

THE Hindu Organ

[The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus]
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

PHONE No. 356

FOR YOUR
BOOKS

CONTACT

Saiva Prakasa
Book Depot

[PRICE 10 CENTS]

VOL. LXXI

JAFFNA, FRIDAY MAY 8, 1959

NO. 5

"RED CROSS" CENTENARY

By MUHANDIRAM
E. P. RASIAH

In 1859—a hundred years ago—a bloody battle was fought in Solfrino in Italy, where nearly half a million Austrians and Frenchmen were killed and several wounded.

Just at that time one Henri Dunant, a businessman was compelled to brave the hazards of this war-stricken area to get to France to represent matters to the Emperor regarding a problem that had cropped up in his mills in a French territory in North Africa.

Noble Reaction

As he was passing the vicinity of the battlefield in Solfrino, he noticed about 6000 wounded being attended to by only 2 doctors. As he moved still further interior, he observed a scuffle and an uproar in a tiny church. Two wounded soldiers, who had gone there seeking refuge, were being pushed down the steps by the Guards as there was no room for them there, 500 wounded having been accommodated there earlier.

The sensitive heart of Dunant was instantly touched. He ran up to the rescue of the soldiers shouting "Stop! Don't do that, we are all brothers." It is claimed that the idea of Red Cross was conceived, if not born at that hour.

Dunant was so shocked at all that he saw, that he lost no time in setting his impressions in writing. In due course, these recorded impressions set thinking the leaders of European countries and Dunant's appeal to the nations to make rules for the care of the wounded in war, resulted in the "Geneva Convention" being drawn up and signed.

Places Of Safety

For the first time, Ambulance and military hospitals were recognized as places of safety and re-

GLIMPSES OF THAMIL CEYLON OR
EELATH - THAMILAKAM - XV

Kanterodai -- Down The Ages-5

THE PALLAVA RULE AND AFTER

(Specially contributed to the Hindu Organ)

¹ Epigraphical records of Simha Vishnu, a Pallava King (575-615 A. D.) mention that the Pallavas conquered Ceylon between 575-600 A. D. ² The Kassa Kudi plates of Nandivarman claim that Sinhala Vishnu vanquished the Sinhala King who was proud of the strength of his arms. Simha Vishnu, the ruler of Kanchei, the capital of Thondai Nadu invaded the Chola country and captured it; later he conquered the Kalabhras and the Pandyanas. He, it is stated in the above inscription, conquered the Cheras and Ceylon too. There is no record in Ceylon to corroborate this statement. Dikshitar in his book "Origin and Spread of the Tamils" in the chapter Ceylon and South India (Page 38) says:-

"From the 6th century till the end of the 8th century A. D. the Pallavas frequently invaded and conquered Ceylon."

³ We begin to find frequent mention made of the Tamils, who at first assisted various claimants to the throne; and in the end founded a settlement of their own in the North of Ceylon. Since Kathiramaalai was the capital of North Ceylon, it is possible that the stream of Tamils in and around Kathiramaalai must have been considerably great.

In the reign of Sila Meghavanna (617-626) Sri Naga, the King of Kathiramaalai obtained the

help of Simha Vishnu came with a Tamil army fought against the Sinhalese kings and was killed. Perhaps the Kassa kudi plates refer to this incident. Sri Naga was a Tamil who was possibly the first independent Tamil King says Fr. Gnanaprakasas (P. 17)

During the 7th century there was bitter internecine warfare and Sinha-

by

V. MUTTU CUMARASWAMY

lese kings fought for supremacy with the aid of Tamil troops. It was nothing surprising that Tamil influence was gaining very fast in the Sinhalese capital.

Dappula I (631-664 A. D.) succeeded Kassapa II who made an attempt to expel the Tamils from the offices they held. But the Tamils plotted in favour of Hattha Datha, a nephew of Dathopa Tissa II. He had only reigned for one week.

Hattha Datha was succeeded by his brother Agbo IV. When Agbo IV died, it was a Tamil general Pottha Kuttha who set up two kings successively at Anuradhapura. These two rulers were called Kings but the real power was in the hands of Pottha Kuttha. There is a story told of Poddokoothan (Pottha Kuttha) who seems to have been a King-maker. One of the Kings plotted to kill the Tamil general and he took

refuge in the house of a friend who, although he feared the king rather than betray his friend, poisoned himself. Poddokuthan also poisoned himself and died being struck with that ideal degree of friendship of his friend.

It is necessary here to mention that whenever there was a Sinhalese king who ruled at Anuradhapura, there was his representative at Kathiramaalai; and whenever there was a Tamil King who seized the throne at Anuradhapura, there would have been a Tamil Sub-King at Kathiramaalai.

⁷ During the reign of (Continued on page 6)

⁷ The Dravidians — E. L. Thambimuttu P. 51 (Tamil)

World Agriculture Fair at New Delhi

U. S. to Participate

Washington, April 28
The United States will participate in the World Agriculture Fair, New Delhi, India, December 11, 1959, to February 14, 1960, it was announced today. Heretofore as one of the largest expositions of its kind ever held, it is expected to attract exhibits from most of the free world and the Soviet bloc countries.

Planned to cover more than 100,000 square feet, the U.S. exhibit will demonstrate how the American farmer utilizes the results of basic research to increase productivity and to improve living standards.

U. S. I. S.

WHITHER POLAND?

By Lucjan Blit

I have just returned from my second visit to Poland since October, 1956. Then, two and a half years ago, the country was on the verge of a national revolution. In June, 1956, the Poznan workers fought in the streets of their town for three days against a system which had brought them material misery and had deprived them of every defence against the omnipotence of the communist state. The student youth, the poets and writers, who have always played a leading role during Polish national upheavals, were striving against a regime which was destroying the nation's morale and culture and which was obviously subservient to the powerful Soviet neighbour.

The Roman Catholic Church, which embraces 98 per cent of the 28,000,000 Poles, was persecuted and its Primate and many hundreds of other clergy were kept in prisons or other places of isolation. The peasants, who comprise half of the population, were being forced into collectives and were resisting stubbornly. Practically the whole nation was then against the communist regime.

Gomulka's Promise

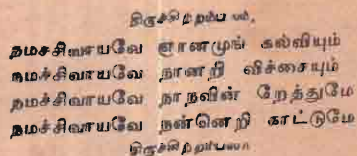
In the autumn of 1956 the old regime collapsed. But, because Poland is surrounded by communist countries, no real democracy could be resurrected.

Wladyslaw Gomulka, who, although a leading communist, was himself in the prisons of the communist secret police between 1951 and 1954, was then the only man who personified Polish martyrdom under a Stalinist regime, yet was acceptable to Moscow. He persuaded the Soviet leaders that he would keep all political power in communist hands and would, as leader of the country, secure Poland's adherence to Soviet

(Continued on page 6)

- 1 Ancient Jaffna — Mudaliyar Rasanayagam P. 241
- 2 S. I. I. Vol II Page 356
- 3 Blaze's History of Ceylon — Page 57
- 4 Yalpana Charithram — C. Rasanayagam P. 24

- 5 Blaze's Ceylon — P. 69
- 6 Jaffna History — A. Moortombrapillai P. 30



FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1959

Treasure These Thoughts.

We can do the best work, in the best way and with the least possible friction and exhaustion, only if we wait upon God, to keep alive that spiritual part of us that is filled with wisdom and power.

INDO-CEYLON TALKS

THE Prime Minister, in a Press interview, recently stated that Indo-Ceylon talks are likely to be held in the near future. Obviously he has been in touch with the Prime Minister of India and tentative decisions have been made regarding the agenda and venue of such a meeting. Neither the Indian Prime Minister nor Mr. Bandaranaike has stated what they are going to talk about. One however can guess that the talks will not be concerned with the "following up" of the Bandung Conference with which proposal Mr. Bandaranaike has been pestering Mr. Nehru often recently only to be told gently but firmly that the time is not opportune. Nor is it likely that Mr. Nehru would want to have the Ceylon "statesman's" guidance in regard to his presently pressing problem of the rapidly deteriorating relations with China over Tibet. The mooted talks, it is legitimate to infer are proposed principally to discuss the most important problem outstanding between the two countries, which is the problem of the future status of 800,000 Tamils resident in up-country districts, the preponderant majority of whom were born in Ceylon and have been resident here all along not knowing any other homeland. They are the descendants of the hardy band of pioneers who came over from South India to work on the tea and rubber estates and who were brought under specific promises made by

the then British Government of Ceylon. The present Government does not care for any contractual obligations incurred by a preceeding Government. This is not surprising for the Bandaranaike Government does not care a scrap even for its own obligations and promises. In fact, in the matter of the so-called Indian problem, all the Governments that have been in power after the conferment of independent status on Ceylon have been guided by the same objective. They aimed at reducing the voting power of the "Indian" Tamil. If only the European planters and the then British Government of Ceylon, had during their time brought over to Ceylon "coolies" from the wilds of Assam or Bihar there would never have arisen any Indo Ceylon problem, for what the Sinhalese politicians object to is the racial identity of these working class people with the Tamils of Ceylon. Mr. Nehru, of all people, must be fully aware of this for his Government have made it a convention that India's High Commissioner in Ceylon should not be a Tamil, perhaps on the ground that only a non-Tamil can take a detached view of the "Indian problem" in Ceylon for the reason that those who constitute India's problem in Ceylon are Tamils. This convention was arrived at at the instance of Sir John Kotelawala when he was Prime Minister.

Those who know Mr. Nehru and his mental make-up can rest assured that he may not hesitate to sacrifice the rights of these 800000 Tamils - who have been strangely enough described as of Indian origin as if the ancestors of the Sinhalese and Ceylon Tamils came to this country from China or Peru! - in order to gain the faithful alliance of every succeeding Government of Ceylon. If Mr. Nehru or any other North Indian statesmen have any such hopes let us humbly suggest to them that faithfulness is a quality not known to Sinhalese politicians; and every succeeding Government in this country is bound to be a Sinhalese Government, a Sinhalese Buddhist succeeding another Buddhist Sinhalese, as if in apostolic succession, as Prime Minister or even Dictator; whatever office may be in vogue from time to time. Let them remember that when Mr. D. S. Senanayake was Prime Minister he tried to fashion

(Continued from page 1)

Simha Vishnu, Kadun Kon a Pandyan prince was hiding as a refugee in the Pandyan Kingdom. When the Kalabhra King was defeated by Simha Vishnu Kadun Kon took this opportunity to seize Pandi Nadu. This incited the Pallavas. From this time onwards for five centuries there was a struggle for supremacy, between the Pallavas and the Pandyans.

The ascendancy of the Palavas in South India, was hated by the Chalukyas. So Pula Kesin, King of the Chalukyas waged war with Mahendra Varman I, the son of Simha Vishnu. Kadun Kon the Pandyan King joined forces with the Cholas in order to attack the Palavas. It was perhaps during this period that Viradeva Chola sent an army and captured Ceylon and made it to pay tribute. During this period of internecine warfare, Kadun Kon strengthened his position. Palakesin defeated Mahendra Varman and captured Venki. Venki became the land of the Chalukyas.

In 642 A. the Chalukyas were badly defeated by Narasimha Varman who ruled from Kanchi. From this time onward the Pallavas rose to the height of their power. Meanwhile in Ceylon, the Tamil influence was mounting high.

Manavamma the son of Kasyappa II fled from the court of the Sinhalese capital, and hid him

8 Yalpana-Charitram — C.
Ramanayagam P. 25

his foreign policy in relation to India and Pakistan by attempting to capitalise on Indo-Pakistan differences. Mr. Dudley Senanayake during his short-lived Premiership followed in his father's foot-steps. But that forthright man Sir John Kotelawela changed this policy and openly embraced Pakistan. Mr. Bandaranaike is now all pro-India. He never cares for Pakistan. He loves to call Mr. Nehru "my friend" and there his pro-India sentiment ends. Administratively he has been busy digging the graves of these up-country Tamils of "Indian origin" quite unknown to his "friend's" Government of India.

The "stateless" Tamils in the up-country districts have ultimately to rely on their own resources and political realism to win their own rights.

self in Jaffna and later went to Kanchi. Here he entered war service under Narasimha Varman or Mahamalla, the son of Mahendra Varman. Narasimha Varman ruled from 630 A. D. to 668 A.D. Now this Pallava king was a Vaishnavite. Yet he had a Saivite general named Paramjothiar who was a scholar, and well versed in medicine, astronomy, music, mathematics, politics and military science. It was due to Paramjothiar's bravery at Vathapi, that Narasimha Varman was able to secure a great victory against his enemy Pulakesin II. Narasimha Varman is praised as Vathapi Konda Narasimha Varman. Paramjothiar was the famous Saiva Saint who is described as "Siruthondar" in Periapuranam. Manavamma who came to Kanchi took service under Narasimha Varman and later proved so faithful to the Pallava King that he lent an army to Manavamma twice to gain for himself the throne of Lanka. The second naval expedition was likened to Rama's conquest of Lanka. "Narasimha Varman himself accompanied his troops as far as the harbour of Mahabalipuram. Hsien Tsang describes that ships go to Ceylon from Kanchi and these ships extended for twenty miles along the coast. Manavamma, was finally successful in getting back his throne with Pallava aid (Tamil troops) in 644 A. D.

It is necessary here to reiterate that thousands of Tamils would have settled in and around Kathiramalai itself—the capital of North Ceylon during this period. Tamils had increased in great numbers in North Ceylon. It should be noted that the coming of the Tamils to Ceylon during the period under review was due to the result of rival princes claiming the throne of Ceylon and seeking the help of Tamil armies from South India.

Reference to Kathiraimalai (the old name given to Kanterodai and its environs) is made to Ukkirasinghan¹⁰—a Kalinga prince (Northern Circars) who made a descent upon Lanka and after a severe struggle, possessed himself of one half of Lanka, which had belonged to the dynasty for a long time. He reigned from Kathiraimalai, while another ruled

9. Beal Records Vol, II
p. 228

10 Yalpana Vaipava Malai—
Brita P. 8

R. PAPAYAH
OPTICIAN
Established 1929.
Old Railway
Goods Shed Road (End)
**PRESCRIPTIONS
MADE ACCURATELY**
Consult. Latest frames in stock
133, Stanley Road,
JAFFNA.

(M. 257, 20.2--8-5)

over the Southern Territories. Ukkirasinghan's became the ruler of Kathiramaralai in 795 A. D.

During the eighth century A. D. the seat of the royal dynasty was transferred from Anuradhapura to Polonnaruwa by Agrabodhi to avoid the proximity of the Tamils in 787 A. D.

¹¹Ukkirasinghan received the voluntary submission of the Seven Vanniyars and imposed a tribute to be paid to the temple of Konesar. ¹²This incident is referred to in the Mahavamsa as the inubordination of the chieftains of the northern countries and their subjugation by Mahinda II 764 A. D. ¹³About the 9th century the Pallava supremacy in South India began to wane overshadowed by the rising power of the Chalukyas..... Among the Sinhalese, internal dissensions were rife. Tamil influence was gaining ground in the Sinhalese capital. Tamil nobles held all positions of rank and power in Court and Sinhalese princes were fighting against each other with the aid of Tamil armies. It is therefore not surprising that Ukkirasinghan found an opportunity amidst these factions and party struggles to seize the throne of Kadiramalai (Kanterodai and its environs) and to establish himself as an independent sovereign.

Ukkramasinghan in the 8th century A. D. transferred his royal site from Kathiramaalai to Singhai¹⁴ possibly because the latter was his birth-place, or at any rate in order to live among his own place. Kanterodai had become known as a Buddhist Centre and he preferred another site, being an ardent Hindu. It is noteworthy that Aggrabodhi II removed his seat from Anuradhapura to Polonnaruwa in 786 A. D. owing to the proximity of the Tamils.

(To be continued)

11 Yalpana Vaipava Malai
P 9

12 Ancient Jaffna—Mudaliyar Rasamayagam P. 25

13 Ancient Jaffna - Mudali.
yar Rasanayagam P. 242

14 Ancient Jaffna - Mudali-
per Kesanayegam P. 245

THE NEW WORSHIP

(Continued from last issue)

This is a very important point to remember and cultivate, to think of God during the work and offer the salutations after the work is over. Even in the ceremonial worship, which the orthodox conception regards as real worship, it is practised. Hence we see that after performing the worship of a deity according to the scriptural directions, the sadhaka is enjoined to offer the fruits of his puja or japa to the deity. 'Krishnarpanam astu', let even its result be offered to the Lord. However, once he offers the result to God, it comes back hundredfold to him. It is true of both good and bad action. Hence Bhima of Mahabharata warns Yudhishthira not to offer bad actions to Sri Krishna.

This warning solves an important problem of ours, whether results of all the actions can be offered to God or not. It is true that for an evolved soul every act is worship, but so long as we are conscious of the dual throng of this world, we must observe this rule of offering good things only. This attribute helps us not to forget in our ordinary stage the immense importance of the ethical values. Of course, as a sadhana, we may follow the behaviour of men of realization and consider all actions as prompted by God.

Spiritual discipline may be practised with different attitudes prescribed by different methods of sadhana. The attitudes may be broadly classified into three groups. They are the attitudes of the followers of Bhakti, Jnana and Karma yoga. Concentration, the main instrument of Raja-yoga, is the life of all the three sadhanas. When a devotee does a work to please God and remembers Him in the beginning, middle and end of the work and offers the fruit of it to him, he has the attitude of Bhakti yoga. His work is really a part of Bhakti sadhana. When a man visualizes God in all created things and serves them seeing God in them, it may be described as a happy mixture of Bhakti and Jnana. A strict Jnanayogi, however, regards all actions to be performed by his body and mind from which he knows himself to be separate. He may work because of the behest of his Guru but really he is not identified with anything at all. A man

following strict Karmayaoga practises detachment and unconcern about the success or failure. And it has been pointed out by Swami Vivekananda that in this way also the highest realization is attained.

Swamiji further showed that really these four yogas are interconnected. A spiritual aspirant following the path of Knowledge must have great love for the Ideal, deep concentration and suitable action for attaining the goal. A devotee too must have a clear understanding of the nature of God, whole-souled meditation on Him and must work for His satisfaction. A Rajayogi must know of his goal and the wayside pitfalls, have intense liking for the Ideal and practise sadhana also. A Karmayogi must observe the pros and cons about his project, have deep devotion to it and full concentration to attain his objective. For all these years spiritual aspirants following a path will be better. As it stresses on direct service to humanity, there will be clear material gain too. As a worship, it will bring out more devotion and greater attention and steadfastness. So from the social standpoint it will always be welcome. From the religious standpoint too it will be equally fruitful.

Of course, because of our age old habit and tradition we instinctively feel a sanctity and holiness when we visit a shrine or perform a worship. It may take some time for individuals, and even some generations for common man of the society, to develop such a feeling of sacredness. So it will be necessary to practise the orthodox, age-old method of worship too. In fact, new worship will require new rituals, new meditations, new offerings. They will not be really new ones, but only the application of the old ones in the new setting. Till such rituals acquire a sanctity the old practices must be continued. When all this is said and done, it must be admitted that there are different types of people. And so new worship will not completely replace the old but keep scope for different temperaments. Variety is the spice of life. A drab, dreary uniformity is against human nature. It will have no life and will not create the spontaneous enthusiasm of all,

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 604

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Kopalar Vaitilingam of Karainagar North,
Deceased.
Sivekamippillai widow of Kopalar Vaitilingam of Karainagar North
Petitioner
Vs.
Vaitilingam Selvaratnam of Mappanavoori, Karainagar North
Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 30th day of March 1959 in the presence of Mr. S. Candiah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner and the Notary and witnesses having been read.
It is ordered that the Last Will executed by the abovenamed deceased and filed of record in this case be and the same is hereby declared proved and the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Probate of the same issued to her accordingly unless the Respondent or any other persons shall on or before the 18th day of May 1959 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.
This 30th day of March 1959.
P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge.

Drawn by
S. Candiah (Sgd)
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 15 1 & 8)

which is the main spring of all religious action or worship. The history of mysticism makes it clear to us that diverse manifestations of devotion are seen in the lives of the mystics. A uniform code is apt to stifle the growth of that life and an efflorescence of devotion.

Hence worship will have two significant developments in modern times. While the ancient and well tried methods will remain in all their variety and richness, a new application of the same principles in the new set-up will be made, satisfying values held in high esteem by contemporary thinking and fulfilling the aspirations of modern man. The new worship will be the worship of God in man. It will embrace all the four different yogas in making that worship perfect and satisfying to diverse natures. Those who have lost their faith in the existing religions will thereby find a new religion satisfying their beliefs yet which is not a mere mental construction but supported by the philosophy of Vedanta and rooted in the realization of the ancient sages as well as the modern saint Sri Ramakrishna.

(The Vedanta Kesari)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO
Order Nisi
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 631

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Gnanappu widow of Phillippu of Karaveddy West
Deceased.

Santhiappillai Anthonippillai of Karaveddy West.
Petitioner.
Vs.

1. Annasipillai wife of S. Anthonippillai of do.
2. Nallathamby Neekilappillai Joachipillai and
3. wife Gnanappu both of Karaveddy North.
4. Anthonippillai Thevasagayam of Karaveddy West.
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thamby Durai Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro, on the 19th day of March 1959 in the presence of Mr. N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Last Will dated 19th January 1957 bearing No. 4060 and attested by P. Kanapathipillai N. P. and the affidavit of the Petitioner, the Notary who attested the said Last Will and of the witnesses of the said Last Will having been read:

It is ordered that the said Last Will No. 4060 dated 19th January 1957 and attested by P. Kanapathipillai N. P. and now deposited in Court 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 8th day of May 1959 at 10. O'clock in the forenoon and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 19th day of March 1959.

Sgd. S. Thambydurai
District Judge
Drawn by
N. A. Rajaratnam
Proctor for Petitioner
(O. 16. 1 & 8)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 632

In the matter of the intestate estate of Sethupillai wife of Nadarajah of Puloly West.
Deceased.

Ponnuchamy Nadarajah of Puloly West.
Petitioner.
Vs.

1. Nadarajah Rajaratnam and
2. Nadarajah Rajamanicam both of do.
Respondents.
This matter coming on

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. 602/T.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Nagalingam Kandappa of Parvathy walam, Mavidapuram, Tellippallai
Deceased

Athirathevy widow of Nagalingam Kandappa of Parvathy walam, Mavidapuram, Tellippallai.
Petitioner.
Vs.

1 Parupathy daughter of Kandappa,
2 Vijayalakshmy daughter of Kandappa both of Parvathy walam, Mavidapuram, Tellippallai,
3 Nagalingam Vethavanam of 478 Dematagoda Road, Colombo 9.
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esqr, District Judge, Jaffna on the 30th day of March 1959 in the presence of Mr. T. Sangarappillai, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 15th March 1959 having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interest and of representing them in the Testamentary proceedings and the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as widow of the deceased and directing that such Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly, unless the respondents or any other person of persons interested shall appear before this court on the 15th day of May 1959 and state objection or show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Jaffna, this 30th day of March 1959.

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge
(O. 19. 1 & 8)

for disposal before S. Thamby Durai Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro, on the 28th day of March 1959 in the presence of Mr. N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as husband of the deceased abovenamed to have letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased issued to him accordingly, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 20th day of May 1959 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 28th day of March 1959.

Sgd. M. Esurapadham
District Judge.

Drawn by
N. A. Rajaratnam
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 17 1 & 8)

INDIA TODAY AND TOMORROW

Thought-provoking Appraisal By Mr. Nehru

(Continued from the issue of 24-4-59)

It is not by some mere theory however good, that we shall enthuse the masses of our cultivators. The essential approach must be to make them understand and co-operate and to develop self-reliance. Hence the importance of giving powers to the village panchayat and the village co-operative. The argument that they might misuse those powers, though it may have some force, has no real validity. The risk has to be taken, as only thus will the people learn through trial and error.

The Community Development movement in India started six and a half years ago and now covers over 300,000 villages. This is remarkable advance and I think that it will produce and to some extent is producing revolutionary results in the country. I know well its failings, but its successes are even more obvious. Effective results will depend on the measure of the people's association with it. Officials and trained personnel have importance, but the real part will have to be played by the average farmer. I think that a new spirit is spreading in our countryside as a result of this Community Development Scheme.

Whether in land or in industry, or in the governmental apparatus, institutional changes become necessary from time to time as functions change, and a new set of values will replace those that have governed the old acquisitive society based on the profit motive. The full changeover must take time for the problem before us is ultimately to change the thinking and activities of hundreds of millions of people, and to do this democratically by their consent. But the pace of change need not be slow and, indeed, circumstances will not allow of too much gradualness.

India to-day presents a very mixed picture of hope and anguish, of remarkable advances and at the same time of inertia, of a new spirit and also the dead hand of the past and of privilege, of an overall and growing unity and many

disruptive tendencies. Withal there is a great vitality and a ferment in people's minds and activities. Perhaps, we who live in the middle of this ever-changing scene do not always realise the full significance of all that is happening. Often outsiders can make a better appraisal of this situation.

It is a remarkable thing that a country and a people rooted in the remote past, who have shown so much resistance to change in the past should now be marching forward rapidly and with resolute steps. We are making history in India even though we might not be conscious of it.

What will emerge from the labour and the tumults of the present generation? What will to-morrow's India be like, I cannot say. I can only express my hopes and wishes. Naturally, I want India to advance on the material plane, to fulfil her Five-Year Plans to raise the standards of living of her vast population; I want the narrow conflicts of to-day in the name of religion or caste, language or province to cease, and a classless and casteless society to be built up where every individual has full opportunity to grow according to his worth and ability. In particular, I hope that the curse of caste will be ended for there cannot be either democracy or socialism on the basis of caste.

Four great religions have influenced India—two emerging from her own thought, Hinduism and Buddhism, and two coming from abroad but establishing themselves firmly in India, Christianity and Islam. Science to-day challenges the old concept of religion. But if religion deals not with dogmas and ceremonials, but rather with the higher things of life, there should be no conflict with science or inter se between religions. It might be the high privilege of India to help in bringing about this synthesis. That would be in India's ancient tradition inscribed on Ashoka's Edicts. Let us remember the message of Ashoka:

"The increase of spiri-

tual strength is of many forms.

"But the root is the guarding of one's speech so as to avoid the extolling of one's own religion to the decrying of the religion of another, or speaking lightly of it without occasion or relevance.

"As proper occasions arise, persons of other religions should also be honoured suitably. Acting in this manner, one certainly exalts one's own religionist and also helps persons of other religions. Acting in a contrary manner, one injures one's own religion and also does disservice to the religions of others.

"One who reveres one's own religion and disparages that of another from devotion to one's own religion and to glorify it over all other religions, does injure one's own religion most certainly".

In Ashoka's day, religion covered all kinds of faith and duty. To-day we do not quarrel over religion so much but over political and economic matters and ideologies. But we might well follow Ashoka's advice in dealing with people who differ from us in politics or in economics. There was no place for the cold war in Ashoka's mind. There need be none to-day.

To-morrow's India will be what we make it by to-day's labours. I have no doubt that India will progress industrially and otherwise; that she will advance in science and technology; that our people's standards will rise; that education will spread and that health conditions will be better and that art and culture will enrich people's lives. We have started on this pilgrimage with strong purpose and good heart and we shall reach the end of the journey, however long that might be.

But what I am concerned with is not merely our material progress but the quality, and depth of our people. Gaining power through industrial processes, will they lose themselves in the quest of individual wealth and soft living? That would be a tragedy for that would be a negation of what India has stood for in the past and, I hope in the present time also as exemplified by Gandhi. Power is necessary, but wisdom is essential. It is only power with wisdom that is good.

All of us now talk of and demand rights and

privileges, but the teaching of the old dharma was about duties and obligations. Right follow duties discharged.

Can we combine the progress of science and technology with the progress of the mind and spirit also? We cannot be untrue to science, because that represents the basic fact of life to-day. Still less can we be untrue to those essential principles for which India has stood in the past throughout the ages. Let us then pursue our path to industrial progress with all our strength and vigour and at the same time remember that material riches without toleration and compassion and wisdom may well turn to dust and ashes. Let us also remember that "Blessed are the Peacemakers."

(Concluded)

Order Nisi

In the District Court of
Point Pedro

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 633, T

In the matter of the intestate
estate and effects of the
late Sittampalam Maheson
of Karaveddy North.

Deceased

Ponnammah widow of Sittampalam Maheson, of Karaveddy North.

Petitioner

Vs.

- 1 Maheson Sivanathan.
- 2 Rathathevi daughter of Maheson.
- 3 Ranjithamalar daughter of Maheson.
- 4 Maheson Niththiyanathan.
- 5 Maheson Sarvananthan all of Karaveddy North.
- 6 S. Kandappu Sadasivam of Thunnaalai South.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thambydurai, Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro on the 30th day of March, 1959 in the presence of Messrs. Ratnasingham & Subramaniam, Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 6th respondent above named be appointed as Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th 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 take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or any other persons shall on or before the 20th day of May, 1959 appear

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 597

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Vythilingam Muttiah of Kandarmadam Vannarponnai East, Jaffna.

Deceased.

Meenadchi widow of Vythilingam Muttiah of Kandarmadam Vannarponnai East, Jaffna.

Petitioner.

VS

1. Kanapathipillai Elaithamby and wife.
2. Sathialechumy
3. Ramalingam Seenthamby and wife
4. Kanagammah
5. Namasivayam Vamadevan and wife
6. Mankaiyathkarasy
7. Muttiah Kunaratnam
8. Muttiah Panchalingam
9. Muttiah Paranthaman and
- Minor 10. Muttiah Yokeswaran all of Kandarmadam Vannarponnai East Jaffna. The 10th respondent is a minor appearing by his guardian-ad-litem the 8th Respondent.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 30th day of March 1959 in the presence of K. Nadarajah proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and of the witnesses to the Last Will having been read; It is ordered that the abovenamed 8th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem declared entitled to have Probate of the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased as sole legatee and executrix mentioned in the said Last Will, the said Last Will be declared proved and that Probate of the said Last Will be issued to the petitioner accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this court on the 18th day of May 1959 and state objection or show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

(Sgd) P. Sri Skanda Rajah,
District Judge,
Jaffna

This 30th day of March 1959,
(O.12 1 & 8)

and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the minors be produced before court on the said date.

This 17th day of April, 1959

Sgd. M. Esurapadham,
Additional District Judge.

Drawn by,
Sg. Ratnasingham &
Subramaniam.
Proctors for Petitioner.

(O. 21 1 & 8)

RED-CROSS.....

(Continued from page 1)

fuge by law, and international protection was assured, if not guaranteed, to all those connected with the rendering of aid to the wounded in the field of Battle.

Red Cross Emblem

The Swiss flag, which is a White Cross on a red back-ground was inverted and a red - cross on a white back-ground was adopted as the symbol of "Red-Cross" in honour of Dunant, the Swiss-founder of this mission of mercy.

Accordingly, the Red Cross came to be not only internationally recognised as a symbol of mercy, fellowship and service but also to be honoured and respected as an emblem of a neutral body in any part of the world, by all including belligerents.

The soldier, the civilian, the refugee, the deportee, the prisoner and millions of others suffering physically or even mentally looked up to Red Cross Organisations for help to rid their suffering, ignorance, poverty etc and obtain Succour and Salvation. Dunant's work of mercy roused the admiration of the world. The seed of Red Cross grew up and spread its branches over several countries. And in 1901, Dunant, the father of Red Cross, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in recognition of his outstanding services to the health and happiness of stricken humanity. Today, Red Cross Societies are functioning in 85 countries, which will celebrate the Centenary during the course of this month all over the world.

Jaffna, that normally takes a lead in all matters of public utility, appears to have unfortunately overlooked the usefulness of Red Cross. It was only in last September, that steps were taken to make good the omission by inaugurating a branch here with Mr. M. Sri Khanta as President. The objects of the association are quite laudable: -

1. The care of the sick and wounded in time of Emergency
2. The improvement of Health
3. The prevention of disease
- and 4. The mitigation of suffering at all times.

This Association—even though an infant—will fall in line with those in other parts of the world and on 8th inst. celebrate the Centenary with a public meeting at the Jaffna Central College.

Red cross stands for Health, Fellowship and Service. Here its members undertake "to serve but neither seek nor expect a reward." How noble!

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 596 T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Nageswary daughter of Thambapillai Cumarasamy of Suthumalai.

Deceased.

Sarvalogeswary daughter of T. Cumarasamy of Suthumalai.

Petitioner

Vs.

1. Rajeswary daughter of T. Cumarasamy of do

Minor 2. Cumarasamy Ganeshadasan

3. Kanagasingham Thirunavukkarasu of do presently of Colombo.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 30th day of March 1959 in the presence of Mr. S. Rajendran Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor 2nd Respondent or the purpose of protecting his interests and of representing him in these Testamentary proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner as her sister and an heir, unless the abovenamed Respondents or any other person appear before this Court on the 15th day of May 1959 and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

The 30th day of March 1959

P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge

Drawn by
S Rajendran
Proctor for Petitioner
(O. 51 & 8)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 599 T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Vairamuthu Nagalingam of Chulipuram.

Deceased.

Sarathampal widow of Vairamuthu Nagalingam of Chulipuram.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kanapathir Paramu, and
2. wife Theivanai both of Karainagar North, Karainagar

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before N. Sivagnanam Esqr. Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 585

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Arukanchippillai Joseph of Veemankamam

Deceased

Gunagunthammah Sironmany Joseph widow of Joseph of 25 Martyn Road, Jaffna

Petitioner

1 Lathisia Thavamalar Joseph

2 Josephine Annaleela Joseph

Minor 3 Matilda Sothimalar Joseph

.. 4 Beatrice Navamalar Joseph

.. 5 Chrysestom Anandaraajah Joseph

.. 6 Angelina Anandas Joseph

.. 7 Esther Sugantha Leela Joseph

.. 8 Marriet Vasantha Leela Joseph all of 25 Martyn Road, Jaffna appearing by their G.A.L

G-A-L 9 Lawrence Mariadasan of Police Office, Batticaloa

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 26th day of February 1959 in the presence of Mr. M. Sithambaranathan, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 9th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 3rd to 8th respondents to represent them in this action and that the petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased as widow of the said deceased and that the same be issued to the Petitioner unless the respondent or any other person interested shall appear before this court on or before the 20th day of April 1959 and show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the abovenamed minors should be produced in open court on that day.

This 26th day of February 1959
(Sgd) P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge

Drawn by
M. Sithambaranathan (Sgd);
Proctor for Petitioner
20 4 59

Time to show cause extended till 18th May 1959
P. S. (Intd)
D. J

(O. 27 8 & 15)

30th day of March 1959 in the presence of Mr. T. Sangarapillai, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 7th August 1958 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as his widow and one of his heirs and directing that such Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall appear before this court on the 8th day of May 1959 and state objection or show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Jaffna, this 30th day of March 1959.
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
Additional District Judge
(O. 28 1 & 8)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 579/T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Vairamuttu Anandasabapathy of Alaveddy, Jaffna, late of Ragalla, Nuwara Eliya

Deceased

Thangammah widow of Vairamuttu Anandasabapathy of Alaveddy, Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner

1 Anandasabapathy Bhuvanekavahu Senathirajah of Alaveddy, Jaffna

2 Anandasabapathy Selvarajah of Alaveddy, Jaffna

Minor 3 Selvanayagi daughter of Anandasabapathy of Alaveddy, Jaffna, a minor appearing by her Guardian-ad-litem the 1st Respondent - Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 21st day of February 1959, in the presence of Mr. S. Ilayatambi, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 20th August 1958, having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st respondent, be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 3rd respondent, and the petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased as the lawful widow of the abovenamed deceased and Letters of administration be issued to her accordingly, unless the Respondents or any others interested in the estate, shall on or before the 27th day of April 1959 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 6th day of April 1959
Sgd P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge

27-4-59
Order Nisi extended for 25-5-59
T. M.
Actg. D. J

Drawn by
S. Ilayatambi
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 29 8 & 15)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 606

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Karagammah wife of Thilliampalam Sangarapillai of Karainagar East.

Deceased

Kandiah Kanapathippillai of Karainagar East

Vs. Petitioner

1. Thilliampalam Sangarapillai and, 2. Kandiah Venasithamby both of Do.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esqr District Judge Jaffna on the 11th day of April 1959 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affi-

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

No. P/310

Vallipuram Chellappah of Udayarvalavu Veemankamam
Tellipalai

Plaintiff

Vs

1. Sivaguru Kandasamy and wife

2. Kathirasipillai of Madduvil North Chavakachcheri

3. Arunasalam Thirunavukarasu and wife

4. Paruvathipillai of Achevely South

5. Kamalanathan Balasubramaniam Sunthararajah and wife

6. Rasamany of do

7. Vairavipillai Muthuthamby of do

8. Sadaiyar Sellathurai and wife

9. Kathirasipillai of do

10. Sinnathamby Nallathamby of do

11. Annappillai wife of Vythilingam Saravanamuthu of do

12. Sinnappu Thambiah of Thumpalai Point Pedro

13. Thangamuttu wife of Thuraiappah Subramaniam of Achevely South

14. Sinnammah widow of V. Muthucumaru of do

15. Eliathamby Arumugam of do

16. Sethupillai widow of Naganathar Arumugam of do.

To The Fiscal of the Northern Province

It is hereby notified that action No. P/310 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the Partition Act No. 16 of 1951 for the Partition of the land called "Thuvarampalam Thoddam and Nilam" in extent 63 3/8 Lms. V. C. and situated Achevely South.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 23rd day of April 1959 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon.

By order

G. A. V. Pillanayagam
Secretary

Time to show cause extended to 26-5-59

Drawn by
T. Gunaratnam
Proctor for Plaintiff
Achevely
(O. 23 8 & 15)

affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the Petitioner as her brother and a son of the heir. Unless the said Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this court on or before the 22nd day of May 1959 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 11th day of April 1959

Sgd P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd A. Kanagasabai
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O 28. 8 & 15)

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 10-5-59 TO 16-5-59

ARIES Aswini, Barani, Kar
tikai 1st part [Medha Rasi]

Some of your personal worries will end with this week. Health also will improve. But financially a difficult time. Fathers relatives will tax you.

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

A good week financially. You will be able to negotiate your ventures successfully in spite of opposition. Eye troubles likely. Mind your health this week.

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

You will have to fight hard and get your things done this week. There will be no mental peace. Friends will help you out of difficulties. Keep your temper under control.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4,
Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

A good week. You can negotiate your ventures with ease. Financial gains and triumph over competitors also promised.

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

You can rely on your friends to help you out of difficulties this week. Seek their advice as you will find it difficult to solve your problems. Expenses will be heavy.

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

Health will improve after mid week. Professionally a fairly good week. You will be able to succeed in your ventures after initial difficulties. Financial gains promised.

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

A good week. You will be able to gain something unexpectedly. Ruin to enemies and gains through agricultural ventures promised. Spend the first day of the week with care.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anu-
sha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

A good week professionally. But Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday must be spent with care. Some minor domestic disputes likely.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Pooru-
radam, Uttiradam 1. [Thanu
Rasi]

Some misunderstandings in the domestic circles likely. Friends or relatives of the opposite sex will prove to be troublesome. Wednesday evening Thursday, Friday must be spent with care.

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

A good week. Your friends and relatives will be very helpful. You will be able to steer clear of opposition. Spend the last day of the week with care.

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

Work will be heavier and you will have no mental rest. Financial gains promised at the same time expenses also will soar. Troubles through relatives shown.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Ut-
raddati, Revati. [Meena-
Rasi]

Except for minor health upsets this week promises to be favourable. You will gain much through old investments. Fame and social success also promised.

Whither Poland?

(Continued from page 1)

foreign and defence policies.

I travelled again to Warsaw in March, 1959, to report on the third congress of the Communist Polish United Workers' Party, which is the only permitted centre of political power in Poland.

It was the first congress of this party since M. Gomulka became again its First Secretary and manager in October, 1956. It lasted for nine days and, superficially, altered very little in the internal or external position of Poland.

Radical Change

The most important economic result of the upheaval in 1956 was a radical change in the State's attitude towards private farmers.

Instead of being ruthlessly impoverished and forced into collective farms, the Polish peasants

were now allowed and even encouraged to enlarge their small private holdings by buying government land. Deliveries of farm products were greatly reduced and the whole agricultural economy run on the principle of a free or only slightly controlled market.

The other important change which occurred at this time was recognition by the state of the unique position which the Roman Catholic Church occupies in Polish life. The brutal treatment of the highest religious leaders of the nation and the Government sponsored and subsidised atheistic campaign had brought results opposite to those which their perpetrators expected. Among a suffering nation the Church became the symbol of martyrdom.

M. Gomulka, himself an unbeliever, at once reached an agreement with the Church hierarchy which practically handed over to them the moral upbringing of the nation's children. The Church recognised Caesar's rights and called

on believers loyalty to submit to the day-to-day policies of the government.

At the recent Party congress some veiled threats were pronounced in the direction of the peasants as well as of the Church hierarchy. But there was no sign that a frontal attack is contemplated on either ground.

Backward Trend

Yet the congress reflected a backward development in the internal Polish situation, compared with that of two years ago.

The most important political gain of October, 1956, was the collapse of police and party terror, which brought much freedom to writers, artists, political philosophers and journalists. But M. Gomulka is a communist despite his personal sufferings at the hands of his party comrades.

It is true that the police are not permitted any brutalities against the

opponents of the communist regime and there are practically no political prisoners in Poland. But severe censorship of newspapers and books has limited freedom of expression mainly to the spoken word.

The Polish people, 90 per cent of whom are anti-communist, undoubtedly consider that at the congress of 1959 the liberal ideas of October, 1956, had largely been forgotten.

(U. K. I. S.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

No. 603/T.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Muttucumaru Candiah Nadarajah of Temple Road, Nallur Jaffna Deceased

Nesamany widow of Muttucumaru Candiah Nadarajah of No. 107, Temple Road, Jaffna Petitioner

Vs

1. Thambiah Kulasegaram, and
2. wife Rohini
3. Kumithini daughter of Muthucumaru Candiah

Nadarajah all of 107, Temple Road, Jaffna by her Guardian-ad-litem the 1st Respondent

Respondents

This matter coming on disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esqr. District Judge, Jaffna on the 30th day of March 1959 in the presence of Mr. T. Sangarapillai, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 8th March 1959 having been read.

It is ordered that the above-named 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 3rd Respondent for the purpose of protecting her interest and of representing her in the Testamentary proceedings and the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as his widow and one of his heirs, and directing that such Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly, unless the Respondents or others interested shall appear before this court on the 15th day of May 1959 and state objection or show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Jaffna, this 30th day of March 1959

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge

(O 20 1 & 8)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL
BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 616,313.00

Shares 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each 80 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all time

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

Fixed Deposits received for periods of 12 months and 36 months and interest allowed at 6% and 8% respectively.

Drafts issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

Loans on the security of Jewels a speciality. Part payments accepted.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
Shroff.

சான்றிதழ் வழங்கு பெயர் மலிகைஞ் சந்திரமணன்
சான்றிதழை யாகச் செய்து குறைவிலா தயர்கள் வாங்கு
சான்றிதழை யற்குச் செய்து குறைவிலா தயர்கள் வாங்கு
மேன்மைசெய்து சான்றிதழை வாங்கு பெயர் மலிகைஞ் சந்திரமணன்.

Printed and Published by Ayampillai Sinnathurai, residing at 171/17 Koil Veethy Nallur, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna. at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, 450; K. K. S. Road Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on Friday, May 8, 1959.

Editor: R. N. SIVAPRAKASAM.