

For Your Printing

SAIVA
PRAKASA
PRESS

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889

INTHUSATHANAM

(THE HINDU ORGAN)

[The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus]
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

FOR YOUR
BOOKS

CONTACT
Saiva Prakasa
Book Depot

PHONE No. 356

✕

JAFFNA, FRIDAY OCTOBER 2, 1970

✕

Nine Nights Sakthi Poojah Now On

Prayer To Achieve Success In
All Performances

THURGA THEVI WORSHIP: FIRST THREE
NIGHTS OCTOBER 1, 2 & 3

சத்தியாயம், சித்த சத்தியாயம்,
மேலும் மனதாசனம்,
ஒத்ததும் கேசவாயி,
உமை, சித், யானி-குடி,
வைத்ததும் சிவாதிபதி திருநாடு,
வகுசாதி ஒத்தியாது,
சத்தியம் சிவகுன் சகன்
அத்தியம் அவகுன் சிவபன்.



The One Sakthi (Para Sakthi) appears as Sakthi, Bindu Sakthi, Manonmani, Maheswari, Umair, Piru (Lakshmi) and Vani (Sarasvati), corresponding to the forms of God beginning with Sivam. Whatever aspect the Lord

(Isan) assumes. She (the Sakthi) assumes the corresponding aspect.

(At the Thurga Thevi Temple in Tellippallai special poojahs are scheduled to be performed every day followed by a Bhazansai and discourses on religion.)

NAVARATHRI

BY V. SUBRAMANIAM
Saiva - Pulavar

Navarathri is the name given to the nine nights immediately following the new moon in the month of Purattasi (Tamil September). It is a festival connected with Shakti worship and usually takes place during the moonlit half of the Hindu month of Aavani (September-October). The festival is celebrated throughout India and in our country (Ceylon). In Bengal where Shakti worship is most popular it is called Durga Pujah. The Pujas connected with this festival chiefly commence at night and hence the name *navathri* or night.

But one writer says that the term Navarathriam (நவரத்ரிம்) is a Sanskrit word and it is changed into Navaratri in Tamil. The Pujas performed during the day time and the night belong to the Goddess Uma only.

Every other Shakti has only one day for her worship and meditation; but Uma's Pooja is superior to all other Pujas in as much as it is performed in all the nine days on a very elaborate scale amidst great rejoicing.

The origin of this festival is related as follows in the Arunachala Puranam:—Once upon a time there lived an Asura named Mahishasura, who having obtained certain powers by practising Tapas, began to abuse them. He persecuted men and Thevas. Even the Thevas could not subdue him. Then Umadevi assumed the form of Durga armed with deadly weapons and attacked him. It is said that he had the power of transforming his body. When his head was severed, he transformed himself into (Continued on page 8)

Letter to the Editor

Federalism Answer to Racialism

Dear Sir,

Reference the question of a federal form of government for the Tamil peoples of the North and East, it would appear that, there is no alternative for such a form of government as the other alternative appears to be a racist form of government. In point of fact that is the form of government that has been already in operation since about 1956 and there appears to be no question that the racist aspect has only gathered momentum.

There can also be no doubt that this element has now an opportunity to make itself dominant in a year or two with the discarding of the Soulbury Constitution and the framing of the new constitution.

My reason for saying that racialism or communalism has received emphasis since about 1956 is the Sinhala Only Act which was enacted in 1958 and that too by a political leader who himself advocated three federated states for Ceylon and parity for the two languages. The irony of it all is that Tamil was taught in ancient Ceylon in Sinhalese areas and that too by Buddhist priests in pirivenas till when the Portuguese arrived in Ceylon.

Since then, 1956, the administration has been racist and communal. Not a single Tamil has been appointed a Vice Chancellor of an university. There can be no doubt that no Tamil will ever be a Governor General or a President, if and when, a new form of government comes into power. In fact some interested parties want the constitution to lay down that only a Buddhist should be a President, Inspector-General of Police and I believe even an Army Commander.

Even the drafting committee of the proposed

new constitution is functioning only in Sinhalese, (Mirror, 19-7-70, debaring Tamils automatically from having a hand in this vital function unless he knows Sinhalese and that too of a very high standard.

Tamil citizens of Ceylon who established their right to enter the universities of Ceylon by sheer merit and industry are to be debarred only because they are Tamils.

Castes other than Velala castes are not eligible even to be considered for ordination as priests. This has the sanction of the laws of the land, (Appeal Reports-Austin). Will the constitution makers dare to make caste discrimination an offence on the face of this practice being observed by the Buddhist hierarchy? According to which thousands of Buddhists cannot become Buddhist priests only because of this caste discrimination.

The present minister of constitutional affairs was very wise when he said, before the Sinhala only act was passed, that, it was unwise and unstatesmanlike to go against parity and that parity was the solution, (Towards a New Era, p 429). Time has proved he is correct. However as Minister of Constitutional Affairs he has now the golden opportunity of giving effect to his liberal, and statesmanlike views.

Federated states is the only answer to the racist form of government now in operation and which will certainly be more so with the passage of time.

In this context what Rutnam had pointed out some time ago in an article "Two Nations But One Ceylon" is of considerable relevance and interest. "I regret very much to observe that when the process of his-

tory was rapidly taking its normal course towards the unification of Ceylon and its eventual Ceylonisation, forces to impede such consummation should be set in motion by the forcible Sinhalisation of the Tamil provinces and the introduction of the Sinhala Only Act. This could only result in disaster to the ideal of a United Ceylon for which so many of us have striven and sacrificed, in our great or little capacity, all these years.

"Exactly thirty one years ago on the 1st of July 1926, before our present Sinhalese or Tamil Parliamentarians, excepting the Prime Minister, were in politics, I find I had written a letter over a column in length to the Ceylon Morning Leader, a powerful newspaper of the time, opposing this views of our present Prime Minister, then a political tyro fresh from Oxford. The Prime Minister had then advocated in a series of long articles in the Ceylon Morning Leader, and through the Progressive Nationalist Party of dedicated young men, of which he was the leader and Mr. R.S.S. Gunawardena and I, among others, were members, a Federal Constitution for Ceylon, dividing the country into three states composed separately of Kandyan, Tamils, and Sinhalese. Indeed the Prime Minister declared that Federation was 'The only solution to our political problems.' Believe it or not these were his ipsissima verba.

The Kandyan National Assembly too was of the same opinion. This is what it declared at that time. "The solution that the Kandyan National Assembly submits will, we believe, be both equitable to all and just to us. We suggest the creation of a Federal State as in the United States of America, the two provin-

(Continued on page 8)

THOUGHTS TO BE TREASURED

சாத்திரத்தை ஒதினர்க்குச்
சற்குருவின் ஸ்வசனம்
மாத்திரத்தே வாய்ந்தவனம்
வந்துறமே, — ஆர்த்த கடற்
றன்னீர் குடித்தவர்க்குத்
தாகம் தண்ணீருமோ,
தென்னீர் மையாய்
இதனைச் செப்பு.

Immediately on hearing the gracious words of the Gnanas Gurn only do the benefice accrue to those who learn the Shastras. (Otherwise such learning is like) the drinking of the salt water of the bel-lowing sea (which) does not quench one's thirst...



மகாசிவாயுவே இராமாயுக் கலியுகம்
மகாசிவாயுவே நான்நி விக்கையம்
மகாசிவாயுவே நான்நி நேத்துமே
மகாசிவாயுவே நான்நி ஸாட்டுமே

சுந்தர பாரதியார்

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1970

ARCHITECT OF UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Patriots there were whose images have become enshrined in the hearts of their countrymen. History tells us that there has been a long line of distinguished persons who had defended the freedom of their countries and kept alive the instinct to be liberated from bondage. The Twentieth Century has earned a rich reputation in this respect having already recorded the liberation of several countries from colonial subjugation under the daring campaigns of distinguished patriots. It was, however, left to Mahatma Gandhi to bring about a significant change in the method of winning freedom by translating into action the truisms of traditional justice as prescribed by the Great Religions depending exclusively on Soul-Force. That was leadership at its loftiest.

The fire of feeling for one's own country has been burning in the hearts of other heroes so fervently that they had

to take recourse to the matter of fact method of meeting the usurpers in their own manner of manoeuvre. In this class of clever leaders President Nasser occupied the top-most rank. He wrested his country from the cruel grasp of a corrupt monarchy and went on to consolidate the initial success by pushing Egypt ahead in the political arena. Summoning spectacular courage he startled the Western Powers when he suddenly shut out the 'outsiders' from the zone of the Suez Canal, a feat that remains unparalleled in the history of political events as one that was achieved by sheer force of mental might and urge of self-respect.

Having secured a place in the Sun for the Arab State, President Nasser proceeded to consolidate the might of the Arabs by bringing under one banner the several Arab countries. The United Arab Republic emerged as a unit of the aspirations of the Arabs. Though the Middle East could not escape becoming subjected to strifes that might have started a World War, yet the influence of the Arab Leader was so impressive as to make the Big Powers become wary of the new situation. The growing tension between King Hussein and the Palestinian Guerrillas would have worsened had not President Nasser taken the appropriate action at the nick of time. Death alone could dampen the spirit of this distinguished leader. People all over the world mourn the passing away of this patriot.

REMEMBERING THE REVERED

In the midst of the chaos and confusion in this age of strife and tension the only ray of hope that brings relief to the human mind is the fact that men of moral might there had been in the glorious past who had set a significant example to their brethren in the discharge of duties and responsibilities. October 2 is then a distinct date for all the world to feel a sense of satisfaction that humanity was blessed with a truly great son who lived and died for his fellow beings.

Mahatma Gandhi was not merely a messenger of moral rearmament; he

was himself the embodiment of supreme self-sacrifice, a characteristic that distinguishes the real patriot from the rest. Though he disappeared from this earth in the thick of his solemn campaign of reestablishing the innate greatness of the human being Gandhiji had been successful in making man become more manly and woman more womanly. Manliness is best manifested as the magnificent moral might of man. That was expressed in the lofty life of the Mahatma.

Today the people of the entire world are panic-stricken unable to bear reports of mass murders, intimidation at the point of the pistol commonly called *hijacking* and universal unrest. They require to be relieved of the threat of the rifle. Soul-force alone can supply the relief. Hence the significance of the life of Mahatma Gandhi.

S. W. R. D. THE SOCIALIST

The sweeping victory of the M. E. P. led by the late S. W. R. Dias Bandaranaike in 1956 specifically indicated a necessary change in the outlook of modern politicians. Strange bed-fellows in politics, leaders of various parties decided to accept the leadership of the late S. W. R. Dias Bandaranaike as they honestly thought that the effecting of a change in the administration of this country could be realised only by the stewardship of one who stood for socialist tendencies. Though the M. E. P. became disintegrated later the spade work of Mr. Bandaranaike remained as a decisive achievement.

The success of the founder of the S. L. F. P. took source from his frank conviction that the people in whose name the politicians spoke mattered most and that leaders should live among the masses, know their minds and defend their freedoms and rights. He was intellectually fit to distinguish socialism from Marxism and to map out a program of work in keeping with the needs of the common man. In other words, his approach was but a simple exercise in giving commonsense its proper place in politics. He was thus able to maintain contact with the common man. Such a leader will always be remembered by the people of every generation.

FEDERALISM ANSWER TO RACIALISM

(Continued from page 5)

oes inhabited by the Low-country Sinhalese forming one unit; the Tamil provinces another, and the five Kandyan provinces a third, with a central Government uniting all these."

Mine was a feeble voice crying in the wilderness for a unitary form of Government against the polished accents of the Oxford returned political pundit who had by then started his own planned career with the active, and I say this deliberately, decisive assistance of Mr. R. S. S. Gunawardena. Indeed he had begun to storm and shake the foundations of the citadel of the great Goonesinghe himself, then, the champion and standard bearer of the underprivileged, and acknowledged leader of the young working class movement.

"Regarding Federation, if one wishes to know what Federation means, and to learn why it is so ideally suited to solve the problems of this country, one should refer to the issues of the Ceylon Morning Leader of the 19th and 27th May, and, 9th, 23rd and 30th June and 17th July, 1920. Here we find our Prime Minister in his best style, pressing, persuading and arguing with assurance for a Federal Constitution for Ceylon. One of these issues contains a long report of a speech he made in Jaffna whither he had proceeded to preach to the converted. Chelvanayagam, for all his forensic skill and rhetoric, could not have done any better.

"I feel flattered to note that the Prime Minister has now become a convert to my arguments. But unfortunately, like most other converts, he is so militant and intolerant of his own previously held convictions, that he is driving me to seek refuge in the political philosophy that he has now discarded. This intolerance is a psychological complex which I have also discovered among our politicians who have become converts to Buddhism."

Now that the Tamil people are a free and sovereign people, secession may be well worth considering.

There are two very obvious advantages. Firstly, re-establishing a free and close centuries-old cultural and trade contact

with India which was broken by the intervention of foreign powers for their benefit and secondly they will be free to obtain foreign aid in all forms, financial, technical, etc., from foreign countries until such time as they establish the prosperity they undoubtedly enjoyed before the arrival of the foreign powers and the set back they received in consequence of their arrival.

In support of this I will quote the following authorities; Ceylon Literary Register, (1931, 3rd series, p 91), referring to a treaty between Charles II of Great Britain and Alfonso VI of Portugal states, 'The object of this measure is to revive the trade which formerly prevailed between every part of the Gulf of Arabia and Persia and the Southern Peninsula of India, and which trade was directly the cause of a very considerable trade in those days between the southern peninsula of India and the Northern part of the island of Ceylon and indirectly the cause of the then improved state of the agriculture of that part of the island.'

Tennant, ("Ceylon" Vol 2, p p 509-510), "It is characteristic of the spirit of this people that the Dutch met nowhere a more determined resistance than from one of the native princesses, the Wannichee Maria Sambatte, whom they were obliged to carry away prisoner and to detain in captivity in the fort of Colombo.

For the security of their conquests the Dutch erected a Fort at Moeltivoem on the eastern coast, but the sole result of their policy was the impoverishment and desolation of the wanni, without incurring its thorough subjection. The people, impatient of their presence and control, appear to have abandoned agriculture and peaceful pursuits."

And again in a footnote at page 75 it is observed that North wrote to Earl of Marnington of the "Infamous faction of Madirae civilians" "more than 4000 inhabitants from the single district of the Wanni had been driven away, since our occupation of the island."

It will therefore be seen that the Tamils have not only a moral but legal right of even free foreign aid from the

Dutch and British people. I am sure the two Queens will graciously accede to any request so as to restore the former prosperity of the country of the Princesses Maria Sambat, which was devastated by their "in famous Madras civililians."

Tamils should realise that the unilateral rejection of the present constitution by the Sinhalese people have left them (Tamils) completely in the lurch. Joint sovereignty in a federal form of government or total secession is a sine qua non.

In any event for how many more years are the people of Ceylon going to depend for their livelihood and necessities on the industry of the Indian labourer. We must not overlook the facts that fast developing tea industries in other countries, and conflicting political ideologies and interests of nations, can depress our tea market, and, even if not so, more of the profits will have to be siphoned off for the benefit of the workers themselves on the estates, unless socialism that has now swept the country means something else.

Yours etc,

J R Sinnathamby

288 Ballers Road,
Colombo.

SINGHALA & TAMIL

Sir,

According to a news item in the press a Minister has observed that he finds difficulty in getting Sinhalese texts translated into Tamil and vice versa. This difficulty did not arise in ancient times as the Sinhalese were taught Tamil. My authorities for saying so are,

Geiger, (Culture in Mediaeval Times P 67), "Knowledge of the various languages and dialects spoken in Ceylon and South India was highly appreciated. A Grand Thera from Cola country who was made Royal Teacher at the court of Parakramabahu IV 4th Century is praised as a man.....well versed in various tongues.....(The four languages to be studied in ancient Ceylon were Sanskrit Pali Sinhalese and Tamil.....)." The Queros, (Conquest of Ceylon p 114-115), "Changstaree and Ganezes are the religions of this sect.....Among them are the teachers of reading and writing, and they teach the Malabar language, which they call Tamil".

Godakumbare Bulletin of the school of Oriental

Studies), "There is evidence in Sinhalese literary works to show that the Tamil language and its literature were studied in the Colleges of mediaeval Ceylon.....The author of the Subhasatiya himself in a introductory verse No (4) says that he drew his material from Sanskrit and Pali as well as Tamil sources. The Lokopakaraya, a didactic poem by Ranasgalle Thero of Totogamuwa reads like translations of the couplets of Tiruvallur..... The Mahapangajatakaya is the longest Sinhalese poem known so far.....the author himself says that he translated the story from Tamil....."

The above also justifies Mendis's contention (The Early History of Ceylon, P 109), about Sinhalese works.

Yours faithfully,

J. R. Sinnathamby

Colombo 7,
27-9-70

PARTITION NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

No. P/1244

- 1 Appakkuddy Cheliah of Manipay North
- Minor 2 Leila daughter of Appakkuddy of do
- " 3 Appakkuddy Palasenthiran of do
- The 2nd and 3rd plaintiffs are minors appearing by their next friend the 1st plaintiff
- Vs Plaintiffs

- 1 Sellan Kanagasabai of Manipay North
- 2 Kanagasabai Subramaniam of do
- 3 Kanagasabai Namasivayam of do
- 4 Thambiah Arumugam and
- 5 wife Muthupillai both of do
- 6 Sivakampillai daughter of Kanagasabai of do
- Minor 7 Poopathy daughter of Kanagasabai of do
- " 8 Parameswary daughter of Kanagasabai of do
- 9 Sinniah Thillaiam, palem and wife
- 10 Thangamuttu both of Memorial Lane, Manipay North
- 11 Sellar Marugan and
- 12 wife Nagamma both of do
- The 7th to 8th defendants are minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem the 1st defendant
- Defendants

It is hereby notified that action No. P 1244 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the partition act No. 26 of 1951 for the partition / sale of the land/lands called "Poomantai & other parcels" in extent 7 1/2 lms. V O and situated at Manipay in the Parish of Manipay in the

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. T/2598

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Annaledchumy widow of Vyrapuri Narasingam
Deceased

Narasingam Thuraiarasingam of 20, Perumal Kovil South Lane, Jaffna
Vs. Petitioner

Narasingam Thanikasalam of 20, Perumal Kovil South Lane, Jaffna. Presently of 108, Cordwallis Road Maidenhead, Berks, United Kingdom
Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before I. M. Ismail, Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 24th day of May 1970 in the presence of Mr. A. S. Nadarajah Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 27th day of April 1970 having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as 2nd son of the deceased abovenamed to have Letters of Administration to the above estate issued to him accordingly unless the respondent abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 21st day of July 1970 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.
This 24th day of May 1970
Sgd. K. E. Kathirgumalingam
District Judge 7-8-1970

Drawn by
A. S. Nadarajah
Proctor for Petitioner

24-7-1970
Time to show cause extended to 15th September 1970.

Sgd. I. M. Ismail
District Judge

13-9-1970.
Time to show cause extended to 11th November 1970

Sgd. I. M. Ismail
District Judge

114 2 & 9
Division of Jaffna District Northern Province.

The next date of calling of the above case is 4th of October 1970.

By order of Court
Sgd. S. Velanthar
Secretary/Chief Clerk

This 24th day of July 1970

Order Absolute in the First Instance

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary No. 2558

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sinnachipillai widow of Mailvaganam formerly widow of Sinnathamby Thampoe of Urumpirai South, Jaffna Ceylon late of Kuala Lumpur, Malaya
Deceased

Sothinathar Anantham of Jaffna Ceylon now of No. 2183-3 Kampong, Padang, Kuala Lumpur Malaya by his duly appointed Attorney Muthiah Muthucumaraswamy of Urumpirai, Jaffna Ceylon
Petitioner

This matter coming for disposal before K. Kathirgumalingam Esqr. Acting District Judge, Jaffna, on the 5th day of August 1970, in the presence of Mr. K. Arumugam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 18th December 1969 and the application of the petitioner dated 22nd December 1969, and also the affidavit of the witness dated 9th December 1969 to the Last Will having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will and the Testament dated 27th October 1954 the original of which has been produced and deposited in this court be and the same is hereby declared proved and the petitioner abovenamed is the executor named therein and he is hereby declared entitled to have probate thereof issue to him accordingly on payment of Estate Duty if any and on taking the oath of office.

This 5th day of August 1970.

Sgd. I. M. Ismail
District Judge, Jaffna

109 2 & 9

PARTITION NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

No. P/1221

Ponniiah Rajasingham of Saravanai West

Vs. Plaintiff

1 Kandiah Selvaratnam of Puliyankodai, Velanai

2 Sathambay Veerapathiran of Education Department, Batticaloa

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

No. 2635/Testy

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Namasivayam Thuraiarasnam of Manipay
Deceased

Sivagamipillai widow of Namasivayam Thuraiarasnam of Manipay.
Vs. Petitioner

- 1 Thuraiarasnam Sri Pathmanathan of 47 Wyman Road, Nallur
- 2 Thuraiarasnam Arulanatham of 24 Hampden Lane, Wellawatte
- 3 Thuraiarasnam Mahendran of 53 Gregory Road, Badulla
- 4 Tharmeswary daughter of Thuraiarasnam of Manipay
Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before I. M. Ismail Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 1st day of September 1970 in the presence of Mr. S. Tirunavukkarasu Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and the affidavit of the Notary attesting the Last Will having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the late Namasivayam Thuraiarasnam of Manipay deceased dated 1st February 1956 and attested by S. Tirunavukkarasu Notary Public under No. 60/58 the Original of which has been produced and is now deposited in this case be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the said Petitioner as Executrix named in the said Will be entitled to have Probate on the same issued to her and that the same be issued to her accordingly, unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 1st day of November 1970 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 1st day of September 1970

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

Drawn by
Sgd. S. Thirunavukkarasu
Proctor for Petitioner

115 2 & 9

3 Visuvanathar Sethukavalai of Saravanai
Defendants

It is hereby notified that action No. P/1221 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the partition act No. 6 of 1951 for the partition/sale of the land/lands called "Cheddithi-saikkaladu in extent 16 Lms. V O. and 12.1 kulies and situated at Saravanai in the Parish of Kayts in the Islands Division Jaffna District Northern Province.

The next date of calling of the above case is 18th October 1970.

By Order of Court
Sgd. S. Velanthar
Secretary / Chief Clerk

This 6th day of July 1970
114 2.

Navarathri

(Continued from Page 5)

an elephant. When the elephant form was destroyed, he took the form of a horse. That too was destroyed. Then he assumed various other forms all of which were destroyed in turn. Then he finally took the form of a ferocious buffalo with which he terrorised the world. This form the Durga crushed under Her feet and he finally succumbed. That is why, though Durgai is supposed to ride usually on a lion. She is also known as Mahisha-Mardini (destroyer of the buffalo demon).

The image of Durga represents Her as a warrior queen armed to the teeth. Durga herself is represented as a tall woman with a fair yellowish complexion, (yet low most sacred of all colours). She has ten arms, each holding either a weapon such as a scimitar, a club; a bow and arrow, a battle-axe, or else some other suitable symbol. Such as a conchshell, a revolving discus a lotus flower etc. In one of her lower arms She holds a tuft of hair belonging to the head of the buffalo-demon upon whom She tramples with one foot, the other foot resting on the back of a lion.

Of the nine nights, the last 3 days alone are considered important, every hour of these being filled with elaborate ceremonies and with a continuous round of feasting and merry-making, especially among the younger folk. Of these three days again, the middle is regarded as the most sacred and hence it is known as, Maha Ashtami (the great eighth) because it is on this day that the holiest called the "Sandhi Pujan" takes place. On this day artisans gather their tools, warriors their weapons and farmers their implements and place them before the Goddess to invoke Her blessings. Though the worship is generally offered to Durga, yet Lakshmi, the Goddess of wealth and Saraswathi, the Goddess of Learning are also worshipped and the ninth day is entirely devoted to the worship of Saraswathi. Special pujas are offered to Saraswathi not only in schools and colleges where children and students file up their books but also by poets and learned men and others interested who place their books and old-manuscripts in front of the image, and after puja, the fol-

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDRO

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 980 T

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late S. Periyathamby Murugupillai of Alvai North Deceased.

S. P. Murugupillai Kanagasabapathy of Viyapari-moolai Alvai North Petitioner

This matter coming on for disposal before A. Vythilingam Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro on the day of June, 1970 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 27th day of June, 1970 having been read and the Affidavit of the witness dated the 24th day of June 1970 having been read,

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament bearing No. 12894 made by the Deceased abovesaid on the 15th day of November, 1952 and attested by M. S. Kandaiya, Notary Public, the original of which has been produced and now deposited in this Court, be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the Petitioner abovesaid is the Executor named therein and that he is hereby declared entitled to have Probate thereof issued to him accordingly.

The 29th day of June, 1970
Sgd. A. Vythilingam
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd V. K. Subramaniam
Proctor for Petitioner
113 2 & 2

lowing day open their books etc and read them with earnestness.

The next day is the Vijaya Dasami day, a day most auspicious for any undertaking and Savva (Hindu) children generally begin their education on this day.

On this day (ie) tenth day the image of Durga (i.e. Shiva Temples Shiva with Uma, is brought out in procession and the killing of Mahisha Sura is represented by the shooting of an arrow at a Sumi tree *சுமீரஞ்சுரு* (pteropis apicigars) or cutting in two places a plantain tree when the Sumitree is not available. This generally happens about dusk and the return procession is conducted on a grand scale amidst great rejoicing. All gate-ways are specially decorated and garjas are offered at every gate on the way-side. It is believed that because of the merit accruing by the fasting and vigil during the preceding 6 nights, anything undertaken on the 10th day will be crowned with success. Hence the great rejoicing of Vijaya Dasami the 10th day of Victory.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

No. 2624/T

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late late P. Rajasingam Parani-rupasingam of Saravanai Deceased

Packiam widow of Parani-rupasingam of Saravanai

Vs Petitioner

1 Parani-rupasingam

Sivarajasingam

2 Parani-rupasingam

Rajasingam

3 Jegatheswary

daughter of Para-nirupasingam

4 Parani-rupasingam

Arulrajasingam

Minor 5 Parani-rupasingam

Wijayarajasingam

6 Parani-rupasingam

Batnarajasingam

7 Sarojinidevi daugh-

ter of Parani-rupa-singam

8 Manimekalai daugh-

ter of Parani-rupa-singam

9 Parani-rupasingam

Varatharajasingam

10 Parani-rupasingam

Tharmakularaja-singam all of Sara-vanai — 5th to 10th

Respondents Minors by their Guardian-ad-litem the 4th

Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before K. E. Kathirgamalingam, Esquire Acting District Judge, Jaffna on the 4th day of August 1970 in the presence of Mr. N. T. Sivagnanam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and Affidavit of the Petitioner dated 19th

March 1970 and Affidavits of 1st and 2nd Witnesses of the Will, dated 19-7-1969 and 23-6-1969 respectively having been read.

It is ordered that the 4th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 5th to 10th Respondents minors to represent them in these testamentary proceedings.

It is further ordered that the Joint Last Will of Rajasingam Parani-rupasingam the deceased and the Petitioner dated 13-11-1957 and attested by K. Arunasalam Notary Public under No. 9385 the original of which has been produced and now deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested appear before this Court on or before the 2nd day of October 1970, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said Packiam widow of Rajasingam Parani-rupasingam the Petitioner is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration with copy of the will annexed to the estate of the abovesaid deceased and the same issued to the Petitioner accordingly unless the respondents abovesaid or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 2nd day of October 1970 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner do produce the said minors 5th to 10th Respondents in Court on 2nd day of October 1970.

Jaffna, this 4th day of August 1970

Sgd I. M. Ismail

District Judge,

Drawn by
Sgd N. T. Sivagnanam
Proctor for Petitioner
108 25 & 2

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 2616

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Kathiresu Shanmugam of Velanai East, Velanai

Deceased

Ponnammah widow of Kathiresu Shanmugam of Velanai East, Velanai

Vs Petitioner

1 Shanmugam Kathir-gamathan

2 Shanmugam Theruma-palan

3 Shanmugam Gopala-pillai

4 Shanmugam Vimalen-diran

5 Shanmugam Soma-nathan

6 Shanmugam Thiya-garajah and

7 Shanmugam Balasun-dram all of Velanai East, Velanai

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before I. M. Ismail, Esquire District Judge, Jaffna, on the 18th day of August 1970 in the presence of Mr. S. C. Mahadeva Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and amended petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament bearing No. 18969 dated 12th day of December 1943 attested by K. Venkathasamy Notary Public the Original of which has been produced and is now deposited in this case be declared proved and that the said petitioner as the executrix named in the said Will be entitled to have Probate of the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 2622

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Gnaneswari wife of S. Ariyanayagam of Urelu late of No. 1 Lorong 5/10A, Petaling Jaya in the state of Selangor, Malaysia

Deceased

And

In the matter of the British Courts Probate re sealing ordinance Chapter 54

Korunathar Thambiah of Urelu in Jaffna the attorney of Ariyanayagam son of K. Sanmugam of Urelu presently of Nool Lorong 5/10A Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia, the executor of the said Last Will and Testament of the abovesaid deceased by virtue of the Probate dated 28th February 1970 granted by the High Court in Malaysia at Kuala Lumpur under petition No. 581 of 1968.

Notice is hereby given that after the expiry of Fourteen days from the date hereof, the applicant will file in the District Court of Jaffna under the British Courts Probate (Re-sealing) Ordinance Chapter 99 for the sealing of Probate in respect of the Last Will and Testament of Gnaneswari wife of S. Ariyanayagam late of Selangor in Malaysia granted by the High Court at Malaysia under petition No. 581 of 1968.

This 13th day of July 1970

Sgd. A. Subramaniam
Proctor for Petitioner
106 25 & 2

17th day of October 1970 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction to this Court to the contrary.

This 18th day of August 1970

Sgd. I. M. Ismail
District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by
Proctor for Petitioner;
105 25 & 2

செய்துள்ள இரண்டு மூன்று நாட்கள்
காலமாகிய பின்னர், காலமாகிய பின்னர்
செய்துள்ள இரண்டு மூன்று நாட்கள்
காலமாகிய பின்னர், காலமாகிய பின்னர்

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 Pattalam Sabhal, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakash Press, 460 K. K. S. Road, Velanai, Jaffna, on Friday October 2, 1970

Editor: R. N. SIVAGANANAM