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NO. 18

Gandhiji Centenary Memorial Articles

APPENDIX No. 4

By S. Sivasubramaniam

Joint Secretary, India-Ceylon Society

Dr. Kitchlew's Address:

[The following is an address delivered by an eminent Indian Muslim leader Dr. Kitchlew at the reception given to him and Moulana Shan-kat Ali, and other leaders by the Ceylon National Congress. The reception is referred to in an earlier article of the Memorial Series. The address given below refers to Gandhiji, connection between India and Ceylon and the struggle for political emancipation.]

Dr. Kitchlew, speaking next, thanked them from the bottom of his heart for the honour they had done them by giving them such grand receptions. He could assure them that they were absolutely overwhelmed by the demonstrations they had been so kind and generous to them that they did not know how to thank the people of Ceylon. He had been asked by many of his friends there to give some sort of advice to the young men of this country and to Ceylonese generally, but particularly to the youth of Ceylon. He would at the very outset frankly tell them that he was not there to offer them any advice whatsoever. He thought that it would be very wrong on his part to come forward and tell them that they should do this or that. They had sufficient experience of getting advice from other people. Only a few years ago they were absolutely dependent on the advice they used to get from their friends in England, particularly the friends of the Labour Party. His experience and the experience of his countrymen had been that the time when they depended on the advice, some well meant advice, of people who were not of their own country, and whose interests were materially

different from their country, that their case was really weak and they soon took things into their own hands and came to know that if they wanted self-government for their country and if they wanted to win Swaraj they must give up ideas of getting foreign advice. They in Ceylon had their own country, their own Government, their own conditions of life, and they had to mould their own future life in accordance with their own ideas and their own mentality. He could assure them that they in India had always looked upon Ceylon as a country for which they had a great regard, a great affection and a great love. He regarded them as flesh of his flesh, and bone of his bone, and if they ever wanted India's assistance and help, but not their advice, he thought that that help would be coming forward from India in any shape or form that they might require. (Applause).

Dr. Kitchlew continued that whatever be the future of this country it lay in the hands of the Ceylonese.

He had been asked to say something of the great struggle they were carrying on in India. He could not with the time at his disposal give them an history of it. But he would tell them one thing: They in India meant business. The movement in India, if anything, was a revolutionary movement pure and simple; but the methods employed were quite different to those that had been hitherto employed in revolutions. There were two ways to get Swaraj. One was the weapon of destructive warfare, but he would tell them frankly that they had discarded that weapon. Some people

thought that it was a sign of weakness, that because they had no guns, no ammunition they did not come forward with the weapon of warfare. That was not the case. He could assure them that if the country wanted it, their army was with them, their youths were with them and the movement would not fail. But they had no such idea. They were carrying on a great experiment before the whole world. They were following the great leader who taught them that without bloodshed, but by simple soul-force, by suffering they could show to the world that the old civilization of India was still living. They had come to teach the world that God had not created man to shed the blood of his own brother.

The speaker next gave a brief account of the growth of the Indian National Congress. It was 38 years old and could be divided into three periods. First there was the movement by a few of the educated men who felt for their country. That continued for some years when for the first time Mohamedans as a body came and joined Congress (Applause) before, the Congress was considered to be a Hindu body, but from the day that pact was drawn up Congress became national. That was the turning point of the movement. He had the privilege of playing a humble part at that stage. The speaker referred to the Rowlett Legislation and the attempts made to represent India as a hot bed of revolution. Then arose Mahatma Gandhi. (Applause) He saw through the whole thing and at Bombay he declared Satyagraha or civil disobedience. That was taken up throughout the country. At Amritsar the people organised a Satyagraha Committee. At the time the response to the appeal was tremendous and Government did not know what to do. They thought that in the Punjab they would remove the root of the trouble if they deported the speaker and some others. (Laughter). The speaker told the

Letters to the Editor

TEMPLE ENTRY

Sir,

Temple Entry which is rightly occupying in a very great measure the attention of the Hindu public of Ceylon is a facet of Temple Worship. The entry is a means; worship is the end. It is desirable and necessary to try to view the controversy regarding the subject from this salutary and religious angle of visions.

Temple worship is a paramount duty for Hindus; thus temple entry is an imperative need and obligation for Hindus. Temple worship is requisite for welfare in this world and for life hereafter. The attempt to discharge this duty merits whole-hearted support from the Hindu public including the priesthood and those in the physical custody of the fabric of temples.

Exercise of the duty of temple entry in a religious and devoted spirit is one method of qualifying one self for temple worship. Denying temple entry to those who are not admitted to temples now cannot be a method of making such category of devotees qualified for temple worship. No doubt, along with the opportunity for temple entry, religious observances and external signs of such observances would

authorities that in their own interests they should tell the people that they had been deported but that no harm would come to them. But the members of the bureaucracy would not listen to advice from firebrands like the speaker. The result was that within ten minutes of their arrest all the shops in Amritsar were closed and there was a regular hartal instituted throughout the City and the people in thousands marched towards the quarter where the Europeans lived. There was a bridge and on one side of it were the military while the mob were on the other side.

(Continued on page 2)

be very helpful and necessary. Both methods should go concurrently.

While temple entry is in the first instance a religious duty and right, it goes beyond the province of religion and has acquired social, ethical, communal, national and political import also. The world is not divided into water-tight compartments. Human existence has various departments of activity and each one of them influences the other.

Thus the matter merits consideration by us, not only as Hindus, but as Tamils, Ceylonese and human beings.

As customs relating to Temple Entry in Jaffna have in the past been mixed up with certain usages among various castes, it is natural that changes will be misunderstood and opposed to begin with. These misunderstandings and misconceptions are best cleared in a harmonious manner. The law is already there. What is wanted is peaceful observance of the law and moral suasion. Both requirements are necessary and merit urgent implementation. If the law requires further elaboration, let that also be done.

To create an atmosphere of harmonious co-operation, the efforts of the Hindu public is required. The assistance of the Government is also indispensable.

Hindu leadership including guidance of the priesthood, Hindu associations and institutions, and eminent Hindu personalities, could apply their talents and influence to an early and harmonious termination of the prevailing impasse.

Hindu Leaders and devotees like Mr. S. Somasunderam, Mr. and Mrs. C. Suntheralingam and Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Ponnambalam, to mention a few names,—all of whom

(Continued on page 3)



சென்னை நகரில் உள்ள
ஹிந்து ஓர்கன்
பதினாறு ஆண்டுகளாக
புத்தகமாக வெளிவருகிறது
பதினாறு ஆண்டுகளாக
புத்தகமாக வெளிவருகிறது

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1968

INDIFFERENCE OR INTOLERANCE?

Connecting the City of Jaffna to the Town of Mannar there runs through Pooneryn and Mantai a road which is the shortest cut between these two places and is less than half of the distance by the longest route. Hence the importance of this high-way. The paddy producing parishes of Pooneryn and Mantai are close to the producers across the lazy lagoon that separates the Peninsula from the mainland. Yet the access to the farms is as difficult and tedious as that in any other undeveloped area. The lack of interest in the matter of providing a suitable high way for the Pooneryn and Mantai areas is a charge we unhesitatingly level against the Government. The small strip of shallow water that lies between Keraitivu and Changupiddy, the two closest points in the Peninsula and the Mainland, cannot pose any problem even to the engineering faculties of a newly developing country. The causeway that has already been recommended is in danger of giving cause for misgivings merely because some engineering brain in the Salt Corporation fears that the blocking of the narrow lagoon would be inimical to the interests of the production of Salt in this country. Leaning on this unproved fear of the shortage of supply of salt the Authorities seem to have shelved the project of connecting Keraitivu and Sangupiddy by a causeway. The officials who are advancing the cause of the Salt Corporation little understand the value of the causeway to the economy of the country and even forget the fact that a causeway allowing sufficient water to flow beneath can be constructed thanks to the high level of scientific advancement obtaining at present.

This short cut across Pooneryn, Pa'avarayan-

Gandhiji Centenary Memorial Articles

(Continued from page 1)

The military somehow felt obliged to open fire. There were a few Indians killed and at this time his younger fellow-citizens lost their heads and turned back and killed about four or five of the Police and insulted a European woman. A similar movement within a couple of hours was taken up throughout the Punjab. Mahatma Gandhi wanted to go to the Punjab to see what was going on there but the bureaucracy would not allow it. In order not to have the blame on their own shoulders they wanted to show to the world that the speaker was a great conspirator and that he had asked the Kabul people to go down and invade India. (Laughter).

Referring to the Jallianwallah Bagh tragedies the speaker said that it was the real turning point of the movement. Three days after the speaker was arrested the people had gathered together in their hundreds of thousands. Martial law was declared and the military had taken possession but the people had gathered together at the Jallianwallah Bagh to pass a resolution denouncing the mad acts of their own people who in spite of all that Mahatma Gandhi had told them had gone wild at Amritsar. When that vast gathering was present the great General of India, General Dyer (laughter) brought his soldiers and his military to this place. (Shame, shame) He took machine guns also but the passage was too narrow for these and they could not be taken to the spot. General Dyer went there determined to teach the

kaddu and Papamottai has another great significance as the high way makes pilgrimages to Thiruketheswaram and Madhu more convenient and less expensive. Mathottam of historical memory, Mantai and Pallavarayan-kaddu had all been the grand granary of the North during the decades when Tamil Kings ruled over these parts and provided tanks and temples to the people for their temporal and spiritual well-being. Why should not this state of economic self sufficiency and spiritual satisfaction be re-established?

people a lesson—not only the people of the Punjab, but to the whole of India and all the eastern people, that they dared not go forward and fight a British Government or take up a revolutionary movement. That was his idea. He wanted to uphold the prestige of the bureaucracy. What happened? These hundreds of thousands were unarmed, they had not the faintest ghost of an idea that they would be shot down. They were doing their duty by passing the resolution denouncing their own countrymen. At that time without any warning being given to the people, without anything being said, General Dyer went with his army and gave orders to his men to open fire. (Shame, shame). There were ladies in the crowd. There were ladies watching from the windows of houses. If they came to Jallianwallah Bagh they would still find the traces of blood that ran down those walls (Crimes of "shame" "shame"). The speaker said he did not know how to thank General Dyer for what he did. For the first time the blood of Hindus and Sikhs were mingled together for the common cause of the country. What happened? There was a debate in the House of Lords. (Laughter) There was a white-washing Commission (Laughter). The report of it said: "Yes. It is true that 400 men lost their lives and 1,000 were wounded. But it was simply an error of judgment." (Shame). Was it a surprise that even men like Mahatma Gandhi lost faith in British justice? It was then that they realised that their salvation lay in their own hands. There were two ways open to them. One was open violence. But they were not going to pollute their hands with the blood of their fellow-men. They chose the other—soul force. They had told the Government that they would not allow the Government to rest till the question was settled. They wanted Swaraj (Applause) — absolute right of self determination. So far as the Empire was concerned they did not want to get out of the Empire. But whether they remained in it or went out they would

Pilgrimage on Foot to Palavi

Hundred Devotees, Walk A Hundred Miles

Via Pooneryn Vellankulam and Vidatalivu

have the right to govern their country in the way they liked in their own interests. (Applause) They wanted equal status in the Empire. They had told the Government "We want freedom; and no damned nonsense." (Loud Applause) They wanted no difference between black and white. It rested with England to say whether they wanted India to remain in the Empire or not. It must not merely be in words but in acts. They must prove that they really wanted India to be in the Empire.

The speaker continued that from all that he had heard and seen during the last two days he felt Ceylon too wanted the right of self-determination. He had seen for himself, as did his brother Shaukat Ali that there was splendid material here—splendid stuff, if they would excuse his saying so. But it was not yet properly organised. They wanted training and organization. Above all they wanted workers, bold and straight-forward who would not be afraid to say things they really meant. (Applause) They were still in the first rung. He had heard what happened in 1915 in Ceylon—Well, they had had a taste of Jallianwallah Bagh. (Laughter). He would tell them frankly that India looked upon Ceylon as a mother her son. But he would beg of them, for God's sake to get the idea out of their heads that they could get what they wanted by depending upon India or any other country.

Dr. Kitchlew in conclusion thanked the gathering for the reception given them. He asked them to establish a closer touch with India by sending Ceylonese to the Indian Congress. They would stand, Indians and Ceylonese, shoulder to shoulder not only for the freedom of India and Ceylon but the freedom of the whole East.

(Continued on page 3)

For the twelfth year in succession a hundred strong pilgrim group under the leadership of Shri M. Gnanaprasadam Acting Principal, Parameshvara College, wended their pious way through thick jungles and sandy plains and reached Thiruketheswaram Temple at 7 p. m. on Wednesday August 7. All along the pilgrimage poojas and Bhajanais were performed.

About the same time Shri S. Vyravapillai of Vavuniya came on a foot pilgrimage with Kavadi on his shoulders. Covering a distance of fifty miles doing the Kavadi dance to the accompaniment of the chanting of Muruganamam.

At Thiruketheswaram the Kathirgama festival was conducted as usual in all solemnity several thousands participating in it. The Special Abishekam at the Gnanasambanthar Madam for Saint Thirugnana-sambanthar was performed by the pilgrims headed by Shri Gnanaprasadam.

Jaffna Assize Court Sessions

Special Pooza At Kalatty Amman Temple

The Second Sessions of the Assize Court began today with the presiding judge the Hon. Justice V. Sivasubramaniam worshipping at the Kalatty Amman Temple at a special pooza. A large gathering of lawyers and the G. A. Jaffna attended the ceremony.

The Town Hall was fully packed with lawyers and distinguished visitors when the Sessions were declared open after Mr. Vernon Abeysekera, the G. A. Jaffna, handed over the mandate to the Judge, with whom were accommodated Mr. I. M. Ismail D. J., Mr. K. E. Kathirgamalingam, Actg. A. D. J., Mr. Z. Jameel, Magistrate, Jaffna, Mr. M. Shanmugalingam, Magistrate Mallakam.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from Page 1)

are great temple goers—might give a lead in the sacred task of reconciliation of differences, to enable all Hindus, to enter and worship, the holy shrines which these leaders are worshipping so assiduously. By so doing, they would be performing one of the noblest duties they could, for their religion people, community and country.

Yours etc.

S. Sivasubramaniam

103/2 Hultsdorf Street
Colombo 12.
5 8-68

‘Budget Blue’

Sir,

The latest national budget is a fine one for various reasons among which are the comforting concessions by way of bigger earned income relief, reduction in income tax rate etc. to the families tax payer struggling with the cost of living and allied problems. The increase in the price of arack and the tax on tobacco may not have the intended effects in full but have to be welcomed from the angles of revenue and moral upliftment of society, though it has to be conceded that economic and budget casting are not aimed at social reform. The common man can hope for better chances of simple but neat appearance in the matter of dress through the reduction in custom duties on certain categories of imported textiles and do it yourself fans wishing for homes beautiful and self-employed handicraft workers will be grateful to Mr. Wanninayake for reduction in levies on paints etc. Prospective house builders will be happy about reduction in duties on asbestos cement products and floor and wall tiles. The fact that prices of cigarettes would go up by one cent and the abolition of saving relief for the tax year '69-70 may hurt some but cannot be helped.

On the whole the budget is aimed at making available resources including work capacity and financial resources of the country at large go further than they do now towards better prosperity and happiness for all of us. How far this stan-

dard budget target but praiseworthy object. all the same, would be achieved in actual achievement that can be assessed in terms of bigger national income etc. remains to be seen and let us wish our Govt well in the matter. The Budget is also a deficit one as usual owes the last two decades or so and the expectations of foreign aid to the tune of Rs. 2.4 millions for partly bridging the gap is modest and reliable. As for the commodity aid from counterpart funds this is reliable too but may be upset by fluctuations in international trade and inter country political relationships. On the home front borrowing from the public has become habitual with successive govts but in so far as lenders benefit by interest payments and there are middle class wage-earners anxious to earn a buck or two through reliable short term investments, one cannot criticise our Finance Minister for wishing to borrow Rs. 375 m. from domestic non-bank sources. I stop here after joining the readers in hoping that the new budgetary policy in relation to investments tax-holidays etc. would result in better business more employment expected higher revenues for the govt. and higher incomes for all workers and cheaper goods for us all.

Yours etc,

S. Kumarakulasingham

Paiyagala South
3-8-68

Gandhiji Centenary.....

(Continued from page 2)

(Loud Applause).

Dr. Muhammed next addressed the gathering on the ties that bound India and Ceylon. India gave Ceylon what she cherished most—her religion (Applause.) She also owed her language to India. When such were the relations between the two countries how could they be regarded as two separate countries. He advised the Mohammedans to join the Ceylon National Congress and not to be persuaded by suspicions that the Sinhalese majority would crush them (Applause.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CHAVAKACHCHERI

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 151

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Vallipuram Mylvaganam of Kalvayal, Iyakkachchy

Deceased: Saraswathy widow of Vallipuram Mylvaganam of Kalvayal, presently of Peralai Va. Petitioner
Minor 1 Madonmy daughter of Mylvaganam of Peralai
" 2 Paekiam daughter of Mylvaganam of do
" 3 Mylvaganam Krishnapillai of do
4 Vallipuram Senathirajah of Peralai

Respondents: This matter coming on for disposal before V. M. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Chavakachcheri on the 4th day of June 1968 in the presence of Mr R. D. Sivaguru Proctor on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 31st day of May 1968 having been read;

It is ordered that the petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled as widow of the abovenamed deceased to have Letters of Administration to the above estate issued to her accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 11th day of July 1968, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 4th Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st 2nd and 3rd Respondents to represent them for all purposes of this act on unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 11th day of July 1968 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary

And it is further ordered that the minors are to be produced in Court on the aforesaid date returnable

The 4th day of June 1968
Sgd. V. M. Coomaraswamy
District Judge,

Drawn by
Sgd. R. D. Sivaguru
Proctor for Plaintiff

Time to show cause extended to 25th day of August 1968
Sgd. V. M. Coomaraswamy
District Judge
87 9 & 16

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WEEKLY FORECASTS

SRIPATHY

FROM 11 - 8 - 68 TO 17 - 8 - 68

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

The first half of the week will be favourable for new deals. New ventures will be delayed but successful. Health will be affected during the second half. Clashes with relatives and minor accidents also not ruled out.

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

Friends will be very helpful this week. New ventures will be fairly successful. Expenses will be heavy. Some investments in connections with lands possible.

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

Some of your personal problems will be solved after midweek. But you will be quick to pick up quarrels. Old investments will bring in good results. Success in educational pursuits promised.

CANCER Puzarpuzam 4, Pooza, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Health a problem. You will have no mental peace. Whatever money you earn will be spirited away. Troubles through father's relatives likely. Spend Sunday with care.

LEO Maha, Pooza, Uttirai 1, [Singha Rasi]

Your mind will not be at rest. You will be confronted with many problems. You will also find it difficult to make both ends meet. Spend Sunday evening Monday and Tuesday with care.

VIRGO Uttirai 2, 3, 4, Attachittirai 1, 2 [Kanni Rasi]

Troubles in the office likely. You may be made a scapegoat. Beware of secret enemies. Eye troubles likely. Spend Tuesday evening Wednesday and Thursday with care.

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

Financially a good week. Some of your old investments will bring in good results. But there will be no mental peace. Spend Friday and Saturday with care.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusha Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Professionally a good week. You will be able to steer clear of many obstacles. Some happy events in the family likely. But minor health upsets shown.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1 [Thanu Rasi]

Work will be heavy. Financially a fairly good week. Health will be unsatisfactory for some time. Troubles through relatives likely week end.

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

A stormy week. You will have to face much criticism and opposition. Clashes with relatives and minor accidents likely. Do not begin anything new.

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

Domestic affairs will be in a mess. Beware of scandal mongers. New ventures will be successful. Gains through agriculture promised.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revati [Meena Rasi]

The first half of the week will be unsettled. But improvements promised after Thursday. Ruin to enemies and improvements in health indicated.

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CHAVAKACHCHERI

No. 3530

1 B. Damodarampill Mailvaganam
2 wife Nageswari both of Karanavai North

Vs. Plaintiffs

1 Selladurai Selvaratnam
2 wife Thanapakkiam
3 Rasammah daughter of Chinnathampu all of Kattady

Defendants

It is hereby notified that action No. 3530 has been instituted in the District Court of Chavakachcheri under the partition act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition/sale of the land/lands called Iyattai pulam thoddam and other parcels in extent 205 Lms P. C and V. C and kly. and situated at Kattady in the Parish of Nava'kuly in Thennaradchi Division Jaffna District Northern Province.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 29th day of September 1968 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon.

By order of Court,

C. Kumaraswamy Secretary.

This 19th day of July 1968.

(83 9.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 2256 T.

In the matter of the Intestate estate and effects of the late Anasipillai widow of Innasimuthu Paviluppillai of Navanthurai Deceased

Innasimuthu Paviluppillai of Navanthurai, presently of (Retired V. N.), Adampan. Vs Petitioner

- 1 Sebastiampillai Danial and wife
- 2 Philomina
- 3 Oluviz Marusileen and wife
- 4 Josephine
- 5 Bastiampillai Francis and wife
- 6 Kanikkaimuthu
- 7 Soosapillai Anthonipillai and wife
- 8 Rita
- 9 Anthonipillai Arokiyanathar and wife
- 10 Cecilamma
- 11 Neekilapillai Arulanandam
- Minor 12 Visirithamma alias Puvanessamy daughter of Neekilapillai
- G.A.L. 13 Adaikkalam alias Theresamma widow of Neekilapillai
- 14 Sebastian Daniel
- 15 Sebastian Francis, all of 2nd Cross Street, Navanthurai
- 16 Bastiampillai Patrick and wife
- 17 Francisammah both of 3rd Cross Road, Navanthurai
- 18 Sebastian Michaldas of do
- 19 Philippu Anthonipillai alias Thiraviam of do
- 20 Philippu Santhiapillai of Sebastian Church Road, Gurunagar
- 21 Augustian and wife
- 22 Victoria of 3rd Cross Road, Navanthurai
- 23 Philippu Soosapillai alias Bajaratnam of St. Mary's Street Navanthurai

Respondents
This action coming on for disposal before I. M. Ismail Esquire District Judge, on the 14th day of July 1968 in the presence of Mr. C. Mahesan, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit dated the 6th day of July 1968 and the petition dated the 14th day of July 1968 of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 13th respondent abovenamed be appointed as Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 12th respondent for the purpose of watching her interests in these proceedings and that the petitioner abovenamed as the husband of the deceased be declared to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 4th day of September 1968. at 10 a. m. show sufficient cause to the court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 13th respondent do produce the said minor in court on the 4th day of September 1968.

This 14th day of July 1968.

Sgd. I. M. Ismail
District Judge, Jaffna.

Drawn by
Sgd. C. Mahesan.
Proctor for Petitioner
(85, 9 & 10)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 2243

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Mari-muttu Periyathamby of Chundikuly Deceased

Periyathamby Balasubramaniam of Santhanamathakovil lane, Chundikuly

- Vs Petitioner
- Minor 1 Manohula daughter of Ponnampalam
 - 2 Ponnampalam Ramathanan
 - 3 Shiyamala daughter of Ponnampalam
 - 4 Ponnampalam Jegannathan
 - 5 Anohula daughter of Ponnampalam all of Ariyalai
 - 6 Kamalambikai widow of Ponnampalam of do Guardian-ad litem over the 1st to 5th respondents

Respondents
This matter coming on for disposal before K. E. Kathirgamalingam Esquire, Actg. District Judge, Jaffna on the 16th day of June 1968 in the presence of Mr. S. C. Mahadeva Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 12th day of June 1968 having been read:

It is ordered that the 6th respondent abovenamed be and she is hereby appointed Guardian-ad litem over the 1st to 5th 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 son and as an heir 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 4th day of October 1968 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the said 6th respondent do produce the said minor in Court on the said date.

This 16th day of June 1968
Sgd. I. M. Ismail
District Judge, Jaffna
82 3 & 9

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 2240

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Elaiyathamby Murogeesu of Kadduvan Deceased

Sellammah widow of Elaiyathamby Murogeesu of Kadduvan

- Vs Petitioner
- 1 Murogeesu Balasingam of do
 - 2 Murogeesu Jayabalingam of do
 - 3 Murogeesu Poopalingam of do
 - Minor 4 Murogeesu Kulasagarasingam of do
 - 5 Kalanithi daughter of Murogeesu of do
 - 6 Murogeesu Rajasingam of do

Respondents
This matter coming on for disposal before K. E. Kathirgamalingam Esquire Acting District Judge, Jaffna on the 23rd day of August 1968 in the presence of Mr. R. N. Sivapirakasam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner dated 17th March 1968 having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st respondent be appointed guardian - ad - litem over the minors the abovenamed 4th, 5th and 6th respondents, and that the petitioner as the lawful widow 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 the abovenamed 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents appear before this court on or before the 23rd day of August 1968 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the abovenamed minors the 4th, 5th and 6th respondents should be produced in court on the said 23rd August 1968.

This 18th May 1968
Sgd. I. M. Ismail
District Judge

Drawn by
R. N. Sivapirakasam
Proctor for Petitioner
84 9 & 16

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. T. 2235

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of Kanapathipillai Ratsarajah of Delft Centre, Delft Deceased

Sivakamy widow of Ratsarajah of Delft Centre, Delft Vs Petitioner

- 1 Ratsarajah Balachandran
- 2 Jayagowridevi daughter of Ratsarajah
- 3 Santhiravathana daughter of Ratsarajah
- 4 Ratsarajah Baskaran
- 5 Kamalasingidevi daughter of Ratsarajah
- 6 Kosaladevi daughter of Ratsarajah
- 7 Ratsarajah Balrajah
- 8 Ratsarajah Senthareesan all of Delft Centre by their Guardian-ad litem the 9th Respondent
- 9 Vallalagam Subramaniam of Delft Centre

Respondents
This action coming on for disposal before T. Muttusamipillai Esquire, Acting District Judge, Jaffna on the 2nd day of May 1968 in the presence of Mr. N. T. Sivagnanam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner dated 14-3-68 having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 9th Respondent be appointed Guardian - ad - litem over the persons 1st to 8th Respondents minors to represent them in these testamentary proceedings.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and same be issued to the Petitioner accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 9th day of August 1968 show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner do produce the said minors in court on the 9th day of August 1968.

Jaffna, this 22nd day of May 1968

Sgd. T. Muttusamipillai
Acting District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. N. T. Sivagnanam
Proctor for Petitioner

(86 9 & 10)

AN APPEAL

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Manager.

Order Absolute in the First Instance

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 2250

In the matter of the Last Will and testament of the late Kanapathipillai Sithambharapillai of Valanthalai, Karainagar Deceased

Seethaleedhmy widow of Kanapathipillai Sithambharapillai of Valanthalai, Karainagar Petitioner

This action coming on for disposal before I. M. Ismail Esquire, Acting District Judge, Jaffna on the 3rd day of July, 1968, in the presence of Mr. C. Rasiah, Proctor on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 26th June, 1968, and the petition of the petitioner dated 3rd July, 1968 and the affidavit of the attesting Notary and witnesses of the Last Will dated 26th June, 1968, having been read: -

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the said Kanapathipillai Sithambharapillai, deceased executed by him jointly with his wife Seethaleedhmy dated 27th April, 1967, attested by C. Rasiah, Notary Public, under No: 169, the original of which has been produced and is now deposited in this court, be and the same is hereby declared proved, and it is further ordered that the petitioner abovenamed is the sole Executrix named in the said Last Will and Testament, and that she is entitled to have probate of the said Will issued to her accordingly on her taking the usual oath.

This 3rd day of July 1968

(Sgd) I. M. Ismail
District Judge, Jaffna

79 2 & 9

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FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

MANAGER.

செய்துள்ள மறுபதிவு செய்து கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இதுபற்றி தகவல் கேள்விக்கான பதிலைக் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இதுபற்றி தகவல் கேள்விக்கான பதிலைக் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது.

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Editor: R. N. SIVAPIRAKASAM