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JAFFNA, FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 11, 1970

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The Administration of Justice in Ceylon

(ARTICLE REFERRED TO
IN J. R. SINNATHAMBY'S LETTER)

By L. B. Clarence Puisne Justice
(From "Law Quarterly Review", Jan'y 1886)

(Continued from last issue)

Indeed advice, properly so called is almost unknown. The Proctor ordinarily has little idea of making inquiry before he commits his clients to litigation whether the facts afford a prospect of success. Of the many natives and Eurasians who nowadays flock to England for legal education, it is much to be wished that some would spend some little while in the offices of English solicitors, for the simple purpose of learning how clients should be advised and cases got up. It is in these respects that the Ceylonese lawyers are specially deficient. But, unfortunately, the Ceylonese who goes to England for legal education thinks, as a rule, simply of obtaining his legal degrees, and has no thought of acquiring in England any practical insight into the way in which legal business ought to be transacted.

All remains of the Roman-Dutch Law should be cut down and grabbed up, root and branch. Codes, after the fashion of the Indian Codes are needed on many subjects. For example, by an ordinance enacted many years ago, the English law of Evidence was introduced into Ceylon en bloc and yet it is in many respects unsuited to the country being based on the general assumption that testimony is in general truthful. Take, as an instance what are termed dying declarations. The English law admits these on the assumption that the declarant, being face to face with death, will not at such a supreme moment stain his soul with falsehood. Yet in the East the declarant's thought is not improbably this, - 'In a few

hours I shall be beyond the reach of judicial punishment; so I may as well pay off a few old scores'.

I have frequently heard the regret expressed that summary punishment is not meted out to the perjury so common in the Courts. Undoubtedly a summary dealing with the perjured witness in the presence of his fellow villagers would be salutary, if practicable; perjury is hardly an issue which can be disposed of summarily. The truth is that perjury will be most effectively checked. Not so much by prosecutions and convictions as by depriving it of success. Let procedure be improved and the tribunals strengthened so that perjury shall rarely succeed, and perjury will become comparatively rare. It is unhappily true that the natives are more dishonest in our Courts than in their own private life; and this is a fact which we should seriously lay to heart. The inefficiency of our administration of justice promotes dishonesty.

It will of course be understood that, in speaking as I have done of certain characteristics of native and Eurasian inhabitants of Ceylon, I have been speaking generally. Men of honour as well as ability are to be found in both classes. What I report is simply the average experience of the law courts.

Ceylon would probably be better off had she never been separated from the government of India. But, however, that may be, one thing is certain, viz that if the people are to have an efficient ad-

(Continued on page 6.)

Letter to the Editor

ONENESS OR COMMUNALISM

Sir,

In view of the pronouncements which are being delivered by the leaders of the present Government emphasising the oneness of the people of the country and their determination to discourage anything that savours of divisive tendencies, one is surprised at the extreme communal move now being made to deprive some citizens of what they have achieved by sheer merit and in open competition.

By this I refer to the endeavour being made in certain quarters to deprive some students of this free and sovereign country of the just places they have won by sheer merit and industry, and in compliance with the procedure hitherto adopted to enter the Universities of this country.

It can only be described as extreme communalism and rank injustice, while the pompous pronouncements that are made periodically can only be described as mere platitudes with which they hope they can fool the people all the time.

In this context article 123 of the Constitution of the U. S. S. R. is of interest.

"Equality of rights of citizens of the U. S. S. R., irrespective of their nationality or race, in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life, is an indefensible law."

Any indirect or direct restriction of the rights of or, conversely any establishment of direct or indirect privileges for, citizens on account of their race and nationality, as well as any advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness or hatred or contempt, is punishable by law."

It is an irony that equality of opportunity between citizens of Ceylon obtained to a greater

"Man Does Not Live By Bread Alone"

BY C. SINNATHURAI

The whole world is in turmoil. Everywhere there is an incessant and dogged struggle to overthrow the old order and give place to a new order which will yield peace, power and plenty. Every person in the face of the globe struggles hard to eke out a better and fruitful existence and acquire economic prosperity. Many people clamour for quick economic prosperity caring little for the means adopted to realise their objectives. They also try to achieve their ends at the expense of justice, integrity, honesty and magnanimity. Even if they achieve their ends, they clamour for more and more wealth comforts and amenities. There is no end for craving. The lust for craving springs eternally from the human breast till liberation and perfection. Even if a person realises all his desires and ambitions, there will be something lacking in him. There is unrest in his mind. Something tells him that he is lacking in some indispensable ingredient which goes to give him lasting happiness and solace. The more mundane pleasures he has, the more the worries he has. The number of worries increases with the number of possessions he professes to own.

In the present context of events not only in

extent and conformed more with the spirit of the article 123 of the constitution of U.S.S.R., during the colonial regime, than after a measure of independence the country obtained in 1947 and is apparently much worse on the eve of the ushering in of the Republic of Ceylon! What deception!

Yours etc,
J R Sinnathamby

288 Bullers Road,
Colombo. 18-8-70

Ceylon but also in other parts of the world as Asia or Africa, politicians and others carry on propaganda that socialism will bring millenium. Every political party in Ceylon and elsewhere wants socialism. Mahatma Gandhi was longing for a millenium or Ram Raj which is of a different pattern. All people irrespective of caste, creed and race are longing for the day when socialism will usher in an era of happiness and contentment. They also preach among the people that when economic prosperity is solved, then all the problems will be solved. One of the modern thinkers has expressed the following comment on industrialisation and socialism.

"The tendency of unlimited industrialisation is to create masses of men and women detached from tradition and alienated from religion and susceptible to mass suggestion in other words a mob and a mob will be no less a mob, if it is well fed, well clothed well housed and well disciplined."

Some people think that socialism is the open sesame to all good material benefits and happiness. Mahatma Gandhi in one of his pearls of thoughts of wisdom has expressed the following:

Our Socialism or Communism should be based on non violence and harmonious co-operation of labour and capital, landlord and tenant". Socialism is welcomed by all. But it can be achieved only by self-discipline, self-control, honesty, humility and humaneness. To acquire these essential qualities every person should observe the tenets of his religion. The broad-based ideas of Socialism cannot be practised without a dedi-

(Continued from page 7)

THOUGHTS TO BE TREASURED

சிந்தித்தியின் பாரம்பரம்... மனதில் சிந்தனை... மாயணியோசனையின்... உதவுகோல் கட்டு உணர்வு... உயிற்றிணை... முதுக வாங்கித் தடைய... முன்சிந்தனை.

As fire (concealed) in fire-wood and ghee in milk the Highly Effulgent (God) stands concealed in the soul. Planting the Churner of love if one churns briskly with the rope of knowledge (meditation), (God) will manifest himself in front (of the churning).



நமசிவாயவே சூரனாய் கலியுகம்... நமசிவாயவே நானதி விக்கிரமம்... நமசிவாயவே நானதி நேத்துமே... நமசிவாயவே நானதி கட்டுமே... நமசிவாயவே.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1970

VACANCIES REMAIN VACANCIES

Governments come and go but vacancies in Government Departments go on to remain as such for ever. In the pre-election period the U. N. P. leaders were engaged in the usual tall talk that several thousands of vacancies were being filled. The National Government, however, had to get out, but the excessive boast of the unemployment problem being solved remained to be mouthed by the successors - the U. L. F.

Four full months would have passed by September 27, this year but what would be the number of vacancies that have been filled - negligible? It is ironical that vacancies exist, funds for the appointments of new recruits to fill these places are available, and the mind of the authorities is magnanimously willing, yet the same old order remains. Certainly the New Administration which has earned a name for speedy activities sudden innovations and spectacular changes would have within a few weeks of its assuming power filled at least half the number of vacancies.

The tale of tantalising declarations is being repeated. All those who hold the General Certificate of Education at the ordinary level having

The Premier Hindu Institution in Ceylon - THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE - and the "REORGANISATION"

(Memorandum addressed to Hon. Dr. Badi Uddin Mahmud, Minister of Education by S. Muttucumaran)

Revered Doctor;

May I be permitted to write to you the following for your kind perusal and action thereon

Established in 1890, the the Jaffna Hindu College was designed particularly to serve a specific purpose, namely to provide facilities for the education of Hindu Children of the area in an essentially Hindu environment and be also the seat of Hindu Culture.

In the latter half of the 19th century when the distinctive culture and ideals of the life of the Hindus had all but succumbed to the successive onslaughts of foreign influence which aimed at nothing less than the complete obliteration of all the vestiges of our once healthy and vigorous national life when irreligion and denationalisation were fast becoming the order of the day, there appeared a great glory which was to shed lustre on the fair name and renown of the Hindus and preserve for us the whole heritage of Hindu culture and national life. Sri Sri Arumuga Navalar, the champion reformer of the Hindus set afoot a movement which had for its objective and revival of our time honoured national culture of which the Jaffna Hindu College is the finest example.

Vannarponnai, a major part of the Jaffna city was

passed that examination in not more than two sittings have been given the fond hope of finding employment in the Teaching Service. We, however, hope that at least in the year of the U. L. F. triumph, the young unemployed will be ushered into the hitherto barred region of employment.

In the Government Departments particularly in the lower rungs new posts have to be created to maintain efficiency in the working of the offices to meet the growing demand. Here again the Authorities can become helpful.

As much as nature abhors a vacuum let not Government Service leave a single space unfilled.

the centre of activities of the foreign influences in the middle part of the last century. The Missionaries were playing havoc with the Hindu boys. They had concentrated and enriched themselves in the more densely populated areas of Vannarponnai. A School should be built in such an area easily accessible to the vast majority of the boys and not in a far off spot to reach which they would have to walk long distances if it was to serve the immediate purpose of thwarting the proselytizing activities of these foreign missionaries. The Jaffna Hindu College was thus started at the present site. Nevertheless there were 'battles of sites', yet the school, Jaffna Hindu was founded, established and intended for the boys, (and not boys for the School). It is worth mentioning here that even the great Navalar had located his first School at Vannarponnai much earlier than 1890.

It is a source of deepest gratification to us to note that while institutions are often a prey to the ravages of Time and the change of Fashion Jaffna Hindu has not merely survived her many vicissitudes but had; with the passage of years, the change of patterns and the educational policies of subsequent political parties, waxed strong and vigorous, and has through her long life, been steadily loyal to her founders; she has, during the last eight years, been the Citadel of Hindu Culture and has made a distinctive contribution to the enrichment of the national and cultural life of the Hindus, nay even Muslims in this part of the country in particular.

Jaffna Hindu College was loyal to the cause of free education and thereafter to the Government as manager after the 'Take over'; however she had to face great hardships and contend against severe limitations, but has consistently striven hard to cope with the local demand for more space and better education on modern trends. She did maintain the high level of efficiency in the many

fields of collegiate activities, thanks to the great Founders the Board of Directors. The Old Boys' Association, the parents and well wishers of the Hindu College, without whose response and co-operation the institution would not have been as it is today.

But regret, we the parents, old boys and well wishers residing in this area are greatly perturbed over the present state of affairs in the matter of admitting our children to the 6th, 7th and 8th grades. As stated earlier our area is a densely populated one and the J. H. C. is perhaps the only one School within a radius of about half a mile from its present situation with all facilities such as laboratories, playground and library. The Ministry, has directed that classes in Grade 8 be scrapped off from the College to make room for more classes in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th grades. The P.T.A. of the School has already forwarded a memorandum to the Ministry on this subject. The Jaffna Hindu College Tamil Mixed School which is just situated within about 220 yards was the feeder school before the take over and it had classes from the 1st grade to the 5th grade. Children from the area were able to enter Hindu College after passing the 5th grade and go up to the G. C. E. O/L and A/L classes without any hindrance. Now the children have to travel more than a mile to other schools in spite of a school which was originally established for their future.

May I therefore, on behalf of the parents request you humbly to afford facilities to have classes from grade 7 to grade 12 at the Jaffna Hindu College or amalgamate the Jaffna Hindu College Tamil Mixed School with the Jaffna Hindu College and re-introduce classes 6, 7 and 8 at the Jaffna Hindu College.

Incidentally, may I point out to you, 140 applications alone for admission to grade 8 at this College have already been forwarded to the Principal, J. H. C. We fervently hope

"Man Does Not....."

(Continued from page 6)

cated heart of prayers and love. Socialism of the right type and love go together. If there is socialism without love, then it is not Socialism.

Even though a person is blessed with all mundane pleasures and comforts, if he does not live a life of prayer, he cannot practise socialism. Socialism divorced from true religion will not bear lasting fruits. A person must root out the evil ideas of jealousy, hatred, prejudice, falsehood and spiting others. Then only socialism can be practised. It is there that religion comes to the rescue of a person; a life of meditation, prayer and dedicated service to fellow beings frees a person from the fetters of worldly bondage. Then his mental horizon widens and love and truth take a firm root in his mind. Evil thoughts lose their hold on him. If every person practises the tenets of his religion and is true to his conscience, socialistic ideas will bear true and permanent benefits. All those who wish and clamour for socialism must first lead a religious life. The masses must be educated in this aspect. The Buddhist priests, the Christian preachers, the Muslim religious men and Hindu religious leaders and priests should lead exemplary lives and carry the torch of real religion to every door. If the people are not religious minded, any amount of worldly achievements will not give permanent solace to their hearts and minds. Religious renaissance must precede socialism. Even if socialism can be achieved by a single stroke of pen, it can be preserved only by a well disciplined honest devoted and democratic citizen. "My mind to me a kingdom is" says an English poet.

Mathew Arnold an eminent English poet says "The side to noble life are all within". Eternal things cannot give lasting peace to the care-worn mind. Kusalar Munivar

(Continued on page 7)

that suitable arrangements will be taken without further delay in securing admission to these children at Jaffna Hindu College.

Thanking you. Your's respectfully, S. Muttucumaran

Mathematician with Religious Punctiliousness

M. K. S.

It was in the year of 1887 that a South Indian couple were blessed with a boy in the cold month of December. They were at that time oblivious to the fact that their boy was destined to become a world famous mathematician with much intuition.

The boy, Ramanujan, was, as a child, accustomed to poor circumstances. Brahmin was he, who was educated in the Town High School, Kumbakonam. He was very subtle and meditative in his school days — and there were no one to appreciate or encourage his abilities in those days. "Owing to weakness in English" he faltered in entering the University—an incident which made him to become a clerk.

Acquaintance with another mathematician, Ramachandra Rao, helped him to receive a scholarship of Rs. 75, which left him free to pursue his natural inclinations—without the bother of labouring for bread.

"Ramachandra Rao describes dramatically the first interview with Ramanujan:-

Several years ago, a nephew of mine, perfectly innocent of mathematical knowledge said to me: "Uncle, I have a visitor who talks of mathematics; I do not understand him; can you see if there is anything in his talk?" And in the plenitude of my mathematical wisdom I condescended to permit Ramanujan to walk into my presence. A short, uncouth figure, stout, unshaved, not overclean, with one conspicuous feature—shining eyes—walked in with a frayed note book under his arm. He was miserably poor. He had run away from Kumbakonam to get leisure in Madras to pursue his studies. He never craved for any distinction. He wanted leisure, in other words, that simple food should be provided for him without exertion on his part and that he should be allowed to dream on.

He opened this book and began to explain some of his discoveries. I saw quite at once that there was something out of the way; but my know-

ledge did not permit me to judge whether he talked sense or nonsense. Suspending judgement, I asked him to come over again and he did. And then he had gauged my ignorance and showed me some of his simpler results. These transcended existing books and I had no doubt that he was a remarkable man. Then, step by step, he led me to elliptic integrals and hyper-geometric series, and at last his theory of divergence series not yet announced to the world, converted me. I asked him what he wanted. He said he wanted a pittance to live on so that he might pursue his studies."

On the suggestion of Seshu Iyer, he began to correspond with G. H. Hardy, who was to become a fervent admirer of Ramanujan. An excerpt from his first letter dated 16-1-1913 is given below;

"I had no university education, but I have undergone the ordinary school course. After leaving school, I have been employing the spare time, at my disposal, to work at Mathematics... I have made a special investigation of divergent series. Very recently, I came across a tract published by you, styled "Orders of Infinity", in page 36 of which, I find a statement that no definite expression has yet been found for the number of prime numbers less than any given number. I have found an expression which very nearly approximates to the real number, the error being negligible. I would request you to go through the enclosed papers. Being poor, if you are convinced that there is anything of value, I would like to have my theorems published....."

Hardy was aware of the fact that the letters were ghostly-written and he was enhanced and struck by the elegant solutions that Ramanujan had put forward—which made his reply to Ramanujan sympathetic and encouraging.

Ramanujan followed it up with a second letter on 27-2-1913:

I have found a friend in you who views my

labours sympathetically. This already is some encouragement to me to proceed. To preserve my brains, I want food, and this is now my first consideration. Any sympathetic letter from you will be helpful to me here to get a scholarship..."

Hardy tried to draw him to England so that Ramanujan might get the advantages of modern techniques, which might help him to contribute his due share to the advancement of mathematics. But it was all in vain, because of caste prejudices. However, Ramanujan was able to devote exclusively, his time, to mathematical researches.

In 1914, Neville from Cambridge came to India to deliver a course of lectures in Madras, and on the persuasion of Hardy, he met Ramanujan and brought Ramanujan to consent. It was on 17-3-1914 that Ramanujan sailed for England and was admitted to the University College, Cambridge. Here under the guidance of Hardy and Littlewood, he developed profusely. On 11-10-1915, Hardy in his letter to the University of Madras wrote:

"Ramanujan has been much handicapped by the war. Mr. Littlewood, who would naturally have shared his teaching with me has been away, and one teacher is not enough for so fertile a pupil..... He is beyond question the best Indian mathematician of modern times..... He will be always rather eccentric in his choice of subjects and methods of dealing with them... But of his extraordinary gifts there can be no question. In some ways, he is the most remarkable mathematician I have ever known."

(To be continued)

The Administration

(Continued on page 5)

ministration of justice, existing institutions must be extensively remodelled. In any efforts which may be made in that direction it should never be forgotten that in Ceylon, as in India, infinite harm may be done by an inconsiderate importation of English institutions. The task of devising institutions which will work efficiently in an English dependency is so difficult that one can hardly be surprised if those on

whom the responsibility rests are sometimes tempted to cut the knot by borrowing from English; and there is a specially tempting show of magnanimity about that way of getting rid of the difficulties. A few phrases about equality, and the duty of sharing with our native fellow-subjects the glorious institutions of free England, and you get rid of the difficult task at the expense of saddling the country with some institution efficient in the place of its birth but incapable of efficiency in the new soil.

We are bound in justice to treat our native fellow-subjects as our equals. But equality is one thing, similarity is another. It is no kindness to them to legislate for them as though that which suits our home must necessarily suit theirs.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2617 T.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Nesamany wife of Kandiah Ramanathan of Sandilippai

Deceased

Annam widow of Sivasampu of Aiyandar Kovilady, Sandilippay

Vs. Petitioner

- 1 Sivasampu Thanabalingam,
- 2 Sivasampu Gunaratnam
- 3 Sivasampu Navaratnam
- 4 Sivasampu Rajaratnam and
- 5 Sivasampu Selvaratnam all of Sandilippai

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before I M. small, Esquire District Judge, Jaffna, on the 23rd day of July 1970 in the presence of Mr S. Visuvalingam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 12th July 1970 having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled as the lawful mother of the deceased abovenamed

"Man Does Not..."

(Continued from page 6)

with 27 children was a happy man. A well to do man may be restless and discontented. Happiness and contentment must come from within. There is the Almighty God within us guiding us and shaping us in our journey through the ocean of births. If we give our hearts to Him, we will get everything that is required to sustain us. What is the earthly use of gaining the whole world without conquering our evil passions.

Man at present has conquered space but he has failed miserably to conquer himself. There is an eternal spiritual thirst springing in every human breast. Restlessness in the human mind in spite of wealth and power betrays the lack of some ingredient which goes to grant perpetual happiness. Even if all the physical needs are amply provided, there will be spiritual longing and there will be unrest.

There were Rishis and Saints who had a reservoir of inexhaustible (und of nectar in the centre of the forehead and were able to draw inspiration and illumination from within and were able to live without food for a pretty long time. Even in this atomic age, there is a sprinkling of persons of that calibre. All cannot be Rishis or saints; all those who carry on propaganda for worldly benefits that accrue from socialism, must work side by side for moral rearmament and spiritual uplift. Then only the benefits of Socialism can be preserved.

to have Letters of Administration to the above estate issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 18th day of September 1970 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 23rd day of July 1970.

Sgd.
K. E. Kathirgamsalingam
District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by
Sgd S. Visuvalingam
Proctor for Petitioner.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2620

In the matter of the Intestate Estate and Effects of the late Seller Ambalavanar of Inuvil

Deceased Ambalavanar Sri Ranganathan of Inuvil Vs. Petitioner

- 1 Chellammah widow of Ambalavanar and
2 Ambalavanar Jayabalaratnam both of Inuvil Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before I. M. Ismail Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 23rd 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 11th day of July 1970 having been read:-

It is ordered that the petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as the lawful heir of the said deceased to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to him accordingly, unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before 18th day of September 1970 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 23rd day of July 1970. Sgd. I M. Ismail District Judge. 98 4 & 11

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF COLOMBO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 25538/T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Umathevy alias Sundaramma Subramaniam of Wellawatta, Colombo

Deceased Chinnathambay Subramaniam of 29, Nelson Place, Wellawatta, Colombo Petitioner

- 1 Subramaniam Rajasundaram
2 Subramaniam Susila.
3 Subramaniam Sakunthala all of 29, Nelson Place, Wellawatta, Colombo. The 3rd respondent being a minor appearing by her Guardian-ad-litem the 1st respondent. Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before I. G. N. De Jacolyn Seneviratne Esquire, Additional District Judge, Colombo on the 25th day of July 1970 in the presence of Mr S. Ramachandran, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and Affidavit of the Petitioner dated 20th day of July 1970 having been read:

It is ordered that the 1st Respondent abovenamed be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-Ad-Litem of the 3rd minor respondent abovenamed for the purpose of these proceedings.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be

and he is hereby declared entitled as the widower of the deceased abovenamed to have letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to him, accordingly, unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 2nd day of November 1970 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. I G. N. de Jacolyn Seneviratne Additional District Judge This 26th day of July 1970. 97 4 & 11.

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2619

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sinnappoo Thambippillai of Urumpiray in Jaffna

Deceased Pavalaratnam widow of Sinnappoo Thambippillai appearing by her attorney Vaithilingam Nadesalingam of Urumpiray in Jaffna. Petitioner

This matter coming on for disposal before I. M. Ismail Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 23rd 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 12th day of July 1970, and the affidavit of the attesting Notary and the witnesses dated 12th day of July 1970 having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will of the said Sinnappoo Thambippillai No. 8711 dated 21st February 1967 and attested by A. Subramaniam Notary Public be and the same is hereby proved and order absolute in the 1st instance be entered and the said petitioner, who was made the sole heir and executrix in the said will, be declared entitled to have probate of the same be issued to her accordingly unless any person or persons shall on or before the 18th day of September 1970 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 23rd day of July 1970. Sgd. I. M. Ismail District Judge, 95 4 & 11

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No- 2618

In the matter of the Intestate Estate and Effects of the Hannah Ponnammah James of 49 Gentle Road Singapore 11

Deceased George Thuraijasingam James of 49 Gentle Road Singapore 11 appearing by his attorney Pounambajam Mathukumarasamy of Kaithady East Kaithady Vs. Petitioner

- 1 Joseph Thevarajah Beefer and wife
2 Grace Theodora Beefer both of 4A Chancery Hill

This 23rd day of July 1970 Sgd. I. M. Ismail District Judge 94 4 & 11

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 2627

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Ambalawanar Kanspathipillai of Vadukoddei East

Deceased Vialadchippillai widow of Ambalawanar Kanspathipillai of Vadukoddei East Petitioner

- 1 Ambalawanar Vaithilingam,
2 Kandiah Panchadeharavel, both of Vadukoddei East. Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before I M. Ismail, Esquire District Judge, Jaffna, on the 30th day of July 1970 in the presence of Mr S V. Somasundram, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner,

It is ordered that the Petitioner as the lawful widow of the deceased be declared entitled to probate to the estate of the said deceased and that probate be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or anyone else interested in the estate appear before this Court on or before the 10th day of October 1970 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. I. M. Ismail District Judge 100 11 & 18

Road Singapore 11

- 3 Meothedath Balan Menon and wife
4 Adaline Thiruranjitham Menon both of 78 Frankel Avenue Singapore 15

This matter coming on for disposal before I. M. Ismail Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 23rd 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 12th day of July 1970 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as the lawful heir of the said deceased to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to him accordingly, unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before 18th day of September 1970 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 23rd day of July 1970 Sgd. I. M. Ismail District Judge

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2621

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Vallipuram Pasupathy of Urumpiray

Deceased Supaththiraisimmah widow of Pasupathy of Urumpiray East Vs. Petitioner

- 1 Pasupathy Sripathi of Urumpiray
2 Pasupathy Jayapathy of Urumpiray
3 Pasupathy Tharmapathy of Urumpiray
Minor 4 Pasupathy Danapathy of Urumpiray
5 Kamalajani daughter of Pasupathy of Urumpiray
6 Pasupathy Diapathy of Urumpiray and
7 vallipuram Thamo-tharampillai of Thirunelvely Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before I. M. Ismail Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 23rd 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 12th day of July 1970 and the affidavit of the attesting notary and the witnesses dated 12th day of July 1970 having been read:-

It is ordered that the 7th Respondent abovenamed be and he is hereby appointed as the Guardian-Ad-Litem over the minors the 4th to 6th Respondents abovenamed, to watch their interest in this administration proceedings.

It is further ordered that the Last Will and Testament bearing No. 9494 dated 16th March 1969 and attested by A. Subramaniam Notary Public the original of which has been produced and deposited in this court be and the same is hereby declared proved and the said petitioner who was named executrix in the said Last Will be declared entitled to have probate of the same issued to her accordingly, unless respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 8th 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 23rd day of July 1970.

Sgd. I M Ismail District Judge 97 4 & 11

சமீபத்தில் மறுபடி செய்து மலையாள மொழியில் உள்ள கட்டுரைகளை உயர் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்துள்ளதாக அறியப்படுகிறது. இதற்கான சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ள கட்டுரைகளை மூலக் கட்டுரைகளை மீட்டி வைப்பது குறித்து கீழ்க்கண்டவாறு தகவல் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

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Editor: M. N. SIVAPRASANAM