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JAFFNA, FRIDAY MAY 22, 1970

NO. 7

## The Law and the Common Man

BY

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

Puisne Justice

(Continued from our last issue)

Let it be remembered also that a lawyer is not his client's mouthpiece. His office is far higher than this, for although he has a special retainer from his client in regard to the individual matter in hand, he has by reason of his profession a general retainer on behalf of truth and justice. He is above all else an officer of court and where his duties to the court conflict with the interests of his client there is no doubt in which direction his duties lie. All this stems from the honourable nature of the calling to which he belongs and it would be entirely wrong to look upon any lawyer as being a hireling merely employed to use his talents in furtherance of his client's interests.

From all this it will be evident that it is the course of prudence and wisdom to seek the benefit of advice and guidance from a member of the profession in any matters pertaining to law. He is peculiarly fitted by his training and experience by the standards of honour and integrity to which he is bound and by his own desire to achieve and maintain a position of good repute in his profession, to do the very best his knowledge, skill and judgment can achieve for his client consistently with his duties to the court. No layman however eminent, however intellectually gifted, however dispassionately he may try to view his case, is competent in a matter of any complexity to be his own legal adviser or his own advocate.

Well has it been said that he who seeks to argue his own case has a fool for an advocate and great has been the loss, the hardship, and indeed the ruin of many a gifted individual who has sought to advise himself on legal matters where he himself is involved. So many illustrations suggest themselves of this kind of loss and they come from every branch of the law. In regard to testamentary matters for example the man who seeks to advise himself and the testator who draws up his own will is very often a man who is laying the seeds of litigation. In attempting to avoid all disputes in regard to his property and writing his will himself he very often creates all sorts of legal problems which in fact achieve the opposite result of wiping out his estate.

Lord Neaves has composed a witty little poem in regard to this aspect of self advise:

"He writes and erases, he blunders and blots  
He produces such puzzles and Gordian knots  
That a lawyer intending to frame the thing ill  
Couldn't match the testator who makes his own

will  
No Customer brings so much grist to the mill  
As the wealthy old woman who makes her own

will  
The legatees starve but the lawyers are fed  
The seniors have riches the juniors have bread  
The available surplus of course will be nil  
From the worthy testators who make their own

will  
So we'll send round the wine and a light bumper

fill  
To the jolly testator who makes his own will"

It is curious again that some clients who in fact take the step of consulting lawyers, seek to dictate to them the manner in which their cases are to be conducted. That is a course obviously lacking in wisdom, for no lay client can match his judgment on such matters with the lawyer's experience of many hundreds of cases and his training of many years of study. Every client is no doubt entitled to prescribe to his

lawyer the limits of the latter's authority, but within the scope of the authority thus granted it stands to reason and good sense that the lawyer so retained is supreme.

An old story comes to my mind of a young lawyer who had just set himself up in practice and was awaiting his first client. The young man, being fresh from law school, was of course not yet learned in the school of experience and was filled with the idealism of youth. He thought that when he draw up a legal document it should be done in plain and simple English which all who read may understand and that the jargon of the law should find no place therein. His first client duly arrived and requested him to draw up a contract which the lawyer straightaway did, avoiding the wherefores, the herein-afters, the hereinbefores and so on. When it was produced to the client the following morning, the latter exclaimed "Do you call this a contract? What is the good of a document which old Jones will understand no sooner he reads it. What I want is a proper contract which he will not understand without legal advice. He is too stingy to ask a lawyer and will then believe that it means what I say it means. And if you cannot draw a proper contract I will get somebody who can." The young lawyer asked for time till the next day. He sent out his clerk to buy the oldest possible form, and obtained one guaranteed to be three hundred years old. He had it neatly copied out, backed in stiff cardboard, fitted with two brass eyelets and furnished with a nice red seal. The client was duly impressed and said that he would recommend the young lawyer to many many more clients. The contract was of course so vague that it resulted in a great deal of litigation that wiped out the client's estate. But as far as the lawyer was concerned, he progressed, his practice increased and they say he eventually became a judge!

There are some who tend to view the profession as being mercenary in its outlook.

"Whether you're an honest man,  
Or whether you're a thief,  
Depends on whose solicitor  
Has given me my brief"

is wrongly thought by many to represent the attitude of the profession towards the clients they represent.

This belief as with so many others to which I have referred is not well grounded. In fact one of the primary features of the profession, which its origin as well as its development serve to underline, is its non-mercenary nature. Thus the office of advocate under our system, like that of barrister under the English system, is strictly non-mercenary in theory and our law does not recognise that there is any contract which an advocate enters into in respect of his services. Fees paid to an advocate, as are fees paid to a barrister, are in strict theory of law no consideration for a contract but voluntary gifts, so much so that the barrister's gown still contains a pocket affixed to its back in remembrance of the principle that fees which a client desired to give were in the ancient days slipped in without the barrister's knowledge.

No doubt this concept today is no more than a fiction but the importance of this non-mercenary aspect in the origin of the profession of advocacy gives an important indication of the fundamental characteristics of this calling wherein the mercenary element is completely subordinate to more lofty ideals of service to the cause of truth and justice. That is the primary office of an advocate.

Throughout the history and evolution of the rules governing the office of advocate there is

(Continued from page 1)

## ELECTION HUMOUR

(By Muhandiram  
E. P. Rasiah, J. P.)

In the fight for power through the ballot, candidates are busy campaigning in their final frenzied spurts of high pressure activity. Meetings and counter-meetings are being held all over. While the kettle calls the pot black, issues are getting clearer, day after day. The voters now see the line-up of the candidates, some of whom are fighting for their deposits. Reports of humorous incidents that had occurred in electioneering campaigns here and abroad are the talking points of the day. Democracy will be the poorer without such occurrences to spice the election atmosphere. Let me re-capitulate a few for the delectation of both candidates and voters-

1. "Whom are we to choose out of the two evils?" queried a cynic. In the minds of most voters, politicians of all hues are equated to "Evils". So, the Intelligentsia have to patiently deliberate and choose the lesser of the evils, although some may maintain that a

(Continued on page 2)

TIME IS PRECIOUS  
FOR INSTANT WASH  
Use Milk White  
Washing powder



COLLECT THE WRAPPERS  
and  
WIN PRIZES  
MILK WHITE  
SOAP WORKS  
JAFFNA



THOUGHTS TO BE TREASURED

Repetition of God's Name, prayer and meditation will surely bring about an all-round elevation and enlightenment in your life.

Swami Ramdas



தமிழ்நாட்டில் ஞானமும் அன்பும் நமச்சிவாயவெ நானறி விக்கையம் நமச்சிவாயவெ நானறிந் தேற்றுகுவே நமச்சிவாயவெ நானறிந் ஈட்டுகுவே

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1970

DO YOUR DUTY

The twenty-seventh of May this year will be remembered as another great day in the history of the political development of this country. A General Election is not merely an event that is prescribed by law to set up a new Parliament; it is much more than a periodical requirement that is governed by constitutional procedure. It is the process open to the people to take stock of the political situation for the purpose of determining the future on the basis of lessons learnt during the past with a view to planning for a better Government.

We call ourselves a democratic country. This is an assumption that is permissible so long as the people have not questioned the validity of the assumption. However vague the term may be, the conception of democracy has acquired a special significance as the consensus of public opinion. The views or sentiments on problems pertaining to the general welfare prevalent among people as a whole are expected to be reflected in the results of a General Election. The duty of the people in the returning of their verdict by the process of voting, therefore, becomes the supreme responsibility of every voter.

The Party system has helped to simplify the process of a General Election. Persons who are united in a cause holding identical opinion form the body that carries a distinct label. These distinctive features when clearly defined help the people to choose the party that would be able to govern the country in a way satisfactory to

them. In Lanka, the Party system has been operating from the very outset of parliamentary government though not in the ideal manner. The evolution of party system is itself a protracted process. However the present set up is nevertheless confounding owing to the formation of a Front in which defined parties with conflicting ideologies merge for a common purpose but with a common program. The perplexed voter finds that the United Left Front has in it a very intriguing assortment of policy-makers of different complexions, dark, blue and deep red. To some extent the duty of the voter becomes easier as in no event can he or she agree to marxist methods on revolutionary principles that call for acts of violence being adopted in a purely democratic set-up. Hence the voter's duty becomes clearer.

The Tamil speaking people have a more involved party system in which the main groups differ only in the method of regaining their lost rights. The presence of the U. L. F. in these areas cannot make any impression on the voter for reasons that have been stated. The voter has, therefore, to choose between the two major parties of the Tamil speaking people. And that is a duty that demands detailed analysis of the aspirations, achievements, promises, pretences and failures of the two parties.

Election Humour

(Continued from page 1)

known devil is better than an unknown devil.

2. While Lloyd George was addressing his constituents at an important election meeting, a young woman in the audience shouted :- "Mr George whatever you may say, there are two things about you which I hate"

"And what are they," asked the speaker.

"Your Politics and your bushy monstache" she replied. Lloyd George looked floored for a moment, but soon regained his form and replied with a lofty air,

"My dear, pray do not worry, I can assure you that you are not likely to come into contact with either of them."

3. At another meeting, Lloyd George was pleading for Home Rule for Ireland, Scotland and Wales. An angered Unionist shouted - "Your Home Rule for Hell."

Lloyd George turned

towards the heckler and thundered, "That's right. Every man to his own country."

4. Lloyd George made a stinging retort to an impertinent heckler at another election meeting

"Mr George, have you forgotten the fact that your grand-father was a donkey-cart driver." Answering him, Lloyd George said

"Ladies and Gentlemen, you will have to excuse me; the cart has gone out of my memory, but I find that the donkey is still living and braying aloud."

5. "Gentlemen" said a young Bar-at-Law, a candidate for a Town near Lancashire,

"I am very pleased to address a working-class constituency. It may interest you to know, that I am a working-man myself. In fact, I often work when you are all asleep."

"You must be a blooming burglar" shouted a voice from the back row.

6. The handsome Lady Churchill, a persuasive canvasser, whilst campaigning on behalf of her husband, came face to face with a drunken working-man and solicited his support.

"No, certainly not" he yelled, "I should never think of voting for a lazy fellow, who never leaves his bed until dinner time."

The Lady sweetly replied, "You appear to have been wrongly informed. I happen to be his wife and my denial ought to satisfy you." The worker in stupor, opened wide his bloodshot eyes and gazed hard at the charming Lady and then blurted out,

"Good Lord, madam, if you were my wife, I should never want to get out of bed."

7. Once Churchill was asked,

"Doesn't it thrill you to know that every time you address an election meeting, the hall is packed to overflowing."

"It is quite flattering to hear that" Churchill said,

"But whenever I feel this way, I always think that instead of making a political speech, if I were being hanged, the crowd will be twice as big"

8. Disraeli, who stood for the Middle-sex Borough, sought the vote of an irate farmer, who was doubtful of his political convictions,

"Vote for you" shouted he "Why, I would rather vote for the Devil."

"That's all right" replied Disraeli politely,

"But in the event of your relative not coming

(Continued on page 3)

The Law and the Common Man

(Continued from page 1)

this underlying thread of devotion to a cause far higher than the pursuit of wealth. Many of the rules to which I have already adverted would indicate to you that although the law now permits and recognises the charging of a fee, this aspect of the function of an advocate is but one of the minor attributes.

It may no doubt be observed with truth that in some instances fees charged by members of the profession tend to be excessive and at first sight to bear little relation to the work involved. I do not for a moment seek to justify instances of gross disruption but I would also wish to draw attention to the fact that much of the work done by a lawyer for his client is not seen by his client, for the courtroom is not the lawyer's only forum. As with an iceberg, six sevenths which is said to be submerged, so also it is with the work done by a lawyer. It may truly be said that the work seen above the surface represents but a small proportion of the total effort expended by him in the cause of his client. Furthermore, the profession is one in which knowledge and skill are dearly bought over many years if not decades of painful experience. I am reminded in this connection of a story of the artist whistler who when asked why he charged a fee of a thousand guineas to paint a picture which required only two hours of work, replied that he was charging this fee not for the two hours of work but for the experience of a lifetime. The same observation may perhaps in some measure be true of lawyers as well.

It would be well to remember also that the profession is an entirely self-supporting one where no one provides any assistance either during the early years of struggle or during the later years of retirement. Each lawyer therefore bears the cost of his education and his years of waiting and must provide also for an old age with no pension or other benefits. The fee appropriate to a particular case will depend of course to a large extent on factors peculiar to that particular matter and one must trust to the good sense of all concerned to ensure that no undue advantage is taken of the client's situation. There is also a built in system of checks and balances against such overcharging, for exorbitant fees which the lawyer concerned does not deserve cannot be repeatedly charged without the most destructive effect on his practice.

While on the question of the mercenary aspect may I also observe at this stage that at any rate with the profession as it prevails among us and as it prevails in England the only avenue to the top is through merit. There are no short cuts to success. Talent as well as effort produce their own reward in due time and give to each man a level in the profession which no wealth or influence can procure. One cannot in other words buy one's way to professional eminence, for the standing of any lawyer, namely the esteem in which he and his work are held by the rest of the profession, depend upon the steady impression produced by his work and conduct in the past and cannot be bettered by any campaign of advertising or by any outlays of expenditure. There are no doubt other systems prevalent in the world today where the office of an advocate may still be purchased. For example, in France a seat on the exclusive College of Advocates entitled to practise before the Cour de Cassation, the highest court of appeal in that country, may to this day be purchased, for according to the tradition prevalent in that legal system this is an office which lies in the gift of the holder. The value of a seat today may be anything up to the equivalent of £ 10,000/- and it is only a very limited number of persons who may at any one time have a place in this College. No doubt in that system other considerations operate in order to render such a rule workable and acceptable and no doubt compensating factors exist. However under our system there is not even a vestige of any such principle, and places in the profession can only be earned by sweat and effort and not by purchase or inheritance.

I should also refer to the question of legal aid which the profession has in recent years made freely available to the general public through its own voluntary efforts. A mercenary minded profession with an eye solely on self-interest and profit would not have devised a scheme so widespread in its application as the

(Continued on page 3)



# How the Nation Voted in the Past at General Election to Parliament

COMPILED BY V. MAHADEVAN

Name of Party	Aug - Sept 1947			May 1952			April 1956			19 - 3 - 1960			20 - 7 - 1960			22 - 3 - 1965		
	Seats contested	Seats won	Votes Polled	Seats contested	Seats won	Votes Polled	Seats contested	Seats won	Votes Polled	Seats contested	Seats won	Votes Polled	Seats contested	Seats won	Votes Polled	Seats contested	Seats won	Votes Polled
United National Party	98	42	751,432	81	54	1,026,005	76	8	718,164	127	50	908,996	128	30	1,143,290	116	66	1,579,181
Sri Lanka Freedom Party				48	9	361,250				109	46	648,094	98	75	1,022,154	100	41	1,226,833
M. E. P. (SLFP Coalition)							60	51	1,045,725									
Mahajana Eksath Peramuna										89	10	325,832	55	3	102,833	60	1	110,388
Lanka Sama Samaja Party	28	10	204,020	39	8	305,133	21	14	274,204	101	10	322,352	21	12	223,933	24	10	302,095
Sri Lanka Freedom Socialist Party																32	5	129,986
Federal Party				7	2	45,331	14	10	142,036	19	15	176,492	21	16	218,753	20	14	217,986
Lanka Prajathantravadi Pakshaya										101	4	125,344	6	2	29,190			
Communist Party	13	3	70,331				9	3	119,715	53	3	141,857	7	4	90,219	9	4	109,744
Jatika Peramuna Vimukti										2	2	11,201	2	2	14,030	10	1	18,791
Tamil Congress	9	7	82,499	7	4	64,512	1	1	8,914	8	1	38,275	10	1	46,803	15	3	98,726
Samajawadi Mahajana Peramuna												40	1	24,143				
Sri Lanka Jathika Peramuna													1	1	11,115			
Bosath Bandaranaike Peramuna													2	1	9,749			
Bolshevik Leninist Party	10	5	113,193															
C. P. - V. L. S. S. P.				19	4	134,528												
Labour Party	9	1	38,932	5	1	27,096	4	0	18,123									
Ceylon Indian Congress	7	6	72,230															
Tamil Resistance Party							2	0	387									
Republican Party				9	1	33,001												
Buddhist Republican Party				3	0	3,987												
United Lanka Congress	2	0	3,953															
Swaraj Party	3	0	1,393															
L. S. S. P. (Revolutionary)																4	0	8,142
United Left Front																2	0	8,095
Eela Tamil Ottumai Munnani																2	0	4,783
C. P. (China Wing)																2	0	3,912
Other Parties										80	0	54,778	6	0	11,167			
Independents	181	21	549,381	85	12	326,783	64	8	289,491	167	7	270,881	39	6	140,522	96	6	237,805
TOTAL	360	95	1,881,372	303	95	2,327,627	241	95	2,616,759	899	151	3,069,106	393	151	3,042,594	492	151	4,056,467
Total number of votes			3,052,814			2,990,881			3,646,579			3,724,507			3,724,507			4,710,887
Percentage polled			61.3			74			71			77.6			75.6			82

## Election.....

forward, may I hope for your vote?"

9. Sometimes the heckler got a witty rejoinder from the canvassing candidate. A Veterinary Surgeon was addressing an election meeting, when he was rudely interrupted by a voice:

"Why do you lie? Are you really a Veterinary Surgeon?"

"Yes" came the prompt rejoinder, "Are you ill, do you need my services?"

10. A lean, short puny candidate once told his audience of suffragette women,

"Not only am I a supporter of women-suffrage, but also I go so far as to say, women and men are equal".

A tall, sturdy, buxom woman in the audience shouted, "Don't you boast"

11. Mr X, a candidate whilst driving his brand new car was told, that the shabby cultivator, treading the tarred road with his mamotty and muddy feet, was an influential farmer with about a dozen votes at his command. The candidate pulled up his car and offered a lift to the farmer. Whilst driving

along, the farmer was asked to whom he intended voting.

"I was intending to vote for Mr. X but let him be blowed. I will vote for you. What is your name?" Mr. X, grinned, trying to suppress his anger.

12. During the Irish elections, a candidate

speaking in the vegetable market square was hit by a large cabbage. Brushing away the debris, the candidate turned towards the hurler and smilingly addressed him,

"I asked for that gentleman's ears and not for his head". After that, he was given a good hearing.

## The Law and the Common Man

(Continued from page 2)

scheme of free legal aid which in Ceylon as elsewhere the profession maintains as a public service. Such schemes, perhaps long overdue when they first made their appearance, are now another indication of the lofty principles for which the profession stands. The untold benefits resulting to hundreds of litigants from the operation of this scheme eloquently negative any contention that selfishness and self interest provide the motive force for the profession's activity.

So then having regard to all this I think the public would be well advised to realise that the profession is its friend, its most dependable and powerful friend, is the defence of its rights and liberties.

I must now take a very brief while to deal with some of the faults of the profession

One fault of the profession, and that is a fault that has attracted attention recently in law conferences around, is its lack of communication with its clients. Very often when a lawyer is consulted by his client he puts his best effort into the matter in hand and strains himself to the utmost. He burns the midnight oil, pores over authorities, spends hours at the land registry. He works out a plan of action. He does not spare himself, often sacrificing his health in the process. But he does not communicate to the client the steps he is taking because he feels that all this is too technical for the client to understand. He therefore tells

the client "well I am about your business" but does not deign to tell him more. This attitude has in many countries attracted much criticism and it has been suggested that it would be to the mutual advantage of both lawyer and client if the lawyer communicates a little more to his client and tells him what steps he is taking. The clients of today are not the clients of a hundred years ago. They are literate people, infected even to a slight degree with that spirit of inquiry which characterises this age. They like to know what exactly is being done about their matter just as when some of us are patients we would like to know from the doctor what precisely he is doing about our case. The attitude of taking things on trust is being replaced with one of wanting to know that reason why. More communication with the client would thus appear to be called for and, if forthcoming, will undoubtedly bring about a greater understanding between the profession and the public.

Another matter on which the profession is liable to attract censure is its contribution towards the somewhat unfortunate situation now obtaining in this country whereby many an honest witness fears to come forward in cases in which he has no direct interest, for fear of severe cross-examination in the witness box. The cross-examination of witnesses tends sometimes to assume a severity which the occasion does not demand. No doubt this tendency is on the decline and the good sense of the bar as well as the protection of the court have assisted in this process. If justice is to be administered as near perfection as possible, it is essential that citizens should come forward freely and without fear to testify in respect of matters even though they have no direct interest therein. Indeed the ideally desirable position in this respect is that the public should consider the safest place from which to speak the truth to be the witness in court. I would therefore appeal to all members of the profession to co-operate with the courts in bringing us nearer to this state of affairs which is so much to be desired.

To be Continued



ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2583/T

In the matter of the intestate Estate of the late Ponnammah wife of Ponnammah wife of Vallipudam Sathasivam of Kondavil East, Kondavil

- 1 Sathasivam Kathirgamanathan, Petitioner
2 Sathasivam Yoganathan
3 Sathasivam Arunthavanayagi all of Kondavil East, Kondavil

This matter coming on for disposal before I. M. Ismail, Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the 31st day of March, 1970 in the presence of Mr. A. Thanabalasingam and his assistant Mr. S. Sithamparanathan, Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 18th day of March, 1970 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as surviving spouse of the deceased abovenamed to have Letters of Administration to the above estate issued to him accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 2nd day of June 1970 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 31st day of March, 1970 Sgd. I. M. Ismail District Judge

Drawn by Sgd. A. Thanabalasingam Proctor for Petitioner (O.30 22 & 27)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction Testy No. 2584

In the matter of the Intestate Estate and effects of the late Kishan Devee widow of Bajarangal of 159, K. K. S. Road, Jaffna

- Deceased Bajarangal Prahladrai of 159, K. K. S. Road, Jaffna
1 Laxmi Devi wife of Prahladrai of 159, K. K. S. Road Jaffna
2 Mohri wife of Purnamal Poddar of 19, Balmukund Makar Road, Calcutta
3 Pana widow of Prahladrai Nathoramka L/o Purnamal Paddar of 19, Balmukund Makar Road, Calcutta
4 Hayachi wife of Ratanlal Singhania of P 40 B.K. Paul Avenue, Calcutta

This matter coming on for disposal before I. M. Ismail

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2585

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Canagasabai Arulampalam of Kod-dady, Jaffna

- Deceased Arulampalam Mahadeva of Hospital Road, Kod-dady, Jaffra
Petitioner

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. C. Somasegarum Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 15th day of March 1970 and the affidavit of the 2nd witness to the said Last Will having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased dated 16th May 1956 and attested by A. Arulambalam Notary Public under No. 476, original of which is filed of record in this case, be and the same is hereby declared proved and probate thereof issued to the petitioner as the Executor name therein unless any others interested appear before this court on or before the 2nd day of June 1970 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 31st March 1970. Sgd. I. M. Ismail District Judge

(O.27 22 & 29)

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 affidavit of the petitioner dated 16-3-1970 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner as the son of the deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration over the estate of the deceased abovenamed issued to him and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons shall appear on or before the 22nd day of June 1970 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of court to the contrary.

This 31st day of March 1970 K. E. Kathirpamalingam Aotg. District Judge Jaffna Drawn by (Sgd.) C. Mahesan Proctor for Petitioner 20 22 & 29

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

No. 10224

- 1 Sinnadurai Saravanaperumal of Valvettiturai
2 Vairamuttu Kandasamy and wife
3 Nirmala
4 Saravanaperumal Kumaraguru
5 Saravanaperumal Rajaguru
6 Saravanaperumal Senthilkumar
7 Anusiya daughter of Saravanaperumal
8 Ravani daughter of Saravanaperumal
9 Girja daughter of Saravanaperumal
10 Sugutharagai daughter of Saravanaperumal
11 Jayanithi daughter of Saravanaperumal, all of Valvettiturai 3-11 Plaintiffs are minors by their next friend by the 1st Plaintiff

It is hereby notified that action No. 10224 has been instituted in the District Court of Point Pedro under the Partition Act No. 18 of 1951 or the partition/sale of the land/lands called Ambiliyawattai and Santhapokkana in extent 17 Lms and 11, 10/32 Kls and situated Polikandy, Uddupaddy Parish. The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 30th day of May 1970, at 10 O'clock of the forenoon.

By Order of Court Sgd. Secretary This 14th day of May 1970 38 22-5-0

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 2573

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

- Deceased Kanapathy Ponniah of No 141 Columbuturai Road, Jaffna
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 abovenamed dated 18th day of December 1969 having been read.

It is ordered that the said petitioner abovenamed be and he 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 him accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed 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. R. Paramakuru Addl. District Judge Jaffna Drawn by Sgd. S. C. Mahadeva Proctor for Petitioner 25 15 & 29

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

No. 10670

- 1 Vethavanam Pasupathy and wife Ratnam both of Puloly West
Vs. Plaintiffs

- 1 Sivappiragasampillai Balasubramaniam of Puloly West presently of No. 25 Oasle Street, Trincomalee
2 Nadarajah Shanmugalingam of Puloly West presently of No. 25 Deal Place, Colpetty, Colombo 3 and
3 wife Pathmasothy of Puloly West
4 Namasiyayam Alvappillai and
5 wife Chelvanayaki of Puloly West
6 S. Sapatapillai Paramsothy
7 Sapatapillai Theva. gurunathan
8 Sapatapillai Rajesaram
9 Subramaniam Markendu and
10 wife Sivapackiam
11 Paramuppillai Thambiahpillai and
12 wife Chellammah
13 Vettivelu Kanagasabai and
14 wife Vethanayaki
15 Cheliah Nagasar
16 Kanapathipillai Somasundaram and
17 wife Sella chipillai all of Puloly West
18 Arulanatham Arooran of Puloly West presently of No. 7E New Town Amparai
19 and wife Rukmanidevi of Puloly West
20 V. K. Subramaniam
21 and wife Manimegalai of Puloly West

It is hereby notified that action No. 10670 has been instituted in the District Court of Point Pedro under the partition act No. 18 of 1951 for the Partition/sale of the land called Andatheni in extent 8, 3/4 Lms. v. c. do thoddam 1, Andatheni in extent 8, 3/4 Lms v. c. do thoddam 1, Andatheni in extent 6, 1/8 Lms v. c. thoddam 1, Andatheni in extent 7, 7/8 Lms. v. c. do thoddam 1, Andatheni in extent 2, 1/16 Lms v. c. all these parcels now forming one lot in extent 30, 23/23 Lms v. c. and situated Alvaiyappan kurichcheyirai in Kaddavely Parish Vadamaradehy Division, Jaffna District, Northern Province.

The Defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 30th day of May 1970 at 10 O'Clock of the forenoon

By Order of Court, A Nadarajah for Secretary/Chief Clerk This 3rd day of April 1970 31 22

Printed and published by Mr. M. Mylvaganam residing at No. 2, Second Lane Brown Road Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Prakasa Press, 450 K. K. S. Road Vavuniyapallai, Jaffna, on Friday May 22, 1970

Editor - R. N. SIVAPIRAKANAM

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 Alvappillai
2 Kandappu Sinnathamby Kanagasabai
3 and wife Kanagasabai
4 Maniccam widow of Vallipuram Sinnathamby
5 Vallipillai widow of Arumugam Chinniah
6 Mahesan Siventhnan
7 Murugesu Sivahamparum all of Kar veddi West
8 Kandappu Sinnathamby Nadarajah
9 Sivakolunthu daughter of Kandappu Chinnathamby
10 Sinnathamby Velaitham and
11 wife Saraswathy all of Karaveddi West, presently of Colombo
12 Ponnampalam Kanapathipillai and
13 wife They both of Karaveddi West presently of Colombo
14 Ponniah Sinnathamby and
15 wife Rathithevy
16 Ponniah Sinnathamby and
17 wife Ranjithamalar all of Karaveddi West

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 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 15th 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