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## (THE HINDU ORGAN)

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JAFFNA, FRIDAY FEBRUARY 16, 1973

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### Reinstall Tamil As Official Language

Sir,

According to a news item in the press, (10-2-73) it would appear, that, a bill is to be gazetted making some niggardly arrangements for the use of Tamil in Tamil country. Surely if the unqualified use of Sinhalese is considered as a necessity for the Sinhalese citizens in Sinhala country, then surely the unqualified use of Tamil is an equal necessity for the Tamils in Tamil country. A language policy is surely founded on necessity and it is the needs of a people that have to be satisfied and not that of the bureaucracy or political expediencies of a government, and certainly not conferred as a favour, particularly, as Tamil had already been recognised as an official language of All-Ceylon by an overwhelming majority of votes in 1944, and a right already so recognised at the time of discussions with the Soulbury Commissioners during the independence negotiations and a language of a people, who lost their independence, to the foreigners independently of the Sinhalese people, when King Sankili was captured and executed, ironically enough for assisting the Sinhalese people in the Kandyan Kingdom. A language recognised officially as much a language of the Tamil country as Sinhalese of the Sinhala country, by the British and the Dutch.

What should be done now is to amend the Constitution to make Tamil and Sinhalese state languages with parity of status, throughout the island as proposed by a Minister of the present government, Dr. N. M. Perera, in October 1955 when he moved in the House of Representatives "That in the opinion of this house the Ceylon (Constitution) Order in Council should be amended forthwith to provide for the Sinhala and Tamil languages to be state

languages of Ceylon with parity of status throughout the Island". This motion lapsed when Parliament was dissolved in 1956.

What he said on this occasion—"I have no hesitation in saying, Mr. Speaker, that a correct solution to this problem will make it easy for this country to continue as one united nation. But if we take a wrong step, I think, we will be courting disaster—a situation which none of us would like to see materialize. I say with all the solemnity I can command, I am gravely conscious of the importance of the situation. It would have been easy for me and the members of my party to have sponsored the very popular idea,

Sinhala only, and we would have acclaimed as heroes as a good many others have been.

But our party has taken up a consistent attitude. For since our party was launched we have never faltered or wavered from that position because we felt that that was the correct line to take. That position we still adhere to. However unpopular that line of action might be, I am convinced myself of the correctness of our attitude. It might mean going into the political wilderness for some time, but still we the members of the Lanka Sama Samaja Party are prepared to face that. Let there be no mistake about it", is indeed prophetic, as proved by the abject depths (Over to page 8)

### Kanagasabaipillai Who Wrote Tamils 1800 Years Ago

#### Pioneer Tamil Research in the 19th Century

On February 12, 1906 passed away Shri V. Kanagasabai Pillai B. A. B. L. in South India while in the prime of not merely life but literary research. He belonged to that galaxy of great men who went over from Lanka to Chennai and contributed to the literary and cultural renaissance

Shri C. W. Thamothersampillai, Shri T. Chellappillai, Shri T. Ponnambalappillai, Shri V. Visvanathappillai and Shri V. Kanagasabai Pillai—these are names that commonly occur to students of research in Tamil Literature. The sphere of scholastic achievements of Sri La Sri Arumuga Navalar, Siva Shri Sentbil Natha Iyer, Shri Gnanaprakasa Muniver, was in the orthodox school of ex-

position of Saiva Literature and Tamil classics.

Shri V. Kanagasabai Pillai after graduating at the Madras University at a comparatively early age both in Arts and in Law was not attracted to the practice of Law as his natural inclination was for a quiet life that gave him ample scope for literary research work. At a time when the British Government confined senior appointments in India only to Englishmen, Shri Kanagasabaipillai was fortunate in securing the post of Superintendent of Post Offices in which office he exhibited great talents. This supervisory work gave him suitable opportunity to travel throughout South India. In the course of

(Over to page 6)

### Rajaji Remembrance

(Continued from last issue)

(Here we quote from the Swarajya of 1960 Shri Rajaji's considered views on the Language question)

#### Bilingualism

I wrote in 1956 what I thought might bridge the gulf:

Let us bridge the gulf between pride and commonsense by saying that English and/or Hindi, to adopt the secretariat neology meaning both or either, shall be the inter-State and Central official languages. Of course the two media will go side by side, so that no State anywhere in the South or East may be inconvenienced and it may choose English if it prefers to do so.

The language spoken in a State should be the language of official work in that State. If it is a bilingual State, both the languages there should be recognized as official languages. It should not be, it can never be, a matter of rule by majority. Official documents should be multiglot, irrespective of the relative sizes of the two or three language groups in the bilingual or trilingual State. We have on this question instructive precedents in Belgium, Finland, Switzerland, South Africa and Canada, which it would be wise for us to follow.

I have thought over this further and have come to the conclusion that it will not work and will lead to chaos and mischief.

#### History Cannot Be Wiped Out

Official reports and documents have to be in a language which happens to be in fact the most convenient medium for such inter-State use. There can be no doubt that, as a result of historical causes, English is the best medium for such purposes. The persons now dealing with inter-State and Central Govern-

ment papers in all the States are able to handle the English language with ease and precision, more easily and with greater precision than even their own mother-tongue as far as high level official work goes. The history of two hundred years which has produced this result cannot be wiped out by wishful thinking. It has nothing to do with the status of freedom.

It is not wise to throw away an asset that we have acquired, on grounds of pride or prejudice. In all parts of India the people who are qualified for the public services, at all significant levels, have a very fair knowledge of English. In many parts of India they have not a knowledge of Hindi at all or anything like what they have of English. It would be unreasonable and would amount to waste of a national asset to discard English for these purposes, on the ground that free India must change over from English to some one of the Indian languages.

Where an official document has to be issued to the public, it will of course have to be issued in the language of the people of that area, but so far as the departments are concerned, it would be absurd in the extreme to decree that inter-State or Central Government correspondence should originate and issue in Hindi in areas where Hindi is not understood or spoken. It would create confusion and be a source of annoyance and grave error. To turn out every official who has no adequate command of Hindi and employ only Hindi-knowing persons in the public services would be unfair and unjust, even if it were conceivable.

#### Not Fair Play

When we impose a language as the official language we have to consider many issues of justice and fair play and expediency. We cannot shut our eyes

(Over to page 6)

THOUGHTS TO BE TREASURED

அருமறையைச் சிச்சிலி பண்டு அருந்தத் தேடும்
அதுபோலன்று இது, என்றும் உளதாம் உண்மைப்
பரபதமும் தற்பரமும் பரனே அன்றிப்
பலர் இல்லை என்று எழுதும் பனுவுல், பாரீன்
எரியினிடை யேவாது, ஆற் றேதிரே ஓடும்,
என்புக்கும் உயிர் கொடுக்கும். இடு நஞ்சு ஆற்றும்,
கரியதனை, வளைவிக்கும்; கல் மிதக்கப் பண்ணும்,
கராமதலை கரையில் உறக் காற்றும், காணே.

This (the Devaram) is not like the rare Vedas which were searched for in olden times when they were eaten up by partridges. This is a book which condemns polytheism and says that there is only one God, the Supreme Lord of the true and everlasting supreme abode. It does not burn in fire. It resists the river current. It gives life to bones. It destroys poison. It tames elephants. It makes stones to float (in water). It makes a crocodile to disgorge on the (tark) bund a child (which it had preyed on and digested).



சமசரிவாயயே ஞானமுங் கவிவியும்
மெச்சிவாயயே நானநி விச்சையும
மச்சிவாயயே நானநி நேத்துமே
மச்சிவாயயே நன்னெறி காட்டுமே

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1973

RICE REVOLUTION REARS ITS HEAD

What is in store for the people? Is this artificial rocketing of prices of essential articles of food the last challenge to the common man?
From that dream-land, that fool's paradise of the promise of two full measures of rice, the common man has now come down reeling to the rock bottom of the realities of a rice revolution.

Through the ages, in fair weather or foul, in affluence or adversity, no individual was denied the opportunity of purchasing his provisions. He was never confronted with a

challenging situation having to hop from one store to another, from one village to another in frantic search for the bare necessities of life.
Ages have acquired a historical past; much water has flowed beneath every known bridge in this tiny little Isle of ours. We are now a Sovereign Republic known to the wide world as the Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka; we have grown in this glittering glory of universal stature. Alas, the common man has no use for this glamour, this glitter, this good for nothing pride for he has lost his soul and his system, his philosophy and his physique.

The plains, the dales, the valleys and even rock belts have all become agricultural areas, producing paddy, peas, chillies, onions, potatoes, fruits, edibles and all those vegetation and spices for which this famous land has all along been known. But the irony of imposed fate is that the man of the soil who has been tilling the land driving the plough in the sweat of his brows, hewing timber and drawing water cannot find the rice for his household, the subsidiary stuffs for preparing meals.

Rice at Rupees Three! Chillies at the cheap sale price of Rupees Fifteen per pound; Coriander taking its turn at the counter of nonavailable commodities; Gingili oil at the princely price of seven rupees per bottle; Coconuts, the staple nut of the country, entering the cynical competition at fifty cents per nut: This is the elegy the progressive poet can write to the emaciated common man.

As if nothing unusual has happened or is happening, the leaders, the political pandits, the literators, the writers and all others who count in the public gaze keep themselves busy in organizing receptions, opening ceremonies, Centenaries, Jubilees and Conferences on all common place affairs, collecting the last drop of blood of the common man. This treachery is systematically practised. Economically we are at the lowest ebb; in extravagant dandyism we are at the top of the tide.

Common man, can you not think of your fate? Have you resigned yourself to the inevitable end to fade out even without a fingerful of that staple food, rice!

RAJAJI REMEMBRANCE

(From page 5)

to these considerations and go by mere arithmetical majority when we directly or indirectly exercise statutory compulsion. If the people not speaking Hindi had been scattered all over, though a small minority everywhere, the position would have been different. But the fact is that in large and compact areas Hindi is not spoken, and the millions of men and women living in those areas speak other languages. The principle of overall majority would be misleading and cannot be applicable, under such circumstances, in the matter of language.

A law relating to language which by its effect relegates to a secondary and unequal status whole populations of many States would be a gross infraction of the fundamental law of democracy. A language may belong to one of the constituents of the population of India and it may be a big group. But it would be undemocratic to raise it to an official position by which the other language groups would be consigned to an inferior position in actual practice. Any law or rule that tends to bring a great and continuing advantage to the people of speaking a particular language and a great handicap and disadvantage to other populations, who have equal membership in the Union, is not a just law. What is not just must be scrupulously avoided. The will of the majority must prevail in democracy, but it would be a misinterpretation of democracy and amount to oppression, if democracy is interpreted to mean the conferring of advantages on the majority. The strength and vitality of a State would be weakened by such oppressive laws. The will of the majority should be exercised for the equal benefit as far as possible of all the people including the minorities.

Did you not learn English? You can therefore learn Hindi! Little do people who utter this argument realize what it means. Do they desire the Hindi-speaking people to be looked upon as the English people were looked upon? As alien oppressors? God forbid. Group tyranny is much more painful than individual violence.

Profitless

I am saying and doing what I do in order to prevent a great error and to keep India together. Whatever the form of government a nation is under injustice to large masses of its educated people, and the consequent relegation of whole populations to the condition of chronic unshepherdedness, is certain to lead to disunity, disaffection and disintegration. Soon we will have a terrible death of men who are able enough, good men enough, to hold India together. India will by going back from English, go back to her past.

What returns will Hindi as an official language bring us against what we are bound to lose! Hindi as State language, wherever it is wanted, is a sound policy, but not Hindi as the language of the Union. It is fallacious to count the population of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar block as against that of the rest of India. It is not a profitable or worthwhile investment, for the sake of which we purchase the disaffection of the South, not to speak of other areas equally opposed to the change. We should take risks for some definite profit, not for mere pride and that too for an illusory form of pride inconsistent with modern conditions.

The Madras Government's reported memorandum to the Language Commission agreeing to English plus Hindi was based on a consideration of superficialities in which the present secretariat staff is interested, such as examinations and studies and public service tests and not the root of the matter. Let us hope that popular opinion will compel the Madras Government to change its present approach and lead it to a more determined stewardship of the Madras case for continuing the status quo. It should ask for deletion of Part XVII of the Constitution altogether, and set at rest the language controversy once for all, leaving the status quo intact.

People and Administration

The one and only sound argument for a change is that we should bring about language unity between administration and the people to the largest extent possible. But this

Kanagasabaipillai

(From page 5)

his official visits Shri Pillai made best use of his learned leisure and collected rare manuscripts and documents relating to Tamil Literature. Gifted with keen insight into intellectual studies and literary expositions, Shri Pillai soon brought out that reputed book "Tamil 1800 years ago" a rare contribution to the study of Tamil. Mahamahopadhyaya Swaminatha Iyer makes frequent mention of the sources of his information for his commentaries as having been obtained from Shri Pillai and his writings.

His father Shri V. Visvanathapillai edited the Tamil-Tamil English Dictionary and was a translator in the University Senate, Madras. Among his nephews, Rao Bahadur K. V. Lingam Pillai, the first Asiatic to become the Presidency Post Master of Madras and Shri K. Amirtha Lingam Pillai B. A. Personal Assistant to the Post Master General of Madras were well known in official circles. Shri R. N. Sivasambu, Journalist of Madras and Shri R. N. Sivapirakasam, Editor of the 'Hindu Organ' are grandsons of Shri Kanagasabai Pillai's sister. Shri Sivasambu Shanmugam M. A. Lecturer at Conjeevaram is a son of the grand-daughter of Shri Kanagasabaipillai.

A series of articles relating to the life and works of Shri Kanagasabaipillai was published in the Tribune in 1970 written by Shri R. N. Sivasambu. These articles portray in greater detail the activities of a great pioneer—who was President of the Madras Tamil Sangam in 1905.

argument completely breaks down in respect of the people of the South, and they are not insignificant in numbers nor are they without title to national rights. The area outside of the Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh boundaries is very large. We must fall back therefor on the regional languages and the State governments to bring about this language unity between administration and the people. If every State makes regional language its official language, this principle will have been fully

(Over to page 7)

# Common Man's Call to the Country

## Work to Ward off Withering Poverty

Countrymen, Citizens,  
Comrades,

At the brink of economic disaster the common man calls upon you, in the name of his beloved mother-land, nay in the name of mankind to come to his rescue.

Groaning under the most gruelling heat of economic oppression that has been generated not by natural causes but by the greed of power and thirst for totalitarian domination, the common man justly and justifiably feels that even at this eleventh hour there can be chalked out a way out of this wreckage.

Hence his humble call, not in hush hush voice; but in the language of his traditional chivalry. His is a patriot's plea, a social worker's slogan, a citizen's commonsense approach.

The common man has been compulsorily pressed down to abject poverty. However he feels that this is the supreme sacrifice he can make to save the nation though he feels that there are most favoured citizens who are perched in the pole of political power propped up by equally fortunate administrators and who have plenty of paddy, sacks of sugar, cart loads of chillies—not to speak of the limousines, the palatial flats, plantations, chain of houses and all that man is born to have.

To these Ministers and Members of the Assembly,

the common man issues the challenge whether they cannot for a while become the common man shivering in chill pennury day dreaming of a diet of rice, with chilli conditioned curry and sugared tea and confectionaries though he would not grudge them owning their majestic mansions and riding their hobby horses or driving in the luxury motor vehicles.

To these patriotic guardians of the people the common man suggests that they declare a week's fast foregoing rice, sugar and chillies so that the stock in the granaries may yet have some grains remaining.

The common man does not call for a boycott of functions that entail in expenditure. He only wants these thamashas not to be organized at all not for all time but for ONE YEAR.

The common man wants 1973-74 to be observed as the Austerity year - where there shall be

- no Entertainments
- no distribution of food
- no erection of pandals
- no garlands
- no motorcades
- no processions

And in the alternative the common man calls upon all his comrades to earn their living.

The common man appeals to all organizations cultural and social to suspend conferences and celebrations for one year 1973—1974 (R. N.)

உ  
சிவமயம்

## சித்தாந்த பண்டித பரீட்சைகள்

யாழ்ப்பாணம், சைவ பரிபாலன சபையார் ஆண்டுதோறும் நடாத்தும் சித்தாந்த பிரவேச, பாலபண்டித, பண்டித பரீட்சை (இன்று) 16-2-73 வெள்ளி 17-2-73 சனி, 18-2-73 குடியிறு ஆகிய மூன்று தினங்களிலும் யாழ்ப்பாணம், நாவலர் மகாவித்தியாலத்தில் நடைபெற்று வருகின்றது.

1973-ம் ஆண்டு பரீட்சைக்குரிய மேற்படி பரீட்சை விண்ணப்பத் தகவிகள் விரைவில் அறிவிக்கப்படும். இவ்வாண்டு சைவப்பலவர் பரீட்சையுடனாக சபையார்களால் நடாத்தப்படும். சைவ பரிபாலன சபை, யாழ்ப்பாணம், 12-2-73. க. சிற்றம்பலம், பரீட்சைக் காரியதரிசி.

# Sacred Sports of Siva (CONTD.)

V. SUBRAMANIAM  
Saiva - Palavar

## Sundaresar assumed the form of an Omnipotent Sittar

(எல்லாம்பவல்ல சித்தர் திருவிசையாடல்)

It pleased the God to come to Madura in the form of a Sittar with all the usual accompaniments of that order. He walked through the several streets of the city, and performed various wonders.

He brought distant mountains near, and removed near ones far off. He made old people to become young children and children to become old men. He changed the sexes; he made the barren fruitful; the hump-backed, the deaf, the dumb, the blind, the lame he severally healed. He turned four metals into gold; he made the rich become poor; and made enemies to be friends; He caused the yetti (poisonous shrub) to produce mangoes, and brought a flood in the river Vaigai. He turned fresh water into salt water and made salt water fresh. He threw a pilgrim's staff into the air, threaded a

cotton through it, and then resting his head on the cotton thread, performed the attitude of penance (heels upward) the staff remaining in the air. He took clouds into his hands and well wringing them and appeared to drink the water they contained. He caused things in the night (such as the stars) to be seen in the day and things visible in the day to be seen at night. He taught the Vedas to things which could not understand them. He turned cocconut trees into palmyra trees, and then the reverse; changed the species of other trees; and brought celestial things down to earth. While thus occupying the attention of the people, so that they neglected their employments, the Pandyan hearing of the circumstances, sent his ministers to call the performer of these wonders; they did so respectfully, but the Sittar said, "what are kings to me?" and he refused to go. The king on hearing of his refusal only replied what have the great (in a religious sense) to do with us?" and remained quiet.

## Rajaji Remembrance

(From page 6)

in theory as well as in practice. We must keep fairness as the yardstick for all Union policies, for fairness is the rock bottom of loyalty.

### Pride of Nation

The nationalism behind Hindi is out-weighed by other solid considerations of great importance. It would be supreme folly to change over from English. It should not be done now or on any foreseeable date. There is no sound or just reason for it. Nor need there be any shame in conducting the affairs of modern India in an international language that has the greatest vogue in the present age. It will be fully consistent with our broad-minded outlook in all matters.

I do not despair of convincing my friends and fellow workers in Upper India that I am not a disruptionist. I am urged by a desire to maintain the very unity of India which is the slogan of the Hindi protagonists. I hope it will be permitted to an old servant of the nation to protest and shout when

he feels convinced that a change that is impending is detrimental to unity and contrary to the principles of justice.

### The Only Way

The deletion of Part XVII of the Constitution is the only way to achieve this. It is not an essential part of the Constitution. The status quo should continue without any interference as it has been until now. Part XVII need not have been enacted at all, but, as it has been done, it should now be formally repealed or indefinitely suspended. Such a decision would at once be a great and noble re-assuring gesture that will do really more for unity than what any kind of imposition of an artificially boosted official language can ever achieve. Often do men fanatically take measures with a certain object in view but, alas, those measures result in the frustration of that very object.

Over and over again, the inescapable injustice of imposing Hindi is sought to be covered by a cry against the foreign character of English. English is no more foreign than our legal or parlia-

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 2908

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Ranganathan Sathianathan of Tellipalai

Deceased  
Sinnathamby Rangana-  
than of Station Road,  
Tellipalai

Vs Petitioner  
Pushparani wife of  
Ranganathan of Station  
Road, Tellipalai

Respondent  
This matter coming on  
for disposal before Collin  
E. Mendis Esquire,  
District Judge, Jaffna

on the 17th day of  
November 1972 in the  
presence of Mr. Kumara-  
guru Proctor on the part  
of the Petitioner and the  
affidavit of the petitioner  
dated 16th day of Nov-  
ember 1972 having been  
read.

It is ordered that the  
Petitioner abovenamed be  
and he is hereby declared  
entitled to as the father  
of the deceased above-  
named to have Letters of  
Administration to the Es-  
tate of the said deceased  
and the same be issued to  
him accordingly unless  
the respondent above-  
named or any other per-  
son or persons interested  
shall on or before the  
22nd day of March 1973  
show sufficient cause to  
the satisfaction of this  
Court to the contrary.

This 17th day of Nov-  
ember 1972

Sgd. Collin E. Mendis  
District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by  
Sgd. A. Kumaraguru  
Proctor for Petitioner  
151 16 & 23

mentary or administra-  
tive procedure, all of  
which have been firmly  
adopted and confirmed for  
future use also. And  
language is just a medium  
while all these are the  
very substance of our  
affairs.

### The Communist Game

The communists have a  
reason for wishing English  
to go. Their policy is to  
isolate India from the  
West. Communists, whe-  
ther in power or without,  
'turn like the sun-flower  
to the sun,' to the policies  
of their greatest State,  
viz, USSR. (I am quoting  
from Dijas.) English is a  
bond between India and  
the West and they hope  
that the replacement of  
it in official life by Hindi,  
would remove one of the  
important stands that tie  
us to the West.

(To be continued)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2909

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Dr. Thamotharam Arulampalam of Ariyalai, Jaffna died at Dehiwala, Colombo Deceased

Minor 1 Meera daughter Arulampalam

Minor 2 Amirtha daughter of Arulampalam

Minor 3 Asokan Thamotharam Arulampalam all of Ariyalai, Jaffna

4 Thamotharampillai Somasegaram of Ariyalai, Jaffna Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st, 2nd and 3rd respondents Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before Collin E. Mendis Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 12th day of December 1972 in the presence of Mr. S. C. Mahadeva Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 17th day of March 1973, having been having been read.

It is ordered that the 4th respondent abovenamed be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st, 2nd and 3rd minor respondents abovenamed for the purpose of these proceedings.

It is further ordered that the petitioner abovenamed be and she is hereby declared entitled to be the widow of the deceased abovenamed to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and the same be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 28th day of February 1973 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the said 4th respondent do produce the said minors in court on the said date

This 12th day of December 1972

Sgd. C. E. Mendis District Judge, Jaffna

Sri Rama Gana Sabha

At the Thirtyfifth Annual General Meeting of the Members of Sri Rama Gana Sabha held at the Sabha premises No. 418, Galle Road, Colombo 6, the following new office bearers were elected.

President: Sri K. P. Haran

Vice-President: Sri B. Shanmugaratna Sarma

Hony. Secretary: Sri M. Ramamurti

Hony. Asst. Secretary: Sri G. Sabremaniam

Hony. Treasurer: Sri L. N. Krishnamurthy

Members of the Working Committee

Sri S. Balasubramania Iyer, Sri R. P. Sarma, Sri P. S. Ramaiyer, Sri K. Lakshmana Iyer, Sri T. Nataraja Iyer and Sri S. Ramakrishnan.

Co-opted Members

Sri T. N. Ramanathan and Sri P. Subramania Iyer.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2918

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sattanathar Karthigesu of Vaddukoddai West Deceased

Sornammab widow of Sattanathar Karthigesu of Vaddukoddai West Petitioner

1 Karthigesu Mahalingam

2 Karthigesu Sivapiragasam

3 Karthigesu Somasundaram and

Minor 4 Karthigesu Nagasudaram all of Vaddukoddai West Respondents

This matter of the Petition dated 18th day of December 1972 coming on for disposal before T. J. Rajaratnam Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 1st day of January 1973 in the presence of Mr. N. Ehangparam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 3rd Respondent abovenamed be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 4th Respondent abovenamed for the purpose of watching his interest in these proceedings and that the Petitioner abovenamed as legal widow of the deceased

Order Absolute in the First Instance

In the District Court of Point Pedro

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1012

In the matter of the Last Will of the late Thangal alias Thangam widow of Sadai Iyar Sinnadurai Iyar of Thondamannaru

Kasipillai Iyar Muttukumar Iyar of "Sannathivel" Vinayagamudaliar Road, Point Pedro Petitioner

This matter coming on for disposal before T. J. Rajaratnam Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro on the 17th day of July 1972 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham Proctor for the Petitioner and on reading Last Will No. 770 dated 10.5.1968 and attested by M. Ve'ummailum Notary Public and now in deposit in this Court and the affidavits of the said Notary Public and of Vallipuram Kumarasamy the attesting witness therein.

It is ordered that the said Last Will be declared proved as the Last Will of the abovenamed deceased Thangal widow of Sadai Iyar Sinnadurai Iyer, that the Petitioner be declared the Executor of the said Last Will and that Probate of the said Will be issued to the Petitioner on his filing his Oath of Office and on this order absolute being published in the Government Gazette and in the Hindu Organ.

This 17th day of July 1972

Sgd. T. J. Rajaratnam District Judge

Drawn by Sgd. M. Esurapadham Proctor for Petitioner

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be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the deceased and the same be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 28th day of March 1973 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary

It is further ordered that the 3rd Respondent abovenamed do produce the minor, the 4th Respondent before this Court on the same date.

This 1st day of January, 1973,

Sgd. T. J. Rajaratnam District Judge, Jaffna

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ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2916

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Amirthammah wife of Kanagaratnam of Vaddukoddai West Deceased

Kanagaratnam Ramachandran of Vaddukoddai West

Vs Petitioner

- 1 Markandapillai Kanagaratnam of do presently of Thiruketheeswaram
2 Kanagaratnam Mahadevan of 8/1 Aloe Avenue, Colombo 3

Respondents

This matter of the Petition dated 11th December, 1972 coming on for disposal before T. J. Rajaratnam Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 1st day of January, 1973 in the presence of Mr. N. Ehangparam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as son and heir of the deceased abovenamed to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and the same be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 29th day of March, 1973 show suffi-

Letter To the Editor

(From page 5)

to which national economy, national security, and national unit, have sunk in the country, (Hansard, Vol 23, 1955-56, Columns 573-574).

There can be no doubt whatsoever that the language problem will not be solved and will continue to be the greatest single impediment to the smooth administration of the country, unless and until, the constitution is amended, as proposed by the Minister, as far back as 1955 and Tamil recognised again, as an official language of All-Ceylon and thereby the Tamil language enjoys the status of an all island language which it enjoyed along with the Sinhalese, at the time of independence negotiations.

Reference may be made to my work "Tamil Nad of Ceylon", National Archives, for confirmation of subject material given above-

Yours etc.

J. R. Sinnatamby.

286, Buller's Road, Colombo 7, 5-2-73.

cient cause to the contrary.

This 1st day of January 1973

Sgd. T. J. Rajaratnam District Judge, Jaffna

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