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JAFFNA, FRIDAY JULY 21 1967

NO. 15

Prize-Giving and Founder's Day 1967

At Skandavarodhaya

EXTRACT FROM PRINCIPAL'S REPORT

Educational Reforms

We desire to make our views known on some of the changes contemplated in the proposals for reforms in General and Technical Education. We welcome diversification of Education. According to the proposals there will be two main type of schools — Elementary and Secondary Schools. Pupils in the Elementary School will follow a common curriculum which shall be specially designed to enable the classification of pupils at the age of 14 on an assessment of their undivided aptitudes, abilities and attainments. Pupils at this level will also be guided and advised by teacher counsellors who will be specially trained in methods of educational and vocational guidance. The teacher counsellors will also meet the parents of such children regularly and find out their views regarding their careers they have in their mind and advise them suitably. On the basis of cumulative records and by tests the pupils at the conclusion of their elementary education will be classified into the following categories:— (i) Pupils suitable for Secondary education in the local practical school (ii) Pupils suitable for secondary education in a Junior Technical School (Trades & Crafts) (iii) Pupils suitable for Secondary education (Agriculture and Fisheries), (iv) Pupils suitable for secondary education in a Jyestha Vidyalaya (v) Polytechnics (vi) College of Fine Arts.

One of the main defects of the existing system is that it is unilateral. All pupils in Secondary Schools have at present to follow more or less the same pattern. This retards their growth for it is obvious that the same

pattern cannot suit all. A broad division will be made of pupils into those who have a practical bent of mind, those who are fond of Mathematics and Science, those who are sensitive to one of the Fine Arts and those who have an aptitude for Humanities. Hence there is a need to provide diversified courses for them while maintaining a core of common subjects. The proposal to diversify is therefore a step in the right direction and is long overdue.

This, in fact, is a great task. Diversification of education should receive the full attention of educationists and administrators. There will be practical difficulties which can be surmounted by careful planning only.

Secondary education must be a complete stage in itself. It must be recognised as preparation for life for all vocations excepting those which require high scientific, technical or professional training. There must be equivalence between types of secondary education, so that given the competence and the will, pupils from any one of the courses may shift to any other course or move up to the appropriate stage of higher education.

In some countries the need to provide diversified courses has been met by establishing different types of Secondary Schools. It cannot be said that the experiment has been a complete success. The provision of technical, agricultural and other professional courses in the same school and under the same conditions would be desirable and useful. We, therefore, urge that many comprehensive schools be set up providing various types

of secondary education in the same institution.

It is obvious that the reconstruction of secondary education cannot be carried out overnight. With the best of intentions it is not possible to provide immediately a better and more diversified secondary school.

Stressing the urgent need for a University for the Tamils Professor Sinnatamby of the University of Ceylon pointed out that the unfortunate controversy whether to call it a Hindu University of a Tamil University should be over if it is named Jaffna University of Ceylon.

Prof. A. Sinnatamby was speaking to a very large crowd of parents, teachers and students as Chief Guest at the Prize-Day Celebrations of Skanda Varodaya College, Chunnakam. Mr. V. Sivabramaniam, Principal, presided.

Continuing his Prize-Day address Prof. Sinnatamby said that he was very happy to be in the midst of such a large gathering to remember a Hindu philanthropist who had founded a school which had grown up into a big institution to serve the Tamil Language, Saiva Siddhanta Religion and the modern requirements of the students. Not only Hindus, but all other religionists were also accommodated, their Religions preached and their beliefs not interfered with and yet the College was primarily a Hindu institution where Hindu Religion was being preached and Tamil Customs were fostered and furthered. It was maintaining its identity as a leading Hindu Tamil Institution:—Thought dawned on him why a University could not be set up and named the Jaffna University of Ceylon and made to grow on similar lines. In his personal opinion he proposes as President of the Tamil University Movement to put it before the general body which is solely looking after the educational and cultural interests of

(Continued on page 2)

Letters to the Editor

District Councils in Olden Times

Sir,—In view of the question of District Councils which is now engaging the attention of the public I think, the degree of authority exerted and the manner in which such councils functioned in Ceylon in olden times will interest your readers.

Dr. Paranavitarne refers to this subject in a contribution to the "Ceylon Literary Register," where he says "Ceylon derived her political system as well as her religion and arts from India and it is natural to expect that the same system of village communities prevailed here as on the continent of course with differences due to local conditions. That it was so, is proved by the fact that such communities were still functioning, though not in their original vigour, at the time when the Kandy King dom was ceded to the British.....unlike in India, material available for a study of this system in Ceylon from indigenous sources is very limited..."

He has drawn attention to two inscriptions which have a bearing on this subject. The first dates about AD 963-969 and embodies a decree authorising a local community to administer criminal justice and also making the inhabitants of the villages collectively responsible for the detection of crimes committed within their area.

The second inscription deals with a complaint of house-holders, village corporation, merchants guild made to the King on tour at Mahiyangana about local magistrates going beyond their limits. The king issued an edict that in deciding fines, villagers, members of village assembly, and merchants guild should deliberate in consultation with subordinate officers of the magistrate. This inscription also refers to committees entrusted with general administration of

a village, village forests and waste land.

Dr. Paranavitarne goes on to observe "How these committees were elected we do not know, but an analogous case may be cited from South India with which Ceylon is closely connected as regards its political and social institutions. An inscription of Parantaka I (circa AD 907) gives unusually minute details as to how the committees were elected annually by the villagers assembled... The members were elected by drawing lots, the procedure of which is fully described..... That these village and district councils of Ceylon performed judicial functions is evident from the extracts quoted above. The same conclusion is arrived at from an examination of the South Indian inscriptions.....South Indian village assemblies some times figure as endowing educational institutions... Another important function performed by them was the conduct of local banking. Many are the Tamil inscriptions which record the deposit of sums of money or quantities of grain by private individuals with the village corporation, so that the interest may be devoted to charitable purposes. This last function was also performed by the bodies of Ceylon in olden times".

Regarding the reference to the close connection Ceylon has had with South India and her derivation therefrom her political and social system, the following observations made by historians and Buddhist scholars also, will be read with interest, as they confirm the close connection referred to above and also that Ceylon not only got her arts of government from South India, but also in a large measure her literature, and her Buddhist scholars. Codrington in his "History of Ceylon" observes

(Continued on page 2)

NOTICE

Applications are called for the post of a Manager for the Saiva Prakasa Press. Salary according to qualifications. Applications close on 31-7-67.

Apply to:

A. Thanabalasingam,
Secretary,
Saivaparipalana Sabha,
Jaffna.



தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை
தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை
தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை
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தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1967

**DISTRICT COUNCILS
—DISCORD OR
CONCORD?**

Once again political parties have been afforded plenty of opportunity to make much ado about nothing—nothing in the sense of insignificance. How much artificial agitation has been created over the reference to District Councils in the latest Speech from the Throne, a reference that was merely a parrot like repetition of earlier statements beginning from those of the Bandaranaike is discernible from the various resolutions and statements of almost all the recognised political parties on this elusive subject.

The Premier in his reply to the criticism of the Opposition in the House of Representatives on the Debate on the Address of Thanks last week ridiculed the sinister motive of the Coalitionists and others for expressing alarm over a Bill that had not been prepared. A Junior Minister of the National Government, however, went further to allay the alleged fears of the Opposition by declaring that all that the District Council meant was but the title and that the content would not be anything different from that of a similar Local Body now in existence in the Island.

Merely for a matter of comment we state that the subject of District Council cannot be discussed without knowing what it will

stand for and aim at in the context of the proposal of the National Government. All that we know now is that the D. C. will be a local authority controlled by the Central Government. This brushes aside all surmises that the proposed D. C. will be autonomous in authority. From Federalism to Regional Councils and from Regional Councils to District Councils, the downward trend of the demand of the Federal Party along with the recent statement of the Leader of that Party must make any neutral observer arrive at the conclusion that the latest F. P. conception of the D. C. cannot be of any concrete and constitutional importance.

The Tamil Congress without waiting for the draft D. C. Bill has rushed to express its criticism. This attitude cannot be helpful to the cause of the National Government. It is inexplicable why the various parties are vehemently waging a Cold War on this issue—Cannot our leaders have a little patience and discuss matters at the proper time?

Prize-Giving and....

(Continued from Page 1)

the Tamils and the advancement of the Tamil Language.

Prof. Sinnatamby suggested that a few of the Colleges in Jaffna could be affiliated to the University of Ceylon so that they could serve as University Colleges of Jaffna. The Tamil University Movement had suggested this to the Needham and Gunawardene Commissions. The Government may take over any institution for the purpose or put up buildings if there was difficulty in taking over institutions. At the moment the Jaffna Students are undergoing difficulties at the University of Ceylon and at its Colombo campus. If that situation were to continue they would have to undergo more difficulties.

In conclusion the Prof. said that he was certain that his suggestion for a Jaffna University of Ceylon should meet the approval of the vast majority of the Hindu Tamils. He had moved with a large cross-section of the Hindu Tamils of Ceylon and if a referendum is now taken on that issue he was certain that 99.9 percent of them would vote to set up the Jaffna University.

Mrs. R. R. Navaratnam

GOD OF KADIRGAMAM

BY DR. T. NALLAINATHAN

This sylvan shrine situated in the ever green thick wooded forest is the hope and mainstay of all in Ceylon, rich and poor, high and low, old and young, Hindu or Buddhist, Muslim or Christian. Pilgrims from the remotest part of India come and return to their homes fully satisfied. Some elect to stay for the rest of their times. I shall refer to one such later in the article.

Thousands flock to this great God especially in this season. What is it that attracts all and sundry? All our sorrows are somehow removed, our wants fulfilled and those who iniquitously harm us are punished. These are points which all pilgrims testify to. The rogue and the criminal are dealt with by the all knowing God in His special divine ways. They are either punished or helped according to their requirements. Then is in each of them the divine spirit, which He only knows how to awaken. Was not Valmiki the great author of Ramayana a high way robber? and it was to his ashram that the great Sita went with her two sons when Rama turned her out of his home. Every pilgrim has his own story of the Sanscrit he received from God Skanda and therefore there are thousands of factual stories. Volumes are required to relate them. However I shall relate a few mothers who were barren go there and on their return conceive. One such mother was having a few minutes' nap in one of the many madams at noon after lunch. She dreamt that a Sannyasin came with a child in his arms and presented it to her. In a month after her return home she conceived and bore a daughter, she had later another four children.

A Government Medical Officer was being mercilessly tormented by a superior officer, who was though less qualified promoted to his higher grade

Director of Education, Northern Region, delivered the Founder Memorial Address and also gave away the Prizes.

This was followed by a program of cultural items. Vidwan S. Arumugam of the staff of the College proposed the vote of thanks.

for communal reasons. The only way out was for him to pray to God Skanda of Kadigamam. During his very prayer at the Pillaiyar Temple in that shrine he was intuitively but tangibly informed that this superior officer was to be devastated. So he was! He fell ill with a serious disease to which modern medicine has no cure. His own wife deserted him and he died a miserable death in a hospital, whereas the lower Medical officer served the department for another ten years, though past the age-limit, on a much higher pay than before!!

A Hindu, who was the Head of a Government Department, was not getting on well with his Minister and who by acquisition became a communist, was obliged one evening to motor to Kadirgamam, after his day's work. I say 'obliged', because matters had, come to a head in the office and he couldn't think of anything else. After his worship at the shrine he was returning in the darkness of the night by the wrong tract. He was walking away from Tissemaharama, towards Badulla not knowing his mistake. Suddenly a Sinhalese-looking gent appeared with a torch and on being informed that he was walking to Tissemaharama where his car was parked, this visitor laughed and showed him the right path! but more wonderful was the fact that the visitor disappeared into thin air. Not only were matters settled in his office on his return to Colombo, but this so-called communist became a staunch Hindu, giving to temples regularly. He began recalling the Hindu training his mother gave when he was a little boy and gave up his atheism for good. I am sure that in a similar way many a so called criminal would have been converted into good men.

I shall narrate another holy incident that happened after cars were allowed to go to the very shrine during the festival time also. Pick-pockets abound in the aery Hall (Mandapam) where pilgrims stand and worship. This friend, who is an engineer, was asked to explain some religious item by an alleged pilgrim of another community, while he was doing so an accomplished pil-

grim had cut out his entire pocket with a razor blade. The pocket in a cloth-baniyan just hangs and it is quite easy to do this. Suddenly he realised that all his belongings including the railway tickets for himself and his wife had disappeared! He left the Temple in great bewilderment and sorrow and whom does he meet? A mendicant, who often goes to his Colombo home, accosted him just outside the temple and asked him the cause of his worried expression. On being informed of what had happened he (mendicant) gave him all the money that was needed!!! Still more wonderful is what awaited them on their return home. Their infant child had developed very high fever since their servant had gone with the child to witness a black-magic rite next door that same evening. The parents knew the cause and took the child to the nearest temple and the temperature came down in a matter of two hours. In this instance the omniscient God had utilised the rogue's work to save the life of the victim's child! Another mystery there is viz the mendicant who helped him with the necessary finance never went again to him and he is dead now. The engineer is still living, he was informed by the writer that God Skanda had probably appeared before him as the Mendicant a thought which was new to him!

For every Manvantara மனுவந்தரம் God has appointed an avatar. This is the seventh Manvantara மனுவந்தரம். In the Satya-yuga Murugan appeared as உச்சிரபரன் டியன். In the Treta Yuga திரேதாயுகம் the same avatar appeared first as Vamana and later as Skanda, or Murugan, or Subramaniam. A Manvantara has a little more than 71 (சதுரயுகம்) Satuyugas. Each Satuyuga has the 4 yugas viz க்ரேதா Satya or Kreta Threta, திரேதா Dwapara துவாபர and Kali. It is the same avatar who appeared in the last part of Treta Yuga as Rama and as Krishna in the Dwapara. In the Kali Yuga He is said to have appeared as Bhagavan Satya Sai Baba. An avatar of a manvantara does not change. But He appears under different names. (Continued on page 3)

God of Kadirgamam

(Continued from page 2)

ent names to suit different conditions of time (Yuga) and place. This fact is unfortunately not realised even by devout Hindus. The same சங்கர சங்கீத of Vyasa's Skanda Purana gave the necessary material for the Tamil Kantha Puranam and Thiruvilayadal Puranam. In the latter it is said that Murugan appeared as உக்கிரபாண் டியன். The same Avatar had appeared as உக்கிர பாண்டியன் and Murugan to the Saivites and as Vamana, Rama and Krishna to the Vaishnavites. Now Satya appears equally before Saivites and Vaishnavites alike. He has shown himself as Murugan, Pillayar, Krishna and Rama. He produces (சிலவிலகம்) Shivalingam from within his body, and lets his devotees hear Krishna's flute. The mystery of Kadirgamam lies in this fact viz that our Manvantaric Avatar had fixed on this shrine also for His manifestations. Muthulingasamy came from India and created the Yantra which is taken on the elephant; however the basic cause of the Divinity, had existed for many yugas at Kadirgamam. The story that Muthulingasamy came to Ceylon from North India to the God of Kadirgamam with a prayer that He should take His abode in Kailas is a tradition probably created by lesser folk. The associated stories are of the same order that Murugan went at midnight to His concubine Valli. This is how the ignorant Kapuralas interpret that ceremonial festival. Obviously it is symbolic of Paramatman initiating into Gnanam the Jivatman when he is alone bereft of the worries, desires and other ills that torment man by day. The Kapuralas are endowed with indeed unparalleled bhakti but have very precious little gnanam. They are totally unaware of the supreme status and life period of an Avatar. The love-advances of Murugan to Valli are enacted primarily to show us the supreme love he blows to us all and secondarily to satisfy her, since in உபதேசகாண்டம் we learn that in her previous life she along with Theivanay did penance for twelve long years to have His matrimonial blessings. The touch of Divinity converts the alleged gross carnal desire into (புராணம்) celestial bliss.

Letter To the Editor

(Continued from page 1)

"Though the Sinhalese language is of North Indian origin, the social system is that of South India," and Dr. Malalasekera says in his book "Pali Literature in Ceylon" "Intimate relations existed between the Tamils of the Dekkhan and the Sinhalese settlers from quite an early period..... The Tamils of South India, then as now, were earnest students of Sanskrit in Ceylon," and Geiger in his book "Mediaeval Ceylon Culture" has expressed the view that Buddhagosa was a South Indian and that he composed the Visuddhi Magga and that the extensive post canonical Pali Literature originates with his activity. He has also observed "The Cola country was the home of two other most important Buddhist scholars who came to Ceylon during the same period, Buddhadata and Dharmapala."

Yours faithfully
J R. Sinnatamby
286, Bullers Road,
Colombo 7,

The Fall of the Kandyan Kingdom

Sir,—The fall of the Kandyan Kingdom and the Indo-Ceylon problem referred to in the press in recent times appear to be attributed directly or indirectly to last monarchy of the Kandyan Kingdom.

This is not factually correct. I think it is only fair by the last king of Kandy that your readers should be acquainted with the actual facts as told by officials who held high office at that time and also by scholars and historians with a profound knowledge of the history of this island.

Marshall who was Deputy Inspector General of Army Hospitals and who accompanied the Royal Family, as physician to Vellore in India quotes from the manuscript notes of Simon Sawyer on the "Conquest of Kandy" as follows "It has been frequently stated that the king had by his tyranny forfeited the loyalty and attachment of the great body of the people, but this imputation is not well founded. His quarrels were with the chiefs and the chiefs alone and perhaps the circumstances which particularly rendered him obnoxious to the

MUNNESWARAM FESTIVALS

The high festivals at the Munneswaram Temple Commence on the 24th inst. and end with the Ther and Theertham Ceremonies on August 18 and 19.

hatred of the chiefs, was the disposition he evinced a determination to protect the people from the oppression of the aristocracy the real tyrants of the country".

Giffard, advocate fiscal, in a letter to the Secretary of State to the Admiralty has observed "Poor Wilson (Government Agent Uva) had gone out with a small detachment to endeavour to persuade the revolted to return to their duty and received for answer, that the British Government had deceived them instead of protecting them, and abandoned them to their tyrants the headmen, and that a king was necessary for their relief from oppression". Wilson lost his life in the rebellion.

Paul Peiris, referring to Governor Brownrigg, in his work "Sinhale and Patriots" says "a campaign of vilification depicting Sri Wickrema as a monster of cruelty and wickedness and subtle propaganda aimed at creating discontent and misapprehensions among his subjects prepared the way for his proclamation of 10/1/1815 announcing that the sole object of the expedition was to uphold British prestige and deliver the King's subjects from oppression and put an end once and for all to the Malabar dynasty".

Malalasekera in reference to the King's Adigar at the time of Governor North has this to say in his work on "Pali Literature of Ceylon". "He was fired by a treacherous desire to procure the death or the dethronement of the king and ascend the throne himself. With this end in view he spared no pains to spread dissatisfaction among the king's subjects and ceaselessly plotted against his life. He entered into secret negotiations with Frederick North, who had come as first British Governor of Ceylon, and the latter, instead of disclaiming any participation in the treacherous designs of Pileme Rahuwe gracefully lent himself to intrigues inconsistent with the dignity and the honour of his high office."

Yours faithfully,
J. R. Sinnatamby

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

SRIPATHY

FROM 23 — 7 — 67 to 29 — 7 — 67

ARIES Aswini, Barsani, Kartikai 1st part [Meda Rasi]

Beware of secret enemies this week. Troubles through relatives also likely. Mind your health. Financially a fairly good week. Friends will help you out of difficulties.

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

You will be able to triumph over your enemies this week. New ventures will be delayed but successful. Minor health upsets likely. Financially a fairly good week.

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

The first day must be spent with care. Rest of the week will be fairly favourable. New ventures will be successful. But there will be no mental peace. Minor health upsets also shown.

CANCER Purnapoosa 4, Poorasa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Sunday evening, Monday and Tuesday must be spent with care. New ventures will be delayed. Troubles through secret enemies likely. Mind your health. Clashes with friends and relatives also indicated.

LEO Maha Pooru, Uttira 1, [Singha Rasi]

The first three days will be fairly favourable. Spend Wednesday Thursday and Friday with care. Health upsets and domestic worries shown. Troubles in the office also likely. Week end may bring in good results.

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

Professionally a good week. Gains through landed properties promised. But there will be no mental peace. Health upsets also shown. Spend Friday evening and Saturday with care.

LIBRA Chittirai 3, 4, Svastika 1, 2, 3, [Thani Rasi]

You will lose your temper in a hurry this week. Domestic worries also shown. But mind to enemies and professional success indicated.

SCORPION Vrisaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

You will be able to triumph over your competitors this week. Financial gains also promised. But minor health upsets and domestic worries

shown. Eye-troubles likely.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1 [Thanu Rasi]

Things will be delayed unnecessarily this week. Financially a fairly good. But expenses also will soar. Elder brothers and sisters will be helpful.

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

Mind your health this week. Professionally a good week. Old investments will bring in good results. Gains through lands also indicated.

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

Quarrels and misunderstandings with friends likely. You will find it difficult to have your own way in things. Financially a fairly good week.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revati [Meena Rasi]

Professionally a good week. Happiness through children promised. But health will be a problem. There will be no peace of mind.

Ceylon National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis

(Pungudutivu Branch)

The Pungudutivu C. N. A. P. T. branch has proposed to put up a building within the Govt. Hospital premises to house the T. B. Bi-weekly treatment clinic. Mr. V. Subramaniam representative of the Malaya-Pungudutivu Aikiya Sangam donated Rs. 5200/- on behalf of the above Sangam as part payment and Mrs. Annaratnam Vaitialingam of Pungudutivu has donated Rs. 2000/- also as part payment. Dr. B. Rajaratnam president C. N. A. P. T. Pungudutivu branch and the two donors laid the foundation stones for the said building on 12th July 1967. The executive committee consisting of the President Dr. B. Rajaratnam D.M.O. Pungudutivu. Secretary Mr. K. Arumugam Retd. Post Master and Treasurer Mr. S. Kandappillai Retd. Planter and other Committee Members also took part in the Foundation laying ceremony.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 893

In the matter of the Intestate
estate and effects of the late
Pasupathy Sivapatham of
Puloly West, Point Pedro
Deceased.

Annamah widow of Pasu-
pathy Sivapatham of Puloly
West
Vs. Petitioner

1 Sivapatham Thirunathan
2 Sivapatham Pathmanathan
3 Pasupathy Sabaratnam all
of Puloly West
Respondents

This matter coming on for
disposal before V. M. Cooma-
raswamy, Esquire, District
Judge, Point Pedro on the
10th day of June 1967 in the
presence of Mr. S. Rasaratnam
Proctor on the part of the
petitioner and the Petition
and affidavit of the Petitioner
having been read:

It is ordered that the 3rd
Respondent be appointed
guardian-ad-litem over the
minors the 1st and 2nd Res-
pondents for the purpose of
representing and defending
them in the above Testamen-
tary proceedings;

It is further ordered that
the Petitioner as the widow
of the deceased be declared
entitled to take out Letters of
administration to the estate of
the abovenamed deceased and
that Letters of Administration
be issued to her accordingly
unless the Respondents or any
other person shall appear be-
fore this Court on or before the
16th day of August 1967 and
show sufficient cause to the
satisfaction of this Court to
the contrary.

And it is further ordered
that the 3rd Respondent do
produce the said minors the
1st and 2nd Respondents be-
fore Court at 10 o'clock in the
forenoon on the said 16th day
of August 1967.

The 5th day of July 1967

Sgd V. M. Coomarasamy
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. S. Rasaratnam
Proctor for Petitioner
76 14 & 21

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 2088

In the matter of the intestate
estate of the late Theivanai-
pillai wife of S. Kandiah
Rasanayagam of Karainagar
East Jaffna
Deceased.

S. Kandiah Rasanayagam of
Karainagar East
Vs. Petitioner

Minor 1 Ponmalar daughter of
S Kandiah Rasanaya-
gam and
2 Sanmugam Arumu-
gam both of Karai-
nagar East, the 1st
Respondent is a minor
appearing by her
guardian ad litem the
2nd Respondent.

Respondents

This matter coming on for
disposal before N. A. de S.
Wijeyasekera Esquire, District
Judge, Jaffna on the 1th day
of June 1967 in the presence
of Mr. K. Arumugam Proctor
on the part of the petitioner
and the affidavit of the peti-
tioner dated the 11th day of
May 1967 and the petition
of the petitioner dated the 6th
day of June 1967 having been
read:

It is ordered that the above-
named 2nd respondent be and
he is hereby appointed as
guardian ad litem over the
minor the 1st respondent and
the petitioner be and he is
hereby declared entitled to
have Letters of administra-
tion to the estate of the
abovenamed deceased as her
husband and directing such
Letters of administration be
issued to him accordingly
unless the respondents or any
other person or persons inter-
ested shall appear before
this court on or before 11th
day of August 1967 and state
objection or shew sufficient
cause to the satisfaction of
this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that
the petitioner do produce the
abovesaid minor before this
court on the said date.

This 6th of June 1967,
Sgd. N. A. de S. Wijeyasekera
District Judge, Jaffna
(90 21 & 28).

TRAFFIC NOTICE

Nallur Kandasamy Kovil—
Annual Festival—1967

The following roads will be
closed for all vehicular traffic
between 11-8-67 and 5-9-67
(both days inclusive) in con-
nection with the above
festival.

1. That section of Point
Pedro Road between Arasady
junction and the 2nd Mile
Post.

2. That section of Temple
Road between Pandarakulam
Lane and Somasundaram
Lane.

3. That section of Chetty
Street from Point Pedro Road
to Chetty Lane.

NOTE: Bona fide residents of
the area and all officials
visiting the area on duty
will be issued with Special
Traffic permits at the Tem-
porary Police Station near
Kandasamy Kovil at Nallur
from the evening of 10-8-67.

Deviation of Traffic

Drivers of all vehicular
traffic are requested to use the
following deviations:—

1. Navalar Road - Nallur
Cross road deviation when
proceeding from the direction
of Jaffna towards Kopay or
in the opposite direction.

2. Wyman Road - Navalar
Road - Nallur Cross Road
deviation when proceeding
along Arasady Road towards
Kopay or in the opposite
direction

Parking of Vehicles

For the convenience of the
pilgrims three vehicles parks
will be arranged at the fol-
lowing places and all drivers
of vehicles are requested to
use them for parking their
vehicles.

1. At the Amman Temple
grounds, for traffic approach-
ing Kandasamy Kovil via
Arasady Road.

2. At Kailasapillaiyar Tem-
ple grounds for traffic ap-
proaching from the South.

3. At Muthuraisanthai Mar-
ket grounds for traffic ap-
proaching from the direction
of Kopay.

R. C. Thavarajah,

Asst. Supdt. of Police,
Jaffna I.

Police Office,
Jaffna, 16-7-67.
89 21

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 2030

In the matter of the Intestate
Estate of Vythilingam Nada-
raajah of Kokuvil East.

Deceased

Puvaneswary widow of Nada-
raajah of Champion Lane.
Kokuvil East

Vs. Petitioner

1 Nadarajah Sivasupiramaniam
of the C. T. B. Gintota
Galle,

2 Nadarajah Sivarajah of

Champion Lane, Kokuvil
East.

Respondents

This matter coming on for
disposal before K. E. Kathir-
galingam Esquire acting
District Judge, Jaffna on the
20th day of May 1967 in the
presence of Mr. S. Thirunavuk-
karasu Proctor on the part of
the petitioner and the affida-
vit of the petitioner dated
18th day of May 1967 having
been read.

It is ordered that the peti-
tioner abovenamed be and she
is hereby declared entitled to
as the widow of the deceased
abovenamed to have Letters
of Administration to the
estate of the said deceased
and the same be issued to her
accordingly unless the res-
pondents abovenamed or any
other person or persons inter-
ested shall on or before the
25th day of August 1967, show
sufficient cause to the satis-
faction of this Court to the
contrary

This 25th day of May 1967,

Sgd. N. A. de S. Wijeyasekera
District Judge, Jaffna

(79. 14 & 21)

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDRO

No. 9083

Venasithamby Kanagasabai
of Thondaimanar presently
of Klang in Selangore Fede-
ration of Malaya by his
attorney Chandravathany
wife of Mahalingam Gnan-
achandran of Thondaimanar
Vs. Plaintiff

1 Arumugam Pennuchamy
2 wife Thangaratnam
3 Chelliah Sithamparanada-
4 wife Rasanakilliammah
5 Ponrasamy Sivaseamy and
6 wife Mathavippillai
7 Chionedurai Selladurai
8 Eliathamby Rasiah
9 wife Maniccam all of
Thondaimanar
10 Yadvulu Sabapathypillai
11 wife Vijeledchumy
12 S. Sivayogam
13 wife Packialedchumy
14 Annakandu widow of
Nallathamby of Thondai-
manar Defendants

It is hereby noticed that
action No. 9083 has been
instituted in the District
Court Point Pedro under the
Partition Act No. 16 of 1951
for the partition/sale of the
land called Manatkollai in
extent 6 5/8 Lms. V. C. Do
Thetkumanatkollai in extent
1 Lm V. C. which two
parcels are bounded on the
East by the property of V.
Sinnathamby and others
North by Crown land West by
Crown land and market and
on the South by lane and by
the property of 7th defendant
situated at Thondaimanar,
Uduppiddy parish Vada.

சென்னை நகரில் உள்ள கனகசபை என்பவர்
தனது சொந்தமான நிலத்தை
பிரிவு செய்து கொடுக்க விரும்புகிறார்.
இதற்காக அவர் நீதிமன்றத்தில்
சென்னை நகரில் உள்ள கனகசபை என்பவரை
தேர்ப்பு செய்து கொடுக்க விரும்புகிறார்.

Printed and Published by Ayampillai Sinnathurai, residing
No. 2 Brown Road, 2nd Lane, 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,
Vasarpounai, Jaffna, on Friday July 21, 1967.

Editor: R. N. SIVAPIRAKASAM

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
TRINCOMLEE

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 473

In the matter of the intestate
estate of the late Parames-
wariammal wife of Ponnem-
palam Shanmugathasan of
Pathaimeny, Achuvally
Deceased

Ponnampalam Shanmugatha-
san of Pathaimeny, Achu-
vely

Vs. Petitioner

Minor 1 Shanmugathasan Sar-
vasamayam

" 2 Shanmugathasan
Sooriyakumaran

" 3 Shanmugathasan
Athavakumaran

" 4 Shanmugathasan Sar-
vangini all of Pathai-
meny Achuvally

The 1st to 4th res-
pondents are minors
appearing by their
proposed Guardian-
ad-Litem,

5 Sambanthar Maha-
lingam of Pathaimeny
Achuvally

Respondents

This matter coming on for
disposal before C. B. Walgam-
paya Esquire District Judge,
Trincomalee on the 3rd day
of July 1967 in the presence
of Mr. G. V. Balasingam, Pro-
ctor on the part of the peti-
tioner and the petition and
affidavit of the petitioner
having been read:

It is ordered that the 5th
respondent be and he is here-
by appointed Guardian-ad-
litem over the minors the 1st
to 4th respondents for the
purpose of these Testamentary
proceedings and that the
petitioner be and he is hereby
declared entitled to have Let-
ters of administration to the
estate of the said
deceased and that Letters
of Administration be is-
sued to him accordingly
unless the respondents or any
other person or persons shall
on or before the 7th day of
August 1967 appear before
this Court and show sufficient
cause to the satisfaction of
this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that
the petitioner do produce the
1st to 4th respondents minors
in Court on the 7th day of
August 1967 at 10 a. m.

The 3rd day of July 1967,
(Sgd.) C. B. Walgampaya
District Judge.
(81 21 & 28)

Division Jaffna District Nor-
thern Province.

The Defendants in the
aforesaid action are summon-
ed to appear in Court on the
2nd day of August 1967 at
10 O'clock of the forenoon.

By Order of Court
Sgd. S. J. Navaratnam
for Secretary/Chief Clerk

Drawn by
M. Velumnylum
Proctor for Plaintiff
This 26th day of June 1967
80 21

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

Shares 5000 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

Savings 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.

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

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI, J. P.
Shroff.