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JAFFNA, FRIDAY MAY 25, 1973

✕

CODE OF SAIVA CULTURE

Comprehensively Explained At Conference

DR. SINGARAVELAN ON DEVOTIONAL DUTY

In the course of a very inspiring and instructive presidential address by Dr. S. Singaravelan M A., Ph. D. at the All Island Saiva Mahanadu held at the Navalar Ashram Hall under the auspices of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, the learned lecturer detailed a code of culture for Saivaites quoting appropriate authority from the Thirumurai and the Siddhanta Sastras.

Dr. Singaravelan paid a high tribute to the Sabhai for its sustained and substantial services to Saiva Religion and its profitable program of propoganda in the Navalar tradition.

The President of the Sessions was welcomed with temple honours by Shri T. Somasundaram President of the Sabhai and members of the Committee at the Vaidheswaran Temple. Thirumurai were taken in procession along the Jaffna Kankasanturai Road via College Road to the Navalar Ashram Hall.

After the special poojah at the Ashram Shrine by Bhrama Sri S. Subramania Sastrigal, Sithantha Siromani M. Mylvaganam, Religious Propaganda Secretary welcomed the President, speakers and the audience and explained the need for holding conferences.

Vidvan K. Kanapathipillai B. A. read the welcome address (manga) Pannisai Mani Thirumathi Manonmani Arunachalam recited Thirumurai at the conclusion of the Presidential address.

The evening sessions on Friday began with the recital of Thirumurai by Thirumathi T. Paranthaman and her pupils. Vidwan K. Karthigan B. A. spoke on 'Thevaram', Pandit Selvi Thangammah Appakuday on 'Kovaiyar' and Subramanian T

Kumarasampillai on 'Saiva Way of Living'. Dr. Singaravelan then delivered a learned lecture on "அருட்கடலும் அன்புக்கடலும்".

He was full of praise for the constructive work done by the Sabhai by means of conferences, discussions and classes supplemented by the useful publications — the Hindu Organ and the Inthusathanam. Describing the President Advocate T. Somasundaram as a symbol of dedicated duty, the Secretary Shri W. Ragunathe Mudaliar, M. Sc. as typical of devotional service the Treasurer Shri T. Sanmugalingam as a pious custodian of the Sabhai's finances and Siddantha Siromani M. Mylvaganam as the indefatigable Religious Propaganda Secretary and the other members of the Committee as all having their heart in the welfare of the Sabhai. Dr. Singaravelan wished the Sabhai all success in its laudable efforts in the cause of Saivism quoting Sekkilar Swamigal's scintillating lines.

மதிவள்ளர் அடைபட்ட
மனமுள்ளவைய முன்
குறிசெயும் நாயகன்மாள்
குறியுணென்மயலர்
பொதிநலன் துக்கத்து
முனிதர் பேரவைய
விதிமுறை உலகினில்
வினாதி வெங்கலே
— சேக்கிழாரடிகள்

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'Minority Safeguards will Stay'

Undertaking Given to the British

A. Thirunelakandan

The minority safeguards provided in the Soulbury Constitution and the amended Independence Constitution were so many undertakings given by the majority community and its leaders to the minority communities that their interests and rights would be quite safe thereafter.

But by various devices into which we need not go now, these safeguards were made ineffective and inoperative by the successive Governments that held office since Independence. Finally the present Government did a clear and honest job by removing all taint of safeguards from the new Republican Constitution for which act of kindness the minorities will ever be thankful to them. For as long as any pretence of safeguards remains in the constitution there will be some people who will not realize the gravity of the situation, that the minorities are entirely at the mercy of the majority.

The action of the present Government has cleared the air, it has made all Tamil speaking peoples aware of the common danger. They are more united today than ever before.

Another essential preliminary to any fight for survival and the final settlement of accounts is a clear realization on the part of the minorities whether the ruling party can be trusted to keep their word. They have broken faith not only with the minorities here but also with the British who had trusted them.

The long tale of broken promises to the minorities has been often told and needs no repetition

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Saiva Paripalana Sabhai and Hindu Education in Ceylon

By V. RAGUNATHAMUTHALIAR M. Sc.
Secretary, Saiva Paripalana Sabhai

(Extract from an Essay on "The Contribution of Saiva Paripalana Sabhai to Education" written in May 1972)

(Continued from last issue)

Aims and Objects of the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai

The Sabhai was founded to manage the Saiva Religion and it had never hesitated to advocate the Saiva Siddhanta in its pure form. "The objects of the Sabhai shall be:

- (a) To promote and propagate the Saiva Religion in accordance with the tenets of the Vedas, the Agamas, and the Saiva Siddhanta Shastras.
- (b) To establish, repair and renovate Saiva Temples, to take over and manage such temples and supervise management of such temples as may come under the Central Authority of the Sabhai.
- (c) To take over and manage Saiva Madams, and properties belonging thereto and to devote their funds for the purpose for which they were established and to utilize the surplus income of such madams for the promotion and propagation of the Saiva Religion.
- (d) To establish, maintain and manage Saiva Schools and to publish readers and other books necessary for Saiva Education and to conduct Religious examinations and award titles, certificates and prizes.
- (e) To establish, finance, maintain and manage newspapers to safeguard the interests of the Saiva Community and to take all measures necessary for the attainment of such objects.
- (f) To establish, maintain and manage crematoriums and hospitals and to take charge of such establishments as are handed over to its management.
- (g) To encourage and promote, Tamil Literature, Art Drama and
- (h) To promote the intellectual, physical and economic welfare of the Saivaites."

The Sabhai, however, as the oldest and only incorporated Hindu Society has in duty bound to keep Saiva Siddhanta, the pure form of Hinduism, in its pristine glory as expounded in the Saiva Agamas as exemplified by the lives of the Saiva saints. That is why the membership is specially limited to persons of Saiva faith, not less than eighteen years of age, having all the objects in view. The Sabhai has to be the final authority on the interpretation of the Saiva Agamas and Saiva Religion, and propagate it in the most suitable way of life against the background of our history and tradition. Tamil scholars and able exponents of Saiva Siddhanta

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THOUGHTS TO BE TREASURED

உன்னால் உன்னைக் காண்பது அல்லால் என் அறிவாற் காணப்போமோ. (Thayumanavar)

Is it possible for me to realize Thee by My intelligence unless it be through Thee (Thy Grace)?



தமிழ்நாட்டில் ஞானமும் அறிவும் மூலக்களமாக நாள்தோறும் விக்கிரமம் மூலக்களமாக நாள்தோறும் நேற்றும் மூலக்களமாக நாள்தோறும் வரட்டுமே

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1973

ONE YEAR OLD

The New Constitution is one year old; so is the Republic of Sri Lanka. Though the form and description have changed, the content, that is, the people remain the same. Our nation is not an infant as it had come of age long ago. The teen age also has passed. Moving into adolescence it is very necessary that the country should begin to realize its duties; the administrators must discharge their responsibilities.

The economic situation has taken a very serious turn. Hence all attention has to be paid to the instant need of the hour; the Government and the people must move together in surmounting the economic crisis. This can be achieved only by dedicated duty, sincere service and patriotic performance. The demand of the hour is determined, sustained and useful work in the sphere of production and development.

EMPHASIS ON EXEMPLARY CONDUCT

At the concluding sessions of the All Island Saiva Conference held under the auspices of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha. Dr. S. Singaravelan, the Guest Chairman for the occasion, elucidatingly and exhaustively explained the need for exemplary conduct delving into the priceless treasure of Thirumurai and illustrating how the Thiruthondars headed by the Four Great Samaya Kutavars had depicted Saiva Culture and in what

great measure they had practised their preachings.

The teaching of religion must be with the definite aim of inspiring students in such a way as to urge them practise their religion. Scholarly expositions of Saiva literature by themselves cannot bring good results, unless they make the audience feel that practice must follow preaching. The Saiva Paripalana Sabha must be congratulated on placing emphasis on this aspect.

Code of Saiva

Second Day Sessions

After the singing of Thirumurai Sri la Sri Granapragasa Thambiran Swamigal delivered the Chairman's address. He appealed to the Saivaites to follow the Navalar Tradition and to practise religion in the orthodox form. He also stressed the need for teachers qualified in the knowledge of Saiva Sastras and Saiva literature to teach religion in schools.

Shri K. Manickavasagar spoke on 'வாக்நாமகனிவயம்' followed by a lecture by Shri N. Chellappah.

The afternoon sessions began with the recital of Thirumurai by the students of Hindu Ladies' College, Jaffna.

Pandit M. Kandiah delivered a lecture on the 'Saiva Neethi detailed by Sekkilar'. This was followed by a lecture by Shri S. Vinayagamoorthi. The chief feature of the day was a thought provoking speech by Dr. S. Singaravelan on 'தேவகையும் வீரமும்'.

The Third Day

The occasion was made more devotional as it was Thiruvannamambanthar Swamigal Gurupoojah.

Shrimathi Thangammah Nadarajah presided and exhorted the audience to pay more attention to religion. After the 'Kavi-Araaga' lectures were delivered by Pandit S. Amirthambikai B. A., Saiva Pulavar M. Thiruvannamambanthar Pillai and Selvi Kalaiyarasai Venkannar.

The Evening Sessions began with the recital of Thirumurai by the students of Vembadi Girls College and was presided over by Shri T. Somar-

'Minority Safeguards will Stay'

(From page 5)

here. But few know the specific undertaking given to the British by the ruling party on the eve of Independence.

There is an account of the context and the manner in which his undertaking was given to the British in Sir Charles Jeffries' Transfer of Power published by Pall Mall Press, London.

Sir Charles Jeffries was Deputy Colonial Secretary the British Colonial Office and was intimately associated with the negotiations which led up to the transfer of power in Ceylon.

This is how Sir Charles Jeffries describes the events that preceded the transfer of power from the British to the majority.

The (Soulbury Commission's) report was published in September 1945. It followed very largely the lines of the Ceylon Ministers' proposals; but there was one substantial alteration. Amongst the safeguards for minorities the Commission recommended the establishment of a two chamber legislature.

The policy of the British Government was announced in October 1945. Though these decisions clearly fell a long way short of that 'Dominion Status' for which Mr. Senanayake had consistently pressed,..... he felt able to advise the State Council to accept for the time being the settlement offered.

Now came the complicated task of putting the

sundaram, President of the Sabha.

Prizes were distributed to the winners at the Religious Knowledge Examination held by the Sabha. Shri T. Manickavasagar Director of Education Northern Religion distributed the prizes.

The concluding event was the lecture on 'திருவிடம் தெய்வம்' by Dr S. Singaravelan who quoted from every known Saiva work to explain the significance of Thiru and lucidly explained what 'சைவம்' in Saiva context meant.

Shri V. Raguathamudaliar, Secretary of the Sabha proposed a vote of thanks.

new constitution into legal form. This was primarily the job of the legal advisers at the Colonial Office, but at this stage another remarkable man came into the picture, the Financial Secretary to the Ceylon Government. Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, who was sent to London to take part in the discussions as Mr. Senanayake's representative.

The drafting was completed and the new constitution approved by the King in Council in May 1946. Protection for minorities was secured by a provision that no law enacted by the Parliament of Ceylon should make persons of any community or religion liable to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of other communities or religions were not made liable or confer on persons of any community or religion any privilege or advantage which was not conferred on persons of other communities or religions.

Provision was made for the independence of the judiciary, and a Judicial Service Commission was set up to deal with the appointment, transfer and disciplinary control of judicial officers. This was done in order to remove judicial appointments from politics and to give some sort of guarantee to the minorities that appointments to the judicial service would not be determined on communal lines.

The general public service also was placed under the jurisdiction of an independent Public Service Commission, so that it too was taken out of politics.

Although the half-loaf had been accepted as an interim measure, Mr. Senanayake and his colleagues had not ceased to regard Dominion Status as a goal which Ceylon was entitled to reach a good deal earlier than had been implied by the cautious phrases of the British Government's statement of policy. In February 1947 Mr. Senanayake sent, through his Governor, a personal letter to the Secretary of State in which he urged that the matter should be reconsidered. He authorized Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, who was going to England on leave, once again to represent him in discussions with the Colonial Office.

I have a very keen re-

collection of those discussions, in which I was fortunate enough to have a part.

'Look' said (in effect) Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, you are in favour of self-determination, aren't you? You allow Burma to decide to go out of the Commonwealth, we want to stay in the Commonwealth. We are your friends. Ceylon has always been loyal to you in peace and war. We have never let you down. We are capable of running our own show, and we want to do it. Why should we be denied what you concede to Burma why should we be treated less generously because we have no intention of making a nuisance of ourselves? why not do the big thing and keep our friendship?

This was pretty unanswerable and after a bit the British Government began to soften.

(When the question of defence was raised) "Will you not trust me?" asked Sir Oliver; we will gladly enter into any agreements you think necessary. You may say that the present Government of Ceylon cannot commit its successors for all time. Fair enough but that is surely true of any one with whom you make a treaty. You have to take these things on trust."

But it was not only a matter of defence. There were the minorities, towards whom the United Kingdom had a sense of obligation.

As for the minorities' said Sir Oliver, you have put the safeguards in the constitution and they will stay there. Admittedly if Ceylon gets Dominion Status its Parliament will have power to alter the Constitution. But it is not all that easy to get a Parliament to change something well established and which there is no general agreement to change especially if the matter is a controversial one which world opinion has to take into account.

Well the British Government came to the conclusion that Ceylon had made out its case. In June 1947 the Secretary of State was able to announce that as soon as a Ceylon Government had taken office under the new constitution, negotiations would be entered into for the making of agreements enabling fully self-governing status to be conferred on Ceylon.

The above is a graphic account of what took place at Whitehall.

Now we know that every one of the safeguards put in the Constitution have disappeared,

SELF-HELP

BY

M. ELIATHAMBY B. A.

Should we help others? Whom should we help? Help those who are in need of it should be the answer. We ought to lend a helping hand to a man in his old age, a beggar who has no home or any means of living, a man in dire distress, an orphan or a destitute. Service to them is service to God. No useful purpose will be served by offering help to those who stand on their own strength except the satisfaction which they derive of pleasing them.

Except the needy, others can depend on self help which alone can bring self satisfaction and happiness. Self effort stimulates one's originality and innate abilities to action. It makes a man think and face with fortitude the trials and tribulations that come one's way. It has become a fashion in the modern society to provide tuition in almost all the subjects to the children, thus spending a large sum of money which tells upon the financial resources of the parents; as a result of such action, children show an apathy to class work, lose confidence in their teachers at school and lose self-reliance all of which tend to kill the initiative, desire for work self confidence and capacity for thinking for themselves. Such a state produces a lethargic mind which affects adversely the self effort required to tackle problems of life in later years.

Experience makes us believe "Man is the architect of his own fortune". In whatever walk of life one may be it is the self-effort which brings success, fame and name. One may teach another to swim but the learner without depending on the other every time he learns, should by his own self-effort succeed in becoming a good swimmer. A farmer, with a sweat of his brow, a student with unswerving attention to his studies, a trader with all his time directed towards his business, a lawyer always alert with mental acumen, achieve success in life whereas those who lack the tenacity of purpose and required assiduity become failures in life though they receive assistance from others. All parental care and financial support cannot bring success to a student, unless he makes persistent effort to realise his ambition. By dint of perseverance and hard work several men have

Poets' Forum at the Conference

Appar Swamigal's Pious Inspiration Analysed

A distinguishing feature at the Saiva Conference this year was the FORUM Discussion in which poets participated. Vidwan K. K. Natarajan, B O. L. Editor of the 'Sivathondan' presided and in fascinating rhyme explained the object of the discussion and welcomed Dr. S. Singaravelan. Shri S. Sivapirakasam and Shri

K. Sockalingam. Dr. Singaravelan analytically discussed the subject in inspiring poems depicting the perennial spiritual fountain, the source of the Thevarams of Appar Swamigal. Equally instructive were the compositions of 'Sokkan' and Pulavar Sivapirakasam.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2939

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sinnathamby Arumugam of Karainagar

Deceased Arumugam Tharmalingam of Karainagar East, Karainagar

- Petitioner
- 1 Arumugam Thangaratnam
 - 2 Thangeswary daughter of S. Arumugam
 - 3 Thambiyaiah all of Ponnavaikai Karainagar East Karainagar

Respondents
This matter coming on for disposal before T. J. Rajaratnam Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 21st day of February 1973 in the presence of Mr. K. Arumugam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner

and the affidavit of the Petitioner, Notary and Witnesses having been read.

It is order that the Last Will and Testament bearing No 3013 dated 13th June 1963 and attested by K Arumugam Notary Public, the original of which has been produced and is now deposited in this case be and same is declared proved and that the said Petitioner as the executor named in the said Last Will be entitled to have Probate of the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 27th day of June 1973 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 21st day of February 1973.

Sgd. T. J. Rajaratnam District Judge Jaffna

Drawn by Sgd. K. Arumugam Proctor for Petitioner 17 18 & 25

become wealthy and several have earned the recognition of others around them.

Even in the field of scientific research it is the self effort of great scientists like Louis Pasteur, Madame Curie and Einstein, that has produced immense benefits to mankind. Their sacrifice and self efforts are laudable. They are men who have dedicated their life time for the service of mankind. Their keenness to discover something new, their plan of execution, their hard and persistent efforts which led to their final victory originated in their own minds.

Apart from the worldly success one may achieve by his own efforts, even the spiritual advancement becomes possible to those who make a real self effort. Self-help becomes more prominent in the spiritual field than in other fields. How many of us can restrain our passions, our feelings and

impulses? How many of us can control our senses and sit in meditation? No external help can be of assistance here but self-help alone can enable one make progress slowly and gradually. One who desires to free himself from the pangs and sufferings of birth and death has to work for his own salvation. Self-help and self-help alone can be of use to him. Any form of advice, teaching or directions from others will not bring the desired result to a person unless he become a master of himself in order to march along the path of spirituality. One can learn from books, listen to others but the other aspects of spiritual progress such as pondering over what one has learnt or heard, arriving at a clear understanding and sitting in meditation to attain self-realisation are to be attended to by the person himself. It should be the duty and determination of every person to have regular prayers, to chant religious hymns, to read

Saiva Paripalana Sabhai and

(From page 5)

have joined the ranks of the Sabhai and are very ably performing this task.

The 'Hindu Organ' and 'Inthusathanam'

"It will be noted that the objectives of the Sabhai are so wide and comprehensive, that when it emerged out to propagate Saiva faith' it was very necessary to start a periodical newspaper to represent the religious, social and political interests of the Hindu community.

So Hindu Organ was inaugurated by a band of high souled patriots, on Wednesday 11-9-1889, who felt the crying need for a newspaper. Hindu Organ began its career of service as an Anglo-Tamil fortnightly under promising auspices. The Tamil edition was known as "Inthusathanam". The papers safeguarded the interests of the Hindus in the Island by directing and reflecting their opinion on matters of the moment. Slowly and steadily the English and Tamil by-weeklies spread true nationalism by enlightening the Public's opinion. Both these papers were the chief organs of the Sabhai in achieving its objects. The newspapers had a succession of honorary editors who took to their work with a missionary zeal to serve the cause of the community consistently to the best interests of the country. The editors aimed at something still greater and grander. In their editorial task they were inspired by no personal considerations nor hampered by the dictates of any external authority.

The opinion expressed by the newspaper "Morning Star" about the publication of Hindu Organ, was published in its volume 39 of October 3, 1899. It was as follows: "The Hindu Organ, a paper especially devoted to the interests of the Saiva community has recently been started in Jaffna. The diffusion of intelligence in the community by means of newspapers is to be desired and the probability is that more will be read when there are five than when there are four, even though there were not enough subscribers for any of the four to properly sustain them. There is do doubt that such a paper as this will be more acceptable to very many in the community than any of the papers of long standing. It remains to be seen whether it will survive longer than any of its predecessors that started on the same ground. As a Saivaite Organ its objects is the defence of Saivism. As such it naturally falls into a sort of antagonism to a paper owned and published in part by a Christian mission. This of itself is not to be regretted. Discussion if candidly conducted will only result in elucidation of truth and that is what we greatly desire. But too often discussion degenerates into elusive wrangle which is always to be deplored. We hope to see by this enterprise that Saivism can show in its ranks true nobility, earnestness of purpose and a sincere regard for the truth which is alone worthy of reverence wherever found".

(To be continued)

- * Rules of the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai.
- * Hindu Organ Golden Jubilee Number 1939.

the sacred scriptures and to observe the tenets and principles of our religion. These cannot be done by one person on behalf of another. Each person has to work for his own salvation. A true Saivaite will refrain from doing sins such as killing, stealing, taking liquor, leading a lascivious life and speaking untruth. A man who is capable of making self-effort can only put into practice what Saivism teaches us. We have seen how self-help is an important factor in any sphere in the life of any person. Any one who lacks the knack of applying his mind to do a thing fails miserably and lags behind the other members of the society. Even if one is not destined to attain a certain thing one can at least obtain the fruits of one's labour. Even God showers His Grace on those who make valentless effort to do a thing. They say "Heaven helps those who help themselves."

NOTICE

In the District Court of Jaffna

No. T/1529

1 Visuvanathar Subramaniam and wife
2 Sorammah both of Naddukuriochi, Delft

vs. Plaintiffs

1 Ramalingam Aiyathurai of 104, Uruthirapuram, Kilinochchi
2 Vyraipillai daughter of Ramalingam of do
3 Velupillai Kandiah of Mavili, Delft
4 Vyraivanathar Ganesu of Delft West

5 Parvathy widow of Vaithy Yatharayar of Delft West

6 Kanapathipillai Ramalingam of Vanneri, Thunukkai

7 Kanapathipillai Kumarasamy of do

8 Kanapathipillai Gunamayagam of do

9 Kanapathipillai Ragunathan of do

10 Kanapathipillai Matharayar of Kudiyiruppu, Vavuniya

11 Ramanathar Yathavayar and wife

12 Parvathipillai both of 75 Stanley Rd, Jaffna

13 Sinnathamby Ambalavanar and wife

14 Mangalam both of Uruthirapuram, Kilinochchi

15 Naganathapillai Maruthaiyinar of 75 Stanley Rd, Jaffna

16 Kumaravelu Tharumalingam of Ward 5, Delft

17 Kumaravelu Rajaratnam of Pungudutivu East

18 Sellappah Muttiah and wife

19 Sengamalam both of 360 Murasumoddi, Paranthan

20 Suppiah Somasundaram of Vavunikulam, Mallavi

21 Suppiah Perumynar of do

22 Katpakam daughter of Perumynar Suppiah of Pavatkulam, Vavuniya

23 Sinuethamby Pillainayagam and wife

24 Parvathy both of Vavunikulam, Mallavi

25 Amirthavalli wife of Sinnathamby of Delft East

26 Ramanathar Karthigesu of Periyathambanai, Madhu Road

27 Sadasivam Kandiah and wife

28 Sinnapillai both of Ward No. 15 Delft

29 Nagappan Sinnathamby and wife

30 Sinnathangaachey both of Kalmadu, Kilinochchi

31 Parvathy daughter of Karuththar of Delft East

32 Thanukodi Veeravagu of Cheedikulam

33 Thanukodi Arumugam of Pavatkulam, Vavuniya

34 Thanukodi Sinnathamby of Pandivirichan, Madhu Road

35 Sinnathamby Arumugam of Delft East

36 Sinnathamby Kumarasamy of Delft Centre

37 Muthiah Ponnuthurai and wife

38 Sangamalam both of Delft East

39 Katpakam widow of Perumynar of Delft East

40 Navaratnam Anthonipillai of Kandavalai, Paranthan

41 Navaratnam Noorbird of Thevipuram, Puthukudi, Yiruppu

42 Sinnathamby Kathiravelu of Ward No. 2 Delft

43 Sinnathamby Nadarajah of Ward No. 4, Delft

44 Thamotharampillai Thanigayagam of Sirumavathu-

Prize Winners at the Religious Knowledge Examination

Held By the Sabhai



Selvi Meenambikai Paanchan
Tamil School, Koslande
(10th Standard)



Selvi Gnanalajani Sivagnanam
Mahajana College, Tellippalla
(9th Standard)



Selvi Tharmaja Balasubramaniam
Vembadi Girls' College, Jaffna.
(8th Standard)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2945

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Vallipuram Ramaswamy of Myliddy Jaffna Deceased

Thengaratnam widow of Vallipuram Ramaswamy of Myliddy, Jaffna Vs Petitioner

1 Ramaswamy Kandaswamy

G.A.L 2 Ramaswamy Vallipuram

3 Ramaswamy Ponniah

Minor 4 Selveethira daughter of V. Ramaswamy

Minor 5 Thamby Sakar

Minor 6 Suthiravathanam daughter of Thamby

7 Rajini daughter of Thamby all of Myliddy, Jaffna

Respondents

This action coming on for disposal before T. J. Rajaratnam Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 13th day of March 1973 in the presence of Mr. T. Gunaratnam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner, Notary, and Witnesses having been read.

It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 4th to 7th Respondents abovesamed for the purpose of these proceedings.

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament bearing No- 1351B dated 6th June 1972 and attested by T. Gunaratnam Notary Public the original of which has been produced and is now deposited in this cause be and same is declared proved and that the said Petitioner as the executor named in the said Last Will be entitled to have Probate of the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or any other person

or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 19th day of July 1973 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the G. A. L. do produce the minors in Court on same date.

This 13th day of March 1973

Sgd. T. J. Rajaratnam
District Judge Jaffna

Drawn by
Sgd T. Gunaratnam
Proctor for Petitioner.

19 18 & 25.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. T/2955

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Thomas Abraham of Uduppiddy Deceased

Mary Abraham of Chavakochcheri

Vs. Petitioner

1 Sam Abraham of Sri Avinasingam Home Science College, Coimbatore South India

2 Mary Abraham, Women's Christian College Madras 6 and

3 Susan Abraham of Chavakochcheri minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem the 4th Respondent

4 Muppattil Ipe Kuruvilla of 52, Mohandiram Lane, Dehiwela as Guardian-ad-litem of the 2nd and 3rd

Respondents who are minors

Respondents

This matter coming on for determination before J. G. Aseervatham Esquire Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 4th day of April 1973 in the presence of Mr. S. K. Thiravianayagam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is hereby ordered that the 4th Respondent abovesamed be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 2nd and 3rd Respondents abovesamed who are minors to represent them for all purposes of this action.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled as widow of the abovesamed deceased to have Letters of Administration to the above estate issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents abovesamed or any other person or persons interested in the above estate shall appear before this Court on or before the 23rd day of May 1973 and show sufficient cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this Court.

I is also further ordered that the 4th Respondent shall produce the 2nd and 3rd Respondents on the said date viz: 23rd day of May 1973.

This 4th day of April 1973
Sgd. T. J. Rajaratnam
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. S. K. Thiravianayagam
Proctor for Petitioner
18 18 & 25

1am, Mannar
45 Thamotharampillai Kanagaratnam of do
46 Perumynar Vaithianathar
47 Perumynar Ramanathan
48 Perumynar Linganathan and
49 Sivamany daughter of Perumynar all of Delft
50 Somasundaram Gunaratnam of do

51 Somasundaram Kanapathipillai of do

52 Velupillai Kandiah and wife

53 Pillaiammah of do

Defendants

1 Subramaniam Narendrar

2 Narendrar Kandiah and wife

3 Rajeswary

4 Arumugan Naganathar Ramanathan

5 Saverimuttu Manojpillai

6 Saravanamuttu Subramaniam all of Delft

Disclosed Parties

To:
The abovesamed Defendants and to the Disclosed Parties, abovesamed.

It is hereby notified that Action No. P. 1529 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 Eachchankadu alias Meiyar Eachchankadu in ex. tent 45 Lms. V. C. situated at Delft Centre.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 16th day of March 1973 at 10 o'clock of the forenoon.

This 6th day of March, 1973

By Order of Court
Sgd. P. Sathasivaratnam
C. C.

3-4-73

The above notice is extended and re-issued returnable on the 25th day of May 1973

By Order of Court.
C. C.

20 25

சென்னை அன்பு நகர் மலையாள சிவா மய்யம்
சென்னை மலையாள சிவா மய்யம்
சென்னை மலையாள சிவா மய்யம்
சென்னை மலையாள சிவா மய்யம்

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Editor: R. N. SIVAPRakasam