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X

NO 17

FREE AGAIN

By
J. R. SINNATAMBY

The question of the Singhaese and Tamil areas which received prominence in the Senate recently has in fact been touched on by a very early historian of Ceylon at a time when the present political implications were not even remotely contemplated.

Ribeiro has in his book on Ceylon written about three hundred years ago observed, "They say that this island had seven kingdoms and I am not surprised at this; for even today on the coast of India the gentiles of each small province form a separate kingdom, as we see on the coast of Canara and Malavar...."

Turning to Ceilao the chief king and kingdom there were those of cotta; this king the others revered with respect due to an Emperor..... This kingdom stretched along the sea from Chilao as far as Grevayas.... and embraced the best districts of the island, viz: the four Corals,.... the whole of the kingdom of Dinavasa.....the kingdom of Ceitavaca... the kingdom of the seven corals..... the kingdom of Chilo.....

These were the seven kingdoms which were usually said to make up the island of Ceilao with out including the kingdom of Jaffnapatam although it is in the same island for this does not consist of Chinglas but is a settlement of the Malawars and also the other kingdoms which used to exist there in ancient times, such as those at Batecaloa, Trequilamale and Jeula, which have not been considered as such for many years.....

In the above context the following reference by Ribeiro to the deed of gift made by King of Kotte bequeathing Ceylon, excepting the Tamil Kingdom, to the King of Portugal, in 1580 A.D.

is of interest, "The Emperor Dom Doac Paria Pandar conceived such an affection for the Portuguese the he would not leave them, but continued in Colombo till the year 1597 And when he felt that his hour was drawing near, he set about arranging his affairs... .. In his will he declared that he had no son to succeed him in his kingdoms, and therefore he appointed the King of Portugal his universal heir to all of them, and thus he became absolute lord of all the territories situated within the Island, only the Kingdoms of Canadia and Uva belonging to Dona Catherine, while the kingdom of Jaffnapatao had its own native king.....

It is also of interest to note in this connection that early in the 19th century the Supreme Court functioned in two distinct divisions, (Gazette, 6th August, 1810)

The two distinct division had head quarters at Colombo having jurisdiction over the districts of Colombo, Chilaw, Negombo, Caltura, Galle, Matura, Tangalle and Hambangtota presided over by the Chief Justice and Jaffna with jurisdiction over the districts of Jaffna, Mannar, Puttalam, wanny, Trincomalee, and Batticaloa, presided over by the Puisne Justice.

It is of interest to note in this connection that failure to grasp the fact, that, countries in Asia including even large islands, were not solely peopled by a particular race, or even had an unified government, has and can lead to inaccuracies and misleading geographical and historical conclusions and assumptions.

the fact that any country has an unitary govern-

ment even today does not imply that it is or was peopled by a particular race of people.

Even many of the names of Ceylon do not appear to apply to Ceylon as a whole. Gerini has pointed this out in reference to Ceylon in his "Researches into Eastern Asia" where he says, "when speaking of Ceylon, pp 330 - 382 I have shown that Nagadipa which has been taken by some writers as a quite distinct island, was really a portion of Ceylon, and from this example I am led to doubt as to whether there really was a comprehensive name for the whole island those hitherto believed to be sush (Sihala, Tambapanna, Mandadipa, Ratnadvipa) being but perchance specific designations for distinct portions (or districts) of the island

It is with Europeans and Europeans alone that originated terms Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Bali.... as comprehensive names for those considerable islands

In this context the following extract from a memorial sent by the Kandians to the Government, (Marshall, 'Ceylon') is of interest, "may all meet with generous consideration; as to save their country from dismemberment, and from being incorporated with the maritime district, so that it may continue to subsist in the ancient integrity as the kingdom of Kandy, and retain its celebrated name of Sihala."

I must also point out in this connection that the Tamil Kingdom was conquered by the Portuguese only in 1617 A.D., according to Officer of the Ceylon Rifles ("Ceylon", vol. 1, p 91), who has pointed out, and the Portuguese, according to Faria, might have taken possession of his dominions, only they were not at that time in a position to do so, but it was subsequently accomplished in 1617 when the governor of Ceylon, Cons-

(Continued on page 4)

The New Constitution

By
S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM

Relevant to the above matter which is before the Constituent Assembly, as it has been declared that the views of the public are welcome, may I respectfully submit for consideration the following thoughts.

Ceylon's constitution ought to satisfy the country's requirements. In drafting such a constitution, it is unavoidable to have recourse to the constitutions of other countries and connected political and constitutional literature. My humble submission is it is equally important to make a study of the principles laid down by Lord Buddha, including his advice to the ancient Vijian Republics, and to the Edicts of Emperor Asoka. It would be superfluous to comment on the sublime thoughts of Lord Buddha laid down for the conduct of humanity. As regards Emperor Asoka, it is well to recall that H. G. Wells, one of the world's greatest socialist writers and thinkers once acclaimed him as the most illustrious ruler in history of mankind. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru has also paid high tributes to Asoka's statesmanship. The reference to Lord Buddha and Emperor Asoka with both of whom Ceylon has had close connection, is natural and inevitable on the present important occasion in the annals of our country, viz the drafting of a new Constitution.

Reference to the speeches and writings of Dr. Ambedkar, the chief architect of the Indian Constitution among recent thinkers also might be very useful. Dr. Ambedkar himself drew good deal of inspiration from Buddhist principles.

Among other books, the Holy Quran of the Muslims, and the Tiruk-

kural of the Tamil speaking people are guides which could prove helpful in framing sound rules for the good government of the country. Righteous statesmanship is one of the cardinal themes underlying these ancient authorities.

Research by competent scholars for this ad hoc purpose could produce excellent results.

If the constitution is to be indigenous to Ceylon and to be beneficial and acceptable to the people of the country as a whole, it would be eminently desirable to study and draw inspiration from ancient Oriental authorities referred to, while engrafting the thoughts and principles of the Western political systems so far as they could serve our conditions and requirements.

Modern constitutions are generally the result of principles laid down by Greek and Roman political thinkers; ancient Greek and Roman thought was considerably influenced by Bud-

(Continued on page 3)

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

கண்டி புண்டு
கபாலநகரக் கொண்டிலர்
விண்ட வானசங்கம்
விம்மவாய் வைத்திலர்
அண்ட முர்த்தி
அழல்நீற வண்ணனைக்
கொண்டிக் காணலுந்
குரங் கிருவரே,
(Devaram)

They handled not the beggar's bowl wearing Rudraksha garlands, they brought not to their lips neither did they blow big conches aloud, the two there (Brahma and Vishnu) sought (in vain) to find out by their prowess the heavenly Lord of the Form of Fire.



மகாசகாயவே குரங்கும் கலிவிழம்
மகாசகாயவே நானறி விச்சையும்
மகாசகாயவே நானறிந் தேத்தமே
மகாசகாயவே நானறிந் தாட்டுமே
நிதமே ப்பகாயம்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1970

RELIGION CHALLENGED BY ROWDYISM!

That the chariot of a Temple should have been set on fire in broad daylight under the very nose of the security Police stationed there while the daily poojah was being performed is certainly a sure indication of the growth of irreligion. Maviddapuram Kandasamy Temple where the gigantic glow of fire radiates from burning camphor in pieces numbering over several thousands had the unusual performance of a fiendish blaze where-in the very chariots in which the Deities of the Shrine are annually taken in solemn procession were almost being destroyed. Atrocity by arson, that is how one may describe this in legal language.

But of what avail is the definition of this calculated crime if after all the perpetrators cannot be traced. It is not a private individual who is the aggrieved party nor is it a Corporation or Association. The whole of humanity stands aggrieved, humanity that counts or answers to the description of qualities which are distinctive of man. On the eve of the General Election in May 1970, one of the candidates was reported to have declared

Ivor Jennings on the Ceylon Constitution

Now that a Constituent Assembly is functioning at the moment it will be a good thing if readers of the Hindu Organ are made aware of what the late Ivor Jennings had to say on the Ceylon Constitution about the time, the Tamil speaking people were waging a Satyagraha campaign in Ceylon. Sir Ivor made three speeches in the B. B. C. General Overseas Service. Those speeches later appeared in the London Listener of Feb. 9, 16 and 23, 1961. We give below an article which appeared in the Hindu Organ of 7-4-61, summarizing Sir Ivor's speeches

Some people seem to give exaggerated importance to the promise of Fundamental Rights in the proposed Constitution. We would like to commend to them Sir Ivor's emphatic view that Fundamental rights do not protect communities but only individuals.

As every student of our Constitution knows, Sir Ivor is the real architect of the Soulbury Constitution. It was he who drafted the Ministers' Scheme of 1944 on which the Soulbury Constitution was later based.

This is what Sir Ivor says in the third of the articles above referred to: "Nearly twenty years ago when D. S. Senanayake asked me to prepare a draft constitution for consideration by the Cey-

lonese Ministers, I asked him what sort of Constitution he wanted. He replied that he was not very concerned with the details, because what he wanted was a transfer of power from British to Ceylonese Ministers. I have heard that sort of remark several times since. I think this attitude is short sighted. First, nobody can transfer power, except in a purely legal sense... my second criticism of Mr. Senanayake is more important. He overlooked the fact that Ceylon had to be governed not only in the first few years after Independence but for all time; and this raises several questions... Political instability leads to economic instability... There is the danger of fragmentation of parties, so that no party may be able to govern. There is the danger of intrigue or corruption among the politicians. Above all there is the danger that sectional differences may become acute and that politicians will deliberately play, on them in order to win votes. These difficulties can be foreseen and they ought to be guarded against. My main criticism of Mr. Senanayake remark is that the constitutional provisions which foresee and guard against these difficulties are fundamentally important. Actually, I did not take his remark too seriously. It seemed to put responsibility on me for suggesting what the difficulties might be and how they might be met. For the next three months we spent a good deal of time on those problems and eventually produced a Draft Constitution which was approved with some modifications, by the Ceylonese Ministers and the British Government. It has not been a complete success, and if I knew then as much about the problems of Ceylon as I do now some of the provisions would have been different. That is a common experience; but a good deal of knowledge has been accumulated over the past twenty years. What I am sure about is that all the problems which can reasonably be foreseen, ought to be solved in so far as they ever can be solved before the transfer of authority takes place. In other words, a detailed and permanent constitution

that if successful he would press for all perpetrators of injustice against the people to be skinned in public on the Galle Face Green. We as strict adherents to the policy of non-violence do not call for such punishment for any criminal. At least of all, for those who offend against the sacred law of religious rituals. At Maviddapuram and elsewhere where devotees and pilgrims gather in their thousands to offer prayers and worship God, if a few irreligious inciters, stumbling morally, do amiss and have recourse to incendiarism the only way open to the public is to pray to Lord Parameshwara to save the criminals from sinning further by making them see the lustrous light of spiritual understanding instead of being deceived by the temporary flame of phosphoric preparations.

lonese Ministers, I asked him what sort of Constitution he wanted. He replied that he was not very concerned with the details, because what he wanted was a transfer of power from British to Ceylonese Ministers. I have heard that sort of remark several times since. I think this attitude is short sighted. First, nobody can transfer power, except in a purely legal sense... my second criticism of Mr. Senanayake is more important. He overlooked the fact that Ceylon had to be governed not only in the first few years after Independence but for all time; and this raises several questions... Political instability leads to economic instability... There is the danger of fragmentation of parties, so that no party may be able to govern. There is the danger of intrigue or corruption among the politicians. Above all there is the danger that sectional differences may become acute and that politicians will deliberately play, on them in order to win votes. These difficulties can be foreseen and they ought to be guarded against. My main criticism of Mr. Senanayake remark is that the constitutional provisions which foresee and guard against these difficulties are fundamentally important. Actually, I did not take his remark too seriously. It seemed to put responsibility on me for suggesting what the difficulties might be and how they might be met. For the next three months we spent a good deal of time on those problems and eventually produced a Draft Constitution which was approved with some modifications, by the Ceylonese Ministers and the British Government. It has not been a complete success, and if I knew then as much about the problems of Ceylon as I do now some of the provisions would have been different. That is a common experience; but a good deal of knowledge has been accumulated over the past twenty years. What I am sure about is that all the problems which can reasonably be foreseen, ought to be solved in so far as they ever can be solved before the transfer of authority takes place. In other words, a detailed and permanent constitution

Code Of Conduct For C. T. B. Operators

Clear Emphasis on Civility

The Management of the C. T. B has issued a directive more in the form of a general code of conduct. This has been long overdue. Hence there is great satisfaction among C. T. B passengers. But when will the effect of this executive order be enjoyed by the travelling public?

The management has given priority to the need for time tables and particulars of route to be exhibited and boards indicating destination and route to be displayed. The chalk and card-board indication of destination and route has become the most annoying feature of the C. T. B. To know the destination a passenger will have to go about ascertaining till the vehicle in which he was interested disappears.

The issue of tickets is a matter for greater attention. If inside the 'shelter' a conductor is posted to issue the ticket and another conductor is placed at the entrance to the 'bus' to collect the fare the queue system will work better and less

time will be wasted. Passengers for the short route buses can be easily prevented from entering long-route buses.

In respect of the City Service (Jaffna) the management will do well to organize it to suit the convenience of not only city traffic but also out-station traffic. If only two buses could be assigned to the Kachcheri - Central Stand route to run non stop with three panels of operators the congestion in the long-route services will be considerably reduced. The present service in certain routes with the Central Stand as a point in the route is unsatisfactory. Instead all services must start from and terminate in Jaffna.

ought to be carefully worked out before hand.

"Each territory has its own problems, but experience does suggest some generalizations. So far, the most successful of the comparatively new members of the Commonwealth has been India. It has had an experienced and broad-minded leader in Mr. Nehru. He has been able to keep down sectional loyalties while at the same time recognizing cultural differences. He has not sought to integrate the different communities... He has sought with considerable success to enable every person, without distinction of race, caste or creed, to take as large a part in the process of government as his abilities and his interests allowed. I will not say that the government of India has been a model; but certainly it is the best example so far provided".

The implied criticism in the above remarks of Sir Ivor is that Ceylonese leadership has failed in these matters.

Sir Ivor continues, "First we must have a Constitution which gives full protection to the various interests in the country, however diverse they may be, so as to en-

sure that they can play a full part in the life of the country. Secondly, we must have broad-minded and patriotic leaders who remember that, though they are mortal, the nation is immortal. Thirdly we must have a good educational system which gives the young men and women a sense of mission".

Listener Feb 23 Now, how can a Constitution provide protection to the various interests in a community? Sir Ivor suggests four distinct devices, namely, Federation, Regional devolution, Protective clauses in the Constitution and finally a Bill of Rights.

Referring to divisions created by communalism, racialism and tribalism he says, "my own opinion, which is based upon experience both in Asia and in Africa is that attention has to be paid to these divisions and some provisions made to meet them. The constitutional solution may be a federation, such as Nigeria has. It may be some form of regional devolution, such as was attempted in Ghana though the experiment was brought to an end before its success could be judged."

Sir Ivor continues "In

(Continued on page 3)

EARLY ARCHITECT OF INDIAN RENAISSANCE

Saint Who Lit The Torch

(Continued from our issue of 14-7-70)

Saint Swaminarayan built many temples and installed in them idols of Laxminarayan, Radha-Krishna Ganpati and Hanuman. He built a force of Sadhus who had completely given up women and wealth and were perfect celibates. He inspired laymen to become perfect citizens.

Saint Swaminarayan exemplified a perfect blend of the Vedic philosophy within the middle path of the Buddhists and the virtue of self-restraint in his life and teaching.

He followed the strict austerity, non-violence and celibacy of the Jain religion and advocated the philosophy of complete surrender, devotion and the path of love of the Vaishnavas. He followed the path of Sadhna of Shree Ramanujacharya.

Saint Swaminarayan accepted Parsees, Muslims, Christians and followers of every religion in his sect.

By his miraculous powers he was able to put many people in the state of "Samadhi" and make them see their deities in that state. Thousands of people were attracted towards his divine personality and miraculous powers. Their whole lives have changed as a result of their coming in contact with him. People therefore regarded Lord Swaminarayan as an Avtar or Manifestation of the Supreme Lord Himself.

Saint Swaminarayan made an original contribution in philosophy by adding to the Vedanta philosophy of Ramanja. He presented to us a new philosophy explaining the five eternal forms of Jiva, Ishwar, Maya, Brahman (akhar) and Parabrahman (Purusottam).

The philosophy of the mystic difference between Brahman and Parabrahman or Akshar and Purushottam is the most unique and foremost feature of his philosophy.

He based his theory on the writings of the Gests, the Upanishads, the Brahmasutra and the Shreemad Bhagwat, and instructed his disciples to write commentaries on the Gests, the Upanishads, the Brahmasutra and Shrimad Bhagwat.

Even so, he always gave his religious discourses and talks only

in the language of the people - Gujarati.

A collection of his teachings has been published under the title of 'Vachumirita' in which the philosophy of Lord Swaminarayan, his epistemology, his ethics and an easy way to achieve the highest state of liberation are given. According to the Fabous literary society Vachanamitra in the first prose book of Gujarati literature.

The Epistle of precepts (Shikshapatri) is the other gift to the seekers of truth. This little booklet of 212 verses teaches ethics, the duties of a householder and the common principles applicable to all aspirants.

One who practises the precepts of this Shikshapatri achieves all the four goals of life i.e. virtue (dharma), wealth (artha), fulfilment of desires (kama) and emancipation (moksha). In the words of Monsier Williams, "The code of instructions (Shikshapatri) is of a very pure and lofty character."

(Hinduism; page 46) This unique preceptor, original thinker, religious reformer, dedicated social worker and great religious leader passed away at the early age of 49 on 1st June, 1830 in the village of Ghadhada. He left behind millions of devotees. Hundreds of Sadhus and a great religious sect complete with temples, ruled by a unique philosophy.

But most important is the tradition of the great devotee-saint the torch-bearer of the immortal Dharma so that the light of truth may incessantly glow in all ages for the welfare of humanity.

"I always manifest on this earth, through a God-intoxicated saint" said Saint Swaminarayan. It is therefore a firm conviction of the followers of this faith that Saint Swaminarayan ever manifests on this earth and that he has not disappeared from this world.

The mission of Saint Swaminarayan was continued zealously by Gunatitanand. Who was the foremost devotee of Saint Swaminarayan amongst all his disciples. He acquainted the masses with the lofty ideal, the message and the greatness of Lord Swaminarayan.

—From The Indian Express (To be continued)

The Jaffna Co-operative Stores Ltd.

Whereas Mrs. Mercy Thangaratnam Thurai-rajasingham of 49, Vandervet Place, Dehiwela, has applied to the Directors of the abovenamed Company for the issue of a Duplicate Certificate in respect of Two (2) Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100/- each, numbered: 4887-4888, registered in her name, the original of which is represented to have been lost or mislaid. **Notice is hereby given that if within two weeks hereof no claim is made to or no objection lodged with the undersigned the Directors will proceed to deal with the application for Duplicate Certificate the original of which will be deemed to have been cancelled.**

S. Padmanathan,
Secretary,
The Jaffna Co-operative Stores Limited,
420, Hospital Road,
Jaffna
31st July, 1970.
68 31, 7 & 15.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No 969

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Chinniah Basiah of Puloly East, Point Pedro, Deceased
Ratnasingam Shivapathasantharam of Puloly East, Point Pedro
Petitioner

Vs.
1 Basiah Nandakumar of Puloly East, Point Pedro.
2 Yohannan widow of Ratnasingham of do
3 Chinniah Thangarsiah of Puloly West, Point Pedro.
Respondents.

This matter coming on before C. M. Tharmalingam Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro, on the 13th day of September 1969 in the presence of Mr. M. Esarapadham Proctor for the Petitioner and the petition having been read.

It is ordered that the 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian-Ad-Litem of the minor 1st Respondent, that Petitioner be declared entitled to obtain Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Chinniah Basiah and that Letters of Administration be accordingly issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondents or any other person interested appears before this court on or before the 24th day of December 1969 and show cause to the satisfaction of this court to contrary.

This 13th day of September 1969.
District Judge.
Time to show cause extended to 18-9-1970
Initia A. V.
D. J.
75 31 & 7

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No 2609
In the matter of the Intestate Estate and Effects of the late Kanapathipillai Arumugam Selvaratnam of Urumpiray in Jaffna

Deceased.
Thavaledohumyammah widow of Selvaratnam of Urumpiray in Jaffna.
Vs. Petitioner
Minor 1 Santhiravathany daughter of Selvaratnam,
2 Selvaratnam Santhirromokan and
3 Santhirakala daughter of Selvaratnam all of Urumpiray and
4 Elayathamby Thambippillai of Kopay
North Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before I. M. Ismail Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on this 13th day of July 1970 in the presence of Mr. A. Subramaniam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 19th day of February 1970 having been read:

It is ordered that the 4th Respondent abovenamed be and he is hereby appointed as the Guardian-Ad-Litem over the minors 1st to 3rd Respondents abovenamed.

It is further ordered that that the Petitioner abovenamed be and she is hereby declared entitled as the lawful widow of the said deceased, to have letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased and that same be issued to her accordingly, unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons shall on or before the 3rd day of September 1970 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner do produce the minors in court on the same date.

This 13th day of July 1970.
Sgd.
I. M. Ismail
District Judge
72 31 & 7

ORDER ABSOLUTE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 954

In the matter of the Last Will of the late Velasipillai widow of Vinasithamby of Thampalai Point Pedro, Vinasithamby Sivasubramaniam of Thampalai Point Pedro.
Petitioner

This matter coming on for disposal before V. M. Cumaraswamy Esquire District Judge, Point Pedro on the 22nd day of March 1969 in the presence of Mr. M. Esarapadham Proctor for the Petitioner and on reading Last Will No. 2057 dated 8-2-1952 attested by K. Vallipuram Notary Public and now deposited in this Court and Affidavit of the Petitioner and of the said Notary who attested the said Will and the attesting

Ivor Jennings...

(Continued on page 2)

any case, one ought to write into the Constitution what in other forms of drafting are called 'protective clauses'. This means that the draftsman must ask himself what dangers the minorities feel most strongly, and try to invent devices to meet them. It may be their lands, their language, their share of government jobs, their educational system. Lands for instance, are dealt with at length in the Constitution of Malaya, language in the Constitution of India, appointments to the public service in most of the recent constitutions; and the educational system are dealt with in the constitution of Canada."

— Listener Feb. 16
It will be noted that the Tamil speaking people of Ceylon have been attacked on all the four fronts set out by Sir Ivor. To those who suggest that the mere inclusion of a Bill of Rights will give all the protection that the Tamil speaking people need, Sir Ivor has a direct answer. He distinguishes between constitutional devices which give protection to groups and those which give protection to individuals. "Bills of Rights have a different purpose, to protect the individual rather than communities. They protect the individual against harsh or unjust legislation." Though Sir Ivor considers them difficult to draft he concedes that it is possible to devise a Bill of Rights which suits the conditions of a particular country.

It will be observed that none of the four devices suggested by Sir Ivor excludes the others and that all the four of them could be incorporated in the same constitution, if the conditions of a particular country warrant. Sir Ivor is not merely the architect of Ceylon's Constitution. He is perhaps the greatest living authority on all aspects of the Parliamentary form of government.

witnesses thereto.
It is ordered that the said Last Will be and the same is hereby declared proved as the will of the abovenamed deceased that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared the Executor thereof and that Probate of the said Will be issued to the Petitioner.
This 13th day of June 1969.
Sgd. C. Tharmalingam
District Judge
77 31 & 7.

PARTITION NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. P/1260

Ponnambalam Jayapath-masingam of Uduvil

Vs. Plaintiff

- 1 Sinnathamby Vicknarajah & wife
2 Jayaledchumy alias Jayamany
3 Ponnambalam Jayaratnasingam
4 Ponnambalam Jayarajasingam
5 Ponnambalam Panchalingam
6 Ponnambalam Jayamanoharan
7 Appakkuddy Sinnathamby all of Uduvil

Defendants

It is hereby notified that action No. P/1260 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the partition act No 16 of 1951 for the partition/sale of the lands called "Chauguppulam" and "Inkiliappulam" both forming one block in extent 10 1/2 Lms. V. C. and situated at Uduvil.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 6th day of August 1970 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon.

By order of Court Sgd. T. Sivabalasingham Chief Clerk

This 23rd day of July 1970

74 31

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2608

In the matter of the Intestate Estate and Effects of the late Joseph Rajaratnam Sathianathan of Urumpiray Jaffna Deceased

Lydia Jayasothy Sathianathan of Chuddikuly

Vs. Petitioner

1 Percy Thirainathan Sathianathan

Minor 2 Honey Jayaratnam Sathianathan sgd

3 Hinsley Wijayaratanam Sathianathan all of Chuddikuly and

4 George Dorais Thirairajasingam of Urumpiray

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before I. M. Ismail Esquire District Judge Jaffna on this 13th day of July 1970 in the presence of Mr. A. Subramaniam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner

FREE AGAIN

(Continued from page 1)

tantine de Saa, hearing that the Raja was corresponding with the king of Kandy, had him captured, and sent to Goa, where he was deposed and executed".

This means that the Tamil people lost their sovereignty to the Portuguese, for attempting to assist the Singhalese king

It would be seen from what has been stated in foregoing paragraphs that the Tamil kingdom was independent of the Singhalese kingdom and that the island was occupied by two races, Singhalese and Tamils, each occupying separate areas and independent of each other when the Portuguese arrived in Ceylon.

This also means that these two peoples were two distinct sovereign peoples till they were conquered independently by the Portuguese and that they lost their sovereignties not to each other, but to the Portuguese and subsequently to the Dutch and the British and that the removal, now contemplated, of the foreign yoke, imposed by right of conquest on the two peoples, would mean the recovery of their sovereignties by these two peoples.

It is nice to think that these two races will now be free and independent again, each in their own right, after nearly four centuries, and the free world richer by the addition of two more sovereign peoples.

dated 19th February 1970 having been read:-

It is ordered that the 4th Respondent abovenamed be and he is hereby appointed as the Guardian-Ad-Litem over the minors the 2nd and 3rd Respondents abovenamed.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be and she is hereby declared entitled as the lawful widow of the said deceased, to have letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased and that same be issued to her accordingly, unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons shall on or before the 3rd day of September 1970 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner do produce the minors in Court on the same date.

This 13th day of July 1970

Sgd. I. M. Ismail District Judge

75 31

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF VAVUNIYA

No. 2433

Suppar Kanavathippillai of Kanagarayankulam

Vs. Plaintiff

- 1 Sinnakuddy widow of Velupillai Ponnampalam of Karainagar East, Karainagar
2 Chanmugam Thillaiampalam, Pensioner of Karainagar East Karainagar
3 Meenadchy wife of Ponnadurai Thiagarajah of Punnalai in Tholpuram
4 Ponnuthurai Thiagarajah of Punnalai in Tholpuram
5 Murugesapillai Sivappiragasam of Punnalai and wife
6 Valliammaipillai both of Chulipuram, Jaffna
7 Vigneeswaran, M. P. C. S. Kanagarayankulam

Defendants

It is notified that Action No. 2433 of the District Court of Vavuniya has been instituted in the District Court of Vavuniya under the Partition Act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition/sale of the land called "Palaiadiththarai" situated at Periakulam.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 20th day of August 1970 at 9 O'clock of the forenoon.

The 16th day of July, 1970

By Order of Court Sgd. C. vettivein for Secretary

Drawn by: S Ramachandran Proctor for Plaintiff 69 31

PARTITION NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. P/1158

Gnanaporsnam widow of Thevhippilai Sinniah of Ladies College Lane, Chavakacheri.

Plaintiff

Vs

- 1. Suppiah Thiravazhakarasa and wife
2. Selvarathinam both of Inuvil
3. Murugan Ponnai of Inuvil
4. Thampen Sinnappu of Inuvil
5. Iraththinam Mailvaganam of Inuvil
6. Suppiah Namaiyam and wife
7. Sivaspackialudchumy both of Arappanthiady, Jaffna.

Defendants

It is hereby notified that action No. P 1158 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the partition act No. 16 of 1951 for the Partition / sale of the land called "Kathiri Alai" in extent 27 Lms V. C. and situated at Inuvil in the Parish of Inuvil Vavuniya North Jaffna District Northern Province

The defendant/s in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 5th day of August 1970 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon.

By order of Court T Sivabalasingham for Secretary/Chief Clerk This 30th day of July 1970, 78 31

The New Constitution

(Continued from page 1)

dhist, Arabic and Hindu ideas. There factors, in addition to Christian thought and modern concepts of Socialism and Communism, have formed the basis for many existing constitutions, Let Ceylon on this occasion try to recapture the spirit of the original sources of knowledge and also embody whatever is useful there from in the new Constitution.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2500

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Thangamuthu wife of Ambalavanar Sinnathamby of Payarikkoodal, Karainagar West

Deceased Sinnathamby Kenapathipillai of Karainagar West. Petitioner

Vs.

- 1 Sinnathamby Ambalavanar Lunatic
2 Sinnathamby Ponnambalathevan both of do

Respondents

This matter of the Petitioner coming on for disposal before I. M. Ismail Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 14th day of July 1970, in the presence of Mr. K. Arumugam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and Affidavit of the abovenamed Petitioner dated the 7th day of August 1969, having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Curator and Manager of the 2nd Respondent who is a Lunatic and that Letters of Administration be and the same is hereby issued to the Petitioner as an heir of the said deceased unless the Respondents or others interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 4th day of September 1970 and show sufficient cause to the contrary

This 14th day of July 1970.

Sgd. I. M. Ismail District Judge 67 24 & 31.

சுற்றுலா அமைச்சர் குடும்பத்தின் மூலம்... (Tamil text regarding tourism and government matters)

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ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2607

In the matter of the Intestate Estate and effects of the late Saraswathy Wife of Pandarampillai Nagendram of Urelu, Pannarmpillai Nagendram of Urelu

Petitioner

Vs.

- 1 Nagendran Nadarajah of Urelu
2 Mahaledchumy daughter of Nagendram of Urelu presently of Mullivattai
3 Thankaledchumy daughter of Nagendram of Urelu.
4 Nagendram Sivasubramaniam of Urelu presently of England
5 Nagendram Ponnampalam of Urelu presently of England
6 Padmadevi daughter of Nagendram of Urelu
7 Nagendram Paratharajah of Urelu presently of Navy School Trincomalee
Minor 8 Nagendram Sanmugarejah of Urelu.
9 Nagalingam Kurunathan alias Kandiah of Urelu

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before I. M. Ismail Esquire District Judge Jaffna on this 4th day of July 1970 in the presence of Mr. A. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 17th day of June 1970 having been read :-

It is ordered that the 9th Respondent abovenamed be and he is hereby appointed as the Guardian-Ad-Litem over the minor the 8th Respondent abovenamed in these Testamentary proceedings.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as the lawful husband of the said deceased, to have letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and that same be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons shall on or before 3rd day of September 1970 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary

It is further ordered that the Petitioner do produce the minor in court on the same date.

This 4th day of July 1970

Sgd. I. M. Ismail District Judge 70 31