of Urumpiray

Deceased

Kanapathippillai Ariaratnam of Nallur in Jaffna

Petitioner

This matter coming for disposal before S. S. J. Gunasekara Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 28th day of February 1951 in the presence of Mr. A. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner is the sole heir of the said deceased and Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless any other persons shall appear before this Court on the 10th day of May 1951 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 28th day of February 1951

(Sgd. V. S. Jayawickrama
District Judge.

10th May 1951

Time to show cause extended to 14th June 1951

Intld. V. S. J.
D. J.

(O 24 18 & 22)

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Agent

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