

## INDIAN HERBS IN MODERN MEDICAL PRACTICE

In a chain of researches in Indian herbs believed to have curing properties, the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, has been successful in curing experimentally produced alloxan-diabetes in rabbits with the herb 'coccinia indica' which is known as 'bhimb' in Hindi and 'kovai' in Tamil. This, it is believed, will lead to far-reaching results in treating diabetes in human beings.

There is at present no cure for diabetes; insulin being injected continuously to control it. The Institute undertook research with a view to finding out if any medicine could be produced to control the disease and also cure it. The test of the efficacy of the medicine will be the reduction of sugar content in urine.

The herb grows abundantly in a wild state in most parts of India and practitioners in Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine used to give fresh juice extracted from the roots or in combination with metallic preparations.

Five rabbits were experimented upon after diabetes had been induced. In four animals treated with the drug, the effect was uniform under critical and stringent laboratory regimen. The blood sugar came down to normal or near normal. As some medicines will also produce toxic effects, the Institute will study whether there will be any toxic properties before experimenting the drug on patients.

Another valuable contribution of the Institute is in respect of *hayatin methiodide*, a new curariform drug. This drug imported in large quantities from abroad is given for relaxing the muscles to enable surgeons to perform their operations. Muscles have the tendency to close up quickly after an incision, and in operations of a longer duration, the surgeon has to ensure that no such contingency will arise.

The Institute undertook research in *dissampelos perara*, an indigenous herb believed to have an alkaloid known as *hayatin*. The experiments have shown that the herb possesses curariform activity which in the case of cats and dogs is 1-14 times greater than *D. Tubocurarine*.

chloride, a drug imported from abroad. If and when exploited on a commercial scale, the research will be invaluable in saving foreign exchange.

The method followed in the researches in the institute is to have the herb identified. Then the herb goes to the Phyto Chemistry section where scores of research workers separate alkaloids. The herb is experimented on guinea pigs, rabbits and monkeys and if found useful and declared to be free from toxic effects, experiments follow on human beings. At the same time, the Institute undertakes commercial research to find out if the herb could be commercially exploited competing with its medicinal counterparts in the market. The Synthetic Chemistry section tries to use the alkaloid components and arrive at the correct solvent equal to the alkaloid property in the herbs because some herbs are not available all round the year.

Another experiment which has aroused great interest in the medical world is the injection of hormones from the intermediate lobe of pituitary gland provisionally named as 'pitmetanin'. This injection on cold-blooded animals like the frog produced heavy pigmentation and the white spots on the frog disappeared and the frog became almost blue. The white spots, however, appeared again after a long period but the frog responded favourably to further treatment. This has given encouragement to the research workers whose experiment with patients suffering from *leucoderma* are still under way. Observations in this connection show that these in the age group of 5 to 18 respond favourably as in such cases *leucoderma* might have been due to an imbalance in hormones or vitamin deficiency. Out of 50 patients experimented with hormone treatment, many ceased to be disfigured but in relatively older groups the white patches re-appeared after some time.

The Institute has already established certain far-reaching facts in connection with this disease. *Leucoderma* is only an underpigmentation of the skin and is no real disease as leprosy. It is not contagious. Except for the disfigurement

## Communist View Of Religion

The official newspaper for Soviet youth, *Komsoml'skaya Pravda*, says religious beliefs are "remnants of the past" and must be obliterated from the minds of Communist young people.

"Religion," the newspaper says in its current issue, "is a bourgeois ideology which is alien to Soviet youth and has no social background under the conditions of our social order. It is necessary to fight actively against religious prejudices primarily by means of scientific atheistic propaganda. Lectures and propagation of scientific knowledge are the basic methods of such propaganda."

The newspaper, distributed to the 18 million members of Komsomol, the Soviet Communist youth organisation warned:

"We cannot close our eyes to the fact that among our youth there still are remnants of the past expressed in religious beliefs and prejudices. Komsomol committees must not take their eyes off any young man or woman who for any reason is under the influence of religious intoxication."

The struggle against religious beliefs is an integral part of Komsomol's ideological work. The more interesting and many-sided the discussions and the deeper the content of anti-religious propaganda, the more successful will we be in our struggle against attempts to instil into the consciences of our Soviet youth any religious ideology."

that goes with it, there is nothing to shun about it. As, however, those effected by *leucoderma* care about the disfigurement the Institute is now engaged in trying to develop this research to the stage of first arresting the spread of *leucoderma* and then finding a cure for it. The indications are that in these endocrine experiments it will succeed, though it will not be very early before some concrete results can be expected.

—Hindustan Times.

## IMPLICATIONS OF TRACTOR CULTIVATION

Ever since I arrived at Pannai Ashram I have been distressed to hear the buzz of the tractor. I understand that some landlords of Sindi, who own lands at Seldoh have hired Government tractors to plough their lands. I fear these friends have not considered the consequences of their acts. I have previously pointed out the damage caused by big industries and Centralisation. I shall now speak about the tractor in particular.

I hear this tractor is one of 50 horse-power i.e. it is equivalent to 50 pairs of bullocks and the charges are Rs. 60 per day. This means that every day it works, it takes away about one khandy of jawar and

J. C. KUMARAPPA  
Sarvodaya.

leaves behind smoke. We are already poor, how can we afford to pay such charges? On the other hand, if we used bullocks we would get rich manure with the urine and dung of these animals. This method would involve keeping cows also to breed bullocks. The cows will yield milk which is a very wholesome form of food. This is our economy. By breaking into it we impoverish ourselves.

Besides, as the tractors plough more deeply than the bullocks, unless we have more manure and more water we cannot benefit from them.

These machines cost about Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000 apart from their accessories such as ploughs and harvesters. Mostly these come from the U. S. A., to which place we have to export our raw materials in payment. Export of raw material causes unemployment in our own land. If we send out groundnuts the *teli* loses his work and the Ghani industry dies. Thus using trac-

tors involves not only unemployment of bullocks but also causes unemployment of our fellowmen. We cannot slaughter these useless animals and men. Hence, they become a drain on the country.

The money spent on the tractor is not of use all the year round. It serves only during seasons of ploughing, harvesting etc., while bullocks can be used always for drawing water, transport of goods and ourselves etc. Thus it leads to a huge amount of capital being locked up.

When war or other disturbance occurs we cannot get diesel oil, which comes from foreign lands, as this oil will be used mainly as fuel for war machines. At such a time we cannot plough the fields as the bullocks being of no use will have become extinct by then.

Don't be carried away by the fact that part of the charges are paid by the Government. The Government itself has no money of its own, but what it gets from taxing the people. So part of the charges paid by the Government only means that the country bears the burden as a whole. So we are not receiving the services any cheaper, and we, who do not use the tractor, are also made to pay for the services rendered to the rich farmers who are the ones who use the tractors. Thus the burden falls on the poor people also. If you do not approve of paying for rich people, you should actively oppose the Government using public money for supporting tractor cultivation.

There are many more evils which I have not the time to elaborate but I have said enough to indicate the dangers underlying the seemingly innocent "help" rendered by tractor cultivation. So villagers should be warned against such dangers being imposed on them unaware, and work towards making themselves self-sufficient.





தெருவிற் புகழ்.

மகம்சுவாயவே ஞானமும் உலகமும்  
மகம்சுவாயவே நானறிவிச்சையும்  
மகம்சுவாயவே நானறிவிச்சையும்  
மகம்சுவாயவே நானறிவிச்சையும்

தெருவிற் புகழ்.

## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1954

Treasure These Thoughts

Not to be cheered by praise  
Not to be grieved by blame  
Are the characteristics of  
an excellent man

### NEED FOR A NEW PARTY

THE recent political happenings in this country have been so rapid that the need for a new party to accommodate those politicians who cannot agree with the extremists on the right and the left in the practice of their ideologies has been felt more now than it had been at any other time before. It is an accepted fact that the scope of the two major parties, namely the U. N. P. and the Leftists, the latter inclusive of all the cross-sections and counter-groups, cannot satisfy the divergent demands of the members corresponding to the varying views on questions of national interest. The rifts and the splits that have occurred in these two organisations and the consequent formations of splinter groups support our contention.

If for the sake of academic interest we leave the Leftists out of this reckoning on the score of their ideological implications, the responsibility of maintaining the party system at a high constitutional level cannot be assigned exclusively to the U. N. P. The multiple-party system not merely helps the country to interpret the conception of democracy without prejudice to the interests of minorities but serves as a check on the government, departing from its declared views in its administrative practice. The two-party system, therefore, cannot be said to be desirable even in countries that have advanced very much in the correct interpretation of democratic rule. A centre party though weak in itself may

yet have sufficient strength to stop inroads into the constitutional structure by either of the extremist groups that is in governmental power. Socialism has become an integral part of democratic thought so much that only an emergence of a strong party at the centre can stop the deflection of the people towards the revolutionary end of the Leftists. The U. N. P. professing as it does that unlike any other party it has socialistic leanings cannot take within its fold all Socialists who do not subscribe to the revolutionary view. A new party must appear at this stage. But its emergence must be actuated by pure motives. The people must be able to feel that it is a people's party having representation in every electorate of the country and guided by leaders who do not aspire to become Premiers.

### REDDISH GREEN!

The right of a Member of Parliament to join the Cabinet or to quit it cannot be questioned; nor can the Premier be prevented from going to Washington in preference to Moscow or the other way about. But where such events are mixed up with party affairs and are given a political complexion the common man begins to have misgivings about possible developments. Mr. R. G. Senanayake joined the Dudley Senanayake Cabinet as a full member of the fulsome U. N. P. No sooner had he found that his mental hue was beginning to acquire a yellowish tinge with a partiality for an eventual crimson touch than he left the Cabinet. However, when Sir John Kotelawala formed a new Government Mr. R. G. Senanayake was still seen to be retaining the green paint on his goodly outside and, therefore, there was sufficient excuse for the latter's re-entry into the Cabinet. Not only did Mr. Senanayake come back but was able to proceed to comb the Cabinet for colleagues who, according to him, could not be there. And now within the all-too-short space of a few months the Minister - Censor himself had to withdraw from the Cabinet. The country may not regret that there had been such developments. But certainly the people are perturbed about the reasons given by Mr. Senanayake for breaking away from the Premier notwithstanding the re-

## Hindu Eng. School Sandilipay

### 1954 Sports Meet

The Annual Inter-House Sports Meet came off on 10th July '54 in a grand manner as usual presided over by Mr. K. Navaratnarajah Principal, Vayavilan Govt. Central School. The various events and proceedings of the day were well appreciated and praised by the officials and visitors. "Kollattam" and physical display by the girls and boys were done well. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Navaratnarajah. The Chola House emerged as champions with 183 points to their credit. While the Pandya House stood second with 160 points and the third Chera obtained 118 points.

freshing atmosphere at the breakfast table.

Mr. Senanayake explaining the reasons for his resignation takes exception to the Cabinet making any change in the Red-Rice Pact. In other words the ex-Minister wants the people to believe that the China Trade Agreement was concluded not to be modified under any circumstances even if Sri Lanka had to squander millions on the purchase of red rice. Even Communist China which came to the rescue of this country at a time of food crisis will not take up the position that Sri Lanka has been economically bound to the former and cannot depart from the letter and spirit of the Rice Pact under any circumstances. Should China give such an interpretation then it would be only betraying the fact that it had something up its sleeves at the time of the signing of the pact.

Again Mr. Senanayake mentioned the Indo-Lanka agreement as another point of difference. It will now be seen how the Sri Lanka Freedom Party which voted with the Opposition on the Indian questions and Mr. R. G. Senanayake belong to that group of politicians who want the Indians to be hounded out of this Island. Now can it be said that Mr. Senanayake holds balanced views on political questions?

## Pride Of Place To Religious Instruction

### Mahajana Principal's Founder's Day Report

The attempt to separate the so-called Indians from the Ceylonese was roundly criticised by Dr. A. Chi thambaranathan Chettiyar, Professor of Tamil, University of Annamalai, when he spoke as the chief guest at the Annual Founder's day and Prize giving of Mahajana College, Telloppalai.

When tracing the historical connections between the Sinhalese and Tamils, Dr. Chettiyar said that from ancient times, the Tamils and the Sinhalese had lived side by side and were so closely related that they had so many things in common. So it is difficult to separate the Indian from the Ceylonese.

In paying a glowing tribute to the Founder of the College, the late Mr. T. A. Thuraiappapillai, Dr. Chettiyar said that the Founder had, in 1910, fought almost single-handed the innumerable difficulties which beset him in the initial stages. He compared the services of the late Mr. Thuraiappapillai to those of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar, the Founder of the Annamalai University.

The Principal, Mr. T. T. Jeyaratnam, in welcoming Dr. Chettiyar said that to the Tamils in Ceylon, India always remained as the mother country and that though it was separated by a narrow strip of water, yet it was a far off place because of man-made barriers. In the course of his report, the Principal said: "Though I have studiously avoided any reference to the Swabasha medium of instruction or any other hackneyed educational problem, I am compelled to make mention of one matter that is agitating the minds of Teachers and Educationists alike; but curious to note, it has not stirred the thoughts of the parents and the public. I refer to the proposal to raise the quota of pupils per Teacher as an economy measure. On the basis of the proposed changes, our School, for example, has to reduce its staff by ten teachers. What damage such a step will cause to the quality of education in our Schools may be clearly gauged. It is accepted that already classes

are unwieldy and that the quality of education has thereby suffered considerably during the past few years. If, in the face of circumstances, it is proposed to cut down the quota of Teachers per School, there can be no doubt that the process of levelling down of educational standards is going to be relentlessly pursued just to save a few million rupees for the State."

The Principal said that the year 1954 may be regarded as "Annus Mirabilis" in the Annals of Mahajana College because of the grand success of the Carnival and sweep organized and run by the College. He thanked the numerous friends, well-wishers, old students, benefactors, teachers and students who worked hard to make the Sweep and Carnival a success. He stated that the proceeds from the Carnival worked up to Rs. 94,000.

Outlining the activities of the College, the Principal said that Mahajana College has always given pride of place to Religious Instruction and Gurupujas of Saiva Saints, Valluvar Day, Navalar Day, Bharathi Day were methodically observed.

The English play "Dear Departed" and the scene from "Silapadikaram" staged by the students reached a very high standard.

Mrs. S. Thiagarajah, wife of the District Inspector of Schools distributed the prizes. Pulavar N. Sivapadasundaram proposed a vote of thanks.

### Tamil Cultural Society

The tenth meeting of the Council of the Tamil Cultural Society was held recently with Mr. P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Chief Magistrate, Colombo, and one of the Vice Presidents of the Society, in the chair. Among other things the matter of the official and national languages of Ceylon was considered. The Council resolved to take suitable action. It was also resolved to hold the Annual General meeting of the Society on Sunday the 8th August 1954.



# UTHIRAM FESTIVAL AT TIRUKETHEESVARAM

Anni Uthram ஆணி உத்தரம் was duly celebrated at Tiruketheeshvaram in the presence of a large number of devotees.

Special Abishegam and Pooja was performed. Brama Sri E. Kumarasamy Kurukkal, Priest in charge of Tiruketheeshvaram temple, S. Ratnasabapathy Kurukkal and Nadarasa Kurukkal, priest in charge of Vetta Murippu Amman Kovil officiated at the religious service. Mr. S. T. M. P. Chidambaram Chettiar, a member of the Committee of the Tiruketheeshvaram Temple Restoration Society sang selected songs in Tamil and Sanskrit from the following in praise of the deities தேவாரம், திருவாசகம், திருவிழைப்பா, திருப்பவளாண்டு, பெரியபுராணம், காதம்புராணம் (மிருத்திர்சிய தோத்திரம், சிவானந்தலாகரிதிருக் கோத்திரச் சா அஷ்டகம், சிதம்பரேசுவரதோத்திரம் - சமஸ்கிருதம்). The Upayakarrars were devotees from செவத்திமோட்டை கால்நீரிடமூங்குளம் in the Vavuniya

district who have been yearly responsible for this ceremony.

Pilgrims were fed by the Upayakarrars at the Tirugnanasampantther Moorthy Swamikal Madam. The Secretary of the Tiruketheeshvaram Temple Restoration Society Mr. S. Sivasubramaniam appealed to the pilgrims to help in the thirupani and other work of the Society. Pilgrims agreed to do their best and several new members for the Society were enrolled on the spot. Pilgrim mentioned that the target of the Ten thousand membership aimed at by the Society was easily capable of being attained if all Saivites realised their duties and if efforts were made to obtain their support.

The Hindu Overseers of Mannar district who had promised to put up the Pillaiyar shrine at Tiruketheeshvaram made a further payment towards the Con-

struction Fund on this account.

The Palavi tank was full of water for purposes of their-  
tham for pilgrims. Drinking water supply provided by Government was also available.

The matter of feeding children of the Hindu School on Fridays at the temple premises in the afternoon was being continued by Mr. Sockalingam Chettyar at his expense as hitherto and necessary arrangements were made.

Gift of uncooked rice was also made by the Upayakarrars to the Society's madam.

## GOVT. TENDERS

MANNAK KACHCHERI

N1805—Tenders for the sale of Arrack Rent, Mannar Dist., close on 20-8-54 at 11.30 a. m. For particulars see Part I—Section II, Govt. Gazette, 16-7-54. (G. 12, 16)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1773

In the matter of the intestate estate of of late Cathiravetpillai Ragunatham of Moolai Jaffna. Deceased

Mrs. Thenmoly Coomaraswamy of Moolai Jaffna  
Petitioner.

and

Minors { 1. Regunathan Cathiravetpillai, and  
(2. Ragunathan Krishna-  
thai alias Krishna  
Leela, both of Moolai  
Jaffna appearing by  
their Guardian-ad-  
litem.

3. Sanmugam Coomaraswamy of Moolai  
Jaffna.

The 1st and 2nd respondents are minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem the 3rd respondent

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 11th day of June 1954 in the presence of Mr. T. Vannianathan Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 8th June 1954 having been read. It is ordered that the 3rd respondent abovesaid be appointed guardian-ad litem over the 1st and 2nd minor respondents for the purposes of representing them in this testamentary action and it is declared that the petitioner, as the eldest daughter of the deceased, is entitled for grant of letters of administration over the estate of the abovesaid deceased unless the respondents abovesaid or any other person shall on or before the 16th day of July 1954 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 11th day of June 1954

Sgd S. Rajaratnam  
District Judge

Drawn by  
Sgd. T. Vannianathan  
Proctor for Petr.  
(O 55 9&16)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1749 T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Arumugam Kandiah of Uduvil. Deceased.

Kanmany widow of Arumugam Kandiah of Uduvil  
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kandiah Alalasandram of Uduvil

2. Thavaluxumi daughter of Kandiah of do

3. Kandiah Satchithanantbam of do

4. Kandiah Ranganathan of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. Thomas Esquire Acting District Judge, Jaffna on the 9th day of April 1954 in the presence of Mr. E. M. Mathiaparam Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 2nd and 3rd Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in these proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased be granted to the Petitioner as his lawful widow unless the respondents or any other persons appear before this Court on the 24th day of May 1954 and state objections to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the minors do appear in Court on the said date.

The 9th day of April 1954.

Sd. S. RAJARATNAM,  
District Judge.

Time for showing cause  
extended to 19-7-1954

Intd. S. R.  
D. J.  
14-6-54.

(O 57 9, 16)

## Junior School Certificate English And Tamil Examinations, November, 1954

(Conducted by the Examination Council of the Northern Province Teachers' Association)

Closing date for entries of School Candidates: 25th Sept, '54.

Closing date for entries of Private Candidates: 1st August, '54.

Apply for entry forms to:-

T. SEENIVASAGAM

Secretary N. P. T. Examination Council,  
23, Kannabiddy Road, Jaffna

(M. 13 9 & 16)

## Astrological

# WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 18-7-54 TO 24-7-54

**ARIES** Aswini, Bharani, Karkai 1st part [Medha Rasi]

This is a week that will bring in some trouble in your domestic as well as your professional affairs. There will be no mental peace. Do not rely much on promises made by friends. Some strangers will be very helpful.

**TAURUS** Kartikai 2, 3, 4, Rohini, Mithunavirsha 1, 2 [Idana Rasi]

Success in educational pursuits and fame promised during this week. Matters will be negotiated with an ease that is beyond your expectation. Triumph over competitors also promised.

**GEMINI** Mithunavirsha 3, 4, Thiruvathirai, Punarvasu 1, 2, 3 [Mithuna Rasi]

Success promised only after initial difficulties this week. Troubles through secret enemies and misunderstandings with friends will crop up. Do not jump to hasty conclusions. Financial tension will ease week end.

**CANCER** Punarvasu 4, Prosa, Ayilya [Karkai Rasi]

Your health must be given particular care throughout this week. Sunday, Monday and Tuesday morning will upset you much. Avoid arguments. Brothers and sisters will tax your patience. Troubles in office also likely.

**LEO** Maha, Pooru, Uttira 1, [Singha Rasi]

You will gain much in your professional or business deal. You will be successful in litigation also. Agricultural pursuits also will bring in good results. Spend Tuesday evening Wednesday and Thursday with care.

**VIRGO** Uttira 2, 3, 4, Atia, Chithirai 1, 2 [Kanni Rasi]

You will not be able to make any immediate profit in your transactions this week. Expenditure will be on the rise. Friends will help you a good deal in your undertakings. The last two days must be spent with care.

**LIBRA** Chithirai 3, 4, Swathi, Visaka 1, 2, 3 [Thula Rasi]

Much improvements are promised in your business or professional affairs this week. Brothers and sisters specially the younger ones will prove to be very helpful. Unexpected gains also promised.

**SCORPION** Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

You will have no mental peace this week. Expenditure will rise. Domestic conditions also will remain unsatisfactory. Do not go out of the way to help friends lest you yourself get into difficulties.

**SAGITTARIUS** Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1. [Thamir Rasi]

You will be able to come to some settlement in some long standing disputes. But you may have to fall out with some friends when negotiating the moves. Health upsets likely. Take rest and do not be quick to pick up quarrels.

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

You will find it difficult to negotiate anything important during this week. Most of your plans will be upset. But you will go much high up in the social rung of the ladder. Success in romance also shown.

**AQUARIUS** Avittam 3, 4, Setuvonam, Pooradatti 1, 2, 3 [Kumbha Rasi]

Some unexpected good luck promised during this week. You may effect some important changes also. You will be able to steer clear of opposition. Financial success also promised.

**PISCES** Pooradatti 4, Uthiradatti, Revathi. [Meena Rasi]

Domestic upheavals and misunderstandings with friends likely this week. Be careful in all your negotiations. Scandals and troubles through friends of the opposite sex are also shown.



# A STUDY OF THE SVETASVATARA UPANISHAD

(By A Science Graduate)

(Continued from our issue of 9-7-54)

## First Adhyayam (Contd.)

The next statement made in this verse is that God is immanent in all the three entities and those who are able to realize this get over the ocean of births and attain Brahmanhood or Sivahood. The immanency or all-pervasiveness of God in all nature both animate and inanimate has also been discussed in great detail on several occasions and there is no need to repeat it all here. The first proposition of the second Sutam of Siva Guna Bodham and Siddhiyar deals with this question. Reference may also be made to the fourth chapter of our "Elements" regarding the relationship of Advaitam. We should however draw the reader's attention particularly to the difference between God's relationship to Sakti and His relationship to the soul (atma). There is no difference whatever in substance between God and Sakti. Their relationship is called Tatatmyam, the relationship that exists between a substance and its attribute (Guni and Gunam) such as that between a tree and its texture (மரமும் உயிரும்). The soul on the other hand is not identical with God in substance, though the two are so united that a sort of complete identity which we call Advaitam is perceived between them. This relationship is best expressed in the Siddhiyar words உலகமெல்லாம், தேறும், உடனுமாய், God is one with the world, He is different from it, He is immanent in it. There are 21 Sruties in section VII of the third Adhyayam of the Brihadaranyaka Upanishad which describe this relationship in similar language (Vide Vedanta Moola Saram, pages 151 to 153) and the reader is advised to peruse them in this connection.

We have used the word "hymned" in translating the first sentence of our present verse, though the English does not appear to be quite good, as we were anxious to bring home to the minds of our readers the spirit of the original text without being too verbose, the reference being to the solemn statement of the Sruiti in melodious language (Ugitam).

8. God (Isa) supports all this universe which is made up of the perishable and the imperishable, the manifested and the unmanifested (Aviyaktam). But the soul (atma) which is not God (Anisaa) is fettered by the condition of being an enjoyer and gets liberated from all bonds (Pasam) when it knows God (Deva).

The last verse spoke of the three entities being dependent on God as their support and being imperishable. This verse goes into details and says that not only the unmanifested (Aviyaktam) which is imperishable but also the manifested world which is perishable (i.e., subject to change) is dependent on God. It makes the distinction between God and the soul quite clear by calling the latter Anisan (not God). Our readers will note the use of the word Pasam in this verse to denote the third entity.

9. The Omniscient (God) and the ignorant (soul) are both unborn. (They are) Omnipotent (the One) and impotent (the other) (There is also) one (a third), the too is unborn, united to the enjoyer (soul) in the form of objects of enjoyment. Souls are numberless and pervading the world but not self-agents (அனந்தம்). When (these) three are understood, that is Brahman (Brahmanhood).

The previous verse pointed out some marks of distinction between God and soul. Some further points of distinction are mentioned here. God is omniscient and omnipotent but the soul does not possess either of these distinctions. The attribute of ignorance (Ajya) ascribed to the soul here does not mean that it is insentient matter (Jadam). All that is intended to be conveyed here is that it is subject to ignorance in its fettered state. A point of similarity is also noted here, but in this there is a third entity (Maya) which resembles them. This common attribute between the three is that they are all eternal, unborn (Aja). பதி டப பசம் என்ப பதிமும்பிறி, பதிமும்பிறி பச யசம் அனந்தி, so were read in Tirumantiram. Of the three Pati, Pasu and Pasam like Pati the other two Pasu and Pasam are also eternal. என் அனந்தி இருள் அரும மாயை இரண்டு ஆக இவை ஆக ஆதிம (Tiruvant Payan). The one (God) the many (souls), darkness (Avaram), Karma and the two kinds of Maya (Maya and Mayeyam), all these are a beginningless. The third of the three beginningless entities mentioned in this verse is allegorized as a female whose charms the soul enjoys when it is in the fettered condition, the objects of enjoyment being the products of Maya (Mayeyam).

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Among other definitions of the soul are that they are numberless (Anantam அனந்தம்) and of a pervasive nature, but they are not capable of doing anything by themselves (without the help of God). A correct understanding of this leads to emancipation and attainment of Brahmanhood.

10. Matter (Pradbanam) is perishable (subject to change). God (Haran, the Dissolver) is deathless, imperishable. God is one only and He rules over the perishable (matter) and the soul (atma). By meditating on Him (தீவனம்), by joining Him (யோகம்), by becoming one with Him (சேவகமாவதன்), there is cessation of all Maya (bodies, births) in the end.

Matter is said to be perishable in the sense that it is subject to change. That this is the meaning will be quite clear on mature consideration as it was only in the last verse that we were told that Maya is unborn (aja), in other words that it is eternal. Cf the Siddhiyar lines:

மன்றனில் வாழும் வரனத்து தாச ஆயம் மலார் வழும்  
என்றது பூத தேவ யோனி யாகும் எல்லாம்  
கண்ட இத்திரமாசாவம் அஞ் சுருதிரதம் காட்டி  
உண்டுபோல் இன்றும் பண்பில் உலகினை அசத்தம் என்பர்.

The enjoyments of this world, those of Indrar, Brahma and Vishnu and of the myriads of other living creatures, they all appear to be real but disappear after a time like a magician's tricks, dreams and mirages and other phenomena of nature. Hence the world is described as Asat (non-existent) also. [The 'also' here indicates that in reality there is a substratum of truth underlying it.]

Any other view strikes at the very root of the law of the conservation of matter, what we call Satkaniya Vedana. No matter can ever be destroyed (brought to nothing), neither can anything new be ever created (out of nothing).

That God is birthless and deathless we have dealt with on several occasions and it is needless to write on this theme here again. The readers' attention is particularly requested to the note on Avatara in chapter IX of our "Elements". Neither is it necessary to harp on the other theme that God rules over both matter and spirit (atma), a statement repeated over and over again, எல்லாம் உன் உடைமையே எல்லாம் உன் அடிமையே, verily all is Thy (God's) property, all are Thy servants.

How emancipation from the bondage of births and deaths is to be attained is indicated in the last sentence. The previous verses had spoken of Godly knowledge only. Here we are given some details of the psychological and spiritual processes antecedent thereto. These are Dyanam or meditation (which includes what we call Samyayi and Kriyai), Yogam and Gnanam (Soham-bhavanai).

(To be continued)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1772

In the matter of the estate of the late Nayina Moham-madu Nachchia widow of Sultan Mohideen Mohammed Ibrahim of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna

Deceased  
Mohammed Ibrahim Sultan Mohideen of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna Petitioner.

Vs  
Varisai Mohamed Hameed Sultan of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before A. E. R. Corea Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 10th day of June 1954 in the presence of Mr. M. M. Sultan, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and his affidavit and petition having been filed.

It is ordered that Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner as the sole heir of the deceased unless the Respondent or any other person or persons interested in this matter shall appear before this Court on or before the 16th day of July 1954 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 10th day of June 1954  
Sgd. A. E. R. Corea  
District Judge

Drawn by  
Sgd. M. M. Sultan  
Proctor for Petitioner  
(O 58 9 & 16)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1771

In the matter of the estate of the late Kathiraveluchettiar Kumaraswamy chettiar of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna.

Deceased.  
Kanagasabaichettiar Gunaretnam of Point Pedro Petitioner.

Vs.  
Gavuriammah widow of Tharmarajahchettiar of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before A. E. R. Corea Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 10th day of June 1954 in the presence of Mr. M. M. Sultan, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and his affidavit and petition having been filed.

It is ordered that letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner as one of the heirs of the deceased unless the Respondent or any other person or persons interested in this matter shall appear before this Court on or before the 16th day of July 1954 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 10th day of June 1954.  
Sgd. A. E. R. Corea  
District Judge.

Drawn by  
Sgd. M. M. Sultan  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(O. 59, 9 & 16)



# POLITICS AND THE LAWYER

## He Should Not Find Himself Stranded

Wordsworth begins one of his well known poems with the words 'Oh! What's the matter?' One is tempted to ask a similar question. Oh! What's the matter with the lawyers of today? How is it that even those of them who have won distinction in their profession and who are presumably born to the leadership of ideas have failed to exercise the leadership of men or of policies today?

Has the aesthete left his one time dwelling, the ivory tower and has the lawyer taken up his residence there? Like some Danae he is apparently visited by nobody except by a powerful cheat in a shower of gold. How else can one explain the remarkable absence of the lawyer—the practising lawyer—from the ranks of the politicians in Ceylon? Is he too busy making money or is it that the lawyer by the very nature of his profession cannot be interested in what is the vital concern of the masses today—politics? These are simple and prosaic questions but they are well worth pursuing.

On all occasions when one would invoke common sense and wisdom. Dr. Johnson is most often the safest guide. His opinions on lawyers and the law are well known. He did not like either very much in spite of his friendship with Boswell and Burke both of whom were lawyers. There is the remark he made to Sir Joshua Reynolds that Garrick, the actor, was on the same footing with 'a lawyer who exhibits himself for a fee, and will maintain any nonsense or absurdity, if the case requires it'. When Boswell objected that 'Garrick refuses a play or a part which he did not like; a lawyer never refuses'. Johnson said 'Why, Sir, what does this prove? Only that a lawyer is worse'. The weight of Dr. Johnson's retort was released by the feeling still common to numerous people, that to the lawyer, as to the Doctor perhaps, his fee is the dominant consideration. To Dr. Johnson our only, the lawyer was a man who would do anything for a fee.

There is the other celebrated *locus classicus* in Johnson which again throws some light on how the law was looked upon in his time. In the lines he provided for his friend Goldsmith's 'The Traveller', will be found the following:—

*'How small of all that human hearts endure,  
That part which laws or Kings can cause or cure.'*

Here laws and lawyers, too, perhaps are equated with Kings, and exist as a region

far removed from the ordinary vital concerns of the masses of men. What human beings have to endure, according to Dr. Johnson can never be affected or ameliorated by anything a lawyer can do. 'How small a part' is only rhetorical understatement, and Dr. Johnson surely means to rule the lawyer out of all possible connection with the generality of men. Despite Dr. Johnson's dictums, there is a long history of eminent lawyer-politicians in the Western world. There is a line which goes back beyond Cicero and extends in the Eastern world to those doughty fighters who led the Indian Nationalist movement in the first half of this century.

The French Revolution was led by lawyers and so was the mighty Indian Nationalist movement which culminated in the freeing of India from the yoke of British Imperialism. But were these political movements of the

By  
H. A. C. Wickremaratna

kind ideally suited to the real interests of the lawyer and are practically all other politics likely to freeze the lawyer? Would it be true to state that it is only in a certain kind of politics that the lawyer could naturally be interested? This is a question worth answering. Whether the lawyer, in spite of the ivory tower, is essentially a middle class man or not, the law exists for the security of property and the practice of the law requires stability. It would therefore seem that politics which involves no threat to the security of property or to stability is the ideal field in which the lawyer might disport himself. One may go further and say that as the lawyer is a middle class man he would actively be interested in politics which removed restrictions upon the development of middle class stability and security. This really was the arena in which the eighteenth century lawyer performed doughty political deeds—in championing his own interests.

Burke is the classic case of such a lawyer-politician because his political life was taken up with various causes of emancipation—great, just and honourable causes as they were called. And yet Burke was the opponent of the French Revolution which attacked privilege, not property. This great 'emancipator' was prepared to go only so far as to urge the removal of outdated restrictions upon the freedom of

opportunity of the middle classes. He impeached Warren Hastings but he would not for a moment have considered that East India Company rule should be given up in India. He was a passionate maintainer of the established order of things with a constitutional love for old things, simply because they were old. So great was his dread of anarchy that he was filled with horror when men asked fundamental questions about the origin of society and why one man should be born rich and another poor. He was an excellent lawyer-politician because he was the incarnation of Conservatism.

It may be that Dr. Johnson was truer than he knew he was going to be, with regard to the lawyer. As long as he could exhibit himself—his abilities and his training—for fees, the lawyer is content with a society which allows him this privilege. What the masses have to put up with cannot be his concern. In fact it may be that where politics reaches that revolutionary stage when the interests of property of the middle class are threatened, then one cannot expect from the lawyer any politics but reactionary politics. In the European Revolutions of 1918 Bela Kun is reported to have told a friend who wondered what would happen to the lawyers in the Central European revolution. 'When the house burns why do you bother that all the bugs in it are destroyed too'. To him the lawyer was parasitic upon Society and was a pest only to be got rid of. According to him all that the parasite is interested in is the continued opportunity of deriving sustenance from his host. As long as this is guaranteed the parasite would be content with the *status quo*.

It is interesting to know that Lenin himself was a lawyer and that he practised the law for a short time. He was singularly unsuccessful. He lost all the cases in which he appeared except one. That solitary case was one in which he himself was the prosecutor—launched by him against a wealthy man who was a racketeer in a ferry service over the Volga. Had he really been a successful lawyer, the course of world history might well have been changed.

Those who deplore the Russian Revolution might well regret both his lack of interest in the law and his ill-success in the profession. Those who bemoan the fact that the race of eminent lawyer-politicians has ended might well remember that there is nothing static in this world, that everything is subject to the law of change and that politics in our time, except in countries rich enough to be able to afford the semblance and the trappings of democracy, approaches the condition of revolutionary politics. Unless the lawyer descends from his ivory tower and genuinely interests himself in the vital concerns of the masses, unless

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

No. 1739/Testy

Annapillai widow of Veeragathya Nagiah of Kuppilan  
Petitioner

1. Muthalithamby Subramaniam of Kuppilan, 2. Muthalithamby Visuvalingam of do presently of Delft, 3. Periam wife of Nallathamby Rasa and her husband, 4. Nallathamby Rasa of Kuppilan, 5. Veeragathya Sinnadurai of do, 6. Nagammah wife of Arumugam Thambipillai of Anaicodai, 7. Arumugam Thambipillai of do, 8. Ponnammah wife of Kailayapillai Vaithilingam of Kuppilan, 9. Kailayapillai Vaithilingam of do, 10. Sinnammah wife of Vallipuram Subramaniam and her husband, 11. Vallipuram Subramaniam of Kuppilan, 12. Rasammah wife of Kanapathipillai Ramalingam, 13. Kanapathipillai Ramalingam of Kuppilan

Respondents

In the matter of the Estate of the late Veeragathya Nagiah deceased of Kuppilan, Jaffna

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffa, on the 29th day of March 1954, in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratna-Rajah, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 10th October 1952 having been read.

It is ordered that the said Annapillai widow of Veeragathya Nagiah as widow of the deceased be granted letters of administration to the estate of the deceased, unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 3rd day of May 1954 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 29th day of March 1954

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam  
District Judge

Drawn by  
Sgd. V. Navaratna Rajah  
Proctor for Plaintiff.

3-5-54

Time to show cause is extended for 12-7-54

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam  
D. J.

(O 56 9 & 16)

he takes the trouble to understand the needs and the wishes, the hopes and the points of view of the common man of men he will find himself eventually cut off from the main currents, struggling in the waste of lonely waters.

Though well educated in the conventional sense he will find himself with no path open, no vital role to play, a stranger amongst his own people, stranded on the political shore.

—The Ceylon Law Society Journal

## Principles Of The U. N. Charter

### Only Way To Maintain Peace

Speaking at a reception given by the London League Shrimati Vijayaluckshmi Pandit said:

"Until and unless all member nations abide by the Charter and work in fulfilment of the pledge they have given to humanity through the Charter, it is useless to expect the United Nations to succeed."

"The United Nations is only as strong as its weakest link". When one reads the words of the Charter, there is something so noble that one is wonder fully stirred. We see in the Charter all those things that Mahatma Gandhi used to point out to us, the principles of tolerance, understanding, goodwill and friendship by which we must live if the world is to progress."

One thing we have to do is to create that climate in which the statesmen of the world can function and bring about peace. One thing all of us can do is to try and work for that peace in our spheres by putting aside from our spheres by putting aside from our minds all thought of war and by working for the positive things and not the negative things which have the effect of stirring up unrest and fear.

"There has never been a period in history when so much fear has been let loose in the world. So we must create those areas of peace which will strengthen those who work for peace."

"Our judgment of the UN must be based not only on the Political Committee's work, which is very important, but also on the work of all its bodies."

"My own country has tried to bring about the easing of tensions. We have not entirely succeeded but whatever little we have been able to do has been quite worthwhile."

"No one in the world can live today in isolation. There must be some kind of understanding and relationship between countries. This relationship could be in the nature of pacts which were generally in the nature of military pacts or based on common understanding and common problems."

"We, in India, have decided that we prefer to join together with our neighbours and other countries, who think alike in what is a loose association which may finally prove stronger than associations of nations that rely on arms."



## Peace-Criminals Who Plan Mass Destruction of Human Life

### HOW TO PUNISH SUCH OFFENDERS?

SOME leading personalities in the countries (Japan, Germany and Italy) vanquished in the Second World War were convicted of what were termed War Crimes by tribunals constituted by the Victorious Countries. Some were made to pay the penalty with their lives. Some others are still serving varying terms of penal servitude. The subdued countries are still under the occupation of the Victors, British, French American and Russian, who divided amongst themselves and their allies, as War Reparations, the best war and industrial equipment that the former had. Practically, the vanquished countries exist on the sufferance of the Victors. Such is the heavy price that subdued countries are made to pay, who, to boot, have their

By

G. RAMACHANDRA

throats in the grip of the Victors who may squeeze them at any moment. After all, as the saying has it, "Everything is fair in War". Once the intoxication of war is on, it is almost a physical impossibility to discern or restrain, the only aim being to somehow to make the enemy prostrate. Even Law extenuates, even exculpates, crime done under intoxication of Drink. The only way to prevent such crime is to stamp out Drink. So it is with War, a thousand times more dangerous in its incidence of intoxication than Drink. To allow, or indulge, in War and yet to pick out so-called war crimes for punishment by the Victorious is sheer camouflage. The only way to prevent war-crime is to forbid War altogether, whatever the alleged provocation may be. We advocate negotiation or arbitration in the case of disputes or differences between individuals and communities. Why not adopt the same method to settle differences and disputes between countries and Nations?

As stated above, the running of passions inevitable in war and intoxication incidental thereto are responsible for the deprivation of discernment and common sense and human

nity. Even against the background of such circumstances, so-called war-crimes, the inevitable result of the Death-Dance of either party, are punished with Death of the leaders and confiscation of property and occupation of countries (Vanquished.) What then should be our attitude towards perpetrators of Peace crimes, Horrors committed by countries when there is not an iota of extenuation or provocation. The real reason is that some of the powerful nations of the world are training themselves to do mass destruction of Human, not to speak of sub-human, life by Atomic, Hydrogen, Cobalt... Bombs. The countries responsible for it lead. Even a hearing at the international tribunal cannot be obtained by a country which does not humour the leading Life-Destructionists. Where are the nations that can say "No" to the "All-Destructionist" policy of Peace Criminals, confiscate the plant to manufacture the all-destructive weapons, and sit tight on the Peace Criminal Countries, so as to prevent the Peace Criminals from turning into kinetic War-Criminals at the slightest provocation? Is it Civilisation to plan and execute mass destruction of Life, Human and sub-Human, on a fabulous scale?

Alas! The Human family is threatened with well-nigh extinction—all on account of the race for Supremacy as between two ideologies, Capitalism and Communism. The nations in between the two are forced victims of their inveterate, fatal conflicts.

Crimes, War or Peace, are inevitable, so long as war is not an anathema. The latter cannot be, until and unless the intruding interloper, the exploiting trespasser and the unwanted civiliser so-called—withdraws bag and baggage, from the scenes of their "Civilising mission" via Asia, Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, where the Children of the Soil are being exterminated and enslaved by the "Civilising Nations" of the West. Will India move such a proposition in a meeting of United Nations at almost the

### GOVT. TENDERS.

MANNAR KACHCHERI  
N1794-Tenders for the sale of Foreign Liquor Tavern Kent, Mannar Dist., close at 11 a.m. on 20-8-54. For particulars see Part I-Section II, Govt. Gazette, 16-7-54 (G. 10. 16)

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF RATNAPURA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No 1335

In the matter of the intestate estate of Parvathy Pillai of Bowatta Division, Wikiliya Estate, Balangoda.  
Deceased.

Sinnadurai Velupillai of Wikiliya Estate, Balangoda.  
Petitioner.  
Vs.

1 Velupillai Sivaraja, minor of the age of One and Half Years by his Guardian-ad-litem the 2nd Respondent  
2 Sabapathy Arumugam of Vaddukodai, Jaffna  
Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before A. L. Jayasuriya Esquire, Acting District Judge of Ratnapura, on the 17th day of June, 1954, in the presence of Mr. R. Walloppillai, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner, and the petition and Affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 17th and 9th days of June, respectively, having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed as the husband of the deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased issued to him accordingly, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 2nd day of August, 1954, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that Sabapathy Arumugam, the abovenamed 2nd Respondent, be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor Velupillai Sivaraja, the 1st Respondent abovenamed, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 2nd day of August, 1954, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd: A. L. Jayasuriya  
District Judge.

The 17th day of June, 1954  
(O. 60 16 & 23)

certain risk of being not able to find a second and even of being prophesied as a "Dreamer." Fools like the writer of this there are who believe that the "Dream" will come true, at least after the world gets disgusted with war and led up with the grabbing sort of Civilisation that does not scruple to enslave whole continents and Races. May God expedite the advent of that day!

## Where U. K. and U. S. A. Differ

(Continued from our last issue)

"It is not that the Americans want to fight the Communists while the British want to stay at peace. The evidence overwhelmingly is that the Americans are as little inclined for war as we are. But in the early years of their assumption of world power the Americans have been battered into a series of beliefs. Beliefs, right or wrong, are stubborn things. And they are not made less stubborn by the perception that the task is harder than it looked.

It is cruelly hard. After intense effort and unprecedented generosity the Americans see the peace and stability that they have sought to bring are still unrealised. No clear way had opened. No solutions are in sight. Now in this American mood of disappointment and disillusion the British disposition to pursue a different course—to try out negotiation as an alternative to implacable opposition—evokes resentments and reproaches. And now American thought turns wistfully back to the joys of isolation, the state in which the labours and sacrifices of leading and holding together a coalition are not called for.

None of this is beyond the understanding: and understanding along with the time and vigilance which Sir Winston Churchill advocated in Washington will always be of more value than reciprocal snarls."

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No 1777 T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Rose in Parimalam. Joseph of Manipay  
Deceased

Samuel Navaratnam Joseph of Manipay  
Petitioner

Nallamunnah widow of E. Joseph of Manipay  
Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire District

வான்முக்கி வழாது பெய்க மலிவளஞ் சாக்க மன்னன்  
கோன்முறை மகா-செய்க குறைவினா தயிர்ச்ச வாய்க  
சான்முறை மறக்க கோங்க நற்றவம் கோவிலி மங்க  
கோன்முறை கோங்க சைவாதி விவகஞ்ச வலக மெய்கலாம்.

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### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No: 203 T.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the deceased Neelayathadchy wife of Wijayaratham of Karaveddy North  
Deceased.

Waitilingam Wijayaratham Nadarajah of Karaveddy North  
Petitioner,

Vs.

1 Waitilingam Wijayaratham of do  
2 Wijayaratham Waitilingam of do presently of Point Pedro  
3 Wijayaratham Pathmanathan of Karaveddy North  
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before A. W. Nadaraja Esqr., District Judge, Point Pedro on the 10th day of December 1953 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapatham Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner dated 10th day of December, 1953 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration and that Letters of Administration be issued to the petitioner accordingly unless the respondents shall appear before this Court on or before the 27th day of January 1954 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 10th day of Dec, 1953

Sgd, A. W. Nadaraja  
District Judge.

Time to shew cause extended to 29-7-54.

Sgd. A. W. Nadaraja  
District Judge.  
(O 62. 16 & 23)

Judge, Jaffna on the 21st day of June 1954 in the presence of Mr. S. Rajendran Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner is entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and the same granted to him as brother and an heir unless the abovenamed Respondent or any other persons appear before this Court on the 26th day of July 1954 and state objections to the contrary.

The 21st day of June 1954

Sgd. A. E. R. Corea  
District Judge

Drawn by  
S. Rajendran  
Proctor for Petitioner  
(O 61, 16 & 23)