

# THE Hindu Organ

[[The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus.]

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

PHONE No. 56

FOR YOUR  
FUTURECONSULT  
SRIPATHY (JR.)  
C/o. HINDU ORGAN

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889.]

[PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. LXVII

JAFFNA, FRIDAY FEBRUARY 10, 1956

NO. 45

## HISTORY OF A NATIONAL EVOLUTION

### OBJECT LESSON FOR OTHERS TO LEARN

IT is true that Sri Lanka formally gained its independence in 1948. But the true national awakening has just begun as a result of conflicting claims of the various communities that form the nation of Sri Lanka. In this context it is appropriate that the people and more particularly the leaders of this Island should be reminded, in retrospect, of the history of the Indian struggle for freedom and the life sketches of the stalwarts who conducted the struggle. Their noble self-denial and lofty patriotism, we hope, might inspire our leaders in this hour of crisis. The portrait of the pioneers in the Indian National Evolution as depicted in the 'March of India' is reproduced below.

HOW true it is that, in order to follow the course of history and also "to keep our hold upon the meaning of life and preserve a conviction of human destiny, there is nothing more vital than that we remember our dead"—the dead that are yet alive! Looking at the 'March of India', from the beginnings of our national awakening to the consummation of national aspirations in the birth of Indian freedom,—or in terms of personalities, from Raja Ram Mohun Roy who summed up in himself the evolution of an epoch to Mahatma Gandhi who 'translated us from oblivion into history', we find quite a crowded gallery of celebrities whose individual eminence and collective achievement animated the page of Indian National Evolution and called for the grateful recognition of posterity. In the valhalla that includes religious leaders, social reformers, men of letters and leaders of thought, if we may separate the stalwarts who affected the mind of the generations by their impact on larger political life, a special tribute is due to Dadabhai Naoroji, Mahadev Govind Ranade, Pheroza Shah Mehta, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghose as among the pick of the bunch, in the years preceding the Indian demand of, or dedication to, Swaraj.

The oldest and the greatest public man of his day—Dadabhai Naoroji of revered memory who was ninety-two at the time of his death, was

universally acclaimed as the Father of Indian Politics and Economics and the patriarch of Indian Nationalism. Affectionately hailed as the Sage of Versova or the Grand Old Man of India, this true follower of Zoroaster and Hebrew prophet in politics had the unique distinction of being offered the Congress crown thrice, and the rare privilege of using the historic word, 'Swaraj', for the first time, from the presidential chair of the Congress in 1906. The first Indian to enter the House of Commons, he was M. P. from 1892 to 1896. His pronouncements on the floor of the House and on other political platforms and his contributions to the press were part of the political Bible of India, and there never was in the van of the old Liberal Guard 'a standard bearer of his fearless courage and splendid isolation' Ambika Charan Mazumdar pictured him as 'that slim but godly figure shining like a chiselled marble statue, short in stature but colossal in intellectual equipment whose national turban considerably made up for his height and in whom Nature seems to have wonderfully blended the dwarf and the giant.' Holding him up as an ideal, Gokhale said of him: 'What a life it has been! Its sweet purity, its gentle forbearance, its noble self-denial, its lofty patriotism, its abounding love, its strenuous pursuit of high aims—as one contemplates that, one feels as though one stood in a higher presence.'

A Rishi in politics, he was the greatest Indian of his day

since Raja Ram Mohun Roy,

"The erudite Judge, the profound scholar, the keen student of Indian Economics, the Philosopher cast in the Hellenic mould reminding us of Socratic intellect and Socratic simplicity, the pure patriot, of glowing zeal, and above all, the spotless citizen of boundless faith and hope" such was Wacha's memorable description of Mahadev Govinda Ranade, who was out of politics and had yet exercised tremendous influence on the politics of his day and on the politicians who came under his magic spell. In the long line of India's illustrious sons, from Raja Ram Mohun Roy to Mahatma Gandhi, there were few men of the pre-eminence of the Mahadev Govinda Ranade. In the latter half of the 19th century with the solitary exception of venerable Dadabhai Naoroji, there was no greater patriot, and more universally loved and honoured an Indian than Ranade while, as a thinker, he was second to none. To his contemporaries he was 'like the central sun from whom they derived their light and warmth and round whom they moved, each in his own orbit and at his own distance'. Of his generation he was the friend, philosopher and guide: to a devoted band of workers, the foremost of whom was Gopal Krishna Gokhale, he was teacher and leader combined in one. There was no sphere of public life in which he had not laboured hard and given the people the counsel and guidance of a master mind.

Pheroza Shah Mehta, who with Naoroji and Wacha constituted the illustrious Parsi trinity, was one of the most formidable politicians that India has produced. Bombay had not known a more towering personality: on the civic side he was to Bombay what Joseph Chamberlain was to Birmingham: on the political side he was again like Chamberlain an imperious figure, at once brilliant and dynamic. To the first generation of Congressmen, he was like a school-master with the rod, at whose approach they literally quailed. Physically a stalwart temperamentally an aristocrat, he walked in the footsteps of a dictator, his Victorian sidewhiskers having facilitated his leanine denomination. A Great speaker and a greater debater, he was the greatest adept in the art of management of men. Familiarly

(Continued on page 6)

## SIGNIFICANCE OF BHOODAN YATRA

### President Prasad's Blessings

(Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Union of India inaugurating the 'Bhoodan Pada Yatra' at Cape Camorin that is scheduled to reach Wardha twenty months hence said:—

Mr. Pyarelal, who was Mahatma Gandhi's Private Secretary, is also accompanying this "bhoodan mobile works squad" which is programmed to reach Sevagram on October 2, 1957.

The Bhoodan movement is "a revolution in our life" and said if the movement succeeded the world would be a different one.

It would "gather momentum as it proceeds just as the Ganges gathers force and volume as it flows on".

This was the second phase of the Swaraj movement started by Gandhiji which Acharya Bhave was trying to complete.

That the movement had made an appeal was evident from the fact that so much land had already been contributed and he wondered if there could be any other illustration in history where 46 lakh acres of land had been made a free gift by land-owners.

The 'pada yatra', which will be forerunner to similar yatras from other places in the country to fulfil the Bhoodan target of five crore acres before Gandhi Jayanti of 1957, started its trek from the seashore after a two-minute silent prayer for the success of the mission.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad said he had watched the Bhoodan movement from its inception not only with great admiration but with great interest.

"It is sometimes forgotten, that Mahatma Gandhi did not regard the attainment of independence as the sole objective for which we were working. He looked upon swaraj as a means to other ends. That greater objective was no less than creation of a new order of society, in which there will be no exploitation and in which human relations will be governed and controlled not by outside authority but by the power of love". It was for this reason that even for the attainment of swaraj Gandhiji prescribed non-violence as the only method to

be used.

Gandhiji had asked the rich to consider themselves as trustees of the wealth. In other words every rich man should dispossess himself of his own, and one should hold his wealth not for his own individual enjoyment, but for the benefit of all.

Land had always been regarded as one of the richest and the most precious possession of man. Vinobhaji wanted people to dispossess themselves of this most precious of possessions. There are countries in which people have been dispossessed of their land, but they were dispossessed as a result of bloody revolution. Here something was happening not with bloodshed but with love.

Vinobhaji is thus trying to fulfil what is left incomplete by Gandhiji. It is only a symbolic movement. Because land is so much valued he had attacked it. It really means a revolution in our life. If the movement succeeds the world will be a different world. When people come to dispossess themselves of the most precious possessions, they can dispossess themselves of less precious possessions. They have to dispossess themselves for the sake of others.

Wishing the team "god-speed" Dr. Rajendra Prasad reminded the people that Gandhiji's spirit was watching what was happening in the country. He hoped that the spirit of sacrifice shown by the people during the freedom struggle would manifest itself again and everyone would contribute his share for the fulfilment of this noble mission.

The Bhoodan movement, Dr. Prasad said, was an essentially non-violent movement. Though they had received message of god's wishes from the Prime Minister and the President himself was participating in the function, they were not doing so as Government representatives but as humble servants of the country. If the Government were in it, it would lose much of its value.





திருவிழாக்கள்

சமஸ்தவாயலே ஸ்ரீராமமூர்த்தியையும்  
சமஸ்தவாயலே கண்ணகியைப்புகழும்  
சமஸ்தவாயலே காவலிந்தேவத்தமே  
சமஸ்தவாயலே கன்னடநி. . . மீமே

திருவிழாக்கள்

# Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1956

## Treasure These Thoughts

*A man in his ego centric attitude sits in judgement on others' conduct and ways, while, in himself, he has innumerable defects and frailties which need to be scrutinised and eradicated. It has been the habit with people to ignore their own weakness and see the same in others, magnified as through a microscope.*

## NOMINATION SEEKING A NATIONAL DISGRACE

As the hour of Sri Lanka's destiny is fast approaching the scramble for seats in Parliament has become a systematic manoeuvre of experienced politicians and enthusiastic place-seekers. The decision to force a General Election before the specified period of the present Parliament ended was hastened by the dangerous turn of the controversy about State Languages. The excitement that prevails today throughout the Island seems to have been devoutly wished for by scheming politicians and parties. Though there is the threat of the danger of the country being split into rival racial groups and a blackened background of ill will and hatred being created, yet the leaders of the respective blocs do not appear to be taking any serious view of the developments. The rush for nomination for parliamentary seats in the U. N. P., the S. L. F. P., and the Leftist parties betrays a grave outlook which may eventually place the Tamil speaking people in serious jeopardy. It has been freely stated on many a platform in the North and the East that the Leftist parties stand committed to the policy of parity of status for both Sinhalese and Tamil. But strangely enough there has been reported the possibilities and probabilities of the formation of election alliances between the Leftist parties

and the anti-U. N. P. Rightist groups, notwithstanding the conflict of conscience on the question of the State Languages.

The entire affair of the mad scramble for parliamentary places by means of unholy polling day pacts stink in the nostrils of the people who are anxiously looking forward to the leaders for an amicable settlement of the present political impasse. And in the Tamil speaking areas it is being dinned into the ears of the masses that there are progressive sections of the Sinhalese politicians who can be depended upon to play fair by the non-Sinhalese minorities. More than the people of the South the Tamil speaking voters have been placed in a confounding situation particularly by the procrastinatory futile talks of peace-makers who are so disillusioned as to think that making the path to the Parliament easy and unobstructed would mean the salvation of the people. The development of talks for unity amongst the leaders of the Tamil speaking people has become disgusting and deplorable so much so that the ordinary man has begun to view the parleys for an agreement on a single list of nominations with more suspicion than misgivings. The hour of crisis demands not diplomacy but a deep sense of patriotism not manoeuvres and mental reservations but open minds and sincere decisions.

## No Date For No-Confidence Motion

The parliamentary rehearsal for the election plunge was dominated by the Opposition M. Ps.

When Mr. J. R. Jayawardene, Leader of the House, moved that the sittings of the House should be adjourned till 10 a. m. on Friday, there was a storm of protest from Opposition M. Ps who demanded that the No confidence motion should be taken up that day.

The adjournment motion was carried by 31 votes to 11, Mr V. Veerasingam voting for the motion and Mr. S. Natesan refraining from voting

# ANTHIYEDI CEREMONY OF THE Late Mr. R. Sivagurunathar



His Slogan: Sincere Service  
BORN 13 - 5 - 1885  
DIED 9 - 1 - 56

The Anthiyeddi Ceremony of the late Mr. R. Sivagurunathar, M. B. E., Proctor and former President of the Saiva Paripalana Sabha and the Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College & affiliated schools was conducted at Keerimalai and other rites were performed at his residence at Vannarponnai on Wednesday, February 8, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends.

# RELEGATING TAMIL TO INFERIOR STATUS

## A Reactionary Step Causing Concern To Tamilnad

[The text of a memorandum sent by the Tamil Nad Chamber of Commerce, Madras to the Indian External Affairs Ministry].

"The Tamil Chamber of Commerce has been regretfully watching the reactionary forces at work in Ceylon as against a perpetual minority of Tamils. Every Indian would have expected the majority in Ceylon to have accorded all the weightage and concessions to this minority. Instead, Tamils there are being driven from pillar to post, presumably on the assumption that the Government of India, and the State of Madras are asleep. It is therefore high time for us to reiterate our stand.

The memorandum continues: "That Ceylon belongs to Tamils in Public International Law is an undisputed fact. That they also allowed any number of immigrants into the island during historical times is no ground for losing their ownership as long as even a single Tamil is anywhere in existence with intent to retain ownership of the island. Historic and prehistoric data will prove that Ceylon was, and is part and parcel of Tamilnad. Even today the descendants of the last Tamil kings are getting their political pensions. No amount of the majority in population can wipe out this. And a majority is not necessarily entitled to rule over a minority even according to International Law.

"As regards the language controversy this

Chamber is satisfied that the attempt to delete Tamil as a national language in Ceylon is only the thin end of the wedge. A more open declaration that the Tamils in Ceylon are to be put down would have evoked a different response from the three crores of Tamils. To the fourteen national languages of India will be shortly added English, because it is also spoken by a section of the Indian subjects, however small it may be i. e. 4 per cent. Its own inherent status as an international language gives it further weight. Out of a total population of about eight millions in Ceylon more than two millions speak Tamil One more million speak several other languages. The rest speak Sinhalese.

"The official languages of Ceylon ought to therefore include Tamil, as well as English. To delete Tamil is to start depriving Tamils of all rights of citizenship. The attempts of Ceylon's ruling party is on a par with its denial of franchise to the Indian Tamils. Even if the latter are considered to be domiciled as if they were strangers to, and not owners of Ceylon, they could in international law be entitled to franchise. As Ceylon is now a member of the U. N. O the time is ripe for our Union Government to take up this question with it immediately",

# Buddha Statue Reaches Naga Dipa

The Naga Dipa procession was accorded a reception at Vavuniya where a meeting was held at the Town Hall presided over by Mr. S. Subramaniam. Mr. S. Sinnathambay, O. A. to the G. A. Vavuniya addressed the meeting.

At Murikandy the Buddha Statue was received by Mr. M. Srikantha, G.A. Jaffna. Mr. M. Pararajasingham Chairman, V. C. Chavakachechi and the D. R. O. Thenmaradchi received the statue at Chavakachechi.

When the procession reached Ariyalai Mr. S. S. Navaratnam, Mayor of Jaffna, Mr. W. Pathmanathan, A. G. A. Jaffna, Mr. A. Perumaiyinar D. R. O. Jaffna, Mr. S. U. Somasegaram, Education Officer, and others received the statue.

At the Jaffna Town Hall a public meeting was held presided over by Mr. M. Srikantha.

In the course of his address Mr. Srikantha said: "There is urgent need in these days for Maithriya in action than in empty talk. It is therefore the bounden duty of all who pay homage to the Great One that they should regard all with love-charity and kindness. This attitude is required in every respect of life. If this can be achieved Buddha Jayanti would be the starting point of a powerful force for peace and unity in the whole world."

Kalaipulavar Navaratnam Mr. S. Ampikaipakan, Dr. A. W. P. Guruge, R. Somasiri Tissa Thero, and P. M. Peiris and R.A. Pathiratna also spoke.

The procession reached Nagadipa on Thursday morning.

## 'Oust Mayor' Bid Again

The Supreme Court allowed the Writ of mandamus on the Municipal Commissioner, Colombo and the Mayor of Colombo. The Commissioner, according to the judgment of the Supreme Court, should continue the special meeting which began on October 17 till the business for which the meeting was summoned was concluded.



# HONEY—HANDY HUMAN FOOD ASIA'S CONCURRENCE REQUIRED

(By MUHANDIRAM E. P. RASIAE)

Although it is generally believed that milk or primitive bread was the oldest human food, yet, man knew the rich sweetness and succour that the wild bees could give him, long before he reared cattle or learnt the art of baking. "To this day, honey is the golden wonder of all our food stuffs, the sweetest substance there is, and still the most perfect and easily assimilable article of diet. Even after some 50 centuries of regular use by man, honey still retains something of its early mystery, baffling science by the very simplicity of its food value. Given all the right ingredients on a laboratory bench, a chemist can no more make honey than he can make milk. Its health-giving value lies in its natural source"

Out of the innumerable flying creatures, some prove a nuisance to man, but many are useful. The bees belong to the latter category and are a source of much benefit to man. It is believed that even its sting does good to man in warding off rheumatism.

The bees set about their honey-making with an industry as unsurpassed in the human world as their method of making it is unique. Division of labour is strictly followed by them. They teach us, the superior creations of God, a wonderful harmony and co-operative spirit. They divide their strenuous job in a most methodical way—some bring water, others force out wax needed to build the combs; some feed the young ones, while some serve as nurses to the Queen Bee, etc.

A German Doctor, who had made a life-long study of honey and bees, says that about 88,000 bees are required to produce 1 lb of honey. Nectars from about 2000 flowers are necessary to produce a table-spoonful of honey, while a lb of honey encased represents a total flying of about 50,000 miles—equivalent to two trips round the globe.

Honey is the most valuable of natural products containing as it does iron, lime, sodium, sulphur, magnesium, phosphorus and vitamin C, most of which have a beneficial effect upon the haemoglobin of the human system. Medical men have found honey to be a

specific to throat, chest, heart and digestive troubles. It directly forms blood and is capable of strengthening the nerves. Maltese honey, famous throughout the middle ages, is said to be still excellent. It owes its characteristic flavour to orange blossoms, the very name Malta—formerly Melita—being derived from the Latin mel—honey. The rarest honey of all is that culled from the white belles of ambrosia or worm-wood. A variety of poisonous honey is to be found in Nepal, where bees collect it from the flowers of certain mountain rhododendrons. It is interesting to learn that 20,000 worker bees and 8 Italian Queen bees have been flown recently to Ceylon by a Quantas plane to augment and build up the honey industry here.

In its original state, the nectar is a watery fluid with a marked scent of its source flower; but after transportations by the worker bees into the combs where it is well mixed with supplies from a variety of flowers along with the pollen, it becomes thicker, sweeter and more nutritious. Honey is said to be the richest known source of levulose, its most valuable ingredient. Combined with the other simple sugar, dextrose, this levulose helps the body to build up its vital resources of Glycogen and blood sugar which is later converted into heat and energy. Being speedily assimilated 100% into the blood stream, honey is invaluable to counteract the effects of exhaustion—a fact known since earliest times to sportsmen who take nowadays glucose instead.

Over all the other varieties of sugar that we consume, honey is said to have several advantages—it is non-irritating to the digestive tract, it places no strain upon the kidneys, it produces an immediately available source of energy with the minimum of effort on the digestive organs; it is also capable of acting as a gentle natural laxative.

Unlike cane-sugar, honey has an enormous range of flavour-foundation dependent on each of the 10,000 odd species of plants or trees which rely upon bees for their pollination. When properly matured,

## To Decide On 'Progress Program'

Premier Nehru while inaugurating the ESCAPE session at Bangalore appealed to world statesman to take notice of the fact that Asia was on the march and that Asian countries should be consulted when Asian problems were tackled.

The economic and social progress of Asia's millions was not a small problem and no one could conceive of a bigger problem in the world to-day than the problems of the hundreds of millions that inhabited this Continent. When dealing with the problems one had to keep in mind the tremendous urge of these millions and millions of the people wanting to do something and wanting to get something which they lacked.

This urge itself was a tremendous force and, if applied in the right direction it would yield great results. Otherwise it would not only hinder people from going forward but would take them in the wrong direction. It was of importance that there should be adequate conception by the statesmen of the world of this vital urge that moved the people of Asia. The problems of Asia were often decided elsewhere without any reference to Asia or Asian people. This old practice was now out of date but the hang-over continued and attempts were being made to decide Asian problems in far-away places without any regard to Asian feelings or thinking. From the point of view of practical politics apart from any other approach to this question, it was not a very helpful way of dealing with problems. The fact was that hundreds and hundreds of millions existed, they had

strong urges and they refused to be ignored. Whether you think in economic terms or in terms of industrial progress, Asia's fate cannot be decided by others without Asia's concurrence, goodwill, association and co-operation. There should be this basic awareness of the problem.

People of Asia wanted to progress and go ahead. They lacked the primary necessities of life—food, clothing and housing. It was therefore, a matter of survival for them and their approach to these problems was far from academic. There was a dynamic and practical urge behind it. If one failed to understand that or if one was not fully aware of it, then he was apt to fall in finding out suitable remedies.

The disparities in the economic progress between the industrially developed countries and the under-developed countries in Asia had become much greater in the last ten years since new organisations had come into existence. The process of development and social progress was greater in those countries as they had already gathered momentum and it was slower in these Asian countries whose economy was static for a long period. The Asian countries were trying to get out of this vicious circle. On the one hand, there was

very little surplus available for them for development and on the other, a greater burden was continuously imposed. When dealing with the problems of economic development in these regions, they should therefore, consider them from the point of view of under-developed countries and should not copy merely the economic theories of developed countries. The pace and tempo of development should be faster. This could be done only at moments of great political consciousness of the people. The problems of these countries should be viewed from a special point. Obviously, Asian countries had to learn much from the industrially developed countries. They had to learn basic things like science and technology. Nevertheless, we in Asia will have to solve our problems ourselves learning from others. If we seek to imitate or copy what has happened in other countries in any sphere, whether it is political, economic or social, then I think we will not succeed and we will become rootless by trying to get sustenance from somewhere else."

The had to think about the  
(Continued on page 6)

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 123

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of R. Manickathiyagarajah of Maviddapuram, deceased.

Thambiiah Ratnasamy of Maviddapu am. Petitioner.

Vs.

Ganesharatnam wife of T. Ratnasamy of do. Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. SriSkanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna, on the 11th day of January 1956 in the presence of Mr. V. Dharmalingam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 18th day of December 1955 having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner above-named be and he is hereby declared entitled to take Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased above-named and that Letters of Administration be issued to the petitioner as father of the said deceased unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or before the 10th day of February 1956 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 11th day of January 1956

Sgd. P. SriSkandaRajah District Judge.

Drawn by Sgd V. Dharmalingam Proctor for Petitioner. (O. 146, 10 & 17)

JUST OUT!

JUST OUT!!

## THE ELEMENTS OF SAIVA SIDDHANTAM

(SECOND EDITION)

Revised and adapted for use

IN

SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

A LUCID EXPOSITION OF SAIVAISM AND AN EXCELLENT GUIDE TO THE STUDY

OF

SIVAGNANASIDDHAR

Extremely Useful for Students and Adults Alike

Price per Copy Rs. 1 - 50

★

AVAILABLE AT: THE SAIVA PRAKASA PRESS VANNARPONNAI

(Continued on page 6)



ORDER ABSOLUTE IN  
THE FIRST INSTANCEIN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 127

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Thillaimuttu widow of Thambipillai Sinnathambay of Manipay.

Deceased.  
Vaithilingam Manicavasagar of 97 Kynsey Road, Colombo.

Petitioner

Vs.

1. Sinnathambay Kandiah alias Kandasamy of Manipay presently of Batticaloa
2. Sinnathambay Somasunderam and
3. Rajaledchumy daughter of Sinnathambay both of Manipay.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 18th day of January 1956 in the presence of Mr. S. Tirunavukkarasu, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated 11-1-56 and the affidavit of the Notary Public and witnesses attesting the Last Will having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will of the said Thillaimuttu widow of Thambipillai Sinnathambay the deceased, bearing No. 2746 dated 13 the November 1948 attested by S. Tirunavukkarasu Notary Public, the original whereof has been produced and is now deposited in this case, be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the Petitioner is the Executor named in the said Will and that the Petitioner is entitled to have Probate thereof issued to him accordingly.

This 18th day of Jan 1956  
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah  
District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by  
Sgd. S. Tirunavukkarasu  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(O 144 3 & 10)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 130.

In the matter of the intestate estate of Sinnathambay Thambipillai of Manipay Deceased.

Sinnathambay Somasunderam of Manipay Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Rajaledchumy daughter of Sinnathambay of Manipay
2. Sinnathambay Kandiah alias Kandasamy of Manipay presently of Batticaloa

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 23rd day of January 1956 in the presence of Mr. S. Tirunavukkarasu Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner dated 23rd January 1956

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration over the estate of the deceased issued to him as brother and heir of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 20th day of February 1956 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 23rd day of January 1956

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah  
District Judge, Jaffna.

(O. 145, 3 & 10-2-56.)

## Astrological

## WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 12-2-56 TO 18-2-56

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

Health will continue to be unsatisfactory. But improvements promised in your official affairs. Triumph over competitors also promised. Week end will bring in some good news.

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

Domestic affairs are still unsettled. But some changes in your routine likely. Tension will ease. Avoid clashes with superior officers week end.

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

A good week. You will be able to negotiate things with much ease. Financial gains also promised. Scandal-mongers likely to cause you some trouble.

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

Financial gains promised this week. But mental peace will be very far away from you. Avoid clashes with friends. Health upsets also not ruled out. Spend the first three days with care.

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 95.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Thangamuttu wife of Kanthar Thambiah of Urumperai. Deceased.

Saravanamuttu Ratnam of Urumperai Jaffna Ceylon presently of 89 Cross Street, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, by his attorney: Vallipuram Veautham of Kopay South Jaffna.

Vs.

1. Saravanamuttu Muttu-tamby of Urumperai Jaffna Ceylon presently of the Federation of Malaya, 2. Sinnammah widow of Saravanamuttu of Urumperai, 3. Murgesu Elaiyathambay of Maviddapuram, 4. Sanmugam Ariyanayakam of Kuching Sarawak, Borneo, 5. Poothathambay Ponniah and wife, 6. Rasammah, both of Urumperai, 7. Muttu Thiruchelvam and wife, 8. Rosammah, both of Urumperai, 9. Visuvanathar Sabaratnam, Government Hospital, Segmen, 10. Visuvanathar Sinnathurai of Urumperai, 11. Ponniah Ratnam and wife, 12 Thangamuttu, both of Urumperai,

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

Mother's relatives will cause you some annoyance this week. Tuesday afternoon Wednesday and Thursday will be a stormy time. Rest of the week will be comparatively favourable.

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

A good week for new undertakings. Brothers and sisters will be very helpful to you. Go ahead with your new ventures. Ruin to enemies also shown. Spend Thursday and Friday with care

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

Most of the planets are unfavourable this week. Avoid clashes and hasty decisions. As Jupiter's gochara is favourable you are sure to get out of difficulties. The last day of the week the worst out of the lot.

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

The evil effects continue. You have to be very careful in your dealings. Lie low and keep your temper under control if you want to avoid serious clashes.

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

Friends will be very helpful this week. Social success and triumph over competitors promised. Health must be given particular care for some time.

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

Except for minor domestic clashes this week will be quite favourable for all undertakings. Go ahead with your ventures.

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

You will be burdened with more responsibilities this week. But sufficient compensation will be available. Ruin to enemies and domestic harmony also promised.

**PISCES** Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revati. [Meena Rasi]

Some improvement in your affairs promised. But you will not be able to start anything new. Financial difficulties will ease a bit, week end.

Thambiah executed a last will and testament bearing No. 4938 dated 17th August 1935 attested by V. Manickavachakan Notary Public and which Will is filed of record and the affidavit of the Notary and one of the witnesses of the said last will having been read and filed of record:

It is ordered that the said last will bearing No. 4938 dated 17th August 1935 executed by Thangamuttu wife of Kanthar Thambiah and attested by V. Manickavachakan Notary Public be declared the last will and testament of the said Thangamuttu and that probate thereof be issued to the Petitioner abovenamed as executor named in the aforesaid last will and testament unless the Respondents or others show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary on or before the 16th day of January 1956.

This 3rd day of October 1955

Sgd. P. SRI SKANDA RAJAH  
District Judge,

Jaffna 10th Nov. 1955

The date to show cause in the above Order Nisi has been extended to 13th February 1956.

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah  
District Judge,  
(O 142 3 & 10)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL  
BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised 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.



**Honey—Handy Human Food**

(Continued from page 3)

it is said, that honey has the property of destroying all harmful bacteria which may settle upon it when exposed. It has also the strange property of absorbing all the moisture in everything with which it comes into contact and as micro-organisms cannot live without a tiny degree of moisture, honey is able to quickly kill them. David Gustan says that in a series of microscopical tests, the typhoid germ was seen to die within 48 hours of contact with pure honey, and the dysentery bacillus after only 10 hours' contact. Pure honey (not the adulterated stuff that we generally find in the market) that has this virtue. Our ayurvedic physicians prescribe it to patients for administration along with their pills and powders. It is considered a panacea for the cure of indigestion, fatigue, nervous debility etc.

Democritus, the Greek philosopher and Alexander the Great were so convinced of the value of honey that they had left instructions that they were to be buried in honey. A royal Egyptian Tomb opened in modern times was found to contain earthenware jars of honey at least 3300 years old, darkened and clouded but still pure and edible. Several instances could be found in the Bible of the mention of honey. Auvvayar too commences her poem with an offering to Ganesha of an admixture of Honey.

In the Vanni, our brethren even to this day preserve venison in honey which serves as their choicest delicacy. Honey is said to be mainly responsible for their longevity and health.

To avoid such complaints as hypertension (blood-pressure) constipation etc honey, unadulterated honey, should find a most prominent place in our diet

**TENDER NOTICE**

Case No 22/C:  
District Court, Jaffna

Applications are invited for the purchase of an undivided 5/18 share out of all that piece of land situated at Chundiculy Jaffna called "Puliyadiyilvayal in extent 7 Lns. P. C. with proportionate share of house and well and plantations and bounded on the East by land of Varoncapillai wife of Nallathamby and bye lane North by road. West by land of Bastiampillai Soosapillai

**Fact-Finding Unofficial Commissions are Fruitful**

**Ceylon Students In S. India**

A meeting of the Ceylon students of R. D M College Sivaganga was held in 'Ceylon House' to discuss the language issue in Ceylon on February 4, the Independence Day of Ceylon.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. V. Umapathysivan. The President observed that the Independence Day of Ceylon was a day of mourning for the Tamils as they have been faced with the danger of the denial of their fundamental rights.

The meeting resolved as follows:-

1. "Protests against the attempt of some Sinhalese leaders to relegate Tamil to an inferior status and to create disharmony among the people.

2 Appeals to the Prime Minister to keep up his promise of giving parity of status to both Sinhalese and Tamil.

3. Welcomes the steps being taken taken by the Tamil leaders to form a United Front to fight for making both Sinhalese and Tamil as official languages and calls upon all the democratic minded people and political parties of Ceylon to sink all their differences and unite together at this hour of great peril to achieve this end.

4. Further resolves it is desirable that the Tamils and other minorities should demand for the creation of a Federal State enjoying equal status in every sphere within the frame work of a Federal Union failing which should agitate for the creation of an Independent Tamil Nad, in the event of the United National Party deciding for Sinhalese alone as the State language."

The resolutions were unanimously passed.

The meeting was attended by a large gathering of Indian students, who also expressed their views supporting the resolutions passed by the meeting.

and share-holders and South by land of Annapillai wife of Savarimuttu.

Applications should reach the Secretary, District Court Jaffna within 21 days from the date of publication hereof

V. S. Nadarajah  
Proctor S. C.

(M 227 10)

Unofficial Commissions to report on the language problem and the matter of Fundamental Rights ought to prove very helpful. It has been stated that the work of the unofficial Buddhist Commission appointed by the Buddhist Congress affords an example of the useful work that can be done by Unofficial Commissions.

Two matters which require paramount consideration at the hands of the country, Parliament and Government are the language problem and the Problem of Fundamental Rights of Citizens. In earlier correspondence the necessity for the appointment of a Commission with an ancillary Committee was referred to. In the meanwhile, it has been

By

S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM

declared that Parliament is to be dissolved and the General Elections have been fixed. The Government may not consider it practical to appoint an official Commission just now. In the circumstances, it is desirable for the public or for some Public Association to take steps to constitute Unofficial Commissions which could study the subjects dispassionately and be ready with written reports covering all aspects of the Language Problem and the matter of Fundamental Rights to be made available to the public as well as to the New Government and Parliament. Steps could be taken without delay for effecting this purpose. Reports from Unofficial Commissions on these subjects will be informative, useful and weighty.

While we may not agree with all the recommendations of the Buddhist Commission, the utility of Unofficial Commissions could be realized from this example. Commissions representative of all nationalities would be ideal; if that is not immediately possible, the next best thing would be to constitute commissions representative of Tamil speaking people. There is no time to be lost. It is the Tamil speaking people who are greatly affected by the present situation. Hence they could well take the initiative in having these Unofficial Commissions appointed and obtain the co-operation of the Sinhalese people gradually.

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 126

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kasiar Doraisamy of Fifth Cross Street Jaffna. Deceased. Kasiar Doraisamy Sivasamy of Fifth Cross Street Jaffna. Petitioner.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 16th day of January 1956 in the presence of Mr. K. V. Rasiyah proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 16th day of January 1955 having been read; It is ordered that the petitioner abovenamed be declared entitled to have Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased as his son and sole heir and that such Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless cause be shown to the contrary by any one interested on or before 20th February 1956.

This 16th day of January, 1956

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah  
District Judge Jaffna

Drawn by  
K. V. Rasiyah  
Proctor for Petitioner  
(O 151 10 & 17)

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 131

In the matter of the estate of the late Sanmugam Chelliah of Karainager North, Jaffna. Deceased. Packiam widow of Sanmugam Chelliah of Karainager North. Petitioner.

Vs.

- 1 Chelliah Arulanandam Chief Accountant's Office, Malayan Railways, Kuala Lumpur Malaya, and
- 2, wife Seevaratnam of Karainager North
3. Chelliah Su deralingam Postal Savings Bank, Kuala Lumpur, Malaya
4. Chelliah Mahadeva, Technical School, Kuala Lumpur, Malaya
5. Chelliah Sanmugalingam, City Office Bank of Ceylon, Colombo
6. Puvaneswary daughter of Sanmugam Chelliah of Karainager North

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 23rd of January 1956 in the presence of Mr. S. Kandiah Proctor on the part of the petitioner; and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 18th January, 1956 and the affidavit of the notary and the subscribing witness thereto dated 18th January, 1956 having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament No. 1243 made by the deceased abovenamed on 22nd October, 1955 and attested by Mr. S. Kandiah Notary Public, Karainagar, 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 is the Executrix

**NOTICE**

JAFFNA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL  
QUOTATIONS

Quotations will be called for from time to time for supplies to the Municipal Council, Jaffna of the following class of goods from approved suppliers:-

- (1) Road Metal, Sand, Hardware Stores etc. for the Works Department
- (2) Lines, equipment etc. for the Rest House
- (3) Line & House Service Material for the Electricity Department
- (4) Drugs Disinfectants etc. and equipment for the Health Department
- (5) Stationery and office equipment
- (6) Uniforms buttons, badges etc. for officers
- (7) Other Municipal Stores.

Intending suppliers are therefor requested to have their names registered with the Municipal Commissioner, Jaffna

A. V. CHINNIAH,  
Municipal Commissioner,  
Jaffna.

(G. 52 10)

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 129

In the matter of the estate of the late Subramaniam Velupillai of Karukampanai in Tellipalai North West, Jaffna. Deceased.

Karthigesu Vairavapillai of Karukampanai in Tellipalai North-West Jaffna. Petitioner.

And:

Manoomany wife of K. Vairavapillai of Karukampanai in Tellipalai North-West, Jaffna.

Respondent.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 20th day of January 1956 in the presence of Mr. T. Vannianathan Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 16th day of January 1956 having been read; it is declared that the petitioner as son-in-law of the said intestate is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him, unless the respondent or any other person shall on or before the 20th day of February 1956 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 20th day of January 1956

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah  
District Judge.

Drawn by  
Sgd. T. Vannianathan  
Proctor for petitioner.  
(O 150 10 & 17)

named therein and she is hereby entitled to have Probate thereof issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before 20th February 1956 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah  
District Judge, Jaffna.

23-1-1956  
(O 149 10 & 17)



# HISTORY OF A NATIONAL EVOLUTION

(Continued from page 1)

known as the Lion of Bombay, when he roared he was heard far beyond the dig city. His biographer Mody tells us that Pherozeshah Mehta's style of living and the Turkish cap he affected, so impressed people that he was mistaken for the Shah of Persia. For magnificence and masterfulness there was none equal to him in his day while in every way he was so built as to take his place, as Dr Rutherford, M. P., said in the *Manchester Guardian*, as 'the first man in the political kingdom in any country'.

The same year in which Pherozeshah Mehta died (1915) there also passed away, a few months earlier in fact, another great political leader, one of the greatest India has ever produced, Gopal Krishna Gokhale. He was a different type of man—a type more familiar in British than in Indian public life. He was the soul of the Indian Liberalism. Student of Mill, disciple of Burke, friend of Morley Gokhale was a born statesman. A man of Asquithian calibre and fibre, he rose to rare heights as a statesman and cast his spell on a generation of politicians, both in England and in India. According to the great British editor, Massingham, there was no statesman comparable to Gokhale, and that he was easily greater than Asquith. While he moulded public opinion in India, he influenced public opinion in England, and no Indian of his day carried greater weight by his knowledge of the subject and mastery of its treatment. The two greatest formative influences on his career were Ranade and Mehta, and 'while Ranade had a greater influence on his character, Mehta had a greater share in determining his career'. He lived a life of poverty, founded an institution of political missionaries, raised public life to the level of a Church and died in Tilak's words, 'a prince among patriots'. But, for the finest description of Gokhale, we must turn to Gandhi who honoured him as his Guru and claimed him to be 'pure as crystal, gentle as lamb, brave as a lion, and chivalrous to a fault' and the most perfect figure in the political field.

The texture of the core and 'liberal' in the highest sense of the term. But there were four other men to whom the extremist school of thought owed its political philosophy and motive force. The greatest of them on the purely political plane who, by one of the most curious omissions or accidents in our political history, missed the Congress crown, was Bal Gangadhar Tilak. A typical product of Maharashtra, Tilak had all the suppleness of the Chitpavin Brahmins, and all the realism of the Peshwas. A man of learning and wisdom, a scholar and a savant, a patriot of indomitable courage, a politician of rare acumen and

magnetic influence, and a born leader of men, he rekindled the smouldering ashes of public life into a living fire till the leaping flames spread to the ends of the country. Years of incarceration and often of solitary confinement, and of continuous persecution, had left him unbroken and revealed him in all his glory as the patriarch of Indian nationalism. He was so bitter as to be known to be anti-British, and Chintamani revealed that Montague came to the conclusion that there was only one genuine extremist in India, and that was Tilak. Yet he stood for the higher things of life—the rights of the people, the recovery of lost ideals, the resuscitation of ancient culture and the emancipation of India. He had a technique of his own, and to quote Chintamani again, 'it was an idea with him that Indians should never express appreciation of anything, however good, done by the (British) Government for that would blunt the edge of agitation'. His simple device was to take what was given and then agitate for more, and not to forgo something in the pursuit for all which he might not get.

Of the same school but of another type was Lala Lajpat Rai who was to the Punjab what Tilak was to Maharashtra. Having made his mark as a social reformer, he appeared on the Congress platform for the first time in 1888, in the city of Allahabad. He was 'the central factor' round which the events of 1907 turned. He was put by Tilak for Congress presidency at Surat, but owing to serious differences inside the Congress, he preferred to keep aloof. His deportation in 1907 affected Morley's reputation. Due to harassment of the police, he went to America in later years and did much for India by enlightening American opinion about the country. A prolific writer, and a more powerful speaker, as an orator in Urdu he was hardly equalled and never surpassed. On his return to India, he presided over the special session at Calcutta and found it hard to agree with, and harder to resist, Gandhi. Subsequently he came to his own when Motilal and Das started the Swarajya party but soon broke out on the Hindu Muslim question. The lathi charge on the occasion of Simon Commission's visit to Lahore in 1928, which many believed then and still believe, hastened his end. was one of the saddest events in our history, and removed from the scene a man who had, according to Dr. Patahari, 'a philosophy behind his politics, a gospel of faith behind his work, a strenuous plan of service behind an easy programme of demand, an abiding consciousness of responsibility superadded to a self ward craving for

## Asia's Concurrence Required

(Continued from page 3)  
process of industrialisation in different terms to-day because the problem was essentially a human problem. They could never forget that in India and in many other Asian countries there was large-scale unemployment and underemployment. Obviously, Asia could not pursue out of date methods in regard to industrialisation. If they wanted to progress they could do so only with the aid of latest techniques and latest machines. He hoped that the ECAFE would deal with these problems.

power'. It was acknowledged even by his political opponents that he had left no successor in the Punjab.

The third of the famous extremist triumvirate of the day, was Babu Bepin Chandra Pal, the great orator. A self-educated man, he rose to a position of intellectual supremacy in the public life of Bengal. One of the pioneers of the nationalist movement in India, this celebrated journalist and orator was 'a most virile force in the protestant Brahmo Samaj, an incisive and logical thinker, a masterly and profound expositor of the deepest problems, political, social, philosophical and religious, and an accomplished stylist in the domain of serious literature'. In the days of *Bande Mataram*, nobody exercised greater influence on the thought of the younger generation in Bengal or outside, than Bepin Chandra Pal, and in appealing to the emotions of the people, his oratory reached superb heights. Though in later years he became isolated and extremely critical of later day political doctrines, he commanded attention as one who suffered personal privation and faced popular prejudice bravely. He died a trifle forlorn but he left behind him memories of sturdy patriotism and burning eloquence.

Of those who raised nationalism to the level of religion, there was no more attractive or arresting a figure in those days than Anurobindo Ghose of *Bande Mataram* fame. A Vedantic nationalist mistaken for a revolutionary terrorist, he found himself behind prison bars but revealed himself in the unforgettable words of Chitta Rajan Das as 'the poet of patriotism, the prophet of nationalism and the lover of humanity'. Having retired to Pondichery under the silent influence of yoga, he plunged into meditation in the Rishi tradition 'Surrounded' as Nevinson said 'by a mist of glory, like the halo that medieval saints beheld gleaming around the Holy Grail', he became, more than the hero of a nation, the teacher of humanity, if not its saviour, as the possessor of 'an organic unity of thought, impulse and purpose'. Nothing about him was so illustrative of divine destiny than the day of India's birth as a free nation coincided with that of his own—the ever memorable Fifteenth of August.

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 120

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Subbaiyer alias Subramania Iyer Ramachandran of Ramanathan College, Chunnakam, Jaffna.

Deceased

Seethalakshmy widow of Ramachandran of Thirucharappolli presently of Ramanathan College Chunnakam.

Petitioner

Vs.

1 Ramachandran Bala subramaniam

2 Ramachandran Sundararaman

3 Sakuntala daughter of Ramachandran

4 Ramachandran Rajagopalan

5 Sathiyvathairathy daughter of Ramachandran

6 Ramachandran Veckitaraman all of Thirucharappolli the 4th, 5th and 6th Respondents are minors represented by their Guardian-ad-litem the 1st Respondent

Minors

Respondents

This matter of the Petitioner of the Petitioner abovenamed praying that the 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 4th to 6th Respondents and Letters of administration to the intestate estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before N. Sivagnanasundaram, Esquire, Addl. District Judge, Jaffna on the 10th day of January 1956 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read; it is declared that the 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 4th to 6th Respondents and that the Petitioner as widow of the deceased be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed intestate; unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 10th day of February 1956 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The minors are to be produced on the said date.

Jaffna this 10th day of January 1956

Sgd P. Sri SkandaRajah District Judge

Drawn by  
Sgd. M. R. Karalasingham,  
Proctor for Petitioner  
(O. 143 8 & 10)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 124

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Nagalingam James Rasiab of Atchuvely Deceased Sivapackiam widow of N. J. Rasiab of Atchuvely

Petitioner

Vs

1 Rasaledchmy daughter of Rasiab

2 Rasiab Thirugnanasambanthar

3 Puvaneswary daughter of Rasiab

4 Pathmavathy do

5 Rasiab Sivapada. sundaram

6 Satkunapoopathy daughter of Rasiab

7 Pushparani daughter of Rasiab

8 Rasiab Thanapala-sunderam

9 Rasiab Thevapala-sundaram

10 Vimalarane daughter of Rasiab

11 Vanitharane daughter of Rasiab all of do

12 Muttasamy Thangarajah

The 4th to 11th respondents are minors by their guardian-ad-litem the 12th respondent

The 3rd respondent is a minor appearing by their guardian-ad-litem the 2nd Respondent

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Niles Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 29th day of December 1955 in the presence of Mr. G. V. Balasingam Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 29th December, 1955 having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed guardian ad litem of the minor the 1st respondent and the 12th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem of the minors the 4th to 11th respondents and that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration of the estate of the said deceased unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 27th day of February 1956 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the said minors in court on the said date.

This 29th day of Dec. 1955

(Sgd) P. Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge

(O 147 10 & 17)

வாண்டுதிக் வழாது பெய்ச் மலிவனஞ் சாக்க மன்னன்  
கோண்டுறை யாச செய்ச் குறைவிலா துயிர்க்க வர்துச்  
காண்மறை யறநக் கோங்க் கற்றவம் வேன்வி மல்க்  
மேன்மைகொன்் வசை கீதி வினஞ்குக் வலக் தெய்வகம்.