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LANGUAGES IN THE CURRICULUM OF CEYLONESE MUSLIMS

By

A. M. A. AZEEZ, Principal, Zahira College, Colombo

The following is the text of a paper presented at the Seminar of the Young Men's Muslim Conference recently.

Ceylon has one official language—Sinhalese—provided statutorily, two national languages—Sinhalese and Tamil—recognized historically and three instructional languages—Sinhalese, Tamil and English—approved administratively. As an integral part of the Ceylonese Nation the Muslim Community is deeply concerned with all these three, besides Arabic, the language of its religion and the source of its culture. It is therefore axiomatic that all these four languages should be included in its curriculum. It should, however, be so planned that it does not in any way retard the mental development of the Muslim pupil or undermine the cultural individuality of the Muslim Community, depress its political status, endanger its economic future or weaken its communal solidarity. It is this complex problem—the framing of the curriculum in conformity with the above requirements—that the Community is called upon to solve satisfactorily and speedily.

National Unity Essential

In this context may now be examined the past contribution, the present position and the future status of each of these languages in relation to the Ceylonese Muslim Community which has been conditioned by its history and geography to attach the highest value to the ideal of national unity, a value even higher than that which prevails among all other communities of the Ceylonese Nation.

Sinhalese has been made the one official language of Ceylon by Act No. 33 of 1956. It will become fully effective from January 1, 1961. But Sinhalese at present is not

the home language or the mother tongue of the Ceylonese Muslims even though of the total Muslim population, two thirds inhabit the seven provinces other than the Eastern and Northern. A fair number of them are no doubt bilingual in the sense they can carry on an ordinary conversation in Sinhalese. But they do not reach even the first stage of bilingualism as defined by Malherbe who carried out his investigations in South Africa. He makes it clear that a bilingualism that is good enough for a salesman is hardly sufficient for a teacher and that it is not easy to attain equal proficiency in both languages.

Bilingualism

Malherbe outlines six stages of bilingualism: (1) In the first stage a man must be able to follow intelligently an ordinary conversation, speech or sermon in the second language both in its written and spoken form, e. g. newspapers. He need not possess the ability to speak the second language fluently. (2) In the second stage, he will be required in addition to converse intelligibly and fairly fluently in the second language. The accent may not be perfect and the idiom pure. He may not have the ability to write the second language but he will be able to read easy fiction and magazines. Here the second language begins to be an opportunity and new vistas are opened up and the life of the individual enriched. (3) In the third stage he will possess in addition the ability to write the second language correctly. He need not in writing the second language reach the height of literary excellence but whatever he

writes must be free from grammatical and spelling errors and without gross violation of idiom. (4) In the fourth stage he should in addition possess a correct and convincing power of expression both in writing and speaking the two languages. (5) In the fifth stage he commands a greater facility and power in the use of both languages than 90% of the people who use either of these languages as their mother tongue. (6) In the sixth stage he will possess the unapproachable ideal of a 100% perfection in both languages.

This term—"mother tongue"—has generally been synonymous with "home language" and with "first language". However in paragraph 356 (a) of the Report of the Special Committee on Education—Sessional Paper XXIV of 1943—a special definition has been given to "mother tongue" in which the emphasis laid is more on the pupil's race than on his home. This is reflected in Sections 4-7 of the Schedule appended to the Education (Amendment) Act No. 5 of 1951. In terms of these regulations a non-Sinhalese pupil could be instructed through the medium of the Sinhalese language (and a Sinhalese pupil through Tamil in a primary school) if the parent so requests.

Mother Tongue

Mother tongue is defined as "the language which a person acquires in early years and which normally becomes his natural instrument of thought and communication". It has been pointed out in the UNE CO publication of 1953—The Use of Vernacular Languages in Education—from which the above definition is cited that "It is axiomatic that the best medium for teaching a child is his mother tongue. Psychologically, it is the system of meaningful signs that in his mind works automatically for expression and understanding. Sociologically, it is a means of identification among the

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WHITHER CEYLON?

(By MUHANDIRAM E. P. RASIAH)

If we turn the search-light of public scrutiny on the present trend of events here, we find matters in which all should be interested, becoming the concern of none. "Why should I worry about it?" is how the mind works with most people. Such a spirit of apathy and self-complacency are the sure signs of society moving along the path of decay.

The Causes

Let us examine the causes for this state of affairs:—

The blind adoption and meaningless imitation of extravagant, if not artificial standards of living, during a century of British Rule appear to have largely contributed towards the impoverishment of our people, in spite of illusory indications of prosperity.

Our forefathers dwelt in cadjan-roofed, mud-walled, modest dwellings, economical in cost of construction and eminently suited to our needs and climatic conditions; but with the beginning of this century, it became more or less fashionable to erect expensive tile-roofed, concrete walled palatial buildings, quite beyond the means of many—only to pant and sweat underneath them throughout 9 months of the year, in tropical Jaffna.

The craze to build such expensive houses has now become almost universal after the communal clash; and money which might be better invested or kept in reserve for a rainy day is being buried without sufficient forethought on this vain and pretentious display.

Building Fad

Mr. & Mrs. Newly-weds imagine it their primary duty to put up a showy building contrary to the adage "இடம் பூட வேலை". Those living in rural areas, often commence building operations without a pre-determined

plan and imperceptibly dump their cash-dowry. As the building rises up, misled by carpenters and masons, additions and alterations are made without forethought of the financial implications, and debt begins to stare at them in the end.

Motor Car

No doubt we are now living in an age of speed with a desire to reach even the moon, but that is no excuse for everyone of us to go car mad. A car is undoubtedly a necessity to Field-officers, professional and busy business-men; but it appears to be the ambition of everyone nowadays to own a car, although the majority of our people do not need one. In the case of some people, the craze to possess a car seems to be the result of a false sense of dignity or may I say, vanity—rather than necessity.

In Ceylon, I am told, that there are nearly a lakh of motor vehicles on the road. If statistics are taken, it will be found that in a poor country like Ceylon with nearly 2 lakhs of unemployed and underemployed, there are more cars than in any other such countries. On an average, at the rate of 6000/- per vehicle, 600,000,000/- of our hard earned money has found its way to foreign countries—not to speak of the lakhs and lakhs we spend on fuel, tyres, spare-parts etc. It is an investment that will dwindle to nothing in a few year's time, besides the recurrent expenditure it entails.

In a few matrimonial ventures however, the possession of a car is said to have paid good dividends. We have often heard it told, that a petty govt-servant finding his candidature in the matrimonial market often over-looked, had bought an old car with a borrowed Rs. 1000 on the advice of a marriage-broker and had kept it

(Continued on page 6)



தமிழ்நாட்டில் உள்ள தமிழ்
கலாச்சாரத்தை நாம்
நமசிவாயவெ நமசிவாயவெ
நமசிவாயவெ நமசிவாயவெ
நமசிவாயவெ நமசிவாயவெ

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1959

Treasure These Thoughts

*Divine Light within man
is the soul of the Whole.
It is the Sacred Silence, the
Immortal Wisdom, the
Eternal Beauty, and the
Most Great Peace.*

THE HERITAGE OF POSTERITY

What is the heritage that the future generations of Tamils in Ceylon are likely to be heir to? The answer to this all-important question must be that posterity can inherit only what is left to them by its forbears; and we of the present generation can leave to posterity only what we have or acquire in the future. To our mind what the present generation of Tamils are doing is that they are just vegetating in supreme ignorance of the fact that they are willingly or helplessly co-operating with persons or institutions whose only objective is to cause the ultimate disappearance of the Tamils as a distinct entity in the body politic of this country. Those who plan this campaign of removal of Tamils qua Tamils, of course, do so not from any sadistic impulse but impelled by the conviction, however mistaken, that such stealthy and imperceptible genocide of Tamils is unavoidable, nay even unexceptionable, in order to create in this country a homogeneous nation owing allegiance to one race, one religion and one language; for according to their reading of Ceylon's history the one and only factor that has been the basic cause of the decline and fall of Ceylon in the past was this absence of homogeneity. And it is in order to take the first step towards the creation of a homogeneous nation in Ceylon that the Prime Minister took the step of making the Sinhalese language the only official language of the country thus breaking with the traditionally accepted practice of parity

of treatment of the only two national languages prevailing in Ceylon. Let us not make the mistake of thinking that this attitude of mind is only a passing phase and is confined only to the more unscrupulous of politicians. The Sinhalese masses, who have all along been taught to believe that the pathetic position of ruin in which they see the majestic palaces of their own alleged Sinhalese Kings, was the work of Tamil vandals, responded to Mr. Bandaranaike's rallying cry and they are not likely to subside into compassion again whatever the fate of Bandaranaike in the political front. They are bound to give their support to some false prophet who knows how best to appeal to their racial instincts and when to beat the tribal drum. No amount of Tamil propaganda, designed to prove that the attacks on Ceylon by Tamil ruling Houses in Southern India were mainly the results of the alliances of Ceylon Kings with one or other of those warring Indian Kings and the consequent participation in their domestic quarrels, is likely to carry conviction in a hurry and is more likely to be dismissed as the false excuse of a beaten foe. If a rapprochement between the Sinhalese masses and the Tamil nation is desired the first step towards it must be taken by well-known and respected Sinhalese leaders. Can one honestly point to one such leader today on whom trust could be placed? The time certainly is not ripe for it. In the meanwhile let not the Tamils live in a fool's paradise. We know that there are amongst us eminent men who sincerely believe that no harm could really befall the Tamil language because it is a "God-given" language. That is indeed a facile stand to take. Without importing into the matter the divine origin and such other theses let us look at practical realities. Do we not have in our midst in Ceylon today, in flesh and blood, men and women who, though they are descended from pure Tamil ancestors who spoke, wrote and preserved all their valuable documents and title deeds in the Tamil language, now pass for Sinhalese? And what is there so sacrosanct in the rest of the Tamil people that in the long run exigencies of political subjection, love of place and power and the resulting sycophantic attitude of mind will not so weaken them as to be slowly but steadily denationalised and

become other-nationalised. Let us, at least those of us who are vocal among the Tamils, remember that we ourselves today do not owe exclusive allegiance to the Tamil tradition, that we are greatly influenced by the Portuguese, Dutch and English ways of thought, and action. If such could be the effect of a few hundred years of foreign rule, what indeed would be the result of a continuing association of inferiority with the Sinhalese, where they are the masters and Tamils the serfs? Before the advent of foreign rule Sinhalese and Tamils lived in this country in absolute equality and the results of it are there even today open to any unbiassed historian to contemplate.

The restoration of this equality in such manner as to be easily discernible even to the infant minds of the community is the first thing to be achieved. That is the one priceless heritage we must leave to posterity. Save them from the badge of inferiority and you save them all along the line. Let us remember that today, as a result of the mass massacre of last year, the Sinhalese peril has left an almost indelible trauma in the minds of Tamil children. They are our future generation, and unless something is done in time to remove this mental stress from them can we by any means hope to have a viable people to leave behind. These are problems that call for the earnest thought and sustained attention of a body of expert men who can set to work among our children in the unofficial schools.

Letters to the Editor.

The U. S. A. And Ceylon

Sir,

The visit of the Editor of the Hindu Organ and Inthusathanam to the U. S. A. is a noteworthy event. It is important, and its potentiality for good may not perhaps be fully realized by the public unless attention is drawn to it. It is in the public interest that such attention should be drawn. We have to make use of every event for the further progress of the public in these exacting and strenuous days.

The visit of Mr. R. N. Sivapragasam to the U. S. A. as would appear from reports in the press has had a good reception in that country. Our

Editor has used his well known talents to present to the American public as far as it was possible for him to do so aspects of Hindu religion, Tamil culture, and the present political situation in the country. It is gratifying that the American people with their liberal traditions and desire to acquire knowledge have received Mr. Sivapragasam and his efforts well. Our thanks are due to the American foundation which was instrumental in inviting one of our leading Hindus in Ceylon and an important Ceylonese citizen to their country. Mr. Sivapragasam would have proved himself an excellent messenger of our culture and country.

It is trusted that efforts will be made and concrete steps taken to continue and build up the contacts established by Mr. Sivapragasam. On his return, after consultation with him, our organizations and the general public could with advantage take such steps and create some permanent connection.

It is further trusted that the American foundation which invited Mr. Sivapragasam and other similar organizations would continue to do the needful for establishing still greater cultural and general contact between Ceylon and U. S. A. and thus contribute to the promotion of international collaboration which is one of the greatest ideals of mankind.

Yours etc

S. SIVASUBRAMANIA
10/2 Hultsdorp Street
Colombo 12

A Note by the Editor: We desire correspondents kindly to note that replies to letters appearing in other papers or periodicals should be sent to the papers concerned, in the first instance — Ed. "H O"

PERSONAL

Dr. V. Thangarajasingam, formerly House Officer at the Anuradhapura Hospital, left for England recently to undergo a course of specialist training there. He was accompanied by his wife. He is a son of Mr. Vaithilingam of 'Navalar Kottam', Vannarpannai, and the son-in-law of Mr. S. Kanagasabai, Shroff of the Mutual Benefit Fund.

"HINDU ORGAN" EDITOR RETURNING

Mr. R. N. Sivapirakasam, Editor "Hindu Organ" who was recently touring the United States of America is on his way back to Ceylon.

He is now in Malaya. He arrived at Kuala Lumpur on the 24th inst. and was accorded a welcome by the Tamils resident there.

He is expected to deliver a series of lectures in Kuala Lumpur before leaving for Seremban. He will give interviews by appointment.

The following are among the subjects on which he will lecture:—"Tamils and culture", "Siva Sakti", "Devotees and their greatness", "Universal Religion and the Truths it Teaches the world", "The basic Tenets of Saiva Siddhantam", "My Guru" and "Parasakti".

ARRIVAL AT MALLAKAM

Mr. Sivapirakasam is expected to return to Jaffna on Wednesday the 8th inst.

He will arrive from Colombo at the Mallakam Railway Station on Wednesday and will be received by the Reception Committee and taken in procession, at about 8 A. M. to the old Pillayar Temple at Mallakam where a reception will be held in his honour.

DEATH OF A JAFFNESE IN MADRAS

The death occurred on Friday, 19th June, in Madras of Mr. R. V. Lingam (K. V. Ranganathan). Eldest of four sons of the late Rao Bahadur K. Vaithialingam, retired Presidency Post Master, Madras. He came of a well-known family of Mallakam whose members had distinguished themselves in official and literary circles in India. An old student of the Jaffna Hindu College, Mr. Lingam married the only daughter of the late Mr. T. T. Kanakasundaram Pillai, B. A., well-known Tamil scholar in Madras. He leaves his wife and only son Mr. M. R. Visvanathan, Asst. Director of Programmes, All-India Radio, Madras, and a brother Mr. J. V. Lingam of Bangalore. Mr. T. K. Rajasekaran of the Parameswara College, Jaffna, is his brother-in-law.

GLIMPSES OF THAMIL CEYLON OR
EELATH-THAMILAKAM—XXI

SINGAI NAGAR -- THE LOST TAMIL CAPITAL--2

VALLIPURAM -- A VAISHNAVAITE CENTRE?

(Specially contributed to the Hindu Organ)

Legends are the ozone of history. The author of Dakshana Kailasa Puranam has given us a chapter—the twenty-first chapter on the legendary account of Vallipuram. He has recorded the traditions that he had heard of this place. Here is the account as narrated by the author.

Once upon a time, when the Hirany aterrorized over the Devas, they had tied a band of thread by way of protection from his tyranny. The followers of Hiranya seized these bands and threw them into the sea. The Devas prayed to Parama Siva and requested that these bands be restored to them. Siva ordered Vishnu to restore these to the Devas.

One day when the fishermen were casting their nets into the sea Vishnu having transformed himself into a fish was tugging away at these nets and vanishing. The fishermen were enraged and were determined to catch this peerless fish. But the fish evaded them all, and at last leapt out of the sea and fell into the lap of a virgin called Lavalli and again transformed himself into the form of a child. Lavalli, although she was weary, went near a tree and made a cradle with her clothes and laid the child in it, and sang sweet lullabies to put it to sleep. Great was the throng of people came to see this wonderful sight. Lo and behold! once again the child transformed himself into a fish and leapt back into the sea. All were hypnotized.

Vishnu now appeared in the form of a Brahmin and revealed to the people a "Chakra"; blessed them and told them that much good would ensue to them by worshipping that. So the people received this instrument of Vishnu installed it into a temple and worshipped it.

Lavalli and the Curse of the Naga

Why did Vishnu leap from the sea in the form of a fish and again transform himself into a child in the lap of Lavalli. She

was of the Vaisya caste; she yearned to possess a child and she sought the reason why she was bereft of the progeny, from sage Biruhu. Sage Biruhu answered her thus:—"Out of sheer ignorance you killed a Naga serpent; as a result of the serpent's curse you have no child. Pray in silent meditation to Siva to get rid of this curse. Siva will present himself

by
V. MUTTU CUMARASWAMY

to you. Then shall you be rid of this curse. Lavalli rejoicing at this statement performed penances. Siva appeared unto her. Lavalli requested Siva to order that the Naga may be conceived as a child in her womb because it was due to the serpent's curse that she had no child.

Siva addressed her thus:—"Do not despair. Be born at Vallipuram with the name of Lavalli. Vishnu will transform himself into a fish in order to help the Devas; then Vishnu will leap into your lap in the form of a fish and transform into a child. Then the curse of the Naga serpent will cease. You shall be prosperous and be blessed with children.

Whoever it is who worships Vallipuram or describes about this city or celebrates Sree Jayanti—will attain bliss, he shall live happily in this world and will go to Vaibuntha—the abode of Vishnu.

It is possible that soon after the Buddhist Vihara at Vallipuram was demolished, a Vishnu temple was set up by the Tamils who came in large numbers. Or it may be that this Vishnu temple stood side by side with the Vihara at Bataka Atana—the ancient name of Vallipuram—built by Piyaguka Tissa in the reign of Vasabha in the 2nd century A. D.

By the end of the 6th or 7th century the Pan-

1 The Pandyan Kingdom—
Nilakanta Sastri

dyans and Pallavas overthrew the Kalabhras. Kadungon had conquered the Kalabhras—who had previously overrun the Pandians. Kalabhras were like Vellalas.

In a previous article we have mentioned that Manavarmma went to Kanchi and sought the help of the Pallava King Narasimha Varman in 676 A. D. who gave Tamil troops to assist him in regaining his throne.

Maravarman's son Jayantavarman or Sentan was the Pandyan King from A. D. 645—670. Arikesari Manavarman (son of Sentan) the ruler from A. D. (607-710). Maravarman Rajasinha ruled from 740-765 A. D. After him Seemaran Vallabha ruled from A. D. 815-862.

The Tenkasi Central Shrine inscription (Travancore Archaeological Series No 11) says that Arikesari Parakrama Pandya, "saw the backs of kings of Singai, Anurai, Irasai, Sendai, Vindai, Arandai, Mudalai, Virai and Varpparu. Singai and Anurai are the Jaffnese and Sinhalese capitals respectively. Possibly this refers to Seemaran Vallabha.

The first Pandyan Empire was being forged under an able leader, called Seemaran Vallabha who invaded Ceylon and defeated Sena I.

The evidence of the Mahavamsa confirms in some measure the statement in the Pandya grant regarding the conquest of Ceylon. According to that chronicle there was a Pandyan invasion of Ceylon during the reign of the Sinhalese King Sena I. (A. D. 823-843) The Pandyan victory in the battle fought at Mahatalita was complete and the army of King Pandu spread destruction all over the land. The Sinhalese king fled from his capital and took refuge in the Malaya country. Prince Mahinda the sub-king committed suicide and was

1 The Dravidians E. L. Tambimuttu—Page 58
(Tamil edition)

2 The Pandyan Kingdom—
Nilakanta Sastri Page 68

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

No 645 Testy.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Ramalingam Sanmugam of Anaicodai.

Deceased,
Danforth Selvaratnam of Anaicodai presently of 25 St. Peter's Place Bambalapitiya Colombo.

Petitioner

Vs.

1 Ratnadevi Sanmugam and
2 Sarojidevi Sanmugam both of Anaicodai the 2nd Respondent being a minor appearing by her Guardian-ad-litem the 1st Respondent Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the 3rd day of June 1959 in the presence of Mr. S. Tirunavukkarasu on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner dated 3rd June 1959 and the affidavit of the Notary and attesting witnesses to the Last will having been read:

It is ordered that the 1st Respondent abovenamed be and she is hereby appointed Guardian ad-litem over the 2nd Respondent minor and that the Last Will and Testament of Ramalingam Sanmugam, deceased dated 9th April 1955 and attested by S. Tirunavukkarasu Notary Public under No. 5635 and now deposited in this Court marked 'A' be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Probate to the said Last Will and Testament and the same be issued to him as the Executor mentioned therein unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 27th day of July 1959 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 3rd day of June 1959.

Sgd P. SriSkandaRajah
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd S. Tirunavukkarasu
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 65 26 & 3)

followed by others in this act and Prince Kasyappa after an exhibition of personal valour, also fled. The Pandyan forces took possession of the capital (Anuradhapura) carried away a large amount of booty and "made Lanka of none value whatsoever" and eventually the Pandya king entered into a treaty with the fugitive king of Ceylon restoring the country to him.

It is apposite to conclude that there was a representative of the Pandyan king who ruled from Singai Nagar—which now has been buried in the sands at Vallipuram. The large amount of Pandyan coins found at Vallipuram testify to the occupation of the Pandyan Soldiers who had turned to be farmers in or around Vallipuram.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

No. 638/Testy

In the matter of the intestate estate of Sellathurai Rajalingam of Kaddudai Manipay
Deceased
Vadivambikai widow of Rajalingam of Kaddudai Manipay
Petitioner

Vs

Rajalingam Radhakrishnan of Kaddudai presently of 38/1 Siebel Avenue, Kirillapone Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the 26th day of May 1959 in the presence of Mr. S. Tirunavukkarasu on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner dated 26th May 1959 having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be and she is hereby declared entitled as widow of the deceased to have Letters of Administration over the estate of the deceased issued to her and the same be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondent abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 3rd day of July 1959 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 26th day of May 1959
Sgd. P. SriSkandarajah
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. S. Tirunavukkarasu
Proctor for Petitioner
(O. 64 26 & 3)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 636/T.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sivakamippillai wife of S. Selvarajah of Valvettiturai

Deceased
Sinnadurai Selvarajah of Valvettiturai
Petitioner

Vs

Sabapatipillai Narayanasamy of do Respondent
This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thamby Durai Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro on the 29th day of May 1959 in the presence of Mr. S. Appadurai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Last Will dated the 27th day of September 1945 and attested by S. Paramsothy Notary Public under No. 136 and Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 29th day of May 1959 and affidavit of the witnesses attesting hereto dated the 27th day of May 1959 having been read:

It is ordered that the said Last Will be declared proved; that the Petitioner be declared entitled to obtain Probate as Executor appointed thereunder and that Probate thereof be accordingly issued to the Petitioner, unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or before the 17th day of July 1959 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 29th day of May 1959
(Sd) S. Thambydurai
District Judge

Drawn by
(Sd) S. Appadurai
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 66 26 & 3)

ORDER NISI	ORDER NISI	ORDER NISI	ORDER NISI	ORDER NISI
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA	IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA	In the District Court of Point Pedro	IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA	IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 640 T.	Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 646	Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 637	Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 644	Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 632
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Markandu Sundaramoorthy of Vaddu- oddai East Deceased	In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Katpagapillai widow of Sithamparapillai Kandiah- pillai of Vaddukoddai west Thambiah Sithamparanathan of Vaddukoddai west Petitioner	In the matter of the intestate estate of P. Kandiah Vallipuram of Karaveddy North. Deceased.	In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Shanmugam Sinnar of Karainagar east. Deceased.	In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Edgaf Wilmot Canagaratne or Atohuvely, Jaffna. Deceased.
Nagaratnavathyammah alias Nagaratnammah widow of M. Sundaramoorthy of Vad- dukoddai East. Vs. Petitioner	Vs. 1. Thambiah Sanmuga- nathan of do Minor 2. Subramaniam Sri Skandarajah of do, 3. Sinnathamby Velup- pillai of 251, Navalar Road Jaffna Respondents	Nagammah wife of Kan- davanam of Karaveddy North. Vs. Chettinathar Kanda- vanam of do. Respondent.	Ponnammah widow of Shanmugam Sinnar of Karainagar East. Vs. 1. Sinnar Arumugam. 2. Sinnar Ramanathan and. 3. Sinnar Selladurai all of Karainagar East Respondents.	Rosalind Arumairatnam Cana- garatne of Atohuvely, Jaffna. Vs. 1 Florence Gertrude Valli- puram widow of W. G. Vallipuram of Trincomalie, 2 Samuel Arulaiah Chinniah, and 3 wife Ethel Jocelyn of 56, Hallolowa Road, Kandy, 4 W. B. Canagaratne, Proctor S. C., 3rd Cross Street, Jaffna, 5 Evelyn Grace Navaratna- rajah widow of Navaratna- rajah of 56, Hallolowa Road, Kandy, 6 Constance Lilian Wards- worth widow of William Wardsworth of do 7 Dr. C. Mylvaganam and 8 wife Indranie Mylvaganam of Colombogam, Jaffna, 9 L. V. Wijeyaratne and 10 wife Callista Wijeyaratne of 12, Dematagoda Place, Dematagoda, Colombo. 11 Emmanuel Canagaratne of Rubber Control Depart- ment, Colombo, 12 Terrence Thambinayagam and 13 wife Maria Thambinayagam of 'Mount Carmel', Sascia Road, Mount Lavinia, Colombo.
Minor. 1 Sundaramoorthy Radakirishnan. " 2 Sundaramoorthy Somaskanthamoorthy, " 3 Sundaramoorthy Umasanthan, and 4 Arunasalam Kandiah all of Vaddukoddai East. Defendants.	This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 4th day of June 1959 in the presence of Mr. N. Ehamparam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Peti- tioner and the affidavit of the Notary and one of the witnesses having been read: It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament made by the abovenamed deceased on the 4th day of November 1953 and attested by N. Eham- param, Notary Public under No. 1242, the original of which has been produced and is now deposited in this court, be and the same is hereby declared proved and the Petitioner is the Executor named therein and he is hereby entitled to have Probate thereof issued to him accordingly unless any person or persons interested shall on or before the 20th day of July 1959, show suffi- cient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary. It is further ordered that the 3rd Respondent be and he is appointed the Guardian- ad-litem over the 2nd Res- pondent minor unless the Res- pondents abovenamed or any other person or persons inter- ested shall on or before the 20th day of July 1959, show sufficient cause to the satis- faction of this court to the contrary. This 28th day of May 1959. Sgd P. Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge.	This matter coming on for disposal before S Thamby Durai Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro, on the 4th day of June 1959 in the presence of Mr. N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and the petition of the Petitioner having been read. It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be and she is hereby declared entitled as the daughter of the deceased abovenamed to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed issued to her accordingly, unless the Respondent abovenamed or any other person or persons inter- ested shall on or before the 17th day of July 1959 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. This 4th day of June 1959 Sgd S Thamby Durai District Judge	This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 1st June 1959 in the presence of Mr. K. Aru- mugam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 23rd of May 1959 having been read; It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate as his lawful widow and directing that such letters of administration be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 27th day of July 1959 and state objection or shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary. This 1st day of June 1959 Sgd P. Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge, Jaffna (O 63. 26 & 3)	Minor. 14 Miss Camilia Canaga- ratne of 'Ratna Bahavan', Weboda, Kirillawela, and, 15 Lily Canagaratne widow of William Francis Canaga- of do. The 14th Respondent is a minor appearing by her guardian-ad litem the 15th Respondent. This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 13th day of May 1959, in the presence of Mr. T. Arumainayagam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 20th day of April 1959 having been read: it is ordered that the 15th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 14th minor Respondent for the purpose of representing her interests in this testa- mentary action and declaring that the Petitioner, as lawful widow, is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to her, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person, shall, on or before the 6th day of July 1959 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. This 26th day of May 1959. Sgd N. Sivagnanasundram Acting District Judge, (O. 56 26 & 3)
It is ordered that the 4th. respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, respondents minors for the purpose of this proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner abovenamed as the lawful widow of the deceased unless the respondents or any other person interested in the estate shall appear before this Court on or before the 17th day of August 1959 and show sufficient cause to the satisfac- tion of this Court to the contrary. This 28th day of May 1959. Sgd P. Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge.	Drawn by, Messrs Subramaniam and Somasundram Proctors for Petitioner (O. 55 26 & 3)	Drawn by Sgd N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor for Petitioner. (O 68. 3 & 10)	Drawn by Sgd N. A. Rajaratnam Procto. for Petitioner. (O. 67 3 & 10)	Drawn by Sgd N. Sivagnanasundram Acting District Judge, (O. 56 26 & 3)
Order Nisi	Order Nisi	ORDER NISI	ORDER NISI	ORDER NISI
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA	IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA	IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO	IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO	IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 630	Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 630	Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 638	Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 638	Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 638
In the matter of intestate estate of the late Sathasivam Ramassamy of Kondavil. Deceased	In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Katpagapillai widow of Sithamparapillai Kandiah- pillai of Vaddukoddai west Thambiah Sithamparanathan of Vaddukoddai west Petitioner	In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Alvar Kumaresu of Thun- nalai South. Deceased.	In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Alvar Kumaresu of Thun- nalai South. Deceased.	In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Alvar Kumaresu of Thun- nalai South. Deceased.
Ratnamalar widow of Sathas- ivam Ramassamy of Konda- vil. Vs. Petitioner.	Vs. 1. Saraswathy. 2. Saradadevi 3. Tharmeswari 4. Panchalingam 5. Santhiravathani and 6. Vimalarani, all children of Sathasivam Rama- samy, 7. Sappar Sathasivam, all of Kondavil, Respondents.	Velupillai Muttiah of Thun- nalai North. Vs. 1 Theivanai wife of muttiah of Thunnalai North, 2 Kanapathiar Velupillai of Thunnalai South, 3 and wife Arasammah of do 4 Alvar Ponniah of do 5 Alvar Kandiah of do Respondents.	Velupillai Muttiah of Thun- nalai North. Vs. 1 Theivanai wife of muttiah of Thunnalai North, 2 Kanapathiar Velupillai of Thunnalai South, 3 and wife Arasammah of do 4 Alvar Ponniah of do 5 Alvar Kandiah of do Respondents.	Velupillai Muttiah of Thun- nalai North. Vs. 1 Theivanai wife of muttiah of Thunnalai North, 2 Kanapathiar Velupillai of Thunnalai South, 3 and wife Arasammah of do 4 Alvar Ponniah of do 5 Alvar Kandiah of do Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 12th day of May 1959 in the presence of Mr. V. Vinasithamby, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the	This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 12th day of May 1959 in the presence of Mr. V. Vinasithamby, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the	This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thamby Durai Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro, on the 6th day of June 1959 in the presence of Mr. N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor	This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thamby Durai Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro, on the 6th day of June 1959 in the presence of Mr. N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor	This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 13th day of May 1959, in the presence of Mr. T. Arumainayagam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 20th day of April 1959 having been read: it is ordered that the 15th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 14th minor Respondent for the purpose of representing her interests in this testa- mentary action and declaring that the Petitioner, as lawful widow, is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to her, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person, shall, on or before the 6th day of July 1959 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. This 26th day of May 1959. Sgd N. Sivagnanasundram Acting District Judge, (O. 56 26 & 3)

Languages in the Curriculum of Ceylonese Muslims

(Continued from page 1)

members of the community to which he belongs. Educationally, he learns more quickly through it than through an unfamiliar linguistic medium. But it is not always possible to use the mother tongue in school and, even when possible, some factors may impede or condition its use.

The nature of these obstacles to the use of a non-official mother tongue as a vehicle of teaching may be: political, linguistic, educational, socio-cultural, economic, financial, practical... It is important that every effort should be made to provide education in the mother tongue... On educational grounds we recommend that the use of the mother tongue is extended to as late a stage in education as possible. In particular, pupils should begin their schooling through the medium of the mother tongue, because they understand it best and because to begin their school life in the mother tongue will make the break between home and school as small as possible.

We consider that the shock which the young child undergoes in passing from his home to his school life is so great that everything possible should be done to soften it, particularly where modern methods of infant teaching have not yet penetrated to the school. He passes from being one of a few children under his mother's eye to being one of a large group under a teacher. Instead of running about and playing and shouting he is usually expected to sit still and be quiet to concentrate, to do what he is told instead of what he wants to do, to listen and learn and answer questions. New information and ideas are presented to him as fast as he can possibly absorb them, and he is expected to show evidence that he has absorbed them. Almost everything is different from home and it is not surprising that many children find difficulty in adjusting themselves to their new surroundings. If the language in which all these bewildering new communications are made is also different from the mother tongue, the burden on the child is correspondingly increased.

Abandoning The Mother Tongue

Even when the child has been at school long enough to be familiar with school

life, he still has to cope with the incessant stream of lessons in many different subjects. He will find a lesson in geography or almost any other subject easier if he is taught in his mother tongue. To expect him to deal with new information or ideas presented to him in an unfamiliar language is to impose on him a double burden, and he will make slower progress... There may, however, be circumstances which justify abandoning the mother tongue may be very early in the child's formal education. For example, the mother tongue may be closely related to a more widely used language, and the practical convenience of being able to use this language as a medium of instruction may be so great as to justify a small burden on children who find some difficulty at first in using it. In such cases as these, we urge that every thing possible should be done to help the children to pass over to the new medium.... Even though they must ultimately learn to think and speak and read in the second language, this goal is, we believe, psychologically and pedagogically as a rule best achieved by two short jumps (that is, from illiteracy to literacy in the mother tongue, and from literacy in the mother tongue to literacy in a second language) than by one long jump (that is illiteracy in the mother tongue to literacy in a second language... As a general principle, however, we hold that the child should not begin to learn two foreign languages at the same time; where a third language is taught, its introduction should be delayed until the second is well under way.... Control of vocabulary is especially important. No language can be successfully used as a medium unless the student has previously acquired an active working command of the essential nucleus of the language, consisting as a rule of about 1,000 words, the main grammatical forms and the most necessary idioms; a semi-active, semi-passive command of an additional vocabulary; and a technique of expansion, through a dictionary using a controlled defining vocabulary. This method demands that this essential nucleus of the language be determined.

It is important that the subject matter of the course used in the teaching of the second language should be closely related to the social, economic, and other needs and

YARL VINOTHA CARNIVAL

The Yarl Vinottha Carnival which started on 12.6.59 continues to be well patronised. It is understood that it would be continued up to the fifth inst. The proceeds of the last day are to be utilised in aid of the public stadium.

interests of the pupils or students to whom it is being taught".

Dominant Position of Sinhalese

In view of the dominant position that has been secured for the Sinhalese language by Act No 33 of 1956 (date of assent: July 7, 1956) it could be accepted without much argument that the spoken Sinhalese so far acquired by a fair number of the Muslims of South Ceylon is no longer adequate for the Community's needs. Even the Muslims of North Ceylon, unless they deliberately decide to confine all their activities to the Northern and Eastern provinces forgo all forms of Government employment and also deny themselves opportunities of their harmonious integration into the general life of the Country cannot ignore the status recently gained by the Sinhalese language and its assured future. Therefore Sinhalese must find a satisfactory place in the curriculum of the Ceylonese Muslims. While on this it is necessary to stress the possibility of some Muslims of South Ceylon adopting in course of a few or more years Sinhalese as their first language. To what extent this will take place would depend among other factors on the quality and the quantity of Islamic literature produced meanwhile in the Sinhalese language. There are at present a few Muslim children already attending schools where Sinhalese is the medium of instruction. The problem of religious instruction to be imparted to them is proving an intractable problem.

It is thus evident that syllabuses and schemes in respect of Sinhalese shall have to be varied in character, differentiating between the needs of those to whom it is a second (or third) language and of those to whom it is the first language, and also distinguishing between those Muslim pupils who have and who have not acquired a colloquial knowledge of Sinhalese.

(To be continued)

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. D/ 322.

Saraswathy wife of V. Ponnuthurai of Karunkaly Karainagar.

Plaintiff.
Vs.

Velupillai Ponnuthurai of Karainagar presently of 353 Sea Street, Colombo.

Defendant.

Take Notice that Decree Nisi has been entered in this case (copy published given below) and you are hereby required to show cause as to why the Decree Nisi should not be made absolute. This Notice is returnable on 14th July 1959.

Jaffna, this 29th day of June 1959.

By Order
Chief Clerk.
Copy of Decree for Divorce
"Ad Vinculo Matrimonii"

This Action coming on for final disposal before N. Sivagnanasundaram, Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 15th day of September 1958, in the presence of Mr. N. T. Sivagnanam Proctor on the part of the Plaintiff and the Defendant being unrepresented and absent: And it appearing to this Court that the Defendant had maliciously deserted the Plaintiff. It is ordered and decreed that marriage between Velupillai Ponnuthurai and Saraswathy wife of V. Ponnuthurai be set aside, dissolved, and annulled by reason of the Defendant's malicious desertion unless sufficient cause be shown to the Court why this Decree should not be made absolute within three months from the making thereof.

And it is further ordered that no costs are payable

This 26th day of November 1958.

Sgd.
N. Sivagnanasundaram
Addl. District Judge.
(M. 64/3)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 420

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the Late Sinnathamby daughter of Sinnathamby of Vasavilan Deceased
Suppiah Pazayogalingam of Telippalai West

Petitioner
Vs.
I. Sinnathamby daughter

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 643

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Thilliampalam Kandiah of Karaitive East, Jaffna

Deceased
Kandiah Kanapathippillai of Karaitive East
Vs. Petitioner
Kandiah Venasithamby of Karaitive East
Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 1st day of June 1959 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner and of the Witnesses having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased be declared proved and that Probate thereof be issued to the Petitioner as the Executor named therein unless the abovenamed Respondent or any other persons appear before this Court on the 27th day of July 1959 and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

The 1st day of June 1959
Sgd.

P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge
(O 71 3 & 10)

of Sinnathamby
2. Thevannaippillai widow of Suppiah both of Vasavilan
This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 4th day of May 1959 in the presence of Mr. M. Sithamparanathan Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 2-4-1959 and the affidavit of the Notary and the subscribing witnesses dated 24-3-1959 having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament No 5579 of 26th December 1958 and attested by M. Sithamparanathan N.P. the original of which has been produced and is now deposited in this court, be and the same is hereby declared proved that petitioner as executor named therein be and is hereby declared entitled to have probate thereof issued to him accordingly unless the above named respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 15th day of June 1959 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary

This 6th day of May 1958.

P. Sri Skanda Rajah (Sgd.)
District Judge

Drawn by
M. Sithamparanathan (Sgd.)
Proctor for Petitioner
15-6-1959

Time to show cause extended till 13th July 1959

P. S. (Inta)
D. J.

(O. 69/3 & 10)

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 5-7-59 TO 11-7-59

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

A good week again. Business will prosper. Brothers and sisters will be very helpful. Relatives too will come to your aid. Go ahead with your ventures.

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

You will find it difficult to have your ways in things this week. Freedom will be curtailed. Abdominal complaints likely. Troubles through secret enemies also shown.

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

Except for minor health upsets this week promises to be favourable. Some of your financial and personal problems will be cleared. But work will be heavier than usual.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Some emotional conflicts likely. You will have to face some criticisms. Expenses will rise. But triumph over competitors promised.

Whither Ceylon?

(Continued from page 1)

Under the porch of his house. Once a week, with the aid of an expert mechanic, he had managed to start it and go round the town; and the broker is said to have done the rest. Proposals had flowed in and within a short time he had got engaged to a girl with a fat dowry. This illustration, in no way detracts the contention that the car has been the cause of the financial break down of many and that our mode of transport requires revision.

Dress

All nationalities — Eastern and Western — admire the graceful manner in which our ladies don their sarees; but instead of adopting the simplicity and economy which go with it, some have super-added to it an extravagance and prodigality which seems artificial and bordering on vulgarity. I am not qualified to make any comments on the vagaries practised by some anglicised women, who walk about with pen-

LEO Maha, Pooru, Uttira 1, Singha Rasi

Quarrels with friends and relatives likely this week. Do not begin anything new for some time. Scandals and unwanted criticisms likely. There will be no peace of mind.

VIRGO Uttira 2, 3, 4, Anshirai 1, 2 [Kanni Rasi]

Friends will be very helpful. Work will be heavier than usual but you will be amply rewarded. Some clashes with relatives likely week end.

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

You will find it difficult to come to any decision in important affairs this week. But financially a favourable week. Professional success and fame promised. Week end may cause some minor domestic upsets.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anursha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Expenses will soar. Sunday and Monday morning must be spent with care. Troubles through secret enemies also likely. Take care of health for some time.

cilled eye-brows, rouged complexions, coloured nails, painted lips and garments made of transparent materials; but I venture to direct my remarks towards our poorer, unsophisticated sisters, who, instead of buying sarees (preferably locally-made) that would last almost a life-time, seem to succumb to the temptation to go in for flashy and expensive western creations or flimsy tissue-sarees, which may disappear with the season or a wash.

When our sisters, forgetting what economy is, want an expensive saree for every Theepavali, wedding or other function with jackets to match, a proposition presents itself which makes the poorly paid husbands to think furiously and increase their blood-pressure. To be short, having adopted a truly adorable dress, it is high time that our sisters cultivated economy, sobriety and simplicity in dress and jewellery.

The Trousered Mind

Among men, a good 50% of those who wear

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1, [Thannu Rasi]

Some improvements in your personal affairs promised. But Monday evening, Tuesday and Wednesday must be spent with care. Rest of the week will turn favourable again.

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

First half of the week will be fairly favourable. Good results promised after hard work. Thursday evening, Friday and Saturday must be spent with care.

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

A good week again for financial and professional deals. But there will be no mental peace. Conflicts in the domestic circle will continue.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revathi [Meena Rasi]

Health a problem for some time. There will be no peace of mind. Litigation and scandals likely. Work will be heavier than usual.

trousers imagine that educationally and culturally they were superior to the millions who wear the veshti and adopted at times, a nauseating superiority-complex even against their own kith and kin. In spite of these imperfections, the trousered man was placed on a pedestal and by force of habit even the dogs attitude was one of respect to trousers—the porter's and policemen's minds were no better. In short, the trousers scored all along the line, although at functions it was a ridiculous sight to see the wife dressed in orthodox Eastern style and the husband in complete West End fashion—the incongruity being apparent.

Gambling and Drinking

Racing, the sport of kings, may be a good pastime, but it has brought in its train the vices of gambling and drinking which have been the ruin of not only men but women too. When one takes to this, it becomes a habit and a craze and seriously affects one's career. Eternally it becomes a question of

making up one's losses and ultimately it becomes an obsession. Many a punter to drown his disappointment resorts to the concomitant evil of drink, the ruin of many a household. It is a well-known fact, that after a time, drink becomes the master, and the victim however refined or educated he may be, becomes its abject slave. Hence prevention is better than cure. One would indeed be a blessed soul, if he keeps clear of the course, as he should, the Courts of Law.

Our Hope

On teachers — both men and women — devolve the difficult duty of being in the vanguard of the movement for the re-orientation of our society. They can catch our potential citizens in our schools, while they are quite young with their minds plastic and pliable and mould their habits and characters and thereby the future of Society. The teachers by precept and practice should strive to give a religious bias to the training of our youngsters implanting their own self-expression in them. Then alone would indiscipline be replaced by a respect for law and our country would move along the straight road of progress

Order Nisi

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 621 In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kannathai widow of Eliavar and daughter of Kanapathy of Tellippalai east. Deceased, Eliavar Kandiah of Tellippalai east presently of 238 Puttalam Road, Kurunegala

Petitioner
1 V. Kanagasabai and wife
2 Sinnappillai
3 Seeniar Nadarajah
4 Seeniar Murugiah
5 Seeniar Senathirajah
6 Sinniah Sinnathurai and wife
7 Nagammah all of Tellippalai
8 Kanthar Naganathar & wife
9 Saraswathy of Keerimalai Road, Maviddapuram.

Respondents
This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 6th day of May 1959 in the presence of Mr. M. Sithambaranathan on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased as son of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to the petitioner unless the respondents or any other person interested shall appear before this court on or before the 15th day of June 1959 and show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 6th day of May 1959

P. Sri Skanda Rajah (Sgd)

Drawn by District Judge

M. Sithambaranathan (Sgd)

Proctor for petitioner.

15-6-1959

Time to show cause is extended till 13-7-1959

P. S. (Intd.)

(O70.3 & 10) D. J.

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 time

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 12 months and 36 months and interest allowed at 6% and 8% 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.

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

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
Shroff.

சான்றிதழ் வழங்கு பெயர் மலர்ச்சு சான்றிதழ்
சான்றிதழ் வாங்கு பெயர் குறைவிடா தயக்கம் வாங்கு
சான்றிதழ் வாங்கு பெயர் குறைவிடா தயக்கம் வாங்கு
மேன்மையான சான்றிதழ் வாங்கு பெயர் குறைவிடா தயக்கம் வாங்கு

Printed and Published by Ayampillai Sinnathurai, residing at 171/17 Koli Veethy Nallur, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, 450; K. K. 3 Road Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on Friday, July 3, 1959.

Editor: R. N. SIVAPRAKASAM.