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The Centenary Of Navalar School

By A. THEVA RAJAN

Ceylon fell into foreign rule during the early part of the sixteenth century. All that was inevitable under a foreign domain followed in quick succession. National culture and civilization were throttled through administrative measures.

Under the British rule—which lasted much more than any other foreign rule, education in the national languages was hampered. Government grants were both denied and curtailed. Colebrooke even recommended the abolition of schools in the national languages media. He wanted them replaced by English schools. All that the administrators wanted was a set of officials with a knowledge of English who could assist the Master in the management of the affairs of the State. English, thus, became the passport to Government employment, and in turn Government Service became a lucrative job. Quite a number of people took to English education purely to secure Government jobs. Although after sometime grants were restored to schools in the national languages media, these schools did not prosper, for want of patronage. Thus the national languages fell into sad neglect.

Arumuga Navalar was at the prime of his youth when these conditions prevailed in this country. He had the companionship of Rev. Dr. Peter Percival (founder of Jaffna Central College and St. Pedro Hartley College). Through this acquaintance he became conversant with Christian Missionary activities and the functions of their agencies. He found that Saivism and Tamil culture were slowly sinking. He was in such a favourable position in life that he could have easily secured some high Government job. He frowned at this idea. He felt that

he was charged with a mission in life. He became a revolutionary. He established schools in Jaffna and even in South India. He collected funds to maintain these schools. Good many philanthropists gave him as much as they could.

The Navalar School at Vannarponnai is the only surviving monument of this great hero's activities. This school has now been upgraded as a Maha Vidyalayam (College). This school has lived up to his expectations. Saivism and Tamil education are well imparted at this institution.

Navalar was not content with the mere establishment of schools. He found that there was a serious shortage of school text books. During this time the rulers of the country imposed a ban on the nationals owning a Press or publishing a book. The reason behind this was at least to curtail the dissemination of literature on local religions and culture. After very hot agitation this ban was lifted. Navalar was the first to seize this opportunity and own a Press. He bought a Press. He published his own text books—Palapadam in four volumes—dealing with the essentials for a school student. He also published other literatures that helped the revival of Hindu culture and Tamil language. These measures helped the Navalar schools in no small measure. Thus it would be seen that Navalar was the pioneer in the field of revival of Hindu culture and Tamil language and education.

Harold Laski in defining Nationalism said that it was not possible to define and limit the meaning and spirit of 'Nationalism'. He said that it was something that transcended all definitions and concluded that it could be achieved through edu-

TEMPLE ENTRY

[Hindu Organ Editorial in the issue of June 17, 1947.]

The Sri Ambalavanaswamy Temple at Chidambaram in South India has been held in great veneration by Hindus for several centuries. There are many hymns in Tamil which testify to the sanctity pertaining to this holy shrine. Three thousand learned Brahmin priests of unblemished character are said to have resided at Thillai-ubalam and performed the religious ceremonies there and according to tradition Nandhan who was a pulaiyan by caste attained Bliss at this holy shrine. It may not be out of place to mention that a Brahmin priest (அந்தணன்) has been defined as one who is kind and affectionate to all living beings, and the priests of old who officiated at this temple must have been not only learned in religious lore but also extremely humane. The caste system which must have been a very useful institution at its inception appears to have degenerated in the course of years; out of it untouchability crept into being; Christians and Mohammedans ridiculed the caste system and welcomed into their folds the unfortunates who were denied access to temples for purposes of

(Continued on page 2)

education. On the basis of Laski's interpretation of Nationalism, we have to concede that Navalar was a great Nationalist—a great hero whose sacrifices and services no sensible son of Ceylon (nay even South India) can afford to forget. His was a venture founded on cultural resurgence and consequent national emancipation.

A celebration of the centenary of this institution—is a good remembrance of the founder of the Institution—a salutation with due deference to the great National Hero!

Letters to the Editor

Caste In Buddhism And Hinduism

Sir,—I have been following for sometime the correspondence on the subject of 'caste' in the north in your columns. What baffles me is the attempt on the part of Buddhist monks to set right this social problem, when distinctions of caste are rampant among their societies. It is not a secret that the most influential and the largest order of monks in Ceylon, 'the Siamese Society' does not admit to the full ordination any one but a candidate who claims Goyigama descent on sides of both parents. This has resulted in monks of other castes also forming themselves into groups, though not so openly.

The Hindu religion admits caste, and it is very difficult for a follower of the teachings of Manu and other great seers of the past to break from that tradition. But what excuse have the disciples of the Buddha, whether bhikkhu or layman, to adhere to a system which the Master condemned? Not long ago I heard a discussion between two "learned" Buddhist monks where they misinterpreted the noble words of the Buddha which said that it was not birth but actions (conduct) which made a man an outcaste or a Brahman. According to these bhikkhus the passage meant "One's (previous) karma makes a man an outcaste or a Brahman." They went on to comment that a person of low birth should not strive at great deeds. That in itself was a sin. The discussion was over the Radio Ceylon.

This was what the Buddhist monks of the eighteenth century openly taught, when they denied fellow human beings admission into the order to strive for the highest goal. Had not a few good monks at the turn of the last century gone to Burma and brought a new ordination, very few

persons in the coastal districts would have remained Buddhist! The majority of Buddhist monks still abide by their distorted interpretation of the Master's word.

When I was at places like Chunnakam, Kantharodi, etc, in the Jaffna Peninsula, I came across a few youths who were anxious to enter into the Buddhist order of monks. Now the bhikkhu in charge of the Naga vihara in Jaffna, I believe, belongs to the Siamese order. Can he admit them? May I request our Buddhist monks, and lay leaders as well, to "cast out first the beam out of their own eye" so that they may "see clearly to caste out the mote out of their brother's eye"?

What have the two venerable Prelates of Kandy to tell us? What is the verdict of our lay Buddhist leaders? What about the other wise vociferous All Ceylon Buddhist Congress? Are they anxious to preserve the new rules of the societies of Buddhist monks, introduced in the eighteenth century, just as they were concerned over the *aya trees* in our historic archaeological reserves?

C. E. Godakumbura
No. 4, Melder Place,
Nugugoda.
2-4-1968.

Samasthanam Vidwan Kathiravetpillai

Sir,—I read the article on Samasthanam Vidwan N. Kathiravetpillai of Paloy in your issues of March 26th and April 5th by Shri A. Devarajan. He has made a good survey of his life and works. For the benefit of your reading public I wish to say that I differ from him on two points. "Kathiravetpillai died at the age of 37 in 1907. With the assistance of Shri T. (Continued on page 2)

NOTICE

The offices of the Hindu Organ and Iathu-sathanam and the Saiva Prakasa Press will be closed on Wednesday the 1st of May on account of May Day.

Manager



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Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1968

WHY THIS WRIGGLING AND WRANGLING?

It is most appropriate that we take stock of the present political situation at this convenient time, just after the dawn of the New Year bearing a not-too-happy name - Keelaka. By all measures of assessment the outlook for everyone who calls this lovely little Isle of Lanka his or her own native land seems to be surprisingly gloomy and definitely disturbing. The Tamil speaking people appear to be on trial not merely before the whole world but also in their motherland and in the company of their so-called leaders. Leadership has been rent asunder by extraneous considerations and the plea for the legitimate and fundamental rights of the Tamil speaking people has been clouded by the different political parties agreeing to disagree on almost every single question. On the problem of a university, in the matter of political recognition and on every single issue, opinion has been sharply divided. Yet every party claims that it is fighting for the rights of the Tamil speaking people. The establishment of a University in Jaffna is a matter that could have been achieved long ago particularly because of the urgency of the need and the readiness of the Government to supply the demand. Wordy warfare between leaders of parties on the platform and in the press must cease and in the name of patriotism and duty those who have been permitted all along

Gandhiji Centenary Memorial Articles

No 6

BY S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM
Joint Secretary, India-Ceylon Society

The extract from Mahatma Gandhi's speech in Colombo in reply to the address presented to him by the Ceylon National Congress on behalf of the people of Ceylon is very revealing. It contains a reiteration of Gandhiji's statement that Mr Gokhale was his political guru. It also contains a tribute to Mr. Gokhale by Mahatmaji that he spiritualised politics. It further refers to Mr Gokhale's method of public work including systematic study of national and international problems, and the foundation and objects and services of the Servants of India Society.

Reverence to one's Guru is an ancient ideal among civilized persons. Gandhiji followed this noble and age long tradition and always revered Mr. Gokhale with great intensity. Reverence to his elders, and respect for his political and other opponents were two distinguishing traits of Gandhiji among his innumerable virtues. The present series of articles are a humble attempt to portray and recount in however feeble a manner some of Gandhiji's ideals, thoughts on men and things and example, not merely to praise him. He is beyond the praise of a person like the present writer.

It therefore becomes appropriate and necessary to refer in some detail, in however an imperfect a manner to the great Mr. Gokhale, and his decisive impact on the National life of Modern India. It is also equally a duty, I consider to place on record that Mr. Gokhale's political career, his rare services, his personality, his ideals and teachings and his way of life have left a permanent mark on the political and national life of Ceylon. The lead that he gave still endures in Ceylon, even as I believe it endures in India, in both countries in an imperceptible but substantial manner. The enduring effect is there in

to assume leadership must now begin to act in the interest of the Tamil speaking people. If that cannot be done let them stand aside,

both countries, though adequate vocal recognition and adequate mental realization are not to be found.

Apart from this aspect the mutual relationship between the two great leaders Mr Gokhale and Gandhiji will be recounted in later contributions to such extent as present exigencies will permit.

It is also a bounden duty on this occasion to place on record that the lives of Mr Gokhale and Mahatma Gandhi have contributed in a very effective manner to the continuing good relationship between India and Ceylon and the desire on the part of both countries to solve mutual controversial problems from time to time in a spirit of accommodation and realization of common interest, and common culture and Asian unity. The procedure so far adopted by both countries in respect of the contending claim relating to the little isle of Kachchaitivu and the restraint displayed in connection therewith so far are commendable and an example and an illustration and are in no small measure due not only to the present day leaders of the two countries, but also to the noble example of leaders like Mr Gokhale, Mahatma Gandhi, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and his successor Mr. Sastri and some of our dead Ceylonese leaders. Eternal gratitude be unto them all.

Temple Entry

(Continued from page 1)

worship. The Chapter of Fundamental Human Rights drawn up by the Constituent Assembly in India has set at naught the base accusation levelled at caste Hindus by those of other faiths that those who belonged to the so-called depressed classes would for all time be denied equality of opportunity so long as they remain Hindus. True to their professions the Congress Government in Madras has by legislation declared all Hindu temples in the province including Holy Chidambaram open to all Harijans. The

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from page 1)

Kanagasundarampillai of Trincomalee who was then holding a high post in India, he mastered several of the Tamil literary treasures "

Kathiravetpillai was born in 1844, went to India at the age of 24, in 1865 and died in 1907. Before he went to India he had a good knowledge of Tamil. He studied under a Tamil scholar whose teacher was a student of Sri la Sri Arumuga Navalar. He was his junior contemporary by 19 years. Both were great scholars in their periods. Kanagasundarampillai died in 1922. It is not possible for a scholar like Kathiravetpillai to have mastered his Tamil with the assistance of a junior like Kanagasundarampillai.

I only wish the reading public to think on this matter, because many others also have written that "Kanagasundarampillai taught Tholkapiyam to Kathiravetpillai"

C S Navaratnam
Navaly.
9 4-68

"Leaders And The Led"

Sir, - When kings ruled our country long established monarchical tradition saw to it that a king ruled righteously and led his people in battle properly. Patronage of the fine arts and fostering

priests who officiate at Chidambaram have welcomed the action taken by the Madras Government. The Vivekananda Society at Colombo has passed a pious resolution that temples in Ceylon should be opened to all Hindus irrespective of caste. The events that take place in India are bound to have their repercussions in Ceylon. The time has come for caste Hindus in the Island to make up their minds as to the course of action they should adopt regarding the admission of Harijans into their temples. There are still many who believe strongly in the maintenance and preservation of the Varnashrama Dharma as laid down by Manu. Whether the caste system in all its rigidity should be enforced or not is the question.

creative talent among his subjects was part and parcel of a King's duties and if History tells us that our country was blessed with kings who were poets themselves, we need not feel shy to bask in the reflected glory of past national greatness. Kings were leaders occupying a unique position and the end of kingship in Ceylon was followed by the various Colonial Regimes and during these times when we Ceylonese deprived of freedom and authority to take initiative in matters affecting our common welfare and progress forgot to be ourselves and developed a craving to be like the rulers so as to ingratiate ourselves in the eyes of the representatives of the Imperial Regime stationed in the Island and their local imitators, there appeared men from time to time who taught the various sections comprising the Ceylonese nation how to adapt themselves to changing times without losing oneself in the process. Many of these leaders coming from the top rungs of the social hierarchy operating in the various areas which they hailed from took to political leadership as a matter of course and the common man accepted their leadership in the freedom struggle without questions. Matters like putting the Governor in his place in the Legislative Council and outside picking loopholes in the logic used by Whitehall against giving Ceylon freedom, cutting down the pompous white civil servant to size, etc were child's play to leaders like Sir Pon Ramanathan who during his hayday was uncrowned king of the natives of Ceylon with patronage of all that was beautiful and sensible in the Hindu-Tamil tradition as his special life interest and prerogative. It was no wonder that all classes of people looked up to men like him to preserve the kingly touch in national affairs.

With the advent of the Donoughmore era came the need for leaders who however eminently equipped they were to lead, had somehow or other to make the masses believe in their credentials if they were to enter the legislature and for a time (in the 30s and early forties) Mr G. G. Ponnampalam led the Tamils

(Continued on page 2)

Letter To the Editor

(Continued from page 2)

in such a way as to command admiration from all Ceylon and hero worship of Tamils from all walks of life. Alongside men like him came leftist intellectuals who ranted and raved both against the Imperialist regime as well as against the "Haves" of local society and their leaders. With the advent of Independence and greater participation of State in the Economic sphere and expansion of the various State agencies and services etc, factors like sectional jealousies and racial megalomania came into the picture and in more recent years the country has had to put up with a situation where men of work functioning as leaders of one community are unable to come into proper contact with members of other communities. On top of this, electioneering methods adopted are such that all accepted standards of right conduct, fair play etc. are thrown overboard to oust an election rival. Parliamentary Democracy functions in Ceylon today mainly with mediocre and dishonest leadership. Should one wonder if people value such leaders for what slice of the national cake these men can bring instead of for their intrinsic worth?

I remember reading in a civics book the following words—"All politics is a form of education. The best education is self-education. Therefore the best Government is self government which is Democracy" In actual practice Democracy is Government through men with honesty and commonsense. Our children have the benefits of free education in Swabasha but adults have fallen down on the job of educating themselves and their fellow adults conveniently dubbed as ordinary men through the means available under the democratic system. The 'Haves' of Ceylon in their eagerness to go one step beyond their neighbours have made use of the right of franchise more for furtherance of family interests than for the selection of candidates with the right party tag, (men) who would make the existing politico economic set up a nice framework with which the greater happiness of the greater number can be brought about and an individual can find good opportunities on

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

SRIPATHY

FROM 28 - 4 - 68 TO 4 - 5 - 68

ARIES Aswini, Barsani, Kartikai 1st part [Meda Rasi]

Health will be unsatisfactory. You will have no peace of mind. But financially a good week. Happiness through children promised. Expense will be heavy week end.

TAURUS Kartika 2, 3, 4 Rohini, Murgasirisha, 1, 2, [Idapa Rasi]

You will find it difficult to make both ends meet this week. Work will be heavy Abdominal complaints shown. Old investments will bring in good results.

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

Gains through landed properties or mixed New ventures will be delayed but successful Elder brothers and sisters will be helpful. Beware of scandal mongers.

CANCER Purnapasa 4, Poorasa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

New ventures will be successful Financial gains promised. But troubles through paternal relatives likely. Mind your health

LEO Maha Poora, Uttirai, [Singha Rasi]

An unsettled week. Troubles in the office shown. Some bereavement or loss likely. You will have no mental peace. Health too will be unsatisfactory.

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

Domestic affairs will be unsatisfactory Health upsets also shown. Beware of accidents. Litigations likely. Expenses will be heavy Spend Sunday with care.

an egalitarian basis to develop his personality and creative talent in his own way. The Haves do not have the excuse of poverty and ignorance for their political attitudes but what excuse can the Haves give? Should the country develop into millions of individual house-holds each madly competing with one another for social recognition with family self-advancement regardless of methods employed as the widely cherished aim in

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

You will be able to triumph over your enemies Gains through agricultural pursuits promised. But domestic affairs will be in a mess Monday Tuesday and Wednesday must be spent with care.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusha Kettai [Vrisohika Rasi]

You will be able to triumph over your enemies. Work will be heavy There will be no rest Abdominal complaints likely Spend Wednesday evening Thursday and Friday with care

AGNITARIUS Woolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1 [Thanu Rasi]

Success in agricultural pursuits promised But you will have to work hard Beware of scandal mongers. Paternal relatives may cause you some annoyance.

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

Success in agricultural pursuits promised. But you will have work hard Beware of scandal mongers Paternal relatives may cause you some annoyance.

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

Professionally a good week. Financial gains promised But quarrels and misunderstandings with friends likely Younger brothers and sisters will be helpful.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revathi [Meena Rasi]

There will be no peace of mind Health too will be unsatisfactory. You will have to face much criticism Domestic worries also likely.

life and the leaders in various spheres of human activity setting themselves as models for this purpose? It is obvious that as matters stand the Tamils of Jaffna have forgotten the lessons of Emergency '58 Among the Tamil there are many who have shown themselves to be the most selfish not only in relation to one another but also in relation to the rest of Ceylon. These words are written in the hope that all is not lost yet,

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 917

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Ponnambalam Kathiravelu of Alvai South Deceased

Ponnammah widow of Kathiravelu of Alvai South Petitioner

Vs.

Eeswarathevi daughter of Ponnambalam Kathiravelu of Alvai South

Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal V. M. Kumarasamy, Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro on the 25th day of March 1968 in the presence of Messrs Ratnasingham & Subramaniam Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner and of the attesting Notary and the witnesses having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament No. 343 dated the 1st day of August 1967 and attested by G V Subramanyam Notary Public now produced and deposited in Court be and the same is hereby declared proved, that the petitioner as executrix named in the said Last Will be declared entitled to have Probate to the said Last Will and that Probate to the said Last Will and Testament be issued to the petitioner unless the respondent or any other person interested shall at 10 O'Clock in the forenoon on the 15th day of May 1968 appear and shew cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 7th day of April 1968

Sgd. V M Coomarasamy District Judge.

Drawn by Proctors for Petitioner 5, 25 & 3

There is plenty of scope for action on the part of the 'led' in Jaffna and the rest of Ceylon to take the initiative for their progress into their own hands and for leaders who are not career-politicians to help them in this task. Thank you

Yours etc.,

S. Kumarakulasingham

55 Arasady Rd Jaffna 3-4-68

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2819

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Mrs. Ann Mabel Rukmany Edward of Pandateruppu Deceased

Lawrence Edward of Pandateruppu

Vs. Petitioner.

- 1 Roy Austin Pouraj son of Edward
- 2 Millette Jayanthly daughter of Edward
- 3 Joe Julius Prithiraj son of Edward
- 4 Minette Sharmini daughter of Edward all of Pandateruppu, minors appearing by their Guardian ad litem
- 5 Rev. Fr. P. J. Jeevaratnam of St. Patrick's College Jaffna

Respondents

This matter coming on for final disposal before N. A. de S. Wijeyasekera Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 11th day of February, 1968 in the presence of Mr. A. Kumaraguru, proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read,

it is ordered that the 5th respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors, the 1st to the 4th respondents for the purpose of these proceedings and that the petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased and that letters of administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person or persons shall on or before the 17th day of May 1968 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the minors, the 1st to the 4th respondents, in Court on the 17th day of May, 1968 at 10 a.m

This 11th day of February 1968

Sgd. N. A. de S. Wijeyasekera, District Judge.

13, 25 & 3

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ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2188

In the matter of the Intestate estate of the late Murugesu Sivagnru of Neerveli North Jaffna. Deceased

Ponniiah Velauthapillai (O.I.C.) Tractor Unit, Galenbindu-nuwewa. Vs Petitioner

- 1 Murugesu Sithampalam, E. Y. S. Vaddakachchi Kilinochchi
2 Murugesu Kandasaamy, Vempady Valavu Idaikadu, Atchuvvely
3 Velupillai Sangarapillai No. 1716 E Y. S. Vaddakachchi, Kilinochchi
4 Ponniiah Murugiah, Central Lane, Neervely
5 Ponniiah Kanagarajah No. 631, E Y. S. Vaddakachchi Kilinochchi
6 Ponniiah Suntharalingam, Kalveedu, Idaikkadu, Atchuvvely.
7 Velupillai Subramaniam
8 and wife Kanmany both of Kalveedu, Idaikkadu, Atchuvvely
9 Velupillai Sangarapillai and wife,
10 Annapocransm No. 716 E Y. S. Vaddachchi, Kilinochchi
11 Nadarajah Sithamparappillai and wife
12 Sivagamippillai both of Central Lane, Neervely
Minor 13 Meenadchiamma daughter of Ponniiah
Minor 14 Ponniiah Suntharalingam
Minor 15 Ledchumipillai daughter of Ponniiah, all of Kalveedu Idaikkadu Atchuvvely
16 Ponniiah Thyagarajah, Central Lane, Neervely Guardian-ad-litem over the 13th, 14th and 15th respondents. Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before N. A. De S. Wijeyasekera Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the 10th day of February 1968 in the presence of Mr. M. Mathiaperanam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 7th day of January 1968 having been read

It is ordered that the 16th respondent abovenamed be and he is appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 13th, 14th and 15th minor respondents abovenamed for the purpose of these proceedings.

It is further ordered that the petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled to as the paternal nephew of the deceased abovenamed to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and the same be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 17th day of May 1968 show sufficient

cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said 16th respondent do produce the said minors in court on the said date.

Sgd. N. A. de S. Wijeyasekera District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by M. Mathiaperanam Proctor for Petitioner (O 4 19 & 26)

Order Absolute in the First Instance

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2191

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Thomas Joseph Savundaranayagam of No. 79 Main Street, Jaffna Deceased

Teresa Savundaranayagam widow of T. J. Savundaranayagam of No. 79 Main Street, Jaffna Petitioner

This matter coming on for disposal before N. A. de S. Wijeyasekera Esquire District Judge, on the 14th day of February, 1968, in the presence of Mr. J. Patrick Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 18th January 1968, affidavit of the Notary dated 23rd February, 1968, and affidavit of the witnesses dated 23rd November 1967 and 19th January 1968 having been read;

It is ordered that the last will and testament bearing No. 7249 dated 24th July 1967 attested by S. Kanagaratnam Notary Public and executed by the deceased abovenamed, the original of which has been produced and is now deposited in this Court, be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the Petitioner abovenamed is the Executrix named therein and that she is hereby declared entitled to have Probate thereof issued to her accordingly on her paying the estate duty and taking Oath of Office.

Jaffna, this 14th day of February 1968.

Sgd. R. Paramaguru Addl. District Judge (7 19 & 26)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 916

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Chinniah Kandaiya alias Mailvaganam of Thunnalai South Deceased

Ambikaipillai widow of Kandaiya alias Mailvaganam of Thunnalai South Vs Petitioner

- 1 Mailvaganam Thillainather
2 wife Ratnam of Chiruppidy
3 Sivapakkiam widow of Nal-

lamappanar of Mantuvil 4 Annammah daughter of Kandiah of Karanayal North Respondents

This matter coming for disposal before V. M. Kumaraswamy Esquire District Judge Point Pedro on the 17th day of March 1968 in the presence of Messrs Ratnasingham and Subramaniam Proctors on the part of the petitioners and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner and of the attesting Notary and the witnesses having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased No. 3197 dated 18th December 1966 and attested by G. V. Subramaniam Notary Public now produced and deposited in court be and the same is hereby declared proved, that the petitioner as Executrix named in the said Last Will be declared entitled to have Probate and that Probate be issued to her accordingly, unless the respondents or any other person or persons shall at 10 O'clock in the forenoon on the 6th day of May 1968 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary

The 7th day of April 1968

Sgd. V. M. Kumaraswamy District Judge

Drawn by Proctors for Petitioner 10 26 & 5.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 918

In the matter of the Intestate Estate and Effects of the late Kanther Alvappillai of Karaveddy North Deceased

Kanagammah widow of Kanther Alvappillai of Karaveddy North Vs. Petitioner

- 1 Alvappillai Sivakumar
Minor 2 Vasanthakumari daughter of Alvappillai both of Karaveddy North Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before V. M. Kumaraswamy, Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro on the 30th day of March 1968 in the presence of Messrs Ratnasingham and Subramaniam Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read

It is ordered that the 1st respondent abovenamed be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 2nd respondent to represent her and to protect her interests in these testamentary proceedings, that the petitioner as widow of the deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration and that Letters of Administration be issued to her unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 15th day of May 1968 at 10 O'clock in the forenoon appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 7th day of April 1968

Sgd. V. M. Kumaraswamy District Judge

Drawn by Proctors for Petitioner 12 26 & 5

ORDER NISI

No. T/2144

In the matter of the Intestate estate of the late Bastiampillai Moses of No. 452, Hospital Road, Jaffna

Deceased Christie Joseph Mariathasan Moses of No. 126 Ellis House Road, Mutwal in Colombo

Petitioner This matter coming on for disposal before N. A. de S. Wijeyasekera Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 28th day of October, 1967, in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratnam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 18th June 1967 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, as the sole heir of the deceased, unless anyone interested shall on or before the 11th day of February 1968 show sufficient cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this Court

Sgd. G. C. Niles District Judge This 28th day of October, 1967

9-2-68. The time for showing cause against the Order Nisi is extended to the 17th day of May 1968.

Sgd/ District Judge 6 19 & 26

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2184

In the matter of the Intestate estate of the late Soosan Francisco widow of Bastiampillai Seemanpillai Selladurai of David Road, Jaffna. Deceased

Selladurai Reignald Jeyarajah of David Road, Petitioner

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Niles, Esquire, Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 9th day of February 1968 in the presence of Mr. J. Patrick Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that petitioner as the sole heir of the abovenamed deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that such Letters of Administration be issued to the petitioner accordingly unless any others interested shall appear before this court on or before the 8th day of May 1968 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 9th day of February 1968

Sgd. N. A. De S. Wijeyasekera District Judge.

Drawn by Sgd. J. Patrick Proctor for Petitioner

(O 1 19 & 26)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

Shares 5000 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 time.

Savings 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 12 months 24 months and 36 months and interest allowed at 7%, 8% and 9% respectively.

Loans on the security of Jewels a speciality. Part payments accepted.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

MANAGER.

சென்னை நகரில் உள்ள சைவ பரிபலான சபையின் மூலமாக இது கட்டப்பட்டது. இது 1918-ல் நிறுவப்பட்டது. இது 1918-ல் நிறுவப்பட்டது.

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Editor: R. N. SIVAPILLAKASAM