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JAFFNA, FRIDAY MAY 15, 1970

NO. 6

SAIVA HERITAGE SHOULD BE MAINTAINED

Siddantha Kalaimani
Arunai Vadivel Mudaliyar
On The Old Order

Three Day Conference Declared Open In Traditional Manner

A special pooja at the Vannarponnai Vaitheswaran Shivan Temple gave the start to the three day All Ceylon Saiva Conference organised by the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabhai beginning from May 11, 1970.

Siththantha Kalai Mani S. Arunai Vadivel Mudaliyar of Tharumai Athae Aatheenam, the President of Saiva Conference, and his son Shri Palarayavan were received at the Vannarponnai Shivan Temple by the High Priest, Shri V. Nagalingam, President of the Sabhai, Shri A. Thanabalasingam, Secretary, Shri M. Mylvaganam, Shri A. Ragnatha Mapana Mudaliyar, Asst. Secretary, Shri Karthigesu, Organising Assistant, the other members of the committee, members of the Sabhai and other leading Saivaites at 5 p.m. on Monday where a special Pooja to Shiva Peruman was conducted by the High Priest



the Sabhai Hall where a pooja was conducted followed by Santhi Mangala Recital by Bhramasari K. T. Seetharama Shastri Avergal. The Sabhai Professor of music, Pannisai Pulaver P. A. Rajasakaran Avergal recited Thirumurai

The portraits of the Samaya Kuravars were taken in procession headed by the distinguished visitors from South India and the office bearers of the Sabhai along the Sivan Veechi, Kasturiar Road, Navalar Road, Yogar Swami Ashram Road and Sabhai Navalar Ashram Road to the Sabhai Hall to the accompaniment of Pajana and Nataswaram music. All along the route there were Poorana Kumrams by way of salutation to the Saivakuravars and welcome to the President of the conference and the organizers.

A very large gathering of Saiva devotees filled

We coming the distinguished Saiva Scholar Siththantha Kalaimani S. Arunai Vadivel Mudaliyar, Shri V. Nagalingam, J. P., U. M., Proctor S. C. & N. P., President of the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, referred to the high scholastic attainments of the President of the Conference and observed that his reputation and scholarship could be seen from the place of honour and recognition he was holding as the Aathenam Poet of Tharumai Aathenam, as Maha Vidvan, as Muthu Perumalulavar and most significantly as Siththantha Kalai Mani.

(Continued on page 2)

The Law and the Common Man

BY

Hon. Dr. C. G. Weeramantry, LL. D. (Lond.)
Puisne Justice

(Continued from our last issue)

To pass now to another matter, it is a fundamental principle that ignorance of the law does not excuse. In so many fields we find this principle in operation, a principle based, inter alia, on the impossibility of making exception to that rule in particular cases. But what is the effort that has been made to instruct the citizen who is expected to have this knowledge of the law, to teach him what the fundamentals are? I think if we examine our school curricula we would find that they are sadly lacking even in elementary instruction in some of the matters which I have mentioned. Something that I would like to suggest is that just as there are courses of training in hygiene, first aid and that sort of thing, so also in the higher classes in schools it might be feasible, perhaps weekly, perhaps fortnightly, perhaps monthly, to enlist the aid of a police officer, an excise officer, may be a prisons officer, may be a lawyer, may be a judge, to give a lecture to the senior students in regard to such fundamental matters. I think such a course, which may perhaps be planned as an extension to the existing course in civics would help in so many ways. Our schools would then turn out citizens so much the better equipped to face the world and so much the better able to understand and discharge the functions implicit in good citizenship.

In regard to the law as such I would like finally to make this observation - that the law represents the result of many centuries of thought and experience. For generations some of the outstanding minds in the world have been putting their best effort into evolving rules of law, having regard both to the essential problems of their time and to the needs of the individual. Despite all this, however, the law is still not perfect. There must be gaps in the law, there must be places not yet covered by authority. There are sometimes places in the law of a very fundamental nature - something that you may have thought would arise for consideration every day which are not yet the subject of rules of law. For example the rule which we consider to be axiomatic, that the wife takes the name of her husband, is not the subject of a rule of law; nor till 1926 had it ever been decided in English law what one neighbour's liability was to another if the former's cat escaped into the latter's garden and attacked his birds - the sort of situation one would expect to occur every day in a crowded urban community. It just so happens that there are a number of areas like that in respect of which there are still no rules of law or no decisions in regard to particular matters. With more experience and efforts the gaps are being filled but the combinations of circumstances that can produce problems are inexhaustible and as with all human institutions we can only aim at but can never achieve perfection and completeness. Very often we find that the road forks and we have to take a decision as to which branch of the road we should go along. Well, a decision is taken but we do not go very far along that road until the road forks again and another

(Continued on page 2)

THOUGHT ON TAGORE COMMEMORATION

Rabindranath Tagore was born on 7th May, 1861, at Calcutta at the historic mansion of the Tagores at Jorasanko, which for centuries had been the cradle of the renaissance of Bengal in art, culture, social reconstruction and political movements. In 1874, at the age of 13, Tagore had his first poem printed. His first book "Kavi-Kahini" (verse) was published in 1878. He wrote continuously for nearly 70 years - his last poem was written on 30th July, 1941, eight days before he passed away. He published in all 300 volumes of poetry, drama (in verse and prose), short stories, novels, model text-books for children, travel diaries and essays in literary criticism, aesthetics, religion, phonetics education, economics and sociology. In addition he composed about 2000 songs and dance dramas.

After 1890, he came into close touch with the common people of India

(Continued on page 2)

TIME IS PRECIOUS

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and
WIN PRIZESMILK WHITE
SOAP WORKS
JAFFNA

THOUGHTS TO BE TREASURED

No book ever created God, but God inspired all the great books

—Swami Vivekananda



சமஸ்தானியை உணர்ந்து அனைத்து மதங்களையும் நாம் நம்முடைய மனத்தில் நிறைத்து நம் மனத்தில் நம்முடைய மனத்தில்

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1970

REASSURING FACTOR—RELIGION ALONE

The worth of religious conferences and the place such discussions have in the life of the individual can be gauged best by the reawakening of the people as a result of the multi-faceted attack on society by the various forces of irreligion and anti-moral tendencies. The Annual Conference of Saiva devotees that has been organised all along by the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha is of special value to the Saiva Public for the reason that the lectures, discourses and speeches besides the recital of Thirumurai have been purely and fully related to the study, scope and significance of Saiva Siddhanta.

The place of religion in the life of a person is better seen when that person is, variably, by force of habit, tradition and understanding feels that prayer to God must precede every single act. This practice becomes more pronounced in times of adversity, misery and illness. However the strong wind of materialism does not fail to force a drift and in certain instances a serious drift. This drift or depression is often caused by the evil forces that tend to cause a degeneration in human outlook.

The present trend of events all over the world is such as to cause a great alarm in the midst of humanity. There is, therefore, the common ground for all races and religions that a complete return to the culture that is religious practice is absolutely necessary for humans to survive.

Hence the significance of the Saiva Conference held at the Navalur Ashram Hall on May 11, 12 and 13.

The Law and the Common Man

(Continued from page 1)

decision has to be made — and so the process goes on unendingly. It should be stressed that we are not static, we are moving forward all the time seeking to improve and perfect that which has come down to us, while at the same time not losing sight of the importance of certainty in the law.

It is not often realised that the law is probably one of the greatest achievements of the human mind. It is true we are living in an age of technological marvels but I think the achievement of the law, the building up of the great legal systems of the world, the Roman Law, the Muslim Law, the Hindu Law and so on is as great an achievement of the human intellect as any of these technological marvels that we see today. Law is in fact one of the greatest things that has happened to the human race. The grandeur of the Roman Law has long survived the glories of the Roman Empire. The code of Napoleon as he himself predicted, has outlasted all his spectacular victories. The law of England will live on in a score of nations when the British Commonwealth and Empire is but a name. The flowering of Islamic jurisprudence represents one of the highwater marks of one of the richest civilisations the world has produced. And the law reports of any country will contain some of the finest literature if not some of the deepest wisdom to be found in its language. In fact the legal system of a people represents one of the finest achievements of their culture and of their civilisation. It is therefore a very great pity that most people tend to lose sight of this fact when they consider the law.

To conclude this discussion of the citizen and his contact with the law I would like to refer to Lord Chancellor Sankey's observation that, "Amidst the cross currents and shifting sands of public life the law is like a great ark upon which a man may set his foot and be safe." That Ark is not a foreign vessel sailing in remote and distant waters but one which is always close at hand, one which should be to every citizen a known and familiar source of strength and refuge, however tempestuous be the waters around him.

I now pass on to the second aspect of the citizen's contact with the law namely his contact with the legal profession.

It is essential for the citizen to realise that the profession exists for his benefit and protection and all too often he loses sight of this fact. Hard things have consequently been said about the legal profession. Some consider it to be an inevitable evil which, like so many other things in life, we are compelled to put up with.

It is remarkable that these hard remarks proceed not merely from the common man who may perhaps have justification for a somewhat narrow view but even from people of a most exalted position in life. To start at one extreme, Frederick the Great is supposed to have referred to lawyers as leeches and perilous reptiles while it is said of Peter the Great that when he was visiting England as a young man he passed Westminster Hall and saw barristers engaged in arguments in the courts. "What goes on here" he enquired and he was told that these were lawyers pursuing their daily business in the courts of law. "Well", he is reported to have observed, "There are two lawyers in Russia and it looks as if that is one too many. No sooner I get back I shall hang one of them."

Again it is said of the framers of the constitution of the State of Georgia that they decided to exclude carefully from their State all elements which were of a most undesirable nature. When framing their constitution they accordingly in one breath excluded from the country the twin evils of rum and lawyers, both of which would in their view have a deleterious effect on the body politic. It has also been remarked that all framers of Utopias have significantly excluded lawyers from entry into the state of their dreams.

To come to another common criticism, it is said that the legal profession consists of a body of unpractical men living in a world apart from the common man in ivory towers of their own construction, and consequently quite unable to appreciate the difficulties and problems that confront the average citizen. In that connection I recall an old ditty:

"The law the lawyer knows about
Is property and land,
But why the leaves are on the trees,
And why the waves disturb the seas,

Why honey is the food of bees,
Why horses have such tender knees,
Why winters come and rivers freeze,
Why Fate is more than what one sees,
And Hope survives the worst disease
And charity is more than these,
They do not understand."

Now that seems to be the common attitude towards lawyers.

If I may deal with each one of these in turn I would like first of all to stress that the legal profession encourages only the loftiest standards of morality and good conscience, and that these standards have very seldom been abused. The public may occasionally form a wrong impression of the profession in consequence of the errant activities of some of its exceptional members. It is of course manifestly unfair to judge the profession by such an occasional lapse on the part of the errant practitioner, for the general standards of the profession are standards of the highest honour and of the utmost integrity. There is probably no profession more exposed to temptation than the legal profession. If you give your mind to it you will see that more opportunities for sharp practice and more sources of temptation are placed in the way of the legal profession than in the way of any other profession and very rarely indeed has the trust reposed in it been abused.

It would be salutary to bear in mind these numerous cases, thousands and thousands of them, where clients have entrusted to the members of the profession all that they have and the highest standard of honour has been observed and all obligations discharged to the last cent of the trust. The public never hears of all that, but without a consideration of such matters the over-all picture is not complete. One should therefore be on one's guard against forming a wrong view in regard to the profession from what I have said, are exceptional cases.

Secondly the public should realise that in the legal profession there are rules relating to professional conduct that have been carefully formulated and are strictly enforced. They are the result of generations of experiences and these rules are there to protect the public in its dealings with the profession. There is the rule, which I referred to earlier, of professional confidence, a confidence that does not end even with the termination of the matter in respect of which it has been made, but continues to exist after such business has ceased and must remain locked in the lawyer's mind as long as he lives. The protection does not of course extend to cases where there is a confidential communication of a criminal intention. For example there was a case in England which was referred to the Law Society, of a man who consulted a lawyer in regard to a divorce case and confided to him that if he lost his case he would murder his wife. In that matter a ruling was given that professional privilege did not extend to protect the disclosure of an intention so patently criminal. Short however of such exceptional cases it would be salutary for the public to know the rigidity of the rule by which absolute privilege attaches to professional communications between client and lawyer.

The public should know again that if a lawyer takes up a client's case the client's interest takes priority over his own. If a client comes to him for some advice in respect of a matter wherein the lawyer has some close relation of the lawyer has some interest or wherein some close relation of the lawyer has an interest, it is the lawyer's clear duty in law to require the client to seek independent advice. In default of such procedure the entire transaction is liable to be set aside, not merely in cases where an advantage has been unfairly gained but in all cases — and this for the reason that the courts will not permit the profession to place itself in a position where even a suggestion may be made of advantage unfairly gained.

Contrary again to popular belief it is every lawyer's duty and the common practice of the profession to bring about a speedy completion of any litigation matters in hand. There is the old joke levelled at the legal profession that a young solicitor who had joined his father's office one morning and told his "Father, I have settled the case between A and B." His father is said to have held up his hands in protest and said "Son, what have you done? You have ended the source of income of our family for the last three generations." These

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are nothing more than good humoured stories and are not meant to be literally believed. I think it is necessary for the public to know the fact that daily numerous cases are settled, entirely to the detriment of the profession if one has regard only to the question of fees for such litigation is rich in prospect of profit for lawyers. Daily in offices and consulting rooms, disputes which have not yet become lawsuits but would surely blossom into very rich ones are nipped in the bud. And once they are settled the public hears no more of them. In that way the profession has been acting selflessly and will continue to act selflessly but with a selflessness that is never exposed to the public gaze.

Again there are the strictest rules in regard to the mingling of monies. A proctor does not mingle with his own money, money entrusted to him by his client. The strictest rules have been made and are observed in regard to this.

So also a lawyer may not advertise and thereby mislead the public. A lawyer may not stipulate for a share of the proceeds and in every sense he is an officer of the court whose primary duties are his duties towards the court.

To pass to another aspect, a lawyer should not be deterred from accepting a brief by the unpopularity of the cause in respect of which he is retained. There is the notable instance in 1792 of the trial of Thomas Payne for publishing the second part of the Rights of Man. The great advocate Erskine was retained to defend him. Erskine ran the risk of official displeasure and in fact lost his appointment as Attorney General to the Prince of Wales when he accepted that brief. But this is what Erskine said on that occasion: "From the moment any Advocate can be permitted to say that he will or will not stand between the Crown and the subject assigned in the court where he daily sits to practise, from that moment the liberties of England are at an end." This shows that the legal profession is really one of those very great sources of strength that the citizen has for the assertion of his rights and for the protection of his liberties and that the profession stands pledged to espouse his cause irrespective of its popularity or unpopularity and irrespective of any adverse consequences that may follow to the individual lawyer concerned. In this way the citizen has in the profession a champion against opponents however powerful, be they even the State itself. He also has the assurance that in conducting this litigation for him the lawyer is bound by certain very high standards of conduct which have been laid down for him by the professional bodies concerned. Perhaps I might read out to you on this matter the ruling of the Bar Council of England and Wales on the duties of a Barrister: "According to the best traditions of the Bar of England and Wales, a Barrister, while acting with all due courtesy to the tribunal before which he is appearing, fearlessly upholds the interests of his clients without regard to any unpleasant consequences either to himself or to any other person. Counsel has the same privilege as his client of asserting and defending his client's rights and so protecting his liberty of life by the free and unfettered statement of every fact and the use of every argument and observation that can legitimately according to the principles and practice of law conduce to this end, and any attempts to restrict this privilege are to be jealously watched."

A matter which greatly agitates the public mind, to judge from what is perhaps the commonest question laymen and lawyers, is this: Why does a lawyer accept a brief when he knows his client to be guilty? I think there is a fundamental misconception inherent in the public mind in regard to that matter. The answer to this question was perhaps best put by Dr. Johnson many many years ago when he said thus: "A man's rights are to be determined by the court not by his attorney or counsel. It is for the want of remembering this fact that foolish people object to lawyers that they will advocate a case against their own opinion. A client is entitled to say to his counsel I want your advocacy not your judgment. I prefer that of the Court." And again Dr. Johnson said, "A

Saiva Heritage

(Continued from page 1)

Shri A Palaravayan, M.A. delivered two instructive lectures during the Conference. Speaking on literature, he explained at length quoting profusely from the standard Literature of Tamilakam the significance of literature as portraying 'ideal living' and illustrated by examples from the Puranas how religious practice of the Saiva people provided the essential background for the brilliance of Tamil Literature. Continuing the learned lecturer declared that the essence of Tamil Culture was Dharma.

In his second discourse Shri Palaravayan brought out the high lights of Shri Sekk'ar's Periapuranam and depicted how the fact that the Literature of Tamilakam pictured the lofty ideals and noble aspirations of the people could be ascertained from the scholarly exposition of the lives of great devotees, the Siva Thonders.

Lectures were delivered by Pandit Saiva Pulavar Thankamma Appakutty, Pandit Pcn. Krishnapillai and Vidvan M. Kandiah.

Pulavar T. Kumarasampillai presided at the morning session on the third day and made an impassioned plea for the use of the correct word to express the religion of the people namely Saivism and not Hindu.

Shri V Nagalingam, President of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha who presided over the concluding session reviewed the present position of religion in the life of the common man and called

lawyer has no business with the justice or injustice of the cause which he undertakes unless his client asks his opinion and then he is bound to give it honestly. The justice or injustice of the cause is to be decided upon by the judge. Consider Sir, what is the purpose of courts of justice. It is that every man may have his cause fairly tried by man appointed to try causes. A lawyer is not to tell what he knows to be a lie. He is not to produce what he knows to be a false deed but he is not to usurp the province of the jury and of the judge and determine what shall be the result of legal argument.... If lawyers were to undertake no causes till they were sure they were just, a man might be precluded altogether from a trial of his claim though by judicially examining it it might be found to be a very just claim." Here is one of the best answers to this question which is so often asked, a question which tends to lose sight of the fundamental distinction between the forensic and the judicial function.

To be Continued

for more and better religious work by religious organizations.

Prizes for winners in competitions held by the Sabha were distributed.

Shri M Mylvaganam proposed a vote of thanks to the distinguished lecturers from South India and all others who participated in the Conference.

Resolutions Passed at the Conference

Saiva Siddantha-Syllabus - Special Provision

(1) Saivites assembled at the All Ceylon Saiva Conference organised by the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha while expressing appreciation of the sustained efforts of the Sabha, other Saiva organisations and journals to demand the cancellation of the syllabus on Religion for Saivites prescribed for the Advanced Level Examination (General Education Certificate) 1970 and after and substitution in its place of a perfect syllabus based on the scope and significance of Saiva Siddhanta, calls upon continued agitation to secure the desired change.

(2) It was also resolved that provision for a separate department for Saiva Siddhanta should be provided in the Ceylon University as is obtaining in the Annamalai and Benares Universities.

Sri V. Rangunatha Mudaliyar and several others commended these resolutions to the Conference for acceptance.

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. P/1292

1 Kathiresu Subramaniam and wife,
2 Annaratnam of Rajeswary eethy, Nayanmarkadu, Jaffna

vs. Plaintiffs

1 Kandiah Visakaperumal of Navalur Road, Kandarmadam,

2 Achchimuttu daughter of Stonathamby Poothappillai of Veemankam Tellipallai

Defendants

It is hereby noticed that action No. P/1292 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the partition act of 16 of 1951 for the partition/sale of the land/lands called 'Mylankalady' in extent 40 Lms. V. C. situated at Thyiddy in the Parish of Myliddy.

This 18th day of December 1969.

By order of Court

Sgd. S. Periyathamby Secy/C. C.

Drawn by
Sgd. S. C. Mahadeva
Proctors for Plaintiffs
(26 15-9)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No 2573

In the matter of the Intestate estate and effects of the late Thangemmah wife of Kanapathy Ponniah of No. 141, Columbuturai Road, Jaffna who died at Colombo

Deceased

Kanapathy Ponniah of No 141 Columbuturai Road, Jaffna

vs Petitioner

Ponniah Nadarajah of 141, Columbuturai Road, Jaffna Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before I M. Ismail Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 1st day of April 1970 in the presence of Mr. S. C. Mahadeva Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner abovesaid dated 18th day of December 1969 having been read.

It is ordered that the said petitioner abovesaid be and he is hereby declared entitled to as the widow of the deceased abovesaid to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and the same be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents abovesaid or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 15th day of June 1970 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 1st day of April 1970.

Sgd. B. Paramakuru

Add. District Judge Jaffna

Drawn by
Sgd. S. C. Mahadeva
Proctor for Petitioner
26 15 & 29

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2559

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sivapackiam wife of Sithamparapillai Vettivelu of Karaveddi West Deceased

Sithamparapillai Vettivelu of Karaveddi West

Vs. Petitioner

1 Maniccam widow of Alvapillai

2 Kandappu Sinnathamby Kanagasabai

3 and wife Kanagammah

4 Maniccam widow of Vallipuram Sinnathamby

5 Wallippillai widow of Arumugam Chinniah

6 Mahesan Sivananthan

7 Murgesan Sivasithamparam all of Karaveddi West

8 Kandappu Sinnathamby Nadarajah

9 Sivakolunthu daughter of Kandappu Chinnathamby

10 Sinnathamby Velanthan and

11 wife Saraswathy all of Karaveddi West, presently of Colombo

12 Ponnampalam Kanapathipillai and

13 wife Thevy both of Karaveddi West presently of Colombo

14 Ponniah Sinnathamby and

15 wife Rathithevy

16 Ponniah Sinnathamby and

17 wife Rajithamalar all of Karaveddi West Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before I. M. Ismail Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 27th day of December 1969 in the presence of Mr. K. Kanapathipillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to obtain Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased Sivapackiam wife of Sithamparapillai Vettivelu, and that Letters of Administration be issued to the petitioner accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 13th day of March 1970 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 27th day of December 1969

Sgd. I. M. Ismail District Judge

Time to show cause extended till 24 - 5 - 1970

Intld. I. M. I. District Judge

24 15 & 22

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ORDER NISI DECLARING WILL PROVED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2575

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sinniah Perampalam of Myliddy, Coasts Deceased

Vallipuram Ramsamy of Myliddy Coast, Myliddy

Vs. Petitioner

1 Sivakamy widow of Sinniah Perampalam

2 Vadivelu Selliah and wife

3 Nagapillai

4 Sellam widow of Thevarajah all of Myliddy Coast, Myliddy Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before I. M. Ismail Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 20th day of March 1970 in the presence of Mr. A. Kumaraguru Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 28th day of February 1970, and the affidavit of the Notary and Witnesses dated 1st day of March 1970 having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of Sinniah Perampalam of Myliddy Coast deceased, dated 21st day of December 1968 attested by T. Gunaratnam, Notary Public under No. 11900, the Original of which has been produced and is now deposited in Court be and the same is hereby declared proved, unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before the 16th day of May 1970 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said petitioner is the Executor named in the said Last Will and Testament and that he is entitled to have probate of the same issued to him accordingly with a copy of the

Thought On

(Continued from page 1)

whose loves and joys, fears and sorrows he delineated with insight and sympathy. He founded the Visvabharati Institute of rural re-construction at Sriniketan in 1924 to give shape to his ideas of village welfare. In 1889, he recorded a strong protest against the Sedition Act of the same year by reading a paper on the subject at a meeting in the Calcutta Town Hall, and when Bal Gangadhar Tilak was arrested he actively supported the public effort to raise a fund for the defence. When Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal in 1905, Tagore threw himself headlong into the great movement for the re-unification of Bengal.

In 1901 he started his school at Shantiniketan to give form to his views on education. His work Gitanjali (Bengali edition 1901) brought him the Nobel Prize for literature in 1913. The Poet began to be considered a world figure and along with Mahatma Gandhi a symbol of India. He strengthened his and India's bond with humanity at large by extensive tours abroad. In 1921, to give shape to his idea of the fellowship of man, Rabindranath Tagore started the Visvabharathi 'where the whole world finds one nest', at Shantiniketan.

In his own country he became in Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's words, "a beacon light to all of us, ever pointing to the finer and noble aspects of life and never allowing us to fall into the rust which kills individuals and nations". In the words of his lifelong friend, C. F. Andrews, he grew, in his "fearless love of freedom and passionate devotion to truth" to be, "the most daring adventurer of our own times, both in his thoughts and in his actions." And when in 1941 (August 7th) he passed away, that was verily the passing of an era.

- I S I (Press Release)

Will annexed unless the respondents or any others interested shall on or before the 16th day of May 1970 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 20th day of March 1970

R. Paramaguru District Judge, Jaffna

20 8 & 15

Order 'Nisi' Declaring Will Proved &c

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. Testy/2555

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Ramalingam Sivasubramaniam of Kokuvil East, East, Jaffna Deceased

Ganesharatnam Kanagasabapathy of Kokuvil East, Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner

- 1 Neeladevi Neelakandar
2 Koueswari Senagaratnam
3 Indumathy Kanagasabapathy
4 Padmavathy Rajah
5 Arunasalam Manickavasagar
6 Ann-pooranam widow of Kandappassegaram
7 Manomany widow of Neelakandar all of Kokuvil East, Kokuvil
8 Seethaledchumy and her husband
9 Sampanthar Senakarattam of Neervely Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before I. M. Ismail, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 10th day of December, 1969, in the presence of Mr. T. Sangarapillai, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated the 19th day of November 1969 and the Affidavit of the Notary and the witnesses dated the 19th day of December having been read.

It is ordered that the Will of Ramalingam Sivasubramaniam, deceased dated 20th August 1968 and attested by M. Sittampalam, Notary Public, and numbered 115 and produced in this case be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the Petitioner abovenamed is the executor named in the said Will and that he is entitled to have Letters of Administration with the Will annexed and the same issued to him accordingly, unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before 13th day of March 1970 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of court to the contrary.

This 10th day of December 1970

Sgd. I. M. Ismail District Judge, Jaffna.

Drawn by Sgd. T. Sangarapillai Proctor for Petitioner

13-3-1970 Time to show cause is extended to 16.5-1970

Sgd. I. M. Ismail District Judge

22 8 & 15

சமீபத்தில் கிடைத்த செய்தி மிகவும் முக்கியமானதாகும். இது சம்பந்தமாக சமீபத்தில் கிடைத்த செய்தி மிகவும் முக்கியமானதாகும்.

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Editor: R. N. SIVAPRakasam

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction

No. T/2581

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Nathaniel Samuel Sabaratnasingham of Dispensary, Lane, Karainagar Deceased

Amb-lavanar Murugesu of Allen Lane, Karainagar Vs. Petitioner

- 1 Mrs Elizabeth Ponnammah widow of Sabaratnasingham
G.A.L. 2 Sabaratnasingham Manoharan
3 Sabaratnasingham Mahendran
4 Miss Indirani Sabaratnasingham
5 Miss Chandrarany Sabaratnasingham
Minor 6 Sabaratnasingham Mathitharan, all of Dispensary Lane, Karainagar Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before I. M. Ismail Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 31st day of March 1970 in the presence of Mr. C. Mahesan Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition dated 18-3-1970 and affidavit of the petitioner dated 8-3-1970 and the affidavit of the witnesses dated 8-5-1970 the Last Will dated the 2nd day of November 1969 having been read.

It is ordered that the 2nd respondent be and he is hereby appointed as Guardian-Ad-Litem over the minor the 6th respondent abovenamed for the purpose of watching his interest in these proceedings.

It is further ordered that the Last Will of the deceased dated the 2nd day of November 1969 and now deposited in this court be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the petitioner abovenamed as the Executor named in the said Will be and he is hereby declared entitled to obtain Probate thereof and that Probate be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested in the subject matter of this application shall on or before the 2nd day of June 1970 at 10 a. m. show sufficient cause to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 2nd respondent do produce the said minor the 6th respondent on the 2nd day of June 1970.

This 31st day of March 1970

Sgd. J. M. Ismail District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by Sgd. C. Mahesar Proctor for Petitioner

13 8 & 15