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X

JAFFNA, FRIDAY MAY 12, 1972

X

Marriage and Bride-groom's  
PriceBY  
V. SUBRAMANIAM  
Saiva - Pulavar

The marriage of a man to a woman is designed in our very creation by Him who made us. The love which brings them together flows into their minds from the Divine Love, from the love which has operated hitherto, and which now operates in creating and forming a Heaven of human beings.

All young men, on arriving at the age of twenty five, other circumstances being favourable, should conform to the laws of Divine order and marry. "Whom shall we marry? young ladies now-a-days require luxurious outfit and it costs so much to support a wife in the style she wishes to live, or has been accustomed to, that, to say nothing of the extra expense of children we cannot afford to marry."

This is a wrong view to take, because, pomp, style, and show are not the true objects of marriage!

The marriage state is a duty and a great privilege, while its uses are of the highest possible order physically, mentally, and spiritually. The love which brings the two together and which should bind them together, requires only a comfortable home of respectable appearance. Young married people should begin life with a religious inclination; it is more orderly and more conducive to the welfare and true happiness of each that as time passes on, they build up their fortunes together, each helping the other thus affording new charms that no other course will or can yield.

In the choice of a wife a man should especially look for congeniality. He should try to know whether the young lady whom he wishes to marry is

living and moving in the same sphere of life as his own, such as is congenial to his tastes; he should see her in company with other young people and observe how she treats them; and particularly notice how she acts towards her father and mother, brothers and sisters and other relatives; for, a good daughter and sister always makes a good wife. Study closely her character, her mental discipline, her tastes in reading and her mode of life generally. Above all, note her disposition as to selfishness, whether she be determined and bent upon having her own way in every thing, or whether she is yielding and thoughtful of the comfort and happiness of her associates. Remember that in the married state, there must be a mutual yielding to each other, though not the sinking of wife's identity, so that the combined life of the two may become one harmonious whole. Observe what she thinks of children and get her opinion as to how they should be brought up and educated. Be sure that she is one who can be loved most tenderly, one for whom a man can make any sacrifice in reason for her sake—for whom one can deny himself any comfort and every passion, brave any danger, and conquer every difficulty in his power to make her life happy and useful.

One quality: Is she strictly virtuous? Is she chastity itself in thought, word and deed? If you, young man, have been the same, if you have held yourself in by "bit and bridle", as it were, then, if she reciprocates your love, you are at liberty to propose marriage to her.

Before marriage, a young man takes great pains to make himself at-

tractive, is very attentive and polite, keeps up a genteel appearance and is civility itself, that he may woo and win the young lady most nearly approaching his ideal of feminine perfection and the one most nearly suited to his tastes and congeniality. After marriage he feels that she is his that she has pledged herself to this effect; and the law has so decided; She is his, as he is hers; irrevocably.

Now, young man, do you mean to be loyal, to be her real husband until death dissolves the allegiance? Then let nothing cool your ardour. Be as watchful as when you were her wooer and even more so. Let nothing induce you to swerve from your duty, to violate your vow or to betray your trust. But ever be faithful and true. So may you be accounted worthy of her choice as a husband and worthy to be enrolled among the respected and honoured fathers in our land.

Heavier responsibilities rest upon you now more than before marriage. Your wife must be protected, supported and cared for in every possible way, and you need to be even more careful to retain her love than you were to win it. You are under heavy responsibilities to your relatives and the community in which you live, that your united lives bear such fruits as will be to all a delight. Together, in your unity, you form, as it were, a tree; your united lives throw out branches and leaves, buds and blossoms, and finally fruits in its season; and every tree is known by its fruit. Bearing in mind the high duties to which as a husband and a father you are called, seek not to live for carnal pleasures. You have struggled manfully with yourself and the world, and have come up to this stage of your life, pure and uncontaminated; and that love which brought you two together, now flows into your united lives from the Divine

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SUPPLEMENT TO LIFE OF

## Kalayogi Ananda Coomaraswamy

By  
V. MUTTUCUMARASWAMY, B. A.From "Burrowed Plumes" 1905 by  
Ananda Coomaraswamy

"I do not know which was the worse looking. The mother had on a filthy blouse half unbuttoned through which the angularities of bony corsette were easy to be seen and a long skirt dragging in the mud half hid a very ancient dove-heeled pair of black leathern shoes. The child had on a very ugly straw hat, with a bedraggled feather in it, a red dress and tight pointed shoes. Those were not the paupers of the village as might be supposed, but thought rather well of themselves, and were looked up to, as wearing European dress. They were the local converts to a foreign religion and a foreign dress, equally unnatural and equally misunderstood. And therewith came before my mind all I had seen in the last two years of the rule of native life and manners before advancing civilisation which last indeed I had sometimes escaped in the remoter Jungle districts, but which after all, dogs one's footsteps everywhere. I thought of all the natives I had seen in European dress, and of the ladies, there was not one who looked other than vulgar; I think it is quite impossible for a native lady to look anything but vulgar in European dress, or anything but a lady in her own. I thought of the homes of native friends, how they were filled with ugly and useless furniture and ornaments, utterly unsuited to their needs, and pitiful even as specimens of the worst that the European trader can turn out. I thought of the way in which all native ways of courtesy and beauty are daily more and more despised, and free and easy European manners assumed by the well-to-do English speaking native; and I knew it to be a part of what is happening all the world over, the continual destruction of national character and individuality and art by "the ceaseless pressure of what in bitter unconscious irony is called the civilizing factor; the deadening of a new and dull ideal of prosperity..... the losing of old virtues in the half eager, half sullen assumption of other ways and manners" (Fiona Macleod).

I thought how different it might be if we Ceylonese were bolder and more independent, not afraid to stand on our own legs, and not ashamed of our own nationalities. Why do we not meet the wave of civilization on equal terms, reject the evil and choose the good? Our eastern civilization was here 2000 years ago; shall its spirit be broken utterly before the new commercialism of the west; or shall we be strong enough to hold our national ideals intact, to worship beauty in the midst of ugliness, to remember the old wisdom and yet not despise the new? I fear not. Yet if the hope be fearless, it is the more to be fought for; neither will the result be measured by immediate and apparent effects. Can we not join that tiny handful in the west that stand for the ideal and help to make men masters of the art of life instead of slaves of civilization? Sometimes I think the eastern spirit is not dead, but sleeping, and may yet play a great part in the world's spiritual life. "It is not ill to dream, in a

(Over to page 6)



## THOUGHTS TO BE TREASURED

கரியினும் கட்டி பட்ட  
கரும்பினும்  
பனி மலர்க்குழற் பாவை  
நல்லாரினும்  
தனிமுடி கவித்து ஆளும்  
அரசினும்  
இனியன் தன் அடைந்தார்க்கு  
இடைமருதனே.  
(Devaram)

Sweeter than fruits, sweeter than the sugar-cane turned to candy-sugar, sweeter than lovely wives with cooling fragrant looks, sweeter than matchless kingship exercising sovereignty with a crowned head,—sweeter than all these indeed is He (God) of Idai Maruthoor to those who take refuge in Him.



மகாசகலாயகவி இளவழகர் கவிமயம்  
மகாசகலாயகவி நானதி விச்சையம்  
மகாசகலாயகவி நானதி நேத்துமே  
மகாசகலாயகவி நானதி அட்டுமே  
சுதந்திரநாயகம்.

## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1972

### SIGNIFICANT STEP!

The Federal Party and the Tamil Congress have the predominant share of the representation of the Tamil people in the House of Representatives. Owing to political rivalry these two parties had been directly opposed to each other with the result that the Tamils could not present a unified and united front in the matter of demanding fundamental rights that are legitimately and constitutionally due to them. Even after the draft of the New Constitution was introduced and the Constituent Assembly was set up the differences between these two parties continued to exist though in a lesser degree.

However the meeting of the General Committee of the Tamil Congress held on May 9, 1972 solved the situation and paved the way for the two parties to come together officially with a view to placing before the Government their united demand on constitutional changes. Here is a significant step not merely for ad hoc discussions and decisions but also for future deliberations.

Unity has been the watchword of all progressives. Big Powers and

smaller states have all advocated this aspect in international affairs particularly in the United Nations Organization. The Tamil Cause cannot and should not suffer because the Tamil speaking people are in a minority. The cause of Lanka is equally the cause of the minorities and the majority. Hence the united demand of the Tamil speaking people requires to be heard. No one can gainsay the fact that the Federal Party and the Tamil Congress together command the majority of the votes in the Northern and Eastern provinces. Hence the importance of the F. P. — T. C. front as truly representative of the Tamil speaking people.

We therefore are confident that Premier Sri-mavo Bandaranaike will not, even at this late hour refuse to consider the considered views of the F. P. — T. C. front in matters relating to the political economic and constitutional aspects affecting the Tamil people.

### Minister of Education in Jaffna

Hon. Dr. Badi-ud-din Mahmud is on a three day visit to Jaffna. The program which is crowded includes visits to schools and participation in meetings.

### Rajika Ranjana Sabhai

#### TWENTY FIRST ANNUAL MUSIC FESTIVAL

The Rajika Ranjana Sabhai, in its twenty first year, with Mr. R. C. Manmatharayan J. P. as President and Mr. S. Thambiah as Secretary and assisted by a representative Committee has done well in fulfilling the wishes of its many supporters in the field of music and art and conducting this year's Music Festival in its own hall. The Sabhai conducts classes in music with 200 students.

Mr. C. C. Somasegaram, J. P. U. M., Proctor S. C. & N. P., the Patron of the Sabhai, in his opening address said that North Ceylon had also along been in the forefront of literary, religious and cultural activities and Jaffna had been the nerve centre of this awakening and as such the Rajika Ranjana Sabhai had acquired a place of merit in the field of musical education.

## Marriage and.....

(From page 5)

Love. Let that love continually operate through you unitedly in creating new human beings who shall ultimately serve to swell the grand army of the angelic hosts in heaven.

Some well-meaning and otherwise apparently good husbands, but not true, form habits of staying away from their homes during their leisure hours, particularly in the evenings and some at night too. They visit club-houses, billiard rooms or other places of amusement, leaving their wives at home. Such absences distress a wife greatly, though her love often restrained any expression of disapproval. These habits increase. She suffers more and more, loses sleep on this account and her health fails. The husband's dissipation grows upon him—all such dissensions are dissipations when they become habitual until he loses all relish for the company of his faithful wife and for the caresses of his young and lovely children until finally to stay at home a single evening is a restraint and unhappiness to him. This is the beginning of trouble in married life.

Marriage is a solemn and irrevocable contract lasting for life. It gives rise to a world of perpetual and important duties requiring the observance of all virtues for their proper discharge. A contract of this high character and importance should not be based upon sordid considerations which naturally blind the parties to its noble aspects and purposes. The impurity which attaches to such a marriage cannot fail to corrupt all the relations arising out of it.

The obligation of husband to protect his wife is imperative and accepted by all nations civilized or uncivilized, as such; and no sane man can be found who would ever think of disputing it. The general custom has been to make valuable presents to the bride in the shape of ornaments and costly clothes or money by the bride groom's parents. Until very recently, it was considered very dishonourable and disgraceful to ask for anything on account of the bride groom. It is even inconsistent with the general and imperative

obligation of the husband and our hoary custom to demand even a dowry from the parents of the bride for the maintenance or use of the girl. The indecent habit of demanding big sums of money from the bride's parents (by the bridegroom's parents has come into vogue. The practice of demanding a price for the bridegroom is named Vara-dakshanai (வரதக்ஷணை வரன் + தட்சணை = a present or fee to the husband in India.

If the Varadakshanai now demanded by bridegrooms takes the form of investment for the special use of the bride, there can be no serious objection to it. But almost all those who ask for Varan-Dakshanai take it for the use of the bridegroom or his family. A person who is in debt bargains for it to raise funds to discharge his debts. Another person means to recoup by it the expenditure he has incurred on his son's education. A third person takes it nominally for his son but with the object of using it for his daughter's marriage. The amount payable is fixed with reference to the necessities of the bride-groom and his parents, and without any consideration for the means and circumstances of the bride's parents. The unfortunate father of the girl who is in fear of the girl passing the marriageable period is driven to make most usurious and ruinous bargains to satisfy the avarice of his would-be-son-in-law and his parents. Uncertainties of life, fluctuations of fortune, and divine responsibilities of the bride's father are wholly ignored. If the payment of the stipulated Varadhadhanai completely discharged the girl's father from all his future obligations, natural and legal to his daughter and her husband, it may not be considered as a great hardship. But the parents out of pure love and affection cannot but continue their solicitude of the welfare of their child as long as there is life in them; they must be ready to incur heavy expenditure in connection with various ceremonies and also when sickness or distress afflicts her, her husband, or her issue, and they should protect their daughter's family in case of poverty or misfortune. Varadhakshanai in the nature of

an additional impost does not even serve as a guarantee for the kind treatment of the girl by her dearly bought husband. From whatever aspect one may look at it, it is an unmitigated evil—social and economic; and an indefensible innovation of the worst type. Some parents of boys take the opportunity of their son's marriage to relieve themselves of their obligation, natural and legal, to educate and bring up their children by making it a condition precedent to the marriage that the bride's parents should bear not only the cost of the wedding ceremony on both sides, but also the charges of the future education and training of the boy to be married. They think little of the contempt with which their own son and daughter-in-law would look upon them. It is impossible for filial affection and gratitude to exist under circumstances. Where the interest is in money and money alone.

There are instances of grown up boys who are inclined to be idle altogether neglecting their studies or occupations, building their hope of comfortable livelihood on Varadhakshanai. A peculiarly lucky young man got a lakh of rupees from his father-in-law for fulfilling his conjugal obligations. Every indolent boy takes this instance as his guide and hopes to make a fortune through his marriage. We know a case in which a young man who refused to marry a girl on the ground that she was not beautiful, married her on receiving a tempting Varadhakshanai. The greed for money has brought on several marriages which, otherwise, would not have taken place; and it is gradually and slowly abolishing all the conventional rules relating to the race, rank, standing and profession of the parties to a marriage. If the practice of extorting Varadhakshanai which is now in its infancy, is not at once checked by lectures and examples of benevolent and beneficent associates showing the baneful effect of this despicable practice, it is my firm and sincere conviction that the sacred and world-old institution of marriage will lose its dignity and grace.

In the interest of the fair sex we are bound to put a stop to this growing evil,



## "Thiruvachaka Kondal" Selvi Thangammah Appacuddy's Lectures

"The most noteworthy aspect of the Hindu religious lectures during the past fortnight, in Kuala Lumpur, capital of Malaysia, was the intellectual strength the Hindus had found in Senthamil Selvi Thangammah Appacuddy, who treated the audience to a most solemn and thrilling series of discourses on various subjects.

Her speech was impeccable and the calm poise of her thoughts and the flow of eloquence, captivated the audience. She spoke with exceeding fluency, quoting examples from various authors in prose and poetry. Her chanting of "Thiruvachakam verses" in mohana ragam simply moved the audience. The utmost silence was preserved throughout her learned discourses and the audience was spell bound.

May her name and fame reach all Tamil speaking lands. Long live

"Thiruvachaka Kondal" Selvi Thangammah Appacuddy" so writes Mr. S Thillaiampalam of Kuala Lumpur.

## Constitutional Changes

May 22, 1972 has been fixed by the Government for the inauguration of the Republic of Sri Lanka.

The New Constitution is expected to be adopted on May 22. Immediately as this is done Ceylon will be proclaimed as the Republic of Sri Lanka.

This will be followed by the State National Assembly holding its first session.

The swearing in of the First Premier — Mrs. Sri-mavo Bandaranaike will be followed by the oath of allegiance to the Republic being taken by all members of the National Assembly.

The following extracts from President Nixon's Address on 'South East Asia' on 9-5-1972 reveal the present plight of Americans in Viet Nam (S). These sentiments on the approach to peace could have been expressed with equally fervent enthusiasm during the Indo-Pakistan War.

"It is appropriate to conclude my remarks tonight with some comments directed individually to each of the major parties involved in the continuing tragedy of the Vietnam War.

First, to the leaders in Hanoi; Your people have already suffered too much in your pursuit of conquest. Do not compound their agony with continued arrogance. Choose instead the path of a peace that redeems your sacrifices, guarantees true independence, for your country and ushers in an era of reconciliation.

To the people of South Vietnam: You shall continue to have our firm support in your resistance against aggression. It is your spirit that will determine the outcome of the battle. It is your will that will shape the future of your country.

To other nations especially those which are allied with North Vietnam; The actions I have announced tonight are not directed against you. Their sole purpose is to protect the lives of 60,000 Americans who would be gravely endangered in the event that the communist offensive continues to roll forward, and to prevent the imposition of a communist government by brutal aggression upon 17 million people.

I particularly direct my comments tonight to the Soviet Union. We respect the Soviet Union as a great power. We recognize the right of the Soviet Union to defend its interests when they are threatened. The Soviet Union, in turn, must recognize our right to defend our interests.

No Soviet soldiers are threatened in Vietnam. Sixty thousand Americans are threatened. We expect you to help your allies. And you cannot expect us to do other than continue to help our allies. But let us, and let all great powers, help our allies only for the purpose of their defense — not for the purpose of launching invasions against their neighbours. Otherwise the

## President Nixon Explains His Predicament

cause of peace, the cause in which we both have so great a stake will be seriously jeopardized.

Our two nations have made significant progress in our negotiations in recent months. We are near major agreements on nuclear arms limitations on trade on a host of other issues. Let us not slide back toward the dark shadows of a previous age. We do not ask you to sacrifice your principles or your friends. But neither should you permit Hanoi's intransigence to blot out the prospects we together have so patiently prepared. We — the United States and the Soviet Union — are on the threshold of a new relationship that can serve not only the interests of our two countries but the cause of world peace. We are prepared to continue to build this relationship. The responsibility is yours if we fail to do so."

And India must be enjoying a hearty laugh over this predicament.

## PARTITION NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

No. P/1422

Veluppillai Vallipuram of Atchuvely.

Vs. Plaintiff

- 1 Thavamansidevi daughter of Nagamuthu Veluppillai
- 2 Ponniah Sivalingam & wife
- 3 Sathiyabama all of Thampalai, Atchuvely
- 4 Thambiah Veluppillai of Valalai, Atchuvely
- 5 Veluppillai Sinniah of Valalai, Atchuvely
- 6 Veluppillai Sivagnanasundaram of Thampalai, Atchuvely
- 7 Kanapathippillai Kailayapillai and wife
- 8 Kulanthaiyar both of Thampalai, Atchuvely
- 9 Murugupillai Sellathurai and wife
- 10 Vattipillai
- 11 Alvar Subramaniam all of Thampalai, Atchuvely
- 12 Chellammah wife of V. Sivagnanesundaram (6th Defendant)
- 13 Kanapathippillai Gopala-pillai and wife
- 14 Nagammah both of Athiyady, Jaffna
- 15 Vallipuram Veluppillai of Thampalai, Atchuvely
- 16 Kandiah Veluppillai of Valalai, Atchuvely

Defendants

It is hereby notified that action No. 1422 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the Partition Act No. 16 of 1951 for the Partition or Sale of the land called Kukkuruppan and Ollai in extent 45 Lachchama Veragu Culture and situated

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
CHAVAKACHCHERI

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 164

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Nitchinkathiruvampalamuthaliyar Senathirajah Sethukavalar of Pulopillai

Deceased.

Vallipuram Sellathamby of Point Pedro

Vs. Petitioner

- 1 Sothiratnam widow of Sethukavalar of Pallai
- 2 Sethukavalar Sritharan of do
- 3 Sethukavalar Bakeerathan of do
- 4 Sethukavalar Manoharan of do

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before Jellappali Jeyaratnam Rajaratnam Esquire, District Judge of Chavakachcheri on the 17th day of April 1972 in the presence of Mr. R. D. Sivaguru Proctor on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and the affidavits of the petitioner dated 17th day of April 1972, the attesting Notary Public dated 21st day of December 1971 and the witnesses dated the 17th day of April 1972 having been read;

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament No. 9382 made by Nitchinkathiruvampalamuthaliyar Senathirajah Sethukavalar the deceased abovenamed and attested by A. V. Sathasivam Notary Public on the 17th day of September 1970 the original of which has been produced and is now deposited in Court be and the same is hereby declared proved and it is further ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed is the Executor named in the said Will and he is hereby declared entitled to have Probate thereof issued to him accordingly, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 8th day of June 1972 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 1st Respondent be and she is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the 2nd to 4th minor Respondents abovenamed to represent them for all purposes of this action unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 8th day of June 1972 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 17th day of April 1972,  
Sgd. T. J. Rajaratnam  
District Judge.

Drawn by  
Sgd. R. D. Sivaguru  
Proctor for Petitioner  
17 12 & 19

Valalai in the Parish of Atchuvely in the Division of Valikamam East Jaffna District Northern Province.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 9th day of June 1972 at

10 O'clock of the forenoon.

This 11th day of May 1972  
By Order of Court  
P. Sathasivaratnam  
Secretary/C. C.

Drawn by  
T. Ganaretnam  
Proctor for Plaintiff  
18 12

## SUPPLEMENT TO LIFE OF

## Kalayogi Ananda Coomaraswamy

( From page 5 )

day when there are too few who will withdraw from a continual business."

From "Burrowed Plumes" by  
Ananda Coomaraswamy ( 1905 )

and Excerpts from S. DURAI RAJA SINGAM'S recent pamphlet

\* A NEW PLANET IN MY KEN \*

## INTRODUCTION TO

## Ananda Coomaraswamy

"Please, Sir, tell me still more," said the son.

"Be it so, my child," the father replied.

— Chandogya Upanishad.

How many of you have heard of Ananda Coomaraswamy, Kala Yogi? It is a name of which every one, particularly Indian and Ceylonese, should be proud. Most of us have hardly heard of him or read any of his books or writings. It is only a name to some.

More than forty five years ago, as a young boy of twelve, I first heard of Ananda Coomaraswamy. To our little home in Kuala Lumpur, in Malaysia, my father brought one evening a new red-covered book. It was the "History of Jaffna" in Tamil by the late A. Mootootambipillai. All that I could remember my father telling me to do was to look at the pictures of the distinguished Ponnambalam brothers and that of their illustrious cousin Dr Ananda Coomaraswamy. Years rolled by I had forgotten the last mentioned name, not having heard anything further. I had seen and talked to the illustrious brothers Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan and Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam and heard of their eldest brother Ponnambalam Coomaraswamy.

( To be continued )



ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2805

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Ponnammah widow of Sinnathamby Nadarajah of Urumpiray East Deceased

Rasaratnam Ratnavelu of Urumpiray East Vs. Petitioner

- 1 Maliny daughter of Nadarajah
2 Nadarajah Sivapalan and
3 Kandiah Kathirgamedas all of Urumpiray East Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before A. Vythialingam Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 15th day of February 1972 in the presence of Mr. A. Subramaniam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 12th day of February 1972 and the affidavit of the attesting notary and the witnesses dated 13th day of February 1972 having been read:-

It is ordered that the 3rd Respondent abovenamed be and he is hereby appointed as the Guardian-ad-Litem over the minor the 2nd Respondent abovenamed, to watch his interest in this administration proceedings.

It is further ordered that the Last Will and Testament bearing No. 100054 dated 30th September 1970 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 executor in the said Last Will be declared entitled to have probate of the same issued to him accordingly, unless respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 31st day of May 1972 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 15th day of February 1972

Sgd. A. Vythialingam District Judge, Jaffna

16 5 & 12

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2654

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Annapeoranam widow of Saravanamuttu of Tellippalai Deceased

Saravanamuttu Kanesathasan of Tellippalai presently of 6317 Tene Drive, Bethesda, Washington U. S. A. by his Attorney Saravanamuttu Yogathasan of Tellippalai presently of 87 Davidson Road, Colombo. Petitioner

- 1 Canagaratnam Sivabakthan and wife
2 Sivamanonmany

G.A.L. 3 Saravanamuttu Esparathasan

Minor 4 Kathirkamathasan Sivakumaran

do 5 Kathirkamathasan Sri Balakumaran

do 6 Kathirkamathasan Vijayakumaran

do 7 Kathirkamathasan Ravindran all of Tellippalai

8 Saravanamuttu Yogathasan of 87 Davidson Road, Colombo Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before A. Vythialingam Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 9th day of December 1970, the presence of Mr. M. Sithambaranathan Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 3-7-1970 and the affidavits of the Notary and the attesting witnesses to the Last Will having been read:

It is ordered that the 3rd respondent asparathasan be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 4th to 7th respondents for the purpose of representing them in this action and it is also further ordered that the Last Will of the abovenamed deceased Annapeoranam dated 5th June 1967 and attested by V. E. Velauthapillai, Notary Public under No 1891, the Original of which has been produced and is now deposited in this court, be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the petitioner Saravanamuttu Kanesathasan as the Executor named therein be and is hereby declared entitled to have Probate thereof issued to him accordingly, unless the abovenamed Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 5th day of February 1971 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 9th day of December 1971.

A. Vythialingam Sgd. District Judge

Drawn by M. Sithambaranathan Sgd. Proctor for Petitioner. 5-2-1971

Time to show cause extend-

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2811/T

In the matter of the Intestate Estate and effects of the late R. Damoderampillai Sivagurunathar of Karanavai North Deceased

Sounderippillai widow of Sivagurunathar of Karanavai North Vs. Petitioner

- 1 Sivagurunathar Manicavasagar
2 Sivagurunathar Subramaniam
3 Sivagurunathar Krishnamoorthy
4 Kamalalani daughter of Sivagurunathar
5 Rajeswaty daughter of Sivagurunathar all of Karanavai North Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before A. Vaithilingam Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 9th day of March, 1972, in the presence of Mr. P. Kanapathippillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner be and she is hereby granted Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased Damoderampillai Sivagurunathar and that Letters of Administration be issued to the petitioner as widow of the deceased, unless the respondents or any other persons interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 28th day of June 1972, and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 9th day of March 1972

(Sgd.) A Vythialingam District Judge

12 5 & 12

ed till 5-5-1971.

(Sgd.) A. Vythialingam D. J.

5-5-1971

Time to show cause extended till 20-7-1971

Sgd. A. Vythialingam D. J.

20-10-1971

Time to show cause extended till 24-11-1971

Sgd. A. Vythialingam D. J.

24-11-1971

Time to show cause extended till 13-1-1972

Sgd. A. Vythialingam D. J.

13-1-1972

Time to show cause extended till 1-3-1972

Sgd. A. Vythialingam D. J.

1-3-1972

Time to show cause extended till 17-5-1972

Sgd. A. Vythialingam D. J.

17 5 & 12

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1007

In the matter of the Joint Last Will and Testament of Kandiah Kanapathippillai (Deceased) and his wife Walliammaipillai of Karanavai North

Walliammaipillai widow of Kandiah Kanapathippillai of Karanavai North Vs. Petitioner

Sinnathankam widow of Kandiah Mailvaganam of do Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before T. J. Rajaratnam, Esquire District Judge, Point Pedro on the 25th day of March 1972 in the presence of Messrs Ratnasingham and Subramaniam Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner, and of the attesting Notary all dated the 28th day of February 1972 having been read.

It is ordered that the said Last Will No. 4892 dated the 23rd day of August 1941 and attested by K. Mailvaganam Notary Public and now deposited in court be and the same is hereby declared proved, that the petitioner as Executrix named in the said Last Will and that Probate be issued to her accordingly unless the respondent abovenamed or any other person interested shall at 10 O'clock in the forenoon on the 24th day of May 1972 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 25th day of March 1972

Sgd. T. J. Rajaratnam District Judge

Drawn by Sgd. Ratnasingham & Subramaniam Proctors for Petitioner 14 5 & 12

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2809

In the matter of the Intestate Estate and ef-

சாரதாவின கையாள் செய்த மரணப் பத்திரம் மீதான காரதாவின கையாள் செய்த மரணப் பத்திரம் பற்றிய விவரம்

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Editor: R. N. SIVAPILLAKKAM

facts of the late Kamaratnam wife of Aiya-durai of Urelu East Deceased

Veluppillai Aiyadurai of Urelu East

Vs Petitioner

Minor 1 Meenalosany daughter of Ponnampalam

2 Sivakamasunthari daughter of Ponnampalam

3 Ponnampalam Senthinathan

4 Ponnampalam Palasanthiran

5 Ponnampalam Manmatharasan

6 Ponnampalam Kamalanathan & G.A.L. 7 Manikkavally widow of Ponnampalam all of Thirunelvely North Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before A. Vaithialingam Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on this 6th day of March 1972 in the presence of Mr. A. Subramaniam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 1st day of March 1972 having been read.

It is ordered that the 7th Respondent abovenamed be and she is hereby appointed as the Guardian-ad-Litem over the minors 1st to 6th Respondents abovenamed.

It is 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 the 16th day of June 1972 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary. The Minors Respondents to be produced by the G. A. L. for same date.

This 6th day of March 1972.

Sgd. A. Vythialingam District Judge, Jaffna

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