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NO. 12

ABOUT KOREAN AFFAIRS

The Search For A Political Settlement

To Be Resumed When The Right Moment Arrives

It was an act of courage as well as of political honesty on the part of the sixteen nations which contributed forces to the United Nations Command in Korea publicly to declare that differences on essentials have proved so intractable that the current discussions on Korea at Geneva have best been brought to a close

It was courageous because the sixteen well knew that they were offering a hostage to Communist propaganda which would doubtless appear that the Communists were eager to hold open a door which the non-Communists had slammed in their face

The answer to such an allegation is that political honesty compelled the admission that it has been impossible to reach agreement at this stage.

The sixteen nations refuse to "raise false hopes and mislead the peoples of the world into believing that there is agreement where there is none" An attempt by the Committee to throw dust in the eyes of world opinion will not deceive anyone who has read the sixteen nations' declaration. This shows irrefutably that on the two fundamental issues of authority and genuinely free elections, the Communists at Geneva have persisted in attitudes the logical conclusion of which would be to deal a death blow to the United Nations and to banish all hope of establishing a unified independent Korea.

The United Nations went into Korea to resist aggression and to pave the way to a unified independent regime. The sixteen nations proclaim their continued support for these objectives.

They will now report back to the United Nations.

But the door is not closed. It is open to the Communists to withdraw their rejection, as the sixteen nation declaration says, "of the two fundamental principles which we consider indispensable."

At Tuesday's session of the Conference, the North Korean Foreign Minister put forward some proposals which proved only to be old wine in a new bottle. They were simply a specious variant of earlier proposals which Mr. Eden had exploded in his speech of June 11th. Thus when General Nam Il proposed as a first step the early withdrawal from Korea of all foreign armed forces, he was as Mr. Eden had pointed out, proposing to leave "a vacuum in which the two Koreas would remain confronted, unreconciled and without mediation"

On Wednesday M. Spaak (Belgium) put the views of the sixteen in a nutshell when he said that after the speeches of June 11th he had hoped for some sign of compromise. But on the two main points, the Communists had simply repeated their old themes. Nam Il's new proposals were even less satisfactory than those of April 27th.

M Spaak added that when passions had subsided the parties could perhaps meet together and time spent at Geneva would be found not to have been wasted.

Lord Reading (U. K.) spoke in support of M. Spaak. He said the declaration of the sixteen showed that they had done everything possible to reach agreement. M. Spaak's hope for more consideration of the Korean future was shared by all signatories of the declaration. The concluding words

Privy Council Cannot Hear Election Appeal

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consisting of Lord Simonds, Lord Cohen and Mr. L. M. D de Silva dismissed Mr. E. L. Senanayake's appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of this Island which affirmed in part and by a majority an Order of the Election Judge, Mr. Justice de Silva, made upon an election petition seeking to declare the election of Mr. E. L. Senanayake to be void on the ground that he had committed corrupt practice.

The Judicial Committee held that it had no jurisdiction to hear the appeal.

Mr. S. Nadesan with Messrs S. Amarasinghe, and P. B. Tampoe represented the respondents before the Judicial Committee.

Sir A. L. Mudaliyar's Visit To Jaffna

Sir A. L. Mudaliyar, M.D., LL. D., D. S., D. O. L. (OXON.), F. R. C. O. G., F. A. C. S., Vice Chancellor Madras University will be in Jaffna on the 17th of July 1954 as the chief guest of the Jaffna College Alumni Association. He will speak at the dinner at 8 p. m. on the same day.

were those of the Chairman, Mr. Eden, who in declaring the meeting closed said, that speaking personally he hoped the day would come soon when they could carry through their task to its completion.

The position now is that the existing military armistice remains in force, and a search for a political settlement in Korea can be resumed whenever the right moment comes.

AMRITHA STORIES 13

"YOUR SUFFERING IS MY SUFFERING"

MAN by nature is divine. The divine traits like mercy, brotherhood etc spring like a fountain from the heart. Alas! the devil in man soon takes the upperhand or he allows the devil to take the upperhand in him. He then becomes a tool in its hand and causes untold miseries to himself and to his fellow-men. But wise men made their lives beautiful and ever fruitful for they cultivate diligently all divine traits of character and put them into practice in crystal clear actions of their every day life. There is perfect harmony in their thoughts, words and deeds. Hence life becomes blissful.

Once the poet Subrahmanya Barathy was taking air on the bridge of the sacred Thamraparni river. It was evening. The glorious setting sun cast his

By
G. K. SUNDARA SASTRY
B. A. B. T.

golden rays far and wide—on the sandy banks, water, fields and mango-groves. The poet naturally fell into ecstasy. Yes He was creating an ideal kingdom of his own and he was its undisputed ruler there. He had completely forgotten the miseries and the poverty of this world.

Barathy could not be in that ideal world for long, for a poor woman with a basket full of mangoes passed along the side of the bridge. She was saying to herself "Oh! My Lord I was not able to sell even a single fruit to day. I do not know how to feed my children at home." She gave out a deep and hot sigh of sorrow. The soft murmur of the poor woman fell like thunder on the heart and the ears of Barathy. The poet immediately turned to the

direction of the voice. He then went up to her and addressed her thus, "Mother, What did you say? Barathy cannot bear to hear your sorrows. Your joys and sufferings are my own joys and sorrows." Soon Barathy helped the woman in placing the basket on the ground.

Barathy, "Mother, What is the price for the whole lot of fruits in the basket?"

The woman replied, "Sir, Four rupees."

Barathy, "Good Mother I feel hungry. You give me a few fruits with your own hand. Take this money too." The poet gave her Rs. 6/-. He took fruits from her hand and ate a few fruits. He gave a few to the brother. Yes he gave a few to the passers-by. Barathy by nature could not take anything without sharing it with others

The woman said, "Sir, You have by mistake given me Rs. 6/-. There is a balance of Rs. 2/- and there are a few more mangoes left in the basket". She wished to give the balance,

Barathy continued, "No, Mother, the mangoes are very sweet. Here is an extra price of Rs 2/- Give these fruits to your children. By the by, Mother, how many children have you?"

The Woman, "God has given me only two daughters."

Barathy, "I have also two daughters. You and I are one. Give this sum and the fruits as my present to your children."

It needs no saying that the woman went home in all joy and the poet sang heartily.

"மனிதர் தோக மனிதர் பரிசும் வாழ்க்கை மிளிர்ச்சியுண்டே?"

"Man's inhumanity to man Makes countless thousands mourn."



திருவிழாக்கள்

சமஸ்தவாயவே ஞானமுக்கல்வியும்
சமஸ்தவாயவே நானறிவிச்சையும்
சமஸ்தவாயவே நானறிந்தேத்தமே
சமஸ்தவாயவே சந்தொழிபாட்டுமே.

திருவிழாக்கள்

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1954

Treasure These Thoughts

God has the nature of a child. One man does not ask for spiritual realisation yet He gives it to him, whereas another man asks for it and God will not give it to him. It is all His whim. Or perhaps the former had many meritorious acts to his credit in his past births. God's grace descends on him.

MINISTERIAL MERRY-GO-ROUNDS!

THEY are still coming; Ministers in merry group-formations continue to mob the Northern capital. It may be that the breezy but invigorating South-West blowing has created an agreeable atmosphere for congenial talks and non-committal apologies for unintentional acts of negligence on the part of the Government in matters pertaining to the welfare of the arid North. But feelings of a sense of frustration of the people of the Peninsula cannot be removed by ministerial merry-go-rounds.

When the Minister of Health laid the foundation stone for a new operating theatre at the Jaffna Hospital recently, the Mayor of Jaffna correctly expressed the feelings of misgivings of the people of his town in regard to the inadequate attention that has been paid to their medical needs by the Government. The memorandum that was submitted to Minister by Dr. V. T. Pasupathy on behalf of the Jaffna Clinical Society, in a short summary of the development of the Jaffna Civil Hospital, has drawn the attention of the Government and the public to the fact that what little progress has been made has been due to the generous gifts of public-spirited social workers and that the contribution of the Government has been comparatively less. Mr. E. A. Nugawela while admitting the fact that there was over-crowding in the

Jaffna Civil Hospital did not want people to expect him reduce it overnight. The Minister cannot however deny the fact that the overcrowding has been there for several years and that the Government has had many a thousand night and day for the situation to be improved.

Ministers who pay occasional visits to the North must not forget the indisputable fact that the Jaffna Town by reason of its large population and importance has a legitimate claim for demanding as much attention as is being paid to the metro-polis in matters relating to civic needs. The water supply of Jaffna which has been the subject of agitation for several decades has not yet become an accomplished fact. And there are a good number of other similar requests that have been repeatedly made without being favoured with any measure of response. The people still hoping against hope for small mercies from the Government prefer to have foundation stones laid by Ministers who, however, do not fail to rise equal to the occasion and make every effort to convince the people that no wrong has been done. Let us hope that such ministerial assurances are not intended to be swept by the monsoon blowing.

Letter to the Editor

Amending The Constitution

Sir,—The proposed amendments to the Ceylon (Constitutional) Order in Council require careful examination by the public. It would be necessary for Government and Parliament to give the people sufficient time to study the subject and offer suggestions, since the matter of the Constitution of the country is of paramount and fundamental importance. Sufficient time and opportunity have not been given for consideration by the public. People generally have not been able to give the due attention that the subject demands.

As things are, many people feel that vital amendments to the Constitution are required on several points, including the following.

(1) The position of the National Languages of Ceylon—Sinhalese and Tamil. Express statutory provision in the Constitution of the country is vitally required to give full effect to the principle that both and each one of these languages constitute the national and official languages of Ceylon with identical status on all occasions in all matters. A general state-

ment of principle and a detailed adumbration of the position in the constitution are necessary.

(2) The inalienable cultural right of the people as a whole to acquire knowledge in all legitimate ways possible and to the fullest degree requires express safeguarding in the Constitution. Knowledge, apart from its own intrinsic worth is Power. The trend of things in Ceylon definitely envisages limitation of knowledge, and its concentration in the hands of a very small minority. This move is entirely anti-democratic and is subversive of the best interests of the country. Among other things it must be expressly provided that the study of a world language like English should be accessible to all and under all circumstances; higher and university education should also be made accessible to all.

(3) The amendments necessitated by the Indo-Ceylon Pact require further consideration. The proposed amendments are not in accord either with the Pact or with the requirements of the case and are not helpful to the cause of the Indo-Ceylon collaboration in the big context of Asian and world affairs and are not productive of internal harmony and stability.

(4) The position of the Judiciary and the powers of the Supreme Court in constitutional matters require consideration and elaboration.

(5) The power of the Cabinet and the composition and election of its personnel merits examination and suitable action.

(6) The position of the Public Services Commission in yet another vital matter.

(7) The position of the Governor-General in the constitution requires examination and clarification.

(8) The lowering of the age qualification for voters at Parliamentary (and other) elections is also a matter requiring consideration.

Piecemeal work is not desirable, when the Constitution is in need of fundamental amendments on several matters of grave importance. It was once stated by a great statesman that 'Hurry is waste'. If there is one matter where hurry is to be specially eschewed, it is the matter of the Constitution of the country. It is trusted that Government and Parliament would go slow, give the country time to study the subject and express its views fully and thereupon decide, so that constitutional changes would take the country a step higher along the path of progress, unity and happiness in the national sphere and also bring about goodwill and friendship from international circles.

S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM

Colombo

JAFFNA CENTRAL LIBRARY MOVEMENT

All-Out Effort To Achieve Success

Extracts from the report read at the Annual Meeting of the Jaffna Central Library Association

The Committee for Free Asia of San Francisco responded generously for our appeal for financial assistance. This liberal body gave donation of twenty two thousand dollars equivalent to rupees one hundred and four thousand one hundred and fifteen Rs. 104,115/). The cheque for this handsome donation was presented to the Mayor of Jaffna by Holbrook Bradley Esquire, Representative in Ceylon for the Free Asia Committee, in the presence of a representative assembly in the Committee Room of the Jaffna Municipal Council on 20th April, 1954.

The present machinery for the management of the Central Library was considered to be sufficiently suitable for the type and size of the new Library Scheme envisaged by those interested. Therefore, it was felt that a proper Board of Management democratically appointed and vested with adequate powers to manage and administer the new Central Library and to direct the scheme of Library Development for the entire Jaffna Peninsula should be set up. The necessary legal provision to set up such a board of management has been drafted and it is already receiving the consideration of the Jaffna Municipal Council.

The Library Movement in Jaffna which was unheard of in Jaffna or elsewhere in Ceylon one year ago is today the topic of discussion everywhere and the envy of the other Provincial Capitals. The Library Trust Fund stands at about two lakhs of rupees and in a matter of weeks the tenders for the construction of the first and second stages of the new library building will be called for. Within twelve months from now, the thoughts of this Association will have to be directed towards arranging a fitting opening ceremony for the new building. This does not mean that the efforts of Association in regard to the collection of further

money for the Library Fund could be relaxed.

The new Central Library Building in all its stages is estimated to cost nearly five lakhs of rupees. The equipment and staff for the new library will cost another five lakhs, not to mention the annual recurrent expenditure thereafter and the money required for the establishment of branch libraries and Mobile Library Units. This Association will have to strengthen itself sufficiently in order to face and overcome with the co-operation of the Jaffna Municipal Council, these major problems in order to achieve the noble objective of a first class central Library, at Jaffna with a net work of branch libraries & mobile Library Units covering the entire peninsula. The objective will not be easy to achieve unless the new office bearers to be elected for the coming year dedicate themselves for this noble work and unless every member of the Association gives a helping hand to the Office Bearers to carry forward the work.

The following were elected office bearers:

President: Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy.

Vice - Presidents: Mr. M. Sri Kantha, the Rev. Fr. S. M. Arulnesan and Mr. R. Sivagurunather.

Secretaries: Mr. T. Murugesapillai and Mr. S. Perumayinar.

Treasurer: Mr. S. Jegannathan; Assistant Treasurer: Mr. R. T. Chelliah.

PERSONAL

Miss Somawathie Somasegaram, daughter of Mr. C. C. Somasegaram Crown Proctor, Jaffna, obtained Second Class Honours in the B. Sc. Hons. degree of the Madras University.

A STUDY OF THE SVETASVATARA UPANISHAD

(By A Science Graduate)

Om! May God protect the two of us (teacher and disciple), May He bless us both, May we both perform deeds of (spiritual) valour (and fit ourselves for His blessing), May our studies be enlightening, May we not quarrel (with each other)! Om! Peace, Peace, Peace!

விடென்ற அறைநரு சொற்குப் பொருளோ விடுதலை ஆதலினால்,
விக்குண்டோனும் கட்டுண்டோனும் விளங்கும் திடமாதல்,
பீடுற கட்டுத்தானும் விட்டுப்பெயராது, இதுசடமாம்,
பிணிபட்டுடன் அசத்திதான் ஆகும், பிணிபெறாச் செய்வோன்
கீடுகத்தாம் உண்டாம் ஒருவன், எனும் இவ் ஏதுவினால்
கீழ்ப் பதி பசு பாதம் எனமுப்பொருள் கீச்சயம், என்ற அருளி
வேடனை வெல்லும்ருகும் என ஆகும்மெய்ப் பொருள்கீ அன்றே,
வேதகிரிப் பவரோக வயித்தய வேணமுடிக்கணியே.

O! delicious Lord with matted locks dwelling at Veda Giri, Healer Divine of the disease of births (and deaths)! The word *Vaedu* means liberation and implies the existence of fettered and liberated beings. The fetters (Pasam) being intentient cannot move away by themselves. The fettered person (Pasu) is not independent (has his hands tied and hence cannot remove the fetters by himself). The liberator must be an independent (fetterless) Being (Pati). Thus it is clear that there are three entities, the (fetterless) Pati, the (fattered) Pasu and the (fatters) Pasam,—Thou indeed, (delicious Lord), art the Supreme Reality that enlightens (as above) and bestows Grace on me appearing as Guu and vanquishing the (fattering) ravages.

To the student of the Saiva Siddhantam, the Upanishads form a most fascinating study. So unexceptionable are their teachings and so much in accord with the Saiva tenets that he finds himself quite at home in their midst,—we mean the original texts in their pristine purity, not the adulterated stuff meted out by some commentators and by translators inspired by them. We were always of the opinion that the Vedantas (otherwise known as Upanishads) and the Siddhanta Shastras were identical in their teachings though couched in different language, and our participation in the Siddhanta classes and classes for the study of the Upanishads, the Gita &c. inaugurated in the rooms of the Colombo Vivekananda Society some fifty years ago went a long way in confirming our conviction in the matter. The prolonged discussions and exchange of ideas between the members of these classes did a world of good in dispelling the doubts of sceptics and confirming the beliefs of those religiously inclined. Similar classes held in other centres later on led us to the same conclusion. Some of the members of these classes and other Saiva friends often impressed on us the desirability of reducing the results of our combined studies to writing and sharing them with a larger circle of our co-religionists. But the Public Service is an exacting task-master, especially to conscientious workers, and we could snatch but little leisure to comply with their request. We could only make some notes here and there and lay them by and bide our time.

We made full use of these notes in our recent study of the Upanishads which we reduced to writing. The results of our study of nineteen of the more important Upanishads in full appeared in book form a few years ago under the caption of 'Vedanta Moola Saram' or the Essence of the Upanishads. A twentieth Upanishad (the Brihadaranyaka) was only half studied and the Svetasvatara, one of the most important of them, was just commenced when our labours had to be abruptly terminated due to failing eyesight. Some of our friends have repeatedly urged on us the importance of completing the work. One of them, the late Sri S. Murugesu of the General Treasury, Colombo, than whom we have not come across a more sincere student of our Shastras, saw us some time before his death,—peace be to this noble soul!—and gently admonished us in his inimitable respectful manner for not completely fulfilling a sacred duty which we owed to the Saiva world, suggesting the desirability of engaging an amanuensis to do the writing for us if impaired vision stood in the way of our penning pen to paper. These lines represent a feeble attempt to comply with the last wishes of this fellow-traveller of ours in the spiritual path, though we are afraid that senility has had the effect of clouding our mental vision too to a great extent.

(To be continued)

ANOTHER INCURABLE DISEASE

Nature Cure Method For Diabetes

ANOTHER incurable disease of modern civilisation is the well known diabetes, which is recognised by the presence of an excess of sugar in the blood. For this also there is no real cure by medical methods. The patient has to greatly reduce his consumption of starch and sugar, or to depend upon frequent injections of insulin, a substance which digests sugar, and which is normally secreted by an organ called the pancreas, which is placed close to the stomach. Some patients have their own hypodermic syringes and do the injections themselves. Insulin does not remove the disease. It only enables the patient to eat more starch without immediate harm. The foundation on which the disease rests, the general ill-health, thus remains untreated and the disease steadily more and more incurable, and the health level falls also. Natural hygienists are not interested in the particular casual mechanism that leads to the formation of particular disease patterns. It is enough to know that the same causes are at the back of this disease, as of every other chronic disease; namely violation of the law of health.

Modern civilisation is steadily going along the path that leads inevitably to extinction of the human race. The tampering with foods, not with a view to their improvement—but with a view to an increase its palate appeal is contrary to the dictates of up-to-date science. The use of highly polished rice, instead of the whole grain with its natural protective covering, is a crime against health. The refinement of sugar by removing from it everything except the sweet substance called sucrose, is also such a crime. Dea-tured white flour of wheat, which is made into bread, biscuits cakes and other edibles for children, is also a disease-builder. The daily consumption of sweets made of such killed foods by children is the cause of children's diseases, and their suppression is the cause of the chronic diseases of grown ups. If these foods are forbidden, there would be a great improvement of the public health. These foods are the cause of internal insanitation, which means the formation and retention of toxic filth inside the body.

There are other bad habits also that hasten the development of chronic disease, namely wrong ways of eating, which come under the general heading, as violations of vital economy. One of these is the habit of going to office after

taking the principal meal of the day at an untimely hour and working on a heavily loaded stomach. This forbids digestion and assimilation and ultimately causes a low level of vitality. Eating without hunger and eating in excess of what one can easily and surely digest is another common hygienic sin. A large number of diabetics owe this disease to this particular cause also.

It seems that a diabetic is likely to contract disease of the heart later on. His greatest dread is however the carbuncle, for if he gets it, he may not survive more than a few months.

It is safe to say that diabetes is only a marked dyspepsia. To treat it as diabetes is therefore not the way to cure it radically. The very same principles and methods would cure the diabetic, as those that cure rheumatics and asthmatics. Fasting must be resorted to for reviving the lost powers of digestion and assimilation. The fasting must be done in a series of intervals, which will be easy for the patient. A single, continuous long fast—of three or more weeks—is not advisable for chronics. In the intervals between the fasts there must be medicinal dieting of very low rations; for only low rations can be assimilated. The object of the dieting is to supply the food-factors that the living body had been denied for a long time in the past, due to the eating of negative foods in a great excess over the positive. Without these food factors the cure will proceed very slowly, or will be at a standstill. The positive foods are rich in health-restoring factors, while the negatives are poor in them though rich in nourishment.

Where the hunger sense has been submerged or lost, the first aim must be to revive it. The patient can do this by restricting himself to one single article of food, which is both highly positive and light on the stomach, such as tender coconut water, soup of vegetables or dilute fruit juice. This dieting must be punctuated at intervals by fasts of one to three days. Fasting must be practised and mastered by a gradual process, fasting for only half a day at first, many times than for one whole day, then for 36 hours, then 48, and so on, till a three-day fast becomes easy. This is called progressive fasting, and is recommended as a nonviolent method of becoming a master of the art of fasting. Hunger may be recovered in four to six weeks of this regime of alternate dieting and fasting. Thereafter, proportionate to the

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1723 T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kanthappan Chinniah of Anaikkodai Deceased,
Thavamany widow of K. Chinniah of Anaikkodai
Vs. Petitioner.

1 Chinniah Durairatnam of 769 Pasirpanjang Road; Singapore; 2 Chinniah Ariyanayagam of do; Minors 3 Kamalavarny daughter of Chinniah of Anaikkodai; 4 Ranjithamalar daughter of Chinniah of Suthumalai; 5 Chinniah Santhirakanthan of Anaikkodai; 6 Pushpalcela daughter of Chinniah of do; 7 Kamalathevy daughter of Chinniah of do; 8 Thavamany Devy Daughter of Chinniah of do; 9 Ranjithamany daughter of Chinniah of do; 10 Chinniah Sri Kumaran of do and 11 Kanthappan Chinniah of Colombogam, Jaffna Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esqr, District Judge, Jaffna on the 23rd day of February 1954 in the presence of Mr. E. M. Mathiapparanam Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 11th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-Item over the minor 3 to 10 respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in their action and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner as his lawful widow unless the abovenamed respondents or any other persons appear before this court on the 28th day of June 1954 and state objections to the contrary.

The 23rd day of February 1954.
Sgd. S. RAJARETNAM,
Drawn by District Judge E. M. Mathiapparanam Proctor for Petitioner. (O. 41, 18 & 25)

vigour and ability of the digestive organs, a solid meal of raw or conservatively cooled vegetables flavoured with a little of scraped cocconut, and, if needed, a trace of limejuice for taste, once a day, may be taken. A little fruit of one kind may be taken at night.

Such fasting and regulated food will in the course of some months to improve the constitution that the disease would be found to have mysteriously vanished.

Diseases are not cured by fighting them, but by removing their foundation, the abnormally low general health. This is a truth that has been verified in every case treated naturally. Other chronic patients also are curable in substantially the same way.

It is not enough to be cured. The cured patient must aim at staying cured. This is possible only by the hygienic way.—Sunday Times

TRUE TEACHERS OF HUMANITY

(By MUHANDIRAM E. P. RASIAH)

WHO are our true teachers? Are they the men and women of academic distinction, or who are designated as trained teachers or mystic Nature? We have often heard it told that the language of mysticism is sublime, but rarely understood by the average intellect; yet mystic Nature teems with true type of teachers for the keen student.

Shakespeare has stated

"This our life exempt from public haunt
Finds tongues in trees,
Books in the running brooks
Sermons in stones and
good in everything."

Likewise Wordsworth has said

"To me the meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."

Guy Boas has written

"This mystical conception of Nature is hard to understand and harder to accept."

Tagore had his inspiration not through the medium of books; but through the direct communication of his sensitive mind with the world. It was said that the seasons had upon him the same effect as they had upon the plants. He seemed to feel in his blood the unseen messages of Nature that are always travelling through space floating in the air, shimmering in the skin, tingling in the roots of the grass under the earth."

One day, Prince Yada, progenitor of the race to which Sri Krishna belonged, happened to see a young, naked Brahmin walking fearlessly along a public road. He then hailed him, saying:-

"I believe you are one of those rare souls who have attained Supreme Bliss even while encased in flesh and blood." The Saint replied "I admire your insight which has enabled you to peer through this opaque body and get a glimpse of the shining soul within. I have learnt wisdom from a number of teachers who, by their example have taught me many things—what to do and what not to do?"

When pressed to state who these teachers were

and what they had taught him, he said "I shall tell you who my teachers were and what lessons I have been able to learn from each of them."

Earth

From the Earth, I have learnt patience, endurance, firmness, constancy and bounty.

Water

Water is capable of changing its character and colour whenever it came into contact with different soils and substances. Likewise our SELF and EGO is prone to change according to the company we keep.

Fire

Man may come in contact with worldly affairs of varied shades but he must not let himself be contaminated by any of those things. Fire, though consuming everything—including even rubbish—remains itself spotlessly glowing.

Air

From air, I have learnt freedom.

Ether

As ether is immanent everywhere, so the Supreme Self is immanent in everything.

Moon

The waxing and waning of the moon appertain only to the disc and not to the disc itself. So birth, death, youth, old age and other physical changes appertain only to the body and not to the soul within.

Sun

The sun sucks and evaporates the waters of the earth only to purify and give it back to it as refreshing rain; likewise man must be prepared to give back to the world what he takes, in a purer, better form.

Fish

Not content with the food nature has given it at the bottom of the ocean or tank-bed, the fish hankers after variety, swallows the bait and perishes in consequence. Therefore the desire for variety and the enjoyment of the pleasures of the palate and flesh must be curtailed and controlled, if one wants to escape ruin.

Raven

A raven which flies away picking up a piece

of meat is pursued and attacked by other ravens; but is left in peace the moment it drops the meat.

The Wasp

The wasp brings a worm and lodges it in its nest where, by frequent stinging, it makes the worm continue to think of the wasp so intensely that the unceasing thought changes the worm into another wasp. Likewise a man would become whatever he deeply and incessantly contemplates. Every man must therefore contemplate on God intensely if he should like to realise himself and become God.

Child

He is care-free and is indifferent to honour and dishonour alike. He is my Preceptor and I try to be care-free like him and indifferent to honour and dishonour."

From the foregoing, it would be seen, in how practical a manner and to what degree we can interpret the various aspects of Nature. In fact, Nature can become our teacher, our ideal teacher if only we can get out of our shells and bring to play an observant eye that can watch and see, an intellect that can sit good things from bad and a heart that can take in only what is good and reject what is bad, like the proverbial swan.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 514

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Ramu Chelliah of Karanava North

Deceased
Chellammab widow of Ramu

Chelliah of Karanava:
North Petitione-

Vs

1 Thavaneswary daughter of Ramu Chelliah

2 Murugar Veluppillai both of do Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before A. W. Nadaraja Esquire, District Judge of Point Pedro on the 26th day of May 1954 in the presence of Mr. P. Kanapadhipillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is hereby ordered that the 2nd Respondent abovenamed be and is hereby appointed guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st Respondent for the purpose of watching her interest in these Testamentary proceedings unless the Respondents appear and show cause to the contrary on or before the 5th day of August 1954.

And it is further ordered that the Petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of her late husband Ramu Chelliah and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly as wife of the said deceased unless the Respondents or any other person appear and shew cause if any to the contrary on or before the abovesaid 5th day of August 1954.

And it is further ordered that the minor the 1st Respondent be produced in court on the said date at 10 A. M.

This 26th day of May 1954

Sgd A. W. Nadarajah
District Judge

Drawn by
P. Kanapadhipillai
Proctor for Petitioner

(O 43 18 & 25)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold
LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Part payments accepted.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
Shroff.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1750

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Sinnatargam wife of Thambiah Muttutambay of Urumpirai North late of Post Office Quarters, Pudu, Kuala Lumpur Deceased And

In the matter of the British Courts Probate (Re-Sealing) Ordinance Chapter 84 Thambiah Muthuthambay of Urumpirai North

Vs Petitioner

Minors { 1 Muthuthambay Mahadevan
2 Muthuthambay Vama-devan
3 Muthuthambay Iswara-devan all of do appearing by their guardian ad litem the 4th respondent

4 Manikkam Veerasingam of Wyman Road, Jaffna

Respondents

This matter of the petition of the petitioner abovenamed praying that the 4th respondent abovenamed be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd and 3rd respondents and letters of administration issued to the petitioner to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 28th day of May 1954 in the presence of Mr. A. Thanabalasingam Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read:—

It is ordered that the 4th respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd and 3rd respondents and that the petitioner declared entitled to letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, unless sufficient cause is shown to be contrary by the respondents or any others on or before the 2nd day of July, 1954 at 10 A. M.

This 28th day of May 1954

Sgd S. Rajaratnam
District Judge
10 6-54

Drawn by,
Sgd. A. Thanabalasingam
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O 41 18 & 25)

NOTICE

This is to inform that Share Certificate relating to Shares Nos 33,34,402,404 and 414 in favour of Mr. Thilainampalam Chellappa of Manipay have been lost.

Duplicate Certificates will be issued unless objection is lodged within fourteen days from date hereof by a person duly entitled to do so.

V. VENASITAMBY,
Secretary,

The Jaffna Co-operative Stores Limited.

150, Hospital Street, Jaffna
15th June 1954
(M. 56 25 & 2)

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 27-6-54 TO 3-7-54

ARIES Aswini, Barani, Kartikai 1st part [Medha Rasi]

Your friends will tax your purse much this week. You will have no mental peace. Success in new undertakings promised but you will have to work hard. Avoid troubles with father's relatives.

TAURUS Kartikai 2, 3, 4, Rohini, Mirugasirisha 1, 2 [Idapa Rasi]

New ventures will bring in good results. You will gain something unexpected also. Ruin to enemies and success in litigations also promised. Some health upsets likely week end. Avoid accidents.

GEMINI Mirugasirisha 3, 4, Thiruvathirai, Punarpusam 1, 2, 3 [Mithuna Rasi]

You will be overworked throughout this week. Unnecessary expenditure and worries are likely. Your enemies may give you some trouble but they will not be able to succeed. Be careful in all your dealings.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Expenditure will be on the rise throughout this week. But you will get enough money to meet them. Health will remain a problem. Eye troubles likely. Some good news about lands shown week end.

LEO Maha, Poora, Uttira 1, [Singha Rasi]

The first day of the week likely to upset you a little. Rest of the week will be favourable for business deals. Fame and success in new undertakings promised. But health will be far from satisfactory.

VIRGO Uttira 2, 3, 4, Atta, Chittirai 1, 2 [Kanni Rasi]

Be careful in your dealings with your friends this week. Quarrels and misunderstandings are likely. Accidents are also not ruled out. Lie low and keep your temper under control. Sunday and Monday are the worst out of the lot.

LIBRA Chittirai 3, 4, Swati, Visaka 1, 2, 3, [Thula Rasi]

Financially a good week. You will be able to make much progress in your activities. Ruin to enemies also shown. But all is not well on the domestic side. Monday and Tuesday must be spent with care.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

A somewhat unsettled week. You will not be able to negotiate anything smoothly. Be careful in your new ventures. Wednesday and Thursday the worst out of the lot. Week end will be comparatively favourable.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1. [Thanu Rasi]

You will succeed in your attempts after facing initial difficulties. You will gain much in your dealings but you will spend away whatever money you make. Domestic upsets and ill-health likely week end.

CAPRICORNUS Uttiradam 2, 3, 4, Thiruvonam, Avittam 1, 2. [Makara Rasi]

Your friends might betray you this week. Be careful in your dealings lest you commit yourself in some activities. Do not shoulder any new responsibilities. Troubles through enemies shown week end.

AQUARIUS Avittam 3, 4, Satayam, Pooraddati 1, 2, 3 [Kumbha Rasi]

A good week for profession. You will gain much money. Friends will contribute much towards your advancement. But domestic upsets shown. Beware of scandals also.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttaraddati, Revati. [Meena Rasi]

You will be able to effect some changes in your professional affairs. Gains through friends and relatives also promised. You may buy a new vehicle or invest some money in lands before the end of this month.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1769

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Parupathiar widow of Kanapathipillai Visuvanathan of Araly South,

Deceased

Kailayar Subramaniam of Araly South.

Petitioner

Vs.

- Minors {
1. Visuvanathan Kailasapillai, and,
 2. Visuvanathan Ambalavanar appearing by their guardian-ad-litem
 3. Kandiah Arunasalam all of Vannarponnai East.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam, Esquire, District Judge Jaffna, on the 7th day of June 1954 in the presence of Mr. A. Arulambalam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 31st day of May 1954 and the affidavit of the witnesses of the last will dated 6th June 1954 having been read

It is ordered that the last will and testament of Parupathiar widow of Kanapathipillai Visuvanathan, the deceased abovenamed, dated 11th April 1938 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other persons shall on or before the 12th day of July 1954 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary

It is further declared that the said 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st and 2d minor Respondents and that the said Petitioner is the executor named in the said last will and testament and that he is entitled to have probate of the same issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or others shall on or before the aforesaid date show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 7th day of June 1954
Spencer Rajaratnam
District Judge.

Drawn by:
A. Arulambalam
Proctor for Petitioner
(O. 47. 25 & 2).

minor, the 1st respondent that the Petitioner as the next-of-kin of the deceased be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the respondent or any other person shall on or before the 5th day of July 1954 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Jaffna this 31st day of May 1954

Sgd. Spencer Rajaratnam
District Judge

(O. 46. 25 & 2).

Conquest Of Polio In Sight

One million children are taking part in tests designed to try out an anti-polio vaccine. The trials should help to answer the question 'Is there any hope of finding a really efficient, long-lasting preventive of polio?' This haunts the minds of parents all over the world, as year after year the mysterious 'Polio Season'—which coincides with the summer months—leaves a terrible wake of death and disability.

Behind the evolution of the new vaccine lies a long story of pioneer research by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, founded in 1938 by a group of American scientists.

Hopes that the end of the long fight against polio might be in sight began to rise late in 1953. The polio virus—a kind of self-reproducing poison much smaller than an ordinary germ—was isolated, magnified 77,000 times under the powerful electron microscope, and photographed by Dr. Wendell F. Stanley, a virus expert at California University.

This gave a tremendous fillip to the polio research that has been making steady but unspectacular progress for several years. Until recently, all that was known about the virus was that it can be transmitted from one person to another like the common cold, that it affects some patients, particularly children, much more severely than others, and that people living under unsanitary conditions seemed less susceptible to polio than those more fortunately placed.

It was then discovered that most people become exposed to the virus early in life, and get polio so mildly that it either passes unnoticed, or is mistaken for some much less serious ailment, such as influenza. Such an attack, however, acts on the body in much the same way as protective inoculations given by injections. The body reacts to the polio virus by building up antibodies, infection-fighting substances that remain in the blood to stave off later and more serious attacks. Naturally, un-hygienic conditions form a good breeding-ground for the virus. Children living in such surroundings are therefore more liable to come in contact with it, so getting permanent immunity, than people living in places where the virus is unlikely to be met.

(To be continued)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1753

Kanagammah widow of T. V. Sabanayagam of Tinnevely North

Petitioner

Vs.

- 1 Kandiah Sivapragasam of Tinnevely North
- 2 Sellammah widow of Sivanthambay Selliath Vannankuthady Kopay North
- 3 Vallipuram Balasingam of Tinnevely North
- 4 Kaadar Nagalingana and wife
- 5 Packiam of Anchady Chuthumalai
- 6 Eliathamby Ponnadurai and wife
- 7 Asopathy of Old Road Kopay

Respondents

In the matter of the estate of the late Sivanpillai widow of Thambu Ramalingam of Tinnevely North Jaffna

Deceased.

This matter coming on for

disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esq., District Judge Jaffna on the 1st day of May 1954 in the presence of Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the abovementioned Petitioner dated 19th April having been read:

It is further ordered that the said petitioner as the next of kin of the deceased is entitled to have letters of administration and the same issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or others shall on or before the 31st day of May 1954 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 1st day of May 1954
Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by
Sgd. V. Sivasubramaniam
Proctor for Petitioner.
31-5-54.

Extended and Reissued for 2-7-54

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
District Judge, Jaffna

(O. 48. 25 & 2).

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1765

In the matter of the Intestate estate and effects of the late Thevaky daughter of Thambiath of Urumpiray in Jaffna.

Deceased.

Kanagammah widow of Thiruvilankam of Urumpiray in Jaffna

Petitioner

Vs.

1. Meenambikai daughter of Sellathurai and,
2. Muthuthamby Satkunathan both of Urumpiray.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 31st day of May 1954 in the presence of Mr. A. Subramaniam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner, and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 2nd respondent be appointed as Guardian-Ad-Litem over the

What Human Value Represents

Religious Practice Must Lead To God - Realization

FREEDOM, intelligence and perfection are common concepts that are easily and universally understandable. It is also easy to misunderstand them and reduce their essential significance to parochial and penultimate standards. All intelligence and perfection are inherent in the soul of man and the limitations with which Nature binds the soul seem to originate and manifest themselves from nowhere. The struggle for freedom, the culture of the intellect, and the quest after perfection have enabled mankind to create as well as to destroy, to unite as well as to divide. Good and evil and all such pairs of opposites have a relatively tangible meaning and importance for the ethical and social development of the individual. Yet, everybody is aware that these dualities of phenomenal existence cannot be considered as absolute or ultimate values in themselves. Man is generally prone to evaluate almost everything as either good or bad with his own measuring-rod of past experience. What ought to be done and what ought not to be, therefore, of supreme importance to life. Again, we see that what one does or does not determine what he will be; and vice versa what he is or believes in decides what he would do or would not do. As Meister Eckhart has said, "People should think less about what they ought to do and more about what they ought to be. If only their being were good, their works would shine forth brightly. Do not imagine that you can ground your salvation upon actions; it must rest on what you are". This is only too true because the nature of a person's being influences and determines the nature of his actions.

To a reflecting subject, who proceeds about his business with the fullest awareness of a conscious conception of ends and means there is an inevitable need for a clear and distinctly developed scheme of human values. A value, as distinguished from a mere 'fact' of knowledge-experience, signifies the 'object of desire to be attained' (*ishita*) and inspires the aspirant to take to the pursuit of the right means that lead to such achievement (*ishita sadhana*). Anything that becomes the object of explicit awareness, belonging to the present, past, or future, may be termed a fact, which could suffice for the purposes of purely theoretical investigation. But, invariably, such facts, revealed by knowledge, lead to action and consequent acquisition of some positive and permanent value. Desire springs eternal

in the human breast and the satisfaction of desire by attaining the goal as a result of knowing facts that relate to it constitutes the realization of value.

As temperaments vary profoundly from individual to individual, the goals of life are bound to be many and on occasions mutually incompatible. It will not be wrong to say that there are and can be as many ideals and goals as there are human beings on earth. Material, political, social, and psychological conditions have placed man in an unenviable position so far as his mental, moral, and spiritual valuations are concerned. There are and have been values, ultimate or instrumental, in almost every field of human action and aspiration to the attainment of which men have applied themselves through mediating factors, appropriate or inappropriate. Instrumental values are almost infinite and yet one could never be sure of many of them as effective means for securing the ends that are sought to be attained through them. It is also a fact of everyday experience that the satisfaction of desire derived through most of these lower values is transient, imperfect and illusory. All the same they are also values of life, though non-essential in comparison with what to man constitutes the highest and imperishable Good.

Thus, while some values are undependable (*anaikantika*) and some others are unstable (*anatyantika*), there is one ultimate and absolute value which includes and transcends all the rest. According to the Indian conception of values, there are four well-known Purusharthas or basic goals of life, viz Dharma or moral and righteous conduct, Artha or pursuit of economic value, Kama or aesthetic and psychological fulfilment, and Moksha or liberation through self-realization. The first three, called the *tri varga*, are no doubt important and necessary values and were recognised as such. But it was at the same time made unambiguously clear to each individual that these moral and secular values should subserve, lead to, and be controlled by the fourth and last Purushartha, viz Moksha. This Highest Good or supreme end of life is the most essential and all-inclusive value which transcends and fulfils all relative values. It is the *summum bonum* not of this or that ethical system, but of life itself. Though philosophers hold different views about the meaning and content of this ultimate spiritual value of Moksha, most

Ariyalai Community Centre

The fifth Annual General Meeting of the Ariyalai Community Centre Jaffna was held on the 15th of June, 1954 at the Community Centre building presided over by Mr. S. C. Mahadeva, Proctor S. C., President of the Centre, attended by more than 100 of its members.

Mr. T. Somasegaram, the General Secretary of the Centre in his annual report for the year 1953-54 outlined the various activities of the Centre and stated in his report that this Centre was placed in the A Grade and was considered to be the best Centre in the Jaffna Municipality area.

Eight others were also elected to form the General Committee.

of them, if not all, are unanimously agreed that the attainment of this Parama Purushartha,—Knowledge of and Identity with Reality or Brahman, in other words, God-realization,—is and should be the one goal of all religious practice and philosophical inquiry.

Of the two patently secular values, Artha, or economic wealth and prosperity, was given its due place in the scheme of social order and individual welfare by the seers of India. It is therefore wrong to attribute India's latter-day economic backwardness to the legitimate over-emphasis on the spiritual value of Moksha. As an instrumental value, Artha is helpful in satisfying one or other of the diverse needs of life. In every way it subserves Kama, an intrinsic value, Kama is aesthetic or psychological not only in the sense a subjective value is in general but also in the wider sense of an end which satisfies a natural impulse common to man and the lower animals, felt and pursued consciously or unconsciously. Thus all sentient creatures seek the two values of Artha and Kama, whose fulfilment is more natural than spiritual. Animal activity can be said to involve an end, for animals too seek to satisfy their desires like man, though they differ from him in that they seek such satisfaction instinctively, without definite consciousness of the value they are seeking. Purushartha or 'human value', therefore, represents what is pursued by man with complete awareness and positive deliberation. Or else, value ceases to be Purushartha, even if a man were to pursue it, as he sometimes does, in an instinctual and senseless manner not far removed from that of the brute.

—Prabuddha Bharata

(To be continued)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 1763

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Murugar Mathuthamby of Aththikkaddu in Ariyalai, Jaffna Deceased.

Nagamaniar Paramasamy of Ponnambalam Road, Aththikkaddu in Ariyalai Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner.

1 Velu Murugesu of Aththikkaddu Lane, Ariyalai; 2 Murugesu Selvaratnam and wife; 3 Kanagammah of do; 4 Sinnathamby Kandiah and wife; 5 Maheswary both of Peththiammankovilady in Ananthambadaly Road, Ariyalai, Jaffna; 6 Tbampu Kathiravelu and wife; 7 Thangammah both of Aththikkaddu Lane, Ariyalai; 8 Ponnar Muttiyah of Vairavarkovil Lane, off Ananthambadaly Road Ariyalai; 9 Sivakkolunthu Thuraiyah of Ponnambalam Road, Ariyalai Jaffna; 10 Sinnathamby Thuraiyah and wife; 11 Ponggothai both of Ponnambalam Road, Ariyalai; 12 Sinnammah wife of Nagamania Paramasamy of Ponnambalam Road, Ariyalai, Jaffna Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Rajaratnam Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 27th day of May 1954 in the presence of Mr. C. Thillaiampalam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the petitioner as the husband of the 12th respondent who is one of the heirs of the abovenamed deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that such Letters of administration be issued to him accordingly, unless the abovenamed respondents or any others interested appear before this court on or before the 2nd day of July 1954 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 27th day of May 1954

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam District Judge

Drawn by: Sgd C Thillaiampalam Proctor for Petitioner. (O. 44.18 & 25)

உள்ளூரில் வழாது பெய்க மலிணஞ் சரக்க மண்ணர் கோக்குறை யசு செய்க குறைவின துயர்க்க வாழ்க சரண்மறை யறங்க கோங்க கற்றலம் வேண்டி மல்க மேன்மைகொள் கைவி நீதி விளங்குக வகை பெய்காரம்.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1748

In the matter of the estate of the late Sellappah Kumaraswamy of Vaddukodai East Deceased

Varathaledchumiammah widow of Sellappah Kumaraswamy of Vaddukodai East Petitioner

Vs

Minor 1. Santharuby daughter of Kumaraswamy

" 2. Kamalaruby daughter of Kumaraswamy

GAL 3. Sellappah Veluppillai all of Vaddukodai East

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before G. Thomas Esqr. Addl District Judge, Jaffna on the 20th day of April 1954 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Nathan Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the minors 1 & 2 Respondents for the purpose of watching their interests in this administration proceedings, and that the petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased, unless he said Respondents or any other persons interested shall appear before this court on the 24th day of May 1954 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent do produce the said minors in court on the said date.

This 9/20th day of April 1954

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam District Judge

Drawn by Sgd. V. S. Nathan Proctor for Petitioner

24-5-54 Time to show cause extended to 28 6-54

Intld S. R. D. J.

(O 45 18 & 25)