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JAFFNA, FRIDAY OCTOBER 13 1972

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Sinister Implications of the Constitution

A. Thiruneelakandan B. Sc. (Econ.)

In this article we shall examine certain sinister implications of the present Constitution.

In democratic countries a distinction is made between State and Government. The State is supposed to represent the nation in certain of its aspects whereas Government is only a part of the State. Moreover the State is permanent while governments change from time to time. We may compare the State to an association and government to its executive committee elected periodically.

Another equally important distinction observed in democratic countries is the distinction made in regard to governmental functions. The doctrine of the separation of powers holds that good government is ensured if the functions of legislation, administration and adjudication in a State are not placed in the hands of one body of persons but are distributed to a greater or less degree among distinct or separate bodies of persons. Further it is held that while the executive and the legislature though remaining separate need not be independent of each other, the judiciary should be separate and absolutely independent of the other two.

The authors of the present constitution have no use for these elementary principles of democratic government or what is the same thing of good government.

In the place of the Queen we have now a President as head of the State. If the State is not to be overshadowed by the government and if it is to receive the loyalty of all citizens irrespective of religion race or language the office of

President should carry the necessary prestige. But the constitution makes the President a mere figure head. He is not elected. He is just a nominee of the Prime Minister the head of the Government for the time being. There is no constitutional requirement that the Prime Minister should communicate all decisions of the Cabinet to the President or that he should furnish any information relating to administration as the President may call for. Even rules passed by the Legislature are not required to be presented to him for his assent.

That the authors of the Constitution have no use for the doctrine of the separation of powers is evident from Section 5 of the Constitution which makes the legislature the final repository of all the three powers namely the legislature the executive and the judicial powers.

Again it cannot be said that the independence of the Judiciary is well protected under the present Constitution. In the past the judges of the Supreme Court were appointed by the Governor General who received his appointment from the Queen; now they are to be appointed not by an elected President but by a nominee of the Prime Minister. As for the members of the minor judiciary they are not to be appointed by an independent Judicial Service Commission as in the past but by the Cabinet of Ministers.

Again the Judges have lost some of their important powers. They are no longer question the validity of any law passed by the Legislature.

When the Constitution thus ignores the distinction between the State and Government on the

one hand and the doctrine of the separation of Powers on the other, the path is open for the setting up of a totalitarian form of government in which political parties other than the ruling party and the minorities will be eventually liquidated.

The 1947 Constitution provided for an independent Public Service Commission charged with the duty of appointing, dismissing and controlling a considerable number of Public Servants. As its members were appointed by the Governor in his discretion the Commission was expected to be impervious to political and communal pressures. The minorities were therefore assured that appointments would be on merit. Under the 1948 Constitution as the members of the Public Service Commission came to be appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister the Commission's independence was suspect. Still the pretence of independence was kept up. The authors of the present Constitution in the name of the doctrine of Cabinet responsibility for administration have taken upon themselves the duties formerly performed by the Public Service Commission. No doubt there are Committees to advise them. As for the minorities there is of course the all-merciful God to protect them.

The authors of the Constitution claim that the provision of Fundamental Rights in the Constitution ensures all the safeguards that will ever be needed by the minorities. This is a tall claim which we shall examine in some detail.

1. The Fundamental Rights listed in the Ceylon Constitution are not entrenched. That is they

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The Constitution and the Tamils

By S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM

Tamils in Ceylon are greatly dissatisfied with the present Constitution. While they wholeheartedly welcome the Republican status, they feel that justice has not been done to the Tamil community, the Tamil language and things Tamilian. Mr. Chelvanayagam, in his statement in Parliament on tendering his resignation as member, has emphasized the fact of this dissatisfaction. While this feeling of profound dissatisfaction exists, there could be and there are differences of opinion as to the manner, mode and pace in which the requirements of the Tamil people could be obtained and the nature of such requirements.

The dissatisfaction of the Tamils with matters constitutional and political is long standing and is not new. In this connection it is appropriate to mention that the Tamils were dissatisfied with the Old Constitution that has been replaced, (namely the previous Soulbury Constitution) and the earlier Donoughmore Constitution, and the still earlier Constitution.

In respect of the present Constitution, there are at least fifteen (15) major defects which have been enumerated by me in previous correspondence to the press and to certain other agencies. The defects so enumerated are more in number and go beyond the six or seven points mentioned by the leaders of the Tamil's United Front.

There are many persons among the Sinhalese community who are also dissatisfied with the present Constitution. The co-operation of the Sinhalese, Muslim and Burgher communities and of the Ceylonese of Indian descent is required for the purpose of obtaining suitable amendments to the

Constitution. All efforts in this direction could be made to secure this objective without prejudice to the cause of inter-communal and inter-religious harmony and national unity which is the foundation for all progress, whether it be constitutional or otherwise.

Mr. Winston Churchill writing about Constitutions and Revolutions in some European countries says that the constitution of a country must match the requirements of the people of a country at a given time and must change with times if, a complete breakdown of the machinery and affairs of the State and results still worse are to be avoided. Sri Lanka cannot be an exception to this sound principle enunciated by an experienced world statesman. The earlier matters are mended, the better for all concerned; and things could be safely mended without detriment to any community or party. The position of Sinhalese community is so strong and dominant that no amendment of the constitution can be prejudicial to it. On the other hand, the Sinhalese people would also benefit by suitable amendments.

The Tamils, while listing their special requirements, could well concurrently bring to the notice of the other communities, Parliament, and Government the general defects of the present constitution. Among such requirements would be the insertion of suitable clauses in the Constitution safeguarding the Freedom of the Press. In fact, such procedure is all important. It is not at all prudent or patriotic for the Tamils to confine themselves to requirements which are considered to be affecting them specially. A positive

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NOTICE

The Saiva Prakasa Press and the Offices of the Hindu Organ and Inthuasathanam will be closed on Tuesday the 17th instant on account of Vijayathasami Festival.

Manager

THOUGHTS TO BE TREASURED

...பாஞ்சோதி
கவமாய செஞ்சுடர்
நல்குதலும் நாம் ஒழிந்து
சிவமானவா பாடித்
தெள்ளேணங் கொட்டாமோ

When the Supreme Light (God) bestowed brand-new, Divine Light (Pati Gnanam as opposed to the previously dominating Pasu-Gnanam or worldly knowledge), we immediately lost our egotism and became Sivam i. e., attained Sivahood). — How all this happened, we sing and beat Tellenam.

—Thiruvachagam



திருவாசகம்,
சமச்சிவாயவே குரளமும் அவிவியும்
சமச்சிவாயவே நானதி விச்சையும்
சமச்சிவாயவே நானயிர் நேத்துமே
நமச்சிவாயவே நன்னெதி ஈட்டமே
திருவாசகம்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1972

HOSTILE WIND
WHILE HALF WAY?

The results of the four bye elections that were held on this Monday reveal a realistic analysis of the working of the mind of the common man—the voter. The U. L. F. Government stands discredited by the majority of the voters who exercised their privilege at the polling booths on Monday in the three electorates—Puttalam, NuwaraEliya and Kestevena which geographically form a cross section of the people of the Island. Even at Ratnapura the graph of progress compared with that of 1970 is downward. These circumstances call for instant consideration by the Government.

The issue would appear to be not the supremacy of parties but the economic position of the people oppressed as they are by a merciless and meaningless rise in the price of necessities of life. The ordinary man has been reduced to a state of destitution by the overwhelming

ming increase in the cost of living. He cannot subsist merely on the rice issued on ration cards and be satisfied with the controlled supply of sugar, and essential groceries. To him if the period between 1965 and 1970 was bad the post-1970 period has become worse. The voter has no mind to discuss the pros and cons of parties; he has become uneasy because his living has been made impossible. Hence the verdict of the voter in rejecting the U. L. F. candidate in two electorates where the Front romped home triumphantly in May 1970 and opposing the bold bid of the Ruling Party to capture NuwaraEliya which was not available in 1970.

This judgment of the common man must be studied by the Government seriously as it was not based on ideological issues or precepts of parties. Studying the voting in these four electorates, a student of politics will easily find that the vote against the Ruling Front was nearly sixty per centum of those who cast their votes. Comparative statistics based on the figures relating to the polling in these electorates in 1970 and in 1972 definitely depict the true trend of political events. The U. L. F. has gone only half way covering only two years and four months but the wind has become hostile!

Political Puzzle?

The ill wind that has been blowing across the political atmosphere in Tamil Nadu-India seems to have gathered greater momentum. It is not whether the D. M. K. or the Congress that is affected by the rheumy atmosphere, certainly the concern is for the entire Tamil Nadu the people as a whole irrespective of party affiliations. Personalities do not count and must not. The people count above everything else. Petty issues have been raised and the dispute has overreached itself.

The resulting controversy will only result in the stultification of the larger issues. The question that is now being asked from every quarter is whether leadership on party basis is necessary for the people. The scramble for power has reached a serious turn threatening to damage the cause of democracy and dharma. What is all this for?

Spectacular Welcome
To T. U. F. LeaderSri Thondaman and Ex-Senator
Jesudasan Join

On his return to Jaffna after resigning his seat in the National State Assembly Sri Chelvanayakam was accorded a great welcome in which Sri Thondaman, President of the C. W. C. and Sri Jesudasan, former Senator participated. The mile long procession from Palaly Air Port wended its happy way to the city of Jaffna taking five hours after being greeted at all places.

Public Meeting

A huge gathering was present at the Jaffna Esplanade where a public meeting was held to congratulate Sri Chelvanayakam on his meaningful move. Sri Thondaman & Sri Jesudasan were among the speakers, both of whom expressed their full appreciation of the T. U. F. Leaders' action in challenging the Government to prove the issue at a bye election.

Study of Saivism
in Schools

In a previous issue of the 'Hindu Organ' the observation was made that the syllabus for the subject 'Hinduism' in schools must be confined to the study of that religion and that lessons on other religions should not be included as the purpose of having 'Hinduism' as a subject in schools was not only to enable the students know their religion but also to induce them practice Saivism. It is now learnt that the attempt to include lessons on other religions in the syllabus for 'Saivism' has now been discouraged despite persuasion by a Hindu serving in the Committee to incorporate 'other religious lessons' in the syllabus.

The study of Hinduism as a subject in schools has a special purpose and a legitimate one at that. In the denominational schools of the past, Hindu Schools took exclusive care to teach Saivism to their students. These schools are

now state managed. Saiva students must be allowed to continue their religious study according to their needs—knowledge of Saivism with a view to practising it. Certainly the comparative study of religions may be useful at the University level. The young mind should not be confronted with any confusing study particularly when the set purpose is to study a particular religion. In this connection the question arises who are the persons competent to speak on behalf of Hinduism.

NIGHTS
NINE OR TEN?

Only nine months ago there was a raging controversy regarding the exact date of Maha Sivarathri, there being two different days according to two differing almanacs. The question remains unanswered, except for the voluminous writings supporting the different dates. The ordinary rank and file seem to think that even those who are known to be well versed in the Shastras, Vedas and Agamas themselves do not seem to have definite views on such controversial questions.

To add to the confusion and to make the ordinary man more puzzled, the Navarathri dates declared by different almanacs are not identical. According to one version the Pooja commenced on Saturday while the other calculation saw the start on Sunday.

The suggestion of two different dates for one ceremony calls for scrutiny by a select committee of scholars of the Shastras, Vedas and Agamas. The conflict in the dates for Saiva ceremonies must be resolved by well established Saiva Organizations. One such establishment is the Saiva Paripalana Sabha. This Sabha should pay immediate attention to this matter of the dates of religious ceremonies by enlisting the support of Saivaites learned in Vedas, Agamas and the Shastras.

Order Nisi
IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 2842/ Testy

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Katpakam widow of Velupillai Mylvagam of Nallur,

Deceased

1 Chelliah Shanmuganathan and
2 Pooranam alias Panchavaranam of Nallur, Jaffna.

Vs. Petitioners

1 Muttar Sanmugam of Anaicoddai,
2 Sivapackiam widow of Sanmugam of Urumpirai

3 Kanagasingam son of Murugesu of 40/3, Kankesanthurai Road, Jaffna.

4 Balasingam son of Murugesu of Urumpirai East,

5 Gunasingham son of Murugesu of Peremkulam Junction, Chavakacheheri.

6 Kanagaratnam son of Murugesu of Urumpirai East.

7 Suppar Sellathurai of Wyman Road, Nallur, Jaffna.

Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. E. Mendis Esquire, Acting District Judge Jaffna on the 9th day of September 1972 in the presence of Mr. S. Kanagaratnam Proctor on the part of the Petitioners abovenamed and the Petition dated 18-5-72 and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 18-5-72 and 22-8-72 and the affidavit dated 18-5-72 of the witnesses respectively to the Last will dated 17-12-1962, and attested by K. Aiyadurai Notary Public No 6857 having been read.

It is ordered that the Last will and Testament bearing No 6857 dated 17-12-1962 and attested by K. Aiyadurai Notary Public, be and the same is hereby declared proved.

And it is further ordered that the said Pooranam alias Panchavaranam wife of Chelliah Shanmuganathan the abovenamed 2nd Petitioner abovenamed Petitioner as Executrix and sole legatee named in the said will is hereby declared to have Probate thereof, issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 14th of December 1972 show sufficient cause to the contrary. This 9th day of September 1972

Sgd. C. E. Mendis
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. S. Kanagaratnam
Proctor for Petitioner

96 13&20

DEVOTIONAL PRAYER TO DURGATHEVI

'I take refuge in Her, the Goddess Durga, who is fiery in lustre and radiant in ardency, who is the Power belonging to the Supreme who manifests Himself manifoldly, who is the Power residing in actions and their fruits rendering them efficacious O, Thou Goddess skilled in saving Thou takest us across difficulties excellently well Our Salutation to Thee'.



—Taittiriya Aranayake

Several Instructive Storeis from Mahabharata

BY
V. SUBRAMANIAM
Saiva - Palavar

(Continued from last issue)

Sahadeva during his expedition met a formidable foe in King Neela who was aided by the Fire-god. Realising the secret of his opponent's strength, Sahadeva, a firm believer in the Sas tras resorted to the method of surrender, extolled the Lord of Fire and appealed for his help. Thus did he succeed in over-powering King Neela.

Failures of Durvasa's attempt to test Pandavas

God subordinates Himself to a Bhakta who has no interest in life apart from Him. Whoever thinks of Him with single-minded devotion and entrusts himself body and soul to Him will enjoy His protection. Faced with a critical situation such a devotee will spontaneously look to God for guidance even if the help sought is very meagre compared to His stature.

Draupadai was in the sad predicament of having to feed sage Durvasa and his disciples after she had finished with the Akshaya Patram (magic vessel) for the day. Not knowing how to fulfil her obligation as a housewife, she was so perplexed that she could do nothing but think of Sri Krishna. But the Lord appearing before her demanded some food to appease His hunger and when she hesitated, He compelled her to bring the vessel and ate a small bit that was sticking to it. Immediately Durvasa and her retinue who were taking a bath felt as though they had

been sumptuously fed and went away.

Even an indirect connection with wicked elements is enough to land a person in trouble. One should be careful in accepting offers of hospitality; for the food taken at the homes of vicious people might spoil one's mind and drag one into evil ways. Durvasa who had been a guest of Duriothana had agreed to put Udistar to test to please his host.

Failure of Duriothana's ruse to indict the Pandavas

An accessory to a deeply planned crime which is exclusively suited to it and one who deliberately keeps off from exposing a culprit are themselves considered to have committed sins deserving very severe punishment. Instead of being an accomplice it is the duty of a person of upright conduct to spell out the truth unmindful of the consequences.

In days of yore the accused used to be tried by Parishads composed of eminent jurists who expected those tendering evidence to be honest. Those uttering falsehood would experience the same agony as the sinners.

While most of the kings assembled were afraid of incurring the displeasure of Duriodhana should they protest against his action, Vidura stood up fearlessly to point out that his attempt to put Draupada to shame in public would recoil on thing on their behalf.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 2791/T

In the matter of the Intestate estate and effects of the late Gowrithevi wife of Ambalavaner Sri Renganathan of Inuvil East.

Deceased

Ambalavaner Sri Renganathan of Inuvil East,
Vs. Petitioner

- 1 Sasileka daughter of Sri Renganathan
- 2 Sri Renganathan Sasiharan and
- 3 Manikkathiagarajah Sengappillai all of Inuvil East Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before A. Vythialingam Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on this 6th day of January 1972 in the presence of Mr. A. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 5th January 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 minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents abovenamed.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as the lawful husband of the said deceased, to have letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased and that same be issued to him accordingly, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons shall on or before the 6th day of April 1972 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 9th day of January 1972

6-4-72

Time to show cause extended to 13-7-72

A. Vythialingam
D. J.

13-7-72

Time to show cause extended to 2-10-72

A. Vythialingam
D. J.

2-10-72

Time to show cause extended to 8-1-73

C. E. Mendis
Actg D. J.

186 13 & 20

him later. Duriyodhana did not then realise the gravity of his misdeed.

Duriyodhana wanted to adopt the "divide and rule" policy by announcing that he would accept the verdict of any one who would declare that Udistar had erred in playing the game of dice. This was a ruse to indict the Pandavas, but the brothers refused to fall into the trap. Chained to the principles of Dharma by golden fetters, even Bhima who could have killed Duriyodhana on the spot remained calm and swore that Udistar had the right to do anything on their behalf.

The Constitution

(From page 5)

service of a very high order could be done by making dual representations, namely one affecting the Tamil community, the other affecting the country as a whole.

In the Buddhist scriptures, it is said, that the ideal mother is the one who having an only child looks after all the children of all other mothers with the same degree of care and loving kindness as her only child - May this spirit start moving the minds and hearts of the people of Sri Lanka of all communities and creeds.

Sinister.....

(From page 5)

can be abrogated like any other part of the Constitution by a two-thirds majority of the members of the National State Assembly. The Fundamental Rights granted by the Indian Constitution on the other hand can never be abrogated.

(To be continued)

NOTICE IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. 1435/P

1 Sinnathamby Thangarajah and wife
2 Kanagammah both of Ponnampalam Road, Ariyalai, Jaffna.

Vs. Petitioner

1 Kathirgamu Sinnadurai and wife
2 Manonmany both of Kandy Road, Ariyalai, Jaffna.
3 Kasipillai Kandiah and wife
4 Thangammah both of Kandy Road, Ariyalai Jaffna
5 Ratnam Jayaratnam and wife
6 Yogambikai both of 432, K. K. S. Road, Jaffna. Defendants

It is hereby notified that action No. 1435 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the Partition Act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition sale of the land called "Aththikaddu valavu" in extent 10½ Lms. V. C. and situated at Chiviatheru in the parish of Chandikuli in the Division and district Jaffna Northern Province This 1st day of October 1971

By Order of Court
Sgd: V. Sivasubramaniam
Clerk of the Court
S. C. Mahadeva
Proctor for Plaintiff

Saiva Paripalana Sabhai Jaffna

BOOKS FOR SALE

In Tamil Language

	Rs.	cts.
THIRUCHENDUR PURANAM...	10	00
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PULIYOOR ANTHATHY	2	00
SAIVA THIRUNERITH THIRADDU	75	
SARAYA KURAVAR SANTHANA KURAVAR	75	
THIRUKURAL CHAPTERS I-10	75	
NALAV-NBA KALINEENGU KANDAM	75	
A SHORT HISTORY OF SAMAJAKURAVAR SANTHANAKURAVAR	75	
SAIVAPOTHAM Vol. 1	60	
SAIVAPOTHAM Vol. 2	60	
NAVALAR AUNCHALI	50	
VINAJAGAR	40	
MALAYA PADCHAM	25	

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TAMIL: ANCIENT AND MODERN	2	00
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NAVALAR AUNCHALI	50	

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Jaffna.

ORDER NISI	ORDER NISI	ORDER NISI	ORDER NISI	Order Nisi
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA	IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA	Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2884	IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA	IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2869	Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2836/T		No 2877/T	Testamentary Jurisdiction No. T. 2846
In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Ponnampalam Thiyagarajah of No. 13 Madangawatte Lane, Colombo 6 Deceased	In the matter of intestate Estate of the late Sel- lappah Arupillai of Urakunai Deceased Thillaimuthu, widow of Sellappah Arupillai of Urakunai, Erlalai North, Chunnakam. Vs. Petitioner Minors „ 1 Vijayaluxumy daughter of Arupillai „ 2 Arupillai Ganesha- lingam „ 3 Arupillai Rama- chandran „ 4 Arupillai Ravendran „ 5 Arupillai Kuganesan all of Urakunai, Er- lalai North, Chun- nakam All 1 to 5 respondents appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem 6 Sinnathamby Socka- lingam of Urakunai, Erlalai North, Chun- nakam This matter coming on for disposal before Mr A Vythilingam Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on this 29th day of May, 1972 in the presence of Mr. K. Vairavanathan, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affi- davit and the petition of the petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the 6th Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1 to 5 respon- dents and that the peti- tioner be and she is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Admi- nistration to the Estate of the said deceased and Letters of Administration be issued to her accordi- ngly, unless the respon- dents or any other person or persons shall on or before the 30th day of August, 1972 appear be- fore this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. The minors to be produced by the G. A. L. for same date. This 29th day of May 1972 (Sgd) R Paramakuru Acting District Judge Drawn by K. Vairavanathan Proctor for Petitioner Time to show cause extended till 30-11-1972 (Sgd) R Paramakuru Acting District Judge, 94. 13 & 20	In the matter of the inte- state estate of the late Elaiatombu Sangara- pillai of Kollankaladdy, Maviddapuram, Tellip- palai Deceased Sivapackiam widow of Elaiathamby Sangara- pillai of Kilnai, Kollan- kaladdy, Tellippalai. Vs. Petitioner 1 Sangarapillai Viveka- nathan of Kankesan- thurai 2 Sangarapillai Arulana nathan of P. O. Box No 2485, Oslo, Norway 3 Sangarapillai Sivana- nathan, Kandy Road, Yavuniya. 4 Sangarapillai Kasina- than, Kilnai, Kollan- kaladdy, Tellippalai (Minor) 5 Sangarapillai Sarvana- nathan of do. Minor appearing by his Guar- dian-ad-litem 6 Sinnappah Subrama- niam of Pannalai Tel- lippalai I respondents This matter coming on for disposal before Colin Mendis Esquire Acting District Judge Jaffna on the 4th day of September 1972 in the pre- sence of Mr. S. Thillier Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read. It is ordered that the 6th respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 5th res- pondent and the peti- tioner be and she is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Admi- nistration to the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Admini- stration be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or any other person or persons shall on or before the 14th day of December 1972 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary It is further ordered that the G. A. L. do pro- duce the 5th respondent minor in Court on the 14th day of December 1972 at 9 a.m. This 4th day of Sep- tember, 1972 Sgd. C Mendis District Judge Drawn by Sgd S. Thillier, Proctor for Petitioner 93 8 & 13	In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of Ramalingam Ra- nasingam of 69, Temple Road, Nallore, Jaffna. Deceased Mangayathkarasy wid- ow of Ratnasingam of Temple Road, Nallore; Jaffna. Vs Petitioner 1. Umaiyal daughter of Ratnasingam 2. Ratnasingam Sivaji both of 69 Temple Road, Nallore, Jaffna. 3. Ramalingam Thambi- rajah of 41st Lane, Wellawatte, G. A. L. over 2nd respondent Respondents This matter coming on for disposal before A Vythilingam Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on this 10th day of August 1972 in the presence of Mr. R. Sivasubramaniam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affida- vit of the abovenamed petitioner dated the 9th day of August 1972 having been read It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd respo- ndent be and he is hereby appointed guardian ad- litem over the 2nd res- pondent minor unless the respondents abovenamed show sufficient cause to the contrary, if any, on or before the 16th day of November 1972. It is further ordered that the petitioner abo- venamed be and she is hereby declared en- titled as widow of the deceased to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or any others interested in the estate shall show sufficient cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this court on the 15th day of Nov- ember 1972. It is also ordered that the G. A. L. do produce the aforeaid minor in court on the aforeaid date. This 10th day of August 1972 Sgd. Col in Mendis District Judge, Jaffna. Drawn by Sgd, R Sivasubramaniam Proctor for Petitioner 91. 6 & 13	In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Nannithamby Sin- nadurai of Thirunel- vely East, Jaffna. Deceased 1 Kandiah Kanagaratnam and wife 2 Ratneswary both of Thirunelvely East, Vs. Petitioner Sinnammah widow of Nannithamby Sinnadu- rai of Thirunelvely East, Respondent. This matter coming on for disposal before A. Vythilingam Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on this 1st day of June, 1972 in the presence of Mr. P. Kangeyan, Proctor on the part of the Petiti- oner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioners having been read; It is ordered that the 2nd named petitioner be and she is hereby granted Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased Nannithamby Sinnadurai, unless the respondent abovenamed or any other person whomsoever shall show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary on or before the 14th day of September, 1972 This 1st day of June 1972 Sgd. A. Vythilingam District Judge, Jaffna Drawn by (Sgd.) P. Kangeyan Proctor for Petitioners 14.9.72 Time to show cause is hereby extended up to 21-12-72 Sgd. Colin Mendis District Judge Jaffna. 92 6 & 13

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Editor R. N. SIVAPRASADAM