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NO. 34

## ADOPT GANDHIAN METHODS PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY

### IN SRI LANKA!

#### AND WORLD PEACE WILL BE ASSURED

**S**PEAKING at the Gandhi Kala Manram Rajapalayam Dr. Rajendra Prasad the Indian President gave a lucid interpretation of Gandhiji's philosophy of Ahimsa and commended the adoption of Gandhian methods *in toto* in the struggle to achieve real peace.

It was a very happy idea in starting an institution, named after Gandhiji for the purpose of cultural advancement. Mahatma Gandhi lived for 80 years and during his long career there was not one aspect of life, which he had not touched. Those of us who have had the good fortune to have lived in the time when he worked and lived, have been really fortunate. Generations yet unborn will recall how so many of us, so many millions of us, saw him walking in this land, talking to people and actually worked hundreds and thousands of things in the course of his eventful life. He became so very famous as a political leader. But it will be a very partial view to say that he was only a political leader, because the country at that time was fighting for freedom and he had naturally to devote his attention to the winning of that freedom, as the movement for freedom affected the life of every one in this vast country. Naturally he became dear to every one. It is not that people before him did not think of the freedom of the country or worked for it. There were people who had worked all their lives for it. Gandhiji was so very dear to us that he placed a good principle, which the country could use and by using that principle, we won our freedom. Non violence, on which he insisted, was not intended only for political purposes. The use of the principle was not to be confined to the winning of freedom or even to the maintenance of freedom. As a matter of fact, he looked upon such principles as the fundamentals of his life and applied those principles in every question which came up before him for his consideration. He did not claim to have, at any time, evolved a philosophy or system of philosophy. He was never tired of saying that instead of writing a thesis, he was engaged in the actual application of his principles to concrete problems that came before him.

If men turn to pages of his writings, they could see him

devoting columns after columns to every small and minor item. Often a small item was not small if it involved a question of principle. It was because he was so very cautious about the application of his principles, that he had evolved a whole series of propositions, which applied to the life of man. A small incident like the shooting of a monkey or the killing of a calf attracted his attention as much as big questions like winning Swarajah. But he was so very careful about his principles and so very punctilious about their application, you will not think that he did not take a comprehensive view of things. He had before him one integrated picture of what the country should be. The foundations on which he wished society to be based were Satya and Ahimsa.

In a vast country like India, we have got such a variety of religions languages and customs and so many things which matter in life. How all these could be reconciled, and got together was the question. If people following different religions insisted upon everybody accepting particular religions there would be no end to quarrels. Similarly if people speaking different languages quarrelled with one another, there would be no end to the quarrels of that kind. All these varieties could be reconciled only on the basis of Ahimsa not only as between ourselves but also as against opponents in our struggle for freedom. It was obvious that when he was very insistent upon nonviolence being observed against our opponents, there could be no question of any violence as between ourselves. Yet there had been occasions when we had observed non-violence against the British Government, but between ourselves, fought each other. Sometimes, the fight had been on the basis of religion, while on other occasions, the quarrel arose on some other account.

"If we have to live as a nation and grow and prosper,"

"we must realise that we cannot do so unless we observe non violence towards one another and against the variety that is present in this country. There is also variety, arising out of differences in regard to possession of wealth. There are a few, who are rich and well to do. There are many, who are poor. If we resort to violence, the poor can easily make short work of the rich. But Gandhiji did not think in that way. He pointed out that the rich should regard themselves as trustees of the wealth for the sake of the poor and in that way, he wanted to solve big problems, which had been solved in other countries by means of *Himsa* or violence. It is not as if any problem could really be solved by violence. Everything has got its own action and reaction. In the world of to-day, countries have been fighting against countries and nations fighting against nations. In our own generation, we have seen two world wars, fought for the sake of ending wars. No one in his senses can claim that war has ended, or that violence which has been there for ages, has succeeded in ending violence. Whether it is in the sphere of religion or economics, violence has never solved any question. If the problems had been solved, there would remain no problem to be solved. But the fact is that there are problems, which show that problems have not been solved by the method which the world has been pursuing for ages."

"It may be said that Ahimsa may solve the problem, but it is very difficult, but it is not more difficult than *Himsa*. If there is war in one generation, the army has to prepare throughout the period for fighting. Every soldier has to drill himself from day to day, from hour to hour, to prepare himself for the fight. Apart from the soldiers the whole nation has to prepare itself to support them and that process has gone on for ages, from generation to generation. Nobody can say that Ahimsa has been tried to the same extent in any country or by any people. The great service of Mahatma Gandhi to mankind was that he gave it a trial in this country. He had to deal with a material which was then available to him. I cannot claim that we were good material. Yet, with this indifferent material he was able to achieve his object."

"It is a fact that the world to-day is willing to turn

#### In Terms of Race and Religion!!

**T**HERE is nothing good in Ceylon that has not come from abroad. Even Sinhalese culture is the ensemble of cultural influences that have come here at various times from India and elsewhere. Sinhalese music now, for example, is Hindustani music sung or played on instruments without regard for ragas and thalas.

But whatever comes into Ceylon undergoes a change that makes it either monstrous or ludicrous. Parliamentary democracy is no exception to this rule. In no other country in the world can one hear the definition that 'democracy is rule by the majority'. This remarkable definition is repeated ad nauseam by politicians from public platforms as if they are giving expression to profound political wisdom.

It will be interesting to examine a little more closely this new idea of democracy. If a hundred people inhabit a place and fifty one decide that the noses of the remaining forty nine should be cut off, then the forty nine have to submit to the decision of the majority since that is democracy. If a race or a religious community, because they are in a majority and because they like to hear

only their language spoken, pass a law that another race or religious community should tamely accept the law because that is democracy.

But this is not the meaning of democracy as it is understood in any other place than Sri Lanka. In Thomas Jefferson's

BY

M. BALASUNDERAM,  
B. A., B. Sc.

Declaration of American Independence, the ideal of democracy is expressed thus: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with inherent and inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these Governments are established deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." The consent of the governed is that which justifies the exercise of power by any government. Without it there cannot be democracy but dictatorship. It is unjust and therefore undemocratic for a people speaking a particular language to force it down the unwilling throats of another people who speak a different language.

Besides the consent of the governed, democracy should have as its foundation the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity. There cannot be a people unless there is a common bond such as race, religion, or language to bind the individuals together. Without a common bond,

(Continued on page 6)

(Continued on page 2)



சென்னை

சமஸ்தாயகம் ஒரு அமைதி கல்வியும்  
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சமஸ்தாயகம் ஒரு அமைதி கல்வியும்

சென்னை

# Hindu Organ

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 25, 1955

Treasure These Thoughts

Love is the solvent which will dissolve all differences prevailing in the world and bring about unity and harmony. Supposing one person loves another, in the true sense of the term, then the differences of caste, creed or colour that exist between them are all dissolved by that Love.

## BETRAYING INNER INTENTION!

U. N. P. That is the abbreviated form of the organisation that professes to champion the cause of unity and nationalism. That is the party that has assured the minorities that their rights and privileges would be safeguarded and maintained by it. That is the party that has in its fold, in comparison with other all-Island parties, an appreciable number of non-Sinhalese members in Parliament. And, therefore, its outside appears to be democratic. The utterances of the present Premier and his predecessors in Parliament lend testimony to such an interpretation.

But unfortunately the rising tide of communal parties in the South has tended to unsettle the ship of state and to induce some members of the crew to think of easy ways of escape and survival. To add to the confusion, the captain has taken a holiday! All eyes are cast on the return of the skipper and the decision the combined crew would arrive at. Will the captain choose the cowardly act of scuttling the ship of state and mixing up with the violent waves of racialism eventually to recede to emptiness or will he brave the breakers and allow the effervescence to ebb in true spirit of sportsmanship (statesmanship). Undeniable is the fact that the crew is showing open opposition to the declarations of the captain and is very likely to fight for parliamentary exist-

tence at the cost of unity and nationalism.

The recent reports of the plain spoken utterances of the organising Secretary of the U. N. P. and the expressions of opinion through the medium of the official organ of the Party indicate that all that remains is the final event—the somersault of the Party including the statesman-president. A decision of the U. N. P. to scatter its declared policy on the State Languages to the winds and to sail with the blowing of communal passions would be only betraying the inner intention of a party that has thrived for eight years on promises and pledges, assertions and assurances.

We refuse to believe, even in this late hour, particularly in view of the stand taken by the Tamil M. Ps., that the U. N. P. would be lured into self-destruction and that Sir John Kotelawala would advise the scuttling of his party. A United Party cannot demand 'Sinhalese alone' nor can a National Party. Democracy would then have ceased to stand for the wishes of the people but would mean its antithesis—the mob rule of the majority!

We would hope against hope that leaders will return to level land from the giddy heights of selfish imagination and racial sentimentalism and strive to solve problems in the democratic way. Even school children who read the elementary principles of the art of Government would know that democracy would fail if in the working of it conflicting questions are not solved by the wellknown method of discussion in a spirit of mutual understanding and toleration. Leaders more than others should be able to understand that numbers and numbers alone cannot and should not be allowed to count in democracy. Let us hope that there will be a return to common sense and that the idea of a High Level Conference or a Commission of Enquiry on this question would be welcomed by the leaders.

## Reaction To Kannangara Resolution

The Tamil M. Ps of the Government Group, it is understood, have tabled a counter resolution stating that the Tamil Community could not continue to co-operate with the U.N.P if the recognition of their culture and language was denied as a result of any further decision on the languages issue by the Party.

## Commission To Solve Languages Problem

The appointment of a suitable Commission at this juncture to report to Government and Parliament on the Language Problem in Ceylon ought to prove very helpful in easing, adjusting and resolving difficulties. The personnel could consist of weighty and eminent personalities in the country, representing various sections of people, and as far as possible, unconnected with politics. Their status in society should be such as to invest their opinion with high moral authority. Such a body of persons owing to reasons like age, state of health and nature of their usual duties, may not be able to travel out of Ceylon and acquaint themselves with

By

S SIVASUBRAMANIAM

conditions in other countries and make an intensive study of the language problem generally, by reference to books and connected literature as well as by observation of what is happening elsewhere. Such information would prove valuable in evolving an equitable and workable scheme. On the other hand, this body of eminent personalities could by reason of their experience, mature wisdom, moral authority and high status in the country, representing various sections of the people, give their opinion to the country which might not only be equitable and practical but also be authoritative. The work of such a Commission needs a certain degree of spadework in some directions. This preliminary work could be entrusted to an ancillary Committee with smaller personnel and composed namely of younger individuals in active service, who could go abroad for purposes of study and observation of conditions in foreign countries, and make its report to the Commission.

A good deal of heat has been engendered by the present controversy, which to some extent in the circumstances is unavoidable though it would have been better if it was altogether avoided.

En passant, it is interesting and refreshing to the mind to know from the latest foreign papers to hand that Madame Bulganin, wife of the Soviet Premier, is a teacher of English in Moscow. She is reported to have said that she was too busy with her school work to attend the Kremlin receptions and that she hoped to keep to teaching as long as possible, as she does not get many chances to see her busy husband. It would be a happy day when Sinhalese and Tamils of both sexes could, without any compulsion, become conversant with and use the language of each other, even as the wife of the Russian Premier is knowing and using English—the language

## PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY IN SRI LANKA!

(Continued from page 1)

there cannot be fraternity and hence democracy cannot exist. In Ceylon we do not have a people but a conglomeration of races, castes, creeds and linguistic groups. It is because in Ceylon there is no true democracy based on the ideal of fraternity that we have political braggarts who shout that they would conquer the rest and keep them in subjection. Concern for one's freedom, in a democracy, involves the respect for another's rights and liberties.

The British constitution was not made or imposed on the people but had grown among them as a result not of any abstract theory but of that instinct for justice and fairplay which has enabled Englishmen to build up sound and lasting institutions. The Mother of Parliaments which has no precise date as the day of its birth, which has no definite body of persons as its creators, and which has no particular document or documents which contain all the clauses of its constitution, became the model of all other parliaments in Europe since the French Revolution. But Parliamentary democracy as is found in Great Britain could not be transplanted elsewhere without undergoing modifications.

To imagine that in Ceylon, which had never known any form of democracy in the past a Parliament like the British Parliament could be introduced was the first egregious blunder of the Soulbury Commissioners. The next was to allow themselves to be misled by the then vaneer of Western civilization that they found among the English educated. When the Ceylonese paid lip service to the ideals of democracy, the Soulbury Commissioners did not know that what the Ceylonese mouthed did not convey any meaning to them and that they could only think in terms of race or religion. None in England would have objected to Lloyd George being Prime Minister because he was a Welshman or to Ramsay MacDonald because he was a Scotsman.

of a distant country which from all appearances cannot be said to be over-friendly to them in the present context of international politics.

But in Ceylon no Sinhalese would stomach the idea of a Tamil being the Prime Minister or the Governor General or even the Vice-Chancellor of the University. This the simple Soulbury Commissioners did not know. They even thought that they could introduce something like the House of Lords into Ceylon without the tradition of nobility.

The result of the introduction of the Soulbury Constitution was to deliver the Tamils and the other minorities bound hand and foot to the tender mercies of a single racial group which had never known to be just, let alone generous. Abraham Lincoln defined democracy in his famous speech at Gattysburg as 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people.' In Ceylon, with the cry for 'Sinhalese alone' as the official language, democracy threatens to become government of the minorities, by political desperados, for religious fanatics. This is democracy a-la-Sinhalese!

## RETIRING C. C. S. FETED

Mr. E. Rasiah C. C. S., who retired with effect from 11th November, 1955, joined the Public Service in 1919 and was attached to the P. W. D. Head Office.

During the Emergency period caused by the last war he was O. I. C. Administration Colombo A. R. P. Scheme. On the termination of hostilities he was appointed as Assistant Food Commissioner (Supplies) under Sir Kanthiah Vaithianathan, in which capacity he rendered great service towards the maintenance of the life of the community. In 1948 he was promoted to the C. C. S. and served in Kachcheri Puttalam and later in the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs where he was also Secretary of the Public Performances Board. At a party held in his honour, Mr. Rasiah was accorded a farewell by his colleagues in the Ministry at which the permanent secretary, Mr. Gunaseena de Soysa, C. M. G., O. B. E., spoke followed by Mr. W. R. O. Fernando the Chief Clerk of the Ministry. Mr. E. Rasiah suitably replied and thanked his friends and the R. Hon'ble Prime Minister Sir John Kotelawala who was prevented, from attending the Farewell in view of the Language Debate in Parliament.

# Amity Before Unity

(By MUHANDIRAM E. P. RASIAH)

IN a country where the average annual income is small, where production per acre of crop is so meagre and where ignorance, disease and poverty seem to face many, where the burning problems of the day demand tolerance and a balanced outlook, no excuse should be left for petty quarrels in the name of religion, language, power-politics or party shibboleths. A practical thinker like Lord Beveridge has often told "the poorer a country is, the greater is the urgency of using rightly its material resources putting bread and health for all, before comforts or luxury for any."

These cannot be secured, unless society makes up its mind to be tolerant and to work in the service of mankind, not for personal gain but under the driving power of a social conscience. Besides, a general national outlook is essential in a poor country like ours to solve the many problems that confront it. The available resources and human material, without being split up, should be arraigned together for the progress of the nation as a whole.

Among the various forces which are responsible for the growing distrust and dissension among various groups, chief places may be given to what may be described as Prejudices and Tensions. These seem to exist in Ceylon in diverse forms, at different levels, in varying degrees and shades. I wish that public attention is focussed on these prejudices which are undermining the foundations of a United Ceylon and threatening our very existence as a Ceylonese nation.

Wrong attitudes of men towards men, incorrect notions prevalent among various groups, irrational prejudices shown by the educated and the illiterate, erroneous judgments and mistaken valuations of motives appear to be the direct causes for the disharmony now developing. There are also rampant a multitude of minor tensions and conflicts which also play a disruptive role in our national life. Such group prejudices are very subtle and tenuous. They cloak themselves in various disguises.

The gulfs that divide them on the emotional plane are found on occasions to be unbridgeable.

when these are occasions on which sentimental urges have a free scope. Fear and suspicion are at the root of most communal discords. These must give way to mutual confidence and amity, if tiny Ceylon is not "to be broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls."

Therefore the problem of securing national unity by the removal of these group prejudices and petty jealousies—which have supported communal and linguistic separations and isolationist movements either for capital or labour—stands foremost at the moment here.

In certain countries, man is trying to realise his Divine nature and to realise the fundamental unity of all human souls—all being considered children of the same mother land and of the same God—and to place the good of the society and humanity above that of his self, his family or community. That is where democracy is in its healthiest state, but here we find democracy in its infant, if not diseased state, and many a political leader seems to subordinate his honest convictions to vote-catching stunts, however injurious they may be to the community or country at large.

Turning the pages of Ceylon's ancient history, we find that about the end of Rajendra Chola's rule of North Ceylon and just before Vijayabahu stabilised his sovereignty, there had been much unrest everywhere including the Capital of Polannaruwa. About that time, a Buddhist Priest by the name of Moggallana Maha Thero is said to have approached the Chief of Staff of the Labour-Corps—a semi-military Body composed of Tamils—and entreated him to cause his men to guard the Buddhist Temple, where certain sacred relics of the Buddha remained enshrined.

The Chief of Staff, after consulting his rank and file, had undertaken the task of guarding not only the Temple and the relics but also all the Singhalese who may seek shelter therein. As a guarantee of their good faith, the Labour Corps had inscribed their undertaking on brass plates and stones.

"...வணக்கம் - இடத்தை - சிறுதரம் - பின்னாலும் - தனம் - உருள் - மனையாள் - பரிவரக் கோட்டம் உள்ளிட்ட வேலைக்காரர் இப்படிச் சம்பந்தித்தேரம்..."

பெரும் பள்ளியைக் கார்ம் பதிக சத்தியம் செய்து செப்பினும் கல்வி இம் மெட்டு வித்து கொடுத்தேரம்."

And there stands a granite stone 12 ft by 3 ft, even to this day at Polannaruwa jungle with these inscriptions in archaic Tamil letters, which one Mr. R. K. has deciphered as the undertaking given by this Labour-Corps composed of various Divisions and Sub-divisions.

"...வணக்கம் - இடத்தை - சிறுதரம் - பின்னாலும் - தனம் - உருள் - மனையாள் - பரிவரக் கோட்டம் உள்ளிட்ட வேலைக்காரர் இப்படிச் சம்பந்தித்தேரம்..."

The entire inscription is replete with words which highlight various aspects of the confidence the Buddhists had placed on Tamils, and the honest, sincere and free services the latter had rendered to the Singhalese. The Buddhists had trusted the Tamils, invoked their aid to guard their place of worship and the Tamils had religiously carried out their undertaking and discharged their obligations true to the solemn oath taken by them. Those were the good old days when trust begot trust.

Therefore it is up to the present day leaders of public opinion (not so much our politicians) to give a wise and enlightened lead to overcome the local jealousies, & petty prejudices and set right the unnecessary distrust now raging everywhere. Successful overcoming of all these disruptive forces requires from those who are at the helm of affairs in every Province—be they Tamils, Singhalese or Muslims—great qualities of head and heart, such as a balanced outlook, clear thinking, broad vision and above all trust and confidence, to evolve an effective solution.

I was an interested listener recently to a conversation between a Senator and a Minister, about the language problem. They felt that difficult times are ahead of us and it may be that we are at the parting of the ways. They live in a fool's paradise, who think that we could look up for aid in this matter to India—an India which is reluctant to interfere even in the affairs of Goa; and petitioning Her Majesty, as suggested by an eminent lawyer, would take us nowhere. All must realise that at this moment, a false step, a wrong move or a thoughtless

## NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. P/55

1. Sinnathurai Balasingam and wife,  
2. Sarojini Devi both of Kopay South. Plaintiffs.

Vs.

1. Murgesa Vairamuttu Kandasamy and wife,  
2. Sellammah,  
3. Annapooranam widow of Nagalingam, presently of D. R. O's Bungolow Summanthurai,  
4. Thamotherampillai Alagandaram,  
5. Pushpalelavathy daughter of Thamotharam,  
6. Suppar Aiyathurai all of Kankesanthurai.

It is hereby notified that Action No. P/55 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the Partition Act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition/Sale of the land called "Karavaividhy" in extent 27 1/8 Lms. V. C. situated in the Village of Pallai, Tellippallai Parish, Valigamam North Division, Jaffna District, Northern Province with well plantations, share of the well standing on the Northern boundary land is bounded on the East and North by Trust property, West by the Village limit of Veemankamam and South by the property of Amarasigam.

The Defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 1st day of December 1955 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

This 28th day of October, 1955.

By Order of Court,  
R. Jeyasothy  
Chief Clerk.

Drawn by  
S. Viswalingam,  
Proctor for Plaintiff  
(O. 108 18 & 25)

utterance may cause untold damage to our nation-building and the future of Sri Lanka. At a time like this we can only look up to Heaven and pray:

"God give us men! a time like this demands Strong minds, great hearts true faith and ready hands,  
Men whom the lust of office does not kill,  
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy  
Men who possess opinions and a will  
Men who have honour, men who will not lie,  
Men who can stand before a demagogue  
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking  
Tall men sun-crowned, who live above the fog  
In Public Duty and in private thinking."

## NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CHAVAKACHCHERI

No. 1082

1. Muttiah Makaratnam and wife  
2. Saraswathy of Kaladdy, Vannarponnai East, Jaffna Plaintiffs

Vs

1. Kumarasamy Sivanantham and wife  
2. Thangaratnam of Chundikuly, Jaffna Defendants

It is hereby notified that action No. 1032 has been instituted in the District Court of Chavakatchchi under the Partition Act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition/sale of the land called "Pikinikadu" A66 R 1- P28 situated at Urvanikanpattu in the Parish of Pulopalai in the Division of Pachilaipalai in Jaffna District N. P.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 6th day of December 1955 at 9 O'Clock in the forenoon. 12th Novr, 1955

By order of Court  
Sgd. S. Kandiah  
Secretary  
(O 113, 18 & 25)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 551.

In the matter of the intestate estate of Subramaniam Kanagasabapathy of Puloly west.

Deceased:

Thamotherampillai Subramaniam of Puloly west.  
Petitioner.

Vs.

Amirthammah wife of Subramaniam of Puloly west.  
Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thamby Durai Esquire, Acting District Judge, Point Pedro, on the 24th day of October 1955 in the presence of Mr. N.A. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner as the father of the said deceased unless the abovenamed Respondent or any other person interested appear before this Court on the 24th day of November 1955 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 24th day of October 1955

S. Thamby Durai  
Acting District Judge

Drawn by  
N. A. Rajaratnam  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(O. 169 18 & 25)

# A STUDY OF THE SVETASVATARA UPANISHAD

(By A Science Graduate)

(Continued from our issue of 18-11-55)

## Appendix: Notes and Glosses (Contd.)

The frail mortal in Sundarar was composed of the body and the Indriyas (senses) with Buddhi at their head. It was these that suffered. Buddhi too, it should be noted, is an intelligent principle, though of a very low order, a third rate intelligence if we may say so. இவன் தானும் புத்தியம் சித்தம் says Siddhiyar. Soul and Buddhi are both Chit. But இது அசித்தம் என்றால் அனுக்கு இவனும் அசித்தமே, if it is said that this (Buddhi) is Achit (insentient), even the soul is Achit when compared with G-d.

It was this frail mortal that bore the brunt of the the worldly sorrows and joys connected with the so-called escapades of Sundarar, succumbed to the glances of Paravayar (மலர்ச் சூழலார்...எறிவியின் படு கடைக்கே கிடந்தது) enjoyed like a crowned prince (சூரகருமுக சிவந்த...அனுபவித்திருந்தது) and moved about playing and enjoying with women, &c; while the other Sundarar, Sundarar the perfect saint, resigned everything to God (அரன் பணியில் சிந்தித்து), acted without internal attachment (அன்பற்றநிற்குந்தது) and found perfect peace and tranquility in worshipping God (குஞ்சித்த சேவையும் சும்பிட்டே இருந்தது).

We said that it was the frail mortal that experienced the joys and sorrows of the world and not the perfect saint. It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that these joys and sorrows could not affect the perfect saint in any case, because of the fact that God is such a boundlessly Magnanimous Master that He assumes responsibility for the actions of His sincere servants. யாதே செய்தம் இயாமலோமே ஶ் சுகீரீம், துதே (=அதே) நயம் அறியிம் பெருமையான், in the words of our Father-Saint Appar. Whatever one does, if he says "not I but Thou" (in other words, if he dedicates his action to God in good earnest), He assumes (responsibility for) it, the boundlessly sublime Lord.

St. Kalikamar (சயிடுகான் சலிசாமரபஞ்சர்) in his extreme piety and love for God could not brook the idea of Sundarar making use of his miraculous powers and employing his God as an errand boy to take mes-sages to his wife, &c. He saw Sundarar the frail mortal only at first and preferred to die rather than have anything to do with such a "sinner" as he considered Sundarar to be. He was quite honest in his low estimation of Sundarar and his opinion was quite justified from his (then) point of view. It was only when he recovered from his death swoon that he discovered and appreciated the greatness of the real Sundarar, Sundarar the perfect saint. Needless to say that St. Kalikamar was as honest and sincere as before in forming and holding his revised opinion, which was based on a new point of view quite different from the old.

(\*To be continued\*)

## THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918) BANKERS.

Authorized Capital Rs. 800,000.00  
Amount of Calls made Rs. 616,313.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 80 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 104

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Puvarewary wife of T. Manickavasagar of Karainagar North.

Deceased. Kanapathipillai Sellathurai of Karainagar North, as Attorney of Kanapathipillai Kanagasabai of Karainagar North, presently of Johore, Malaya.

Vs  
1. Sellamuttu wife of Kanapathipillai Kanagasabai.  
2. Thambipillai Manickavasagar both of Karainagar North.

Petitioner. Respondents.  
This matter coming on for disposal before P. SriSkanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 24th day of October, 1955, in the presence of Mr. V. K. Rudrasingham Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 30th day of September 1955 having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to have letters of administration of the estate of the said deceased as Attorney of the said Kanapathipillai Kanagasabai and that the same be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 28th day of November 1955 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 24th day of October 1955,  
Sgd. P. SriSkanda Rajah District Judge.  
(O. 106 18 & 25)

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 93

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Thairai-nayagam widow of Thurai-appa Pillai of Tellippalai east.

Deceased T. Thuraiappah Pillai Jayaratnam of Tellippalai East Petitioner Thuraiappah Pillai Dharmarajah of Tellippalai presently of Colombo Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before P. SriSkanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 29th day of September 1955 in the presence of Mr. M. Sithambaranathan Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased as son of the said deceased and that the

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CHAVAKACHCHERI

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 52/T

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late A umugam Kanapathipillai of Meesalai South

Deceased Kandiah Saravanamuttu of Chavakachcheri South Petitioner

Vs  
1. Nallathamby Perampalam  
2. Nallathamby Namasi-vayam  
3. Nallathamby Kanapathipillai  
4. Nallathamby Sinniah  
5. Kandiah Velupillai all of Chavakachcheri North  
Minor 6. Nalliah Nadarajah and  
7. Thevanipillai wid w of Nalliah of Meesalai South Respondent.

This matter coming on for determination before S. Thambiy Durai Esqr. District Judge Chavakachcheri on the 24th day of September 1955 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Karthigesu Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read,

It is ordered that the Petitioner as one of heirs of the deceased abovenamed be and he is hereby appointed Administrator to the Estate of the deceased abovenamed and as such Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased be granted to him.

And it is further ordered that the abovenamed 7th Respondent be and she is hereby appointed Guardian ad litem over the Minor 6th Respondent for the purpose of watching his interests in these proceedings unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 1st day of November 1955 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. And it is further ordered that the said minor be produced in Court on the said date.

The 24th day of September 1955  
Sgd. S. Thambiy Durai District Judge.

Drawn by Sgd. V. S. Karthigesu Proctor for Petitioner 1-11-55  
Time to show cause extended to 29-11-55  
Itd. S. T. D. J. (O/107, 18 & 25)

same be issued to the petitioner unless the respondent or any other person interested shall appear before this court on or before the 31st day of October 1955 and show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary. This 29th day of September 1955  
Sgd P. SriSkanda Rajah District Judge

Drawn by Sgd M. Sithambaranathan Proctor for Petitioner 31-10-55  
Time to show cause extended till 26-11-55 (Itd.) P. S. D. J. (O. 105, 18 & 25)

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 108

In the matter of the Estate of the late Thankachchippillai widow of Muthukumarasamy of Chankanai

Deceased. Muthukumarasamy Thigarajah of Chankanai East Petitioner.

Vs. Masilamany Sangarapillai of do Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esqr. District Judge Jaffna on the 31st day of October 1955 in the presence of Mr. S Sivagnanam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as son of the deceased abovenamed to apply for and obtain letters of administration to the Estate of the deceased abovenamed and that such letters be issued to him unless the Respondent abovenamed or any one else interested in the Estate of the said deceased shall on or before 5th December 1955 show sufficient cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this Court.

This 31st day of October 1955,  
Sgd. A. E. R. COPEA District Judge

Drawn by S. Sivagnanam Proctor for Petitioner. (O 103 18 & 25)

### NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CHAVAKACHCHERI

No 1081  
1. Muttiah Maharatnam and wife  
2. Saraswathy of Kaladdy Vannarpoonnai East, Jaffna Plaintiffs

Vs.  
1. Kowarasamy Sivanantham and wife  
2. Thangaratnam of Chundikuly, Jaffna,  
3. Sellammah widow of Sinnathamby Aiyadurai, Chundikuly Jaffna.  
4. Kandiah Ramasamy of Valalai, Palaly Defendants

It is hereby notified that action No. 1081 of the District Court of Chavakachcheri under the Partition Act No 16 of 1951 for the partition/sale of the land called "Paranthakadu" A-24 0-0 (Twenty four Acres) situated at Paranthan in the Parish of Paranthan, Karachchi Division Jaffna District Northern Province. The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 6th day of December 1955 at 9 O Clock of the forenoon.  
12th November 1955

By order of Court  
Sgd. S. Kandiah Secretary  
(112, 18 & 25)

# Restoration of Thiruketheswaram Temple

## Achievement of Rare Spiritual Significance

Hindus for generations to come will gratefully remember the monumental service of Sri La Sri Arumuga Navalar in taking timely action to save the ruins of the Ancient Temple at Thiruketheswaram from falling into the hands of non-Hindus said Mr. T. Muthusamypillai, Crown Advocate, President of the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, speaking from the chair at a meeting of the Sri Nataraja Shrine Society of Thiruketheswaram held at the Jaffna Hindu College Tamil School Hall on November 18.

The Chairman further observed that though invaders had demolished this shrine of historic significance and desecrated it among several other temples all over Sri Lanka yet its spiritual glory could not be suppressed. In conclusion Mr. Muttusamipillai expressed the hope that a worthy cause of rare spiritual significance would receive full support from the people.

Mr. V. Sivapalasingam who welcomed the chairman and the speakers on behalf of the conveners of the meeting spoke at length on the activities undertaken by the Visvakula Society in erecting the shrine for Sri Nataraja Peruman at Thiruketheswaram.

Mr. A. A. Arulambalam, J. P. Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College and affiliated Colleges, said that the progress of a country and its people depended on the devotional attention that was paid to the maintenance of Temples, spiritual and educational institutions and cultural centres and added that the restoration work that was being done at Thiruketheswaram with remarkable enthusiasm

## Ramanathan Day

The Ramanathan Day was celebrated at various centres on the 21st of November.

At the Ramanathan College Special Poojah was performed at the Sri Ramanatheswara Shrine. In the afternoon a musical recital was given by Shri Ram Kumarasamy, the well known music artiste.

At Navatkuli the Welfare Society celebrated the occasion on an elaborate scale Mr. B. Eliathamby speaking at the public meeting reminded the audience of the efforts made by Sir P. Ramanathan to prevent mob rule from usurping the place of democratic rule

should serve as an example of religious service Mr. S. Ambikaipakan, Pulavar T. Kumarasami, Pandit E. S. Karthiah and Mudir. C. Muttutambay were among the others who addressed the meeting.

Mr. M. K. Muttusamy, President of the Mannar Saiva Maha Sabhai who organised the meeting proposed a vote of thanks.

## Mahajana College Tellippalai

### NEW ADMISSIONS-1956

1. Pre S. S. C, Stds VIII & VII  
Last date for Applications: 5-12-55  
Date of Admission Test: 10-12-55  
Time: 9.00 a.m.
  2. Pre. H S C, Std VI & Primary Classes.  
Last date for Applications: 11-1-56  
Date for Admission Test: 18-1-56  
Time: 2.00 p.m.
- Applications have to be made on forms available at the College Office.  
No vacancies in the H. S. C., Final and S. S. C. Final classes.

A FEW PLACES ARE AVAILABLE IN THE HOSTEL

Tellippalai  
22-11-55  
(M, 188 & 25)

T. T. JAYARATNAM  
Principal

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 85.

In the matter of the estate of the late Sampantbar Masilamany of Chulipuram  
Deceased.  
Sivayckammah widow of Masilamany of Chulipuram.  
Petitioner.

Vs.  
1 Masilamany Sampantbar  
2 Masilamany Sivasanmugam  
3 Masilamany Kanesakumar  
4 Masilamany Jayanathan all minors, by their guardian-ad-litem  
5 Sampantbar Navaratnam, all of Chulipuram  
Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner abovenamed praying that the 5th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st to 4th minor respondents and for grant of letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skandarajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 20th day of September and 24th day of October 1955, in the presence of Mr. T. Vannianathan Proctor on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 11th day of September 1955 having been read: it is ordered that the 5th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st to 4th minor respondents for all the purposes of this testamentary action and it is declared that the petitioner as widow, is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to her, unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 28th day of November 1955 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 24th day of October 1955  
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah  
District Judge

Drawn by  
Sgd. T. Vannianathan  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(O 111, 18 & 25)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 109

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Mankiyakarasi widow of Sandirasegarampillai of Valvetiturai  
Deceased.

Sandirasegarampillai Paskaranandavel of Valvetiturai.  
Petitioner.  
Vs.  
Navaratnam Sanmugasundaram of Valvetiturai  
Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 2nd

## NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

No. 5149

- 1 K. Subramaniam Karthigesu and
- 2 wife Sivapakiam both of Puloly West Plaintiffs  
Vs
- 1 A. Sidamparappillai Mahadevanpillai and
- 2 wife Saraswathy both of Alvai North
- 3 Murugapper Sinnathamby and
- 4 wife Ledchumy both of Puloly West
- 5 Konamalai Kandasamy of do
- 6 Sabapathippillai Krishna pillai of do
- 7 Alvar Vyrattu of do
- 8 Vettivelu Mailvaganam & wife Rasammah both of do
- 9 Kanapathippillai Sinathamby of do
- 11 Kanapathippillai Rasiyah and
- 12 wife Ledchumippillai both of Alvai North
- 13 M. Sithambarappillai Kanapathippillai and
- 14 wife Ledchumippillai both of Puloly West

Defendants.  
It is hereby notified that action No. 5149 has been instituted in the District Court of Point Pedro under the partition act No 16 of 1951 for the partition / sale of the land called Periyapananthoddam in extent 4 Lms. V. C. Do. Periyapananthoddam in extent 3,3/8 Lms V. C. Do. Periyapananthoddam in extent 7 Lms. V. C. Do. Veedu 1 Do. Thoddam 1 all forming a total extent of 17 Lms. V. C. and 3/4 Rly and situated at Puloly West Malavarayacurichy, in the Parish of Point Pedro, in Vadamardochy Division, in Jaffna District, Northern Province.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 30th day of November 1955 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon.

This 21st day of September 1955  
By order of Court.  
A. SIVASANMUGAM  
Clerk of Court.  
(O 114 25 & 2)

day of November 1955 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and the same be granted to him as the sole heir of the abovenamed deceased unless the 1st Respondent or any other person or persons interest in this matter shall appear before this Court on the 5th day of December 1955 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary

This 2nd day of November 1955  
Sgd. A. E. R. Corea  
Addl. District Judge

Drawn by  
Sgd. M. Esurapadham  
Proctor for Petitioner  
(O 116 25 & 2)

## Auction Sale

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. C O 15

I shall sell by public Auction the undermentioned properties belonging to the Youth Social Service League Syndicate Ltd; Jaffna on Saturday the 17th December 1955 at 4 p. m. at the spot.

### PROPERTY

(a) All that piece of land situated at Kopay South in the parish of Kopay Valigamam East Jaffna District Northern Province called "Aradchchippulam" in extent 16 Lms V. C. and bounded on the East by the property of Ponnammah widow of Naganathar Sinnappu and shareholders, North by the property of Nagar Sinnappu, Murugesu Kanagasigam and shareholders. West by the property of Kandiah Senathirajah and South by the property of D. C. Arulanatham and shareholders.

(b) All that piece of land situated at do called "Aradchchippulam" in extent 16 Lms. V. C. and bounded on the East by the property of Rasammah wife of Veluppillai Rasiyah and shareholders North by the property of Nagar Sinnappu, Murugesu Kanagasigam and shareholders. West by the property of Ponnammah widow of Sinnappu and shareholders and South by the property of D. C. Arulanatham and shareholders.

(c) All that piece of land situated at do called "Aradchchippulam" in extent 16 Lms, V. C. and bounded on the East and West by the property of the Youth's Social Service League Syndicate Ltd North by the property of Nagar Sinnappu Murugesu Kanagasigam and shareholders and South by the property of D. C. Arulanatham.

(d) All that piece of land situated at do called "Konvapulam" in extent 37 1/2 Lms. V. C. and bounded on the East by the property of Velanthar Kandiah North by the property of Sithampari West by the property of Kanagasabai and others and South by the property of Sithamparam and others.

(e) An undivided 1/2 share of all that piece of land and premises situate at Kopay North aforesaid called "Aradchchippulam" in extent 85 1/2 Lms V. C. and bounded on the East by the property of Mailvaganam Murugesu North by the property of the heirs of Nitchingar Naganathar West by the property of Sinnathamby Nagappan and South by the property of Vallipuram Achchikuddy.

All these lands now form one block Further, particulars can be had from Mr. J. Patrick Proctor, Jaffna.

V. A. DURAIAPPAH  
Court Commissioner  
and Auctioneer  
Jaffna. 19-9-55  
(M, 186, 25 & 2)

# ADOPT GANDHIAN.....

(Continued from page 1)

misfortune not only for India, but for the whole world that at a time, when he was in a position to give his message to the world, he was taken away from us. That was a great misfortune. Let us hope that after that event, we have understood something of Gandhiji. His Ahimsa was tested and he passed the test very successfully with the name of 'Ram' on his lips. We hope that in his death he had a stronger and greater supporter of his principles than in his own life. The fact that we have won our independence through his methods, lays a special responsibility on us. The fact that we are now the builders of our own destiny and are in a position to influence the world, enhances that responsibility.

"Let us hope that day is not far off when we shall be able to do something in his line. Our Prime Minister has been fighting hard for peace in the world. That is one of his aims. But that work will not be complete unless we adopt Gandhiji's ahimsa in toto. We have to adopt it in our every day life and the discrepancy that is noticed by everybody between our profession and our conduct will be removed. Ahimsa cannot come unless it is built upon the foundation of a life of self-control. We have, therefore, to practise the *niyamam* which was given by our forefathers. In the prayer which Gandhiji used to repeat every day, there was a *stoka* in which he mentioned eleven principles. They related to *ahimsa*, *sathya* non-stealing, *Brahmacharya*, non-accumulation of wealth, '*Sarvera Sravana*' control of the palate, *Swadeshi*, *Dharma*, *Samathwa*, and the removal of untouchability. It is on the foundation of these that the structure of *Ahimsa* could be built. It is a matter for regret and shame that after Gandhiji's demise we have been rather sliding down in the scale. That is seen in all walks of life. It is not necessary to blame anyone for it. The best thing is to find out the fault and blame ourselves for it. That is not only the best, but it is also the easiest way of improving society. You may not succeed in removing the fault of others. But if you desire, you can succeed in your own case. It was on this philosophy that the whole programme of non-co operation was based. Remove your own weakness and the oppression of others will cease."

"It is, therefore, necessary for us all to take advantage of the institutions like the one which is going to be housed here and try to improve ourselves. It was for this reason that I felt that it was a very happy idea to start an institution of this kind in the South. Let no one imagine that he is too

small for any great purpose. One may not be able to achieve great things. But one can, by ones action, damage great things. Let us, therefore, be ready at least not to damage them. You will get good food in the books collected here and you will also get opportunities of exchanging ideas with one another.

## BOOK REVIEW

### Sivananda The Friend, Guide and Philosopher

By Sri N. C. Ghosh M. A., M. S. G. S., S.D.L.S., FFU

Published by the Yoga Vedanta Forest University Ananda Kutir Sivanandanagar Rishikesh Himalayas.

PRICE PER COPY RE 1/8

The author depicts how the Swamiji, moving as a friend, a guide and a philosopher, gives spiritual inspiration to his devotees and shows the spiritual path to everyone in the world.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 110

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Thambi-pillai Seenivasagam of Kokkivil Deceased Rasathy widow of Thambi-pillai Seenivasagam of Kokkivil Petitioner.

Vs

- 1 Seenivasagam Selvaratnam of Kokkivil presently of Kandy
- 2 Thambirajah Kandasamy and wife
- 3 Jeevaratnam of Kokkivil presently of Batticaloa Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying that she be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration for the estate of the said deceased and Letters of Administration be issued to the petitioner, coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esqr., District Judge, Jaffna on the 2nd day of November, 1955 in the presence of Mr. M. Mathiyaparanam Proctor for the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration for the estate of the said deceased and the same be issued to the petitioner accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any others shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on or before the 5th day of December, 1955 at 10 a. m.

This 2nd day of November, 1955.

Sgd. A. E. R. COREA, District Judge, Jaffna.

O. 115, 25 & 24

### Astrological

# WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 27-11-55 TO 3-12-55

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

Your health will be a problem this week. You will be quick to lose your temper. Troubles through secret enemies also shown. But nothing of any serious consequence.

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

All is not well on the domestic side. Health too will not be very satisfactory. Financially a good week. But you will spend away whatever you make.

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

Financial condition would improve. A good week for professional achievements as well. Most of your worries will be clearing gradually. But minor upsets in the domestic sphere possible.

**CANCER** *Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]*

Success in all your undertakings possible although there will be some initial difficulties. Health upsets likely week end.

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

Your relatives will be on the war path this week. Have little to do with them. Professionally a good week. But you will have no mental peace.

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

The first two days of the week likely to upset you much. Health will not be satisfactory. Improvements promised later and second half of the week is bound to bring in much success.

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

The first two days of the week will be favourable for new deals. Tuesday and Wednesday must be spent with care. Rest of the week will turn favourable again.

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

Health upsets likely this week. You will be worried over something or other. Thursday and Friday will be the worst out of the lot. The last day will be a little comforting.

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

You will have no peace of mind. Expenditure will be on the rise although you get enough to meet them. Relatives will be troublesome. Health will not be very satisfactory. Spend the last day with care.

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

Friends will help you out of difficulties this week. Financial gains also promised. You will have to face some criticisms in your work. But do not lose heart as better times promised ahead.

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

A good week. You will find tension easing in most of your affairs. Financial gains also promised and some misunderstandings will be cleared before week end.

**PISCES** *Pooraddati 4, Uttaraddati, Revathi. [Meena Rasi]*

Do not get involved in other peoples' quarrels this week. You may have to suffer by going out of the way to help others. Expenditure will be on the rise. Health will not be satisfactory.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 552.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Ponnammah wife of Thambu Maniccam of Karaveddy West. Deceased.

Thambu Maniccam of Karaveddy West. Petitioner. Vs.

- Minor I. Maniccam Thanabalasingam of do
2. Marakathamah daughter of Maniccam of do.
3. Periyathamby Chelliah of Karaveddy North Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thambu Durai Esquire, Acting District Judge, Point Pedro, on the 27th day of October 1955 in the presence of Mr. N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner, and the Petition and Affidavit of the Petitioner and the

affidavits of the Notary who attested the Last will No. 10833 dated 13th January 1951 and of the witnesses having been read:

It is ordered:

i. that the Last will No. 10338 dated 13th January 1951 and attested by K. Mailvaganam Notary Public and now produced and deposited in Court be declared proved, that the Petitioner be declared entitled to obtain Probate there of as Executor appointed thereunder and that Probate there of be accordingly issued to the Petitioner.

ii. that the 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the said minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents

for the purpose of watching their interest in these proceedings, unless the Respondents or any other persons appear before this Court on the 8th day of December 1955 at 10. O'clock in the fore noon and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary;

It is further ordered that the said minors 1st and 2nd Respondents be produced on the 8th day of December 1955

This 27th day of October 1955

Sgd. S. Thambu Durai, Acting District Judge.

Drawn by N A Rajaratnam Proctor for Petitioner (O. 110, 18 & 25)

சான்றிதழில் வழங்கு பெயர் மலிவாகக் காக்க மன்னன்  
கேள்முறை யாக செய்க குறைவின தயிர்சன் வாழ்க  
காண்முறை யறங்க நோக்க நற்றயம் வென்வி மங்க  
மேன்மைகொள் காண நீதி விளக்குக வலக மெல்லாம்.