

Malayan Ceylonese Association

(Ceylon) Jaffna.

SILVER JUBILEE 1962



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செய
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மலாய இலங்கையர் சங்கம் (இலங்கை) யாழ்ப்பாணம்
வெள்ளி விழா 1962

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உத்தரவாதமுள்ள

பவுண், வைர நகைகளுக்கு

“தங்க மாளிகை”

இலங்கை, இந்தியாவின் மிகப்பெரிய

வைர நகை வியாபாரிகள்

எல். கே. எஸ். ஜுவல்லர்ஸ்

யாழ்ப்பாணம்.

கிளைகள் : கொழும்பு, திருச்சி, சென்னை, காயல்பட்டணம்.

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“நகை மாளிகை”

வடஇலங்கையின் மிகப்பெரிய வியாபாரிகள்

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அலங்காரப் பொருட்களையும்
மலிவாகப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ள

கணைசன் ஸ்ரோர்ஸ்

ஸ்தாபனத்துக்கு விஜயம் செய்யுங்கள்

அங்கு கண்ணைக்கவரும் எண்ணற்ற பலரகங்களில்
உங்கள் தெரிவுக்கு ஏற்றவாறு பலதினிக் புடவைகள் உண்டு !
பெண்களுக்கேற்ற சகலவித சேலைவகைகளும்
மற்றும் சீத்தை வகைகளும்
எப்பொழுதும் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம்.
இன்னும் சாய்ப்புச் சாமான்களையும்
சகாய விலைக்குப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம்.
சகலவித தேவைகளுக்கும் ஒருமுறை விஜயம்செய்தால்
உண்மை புலனாகும்.

மறவாதீர்கள் நம்பிக்கையும் நேர்மையுமான இடம்

கணைசன் ஸ்ரோர்ஸ்

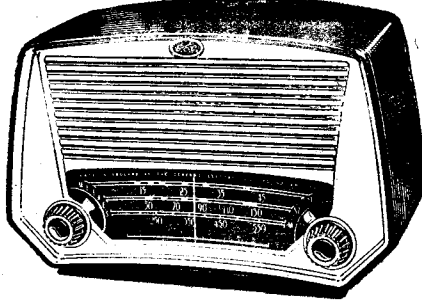
78, கே. கே. எஸ். வீதி,
யாழ்ப்பாணம்.

உரிமையாளர் : க. செ. கனகசபை

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விரும்புவார்கள் உடனே

சீட் லீஸ் [யாழ்ப்பாணம்] லிமிடட்

122, கே. கே. எஸ். வீதிக்கு

விஜயம் செய்யவும்.

**எங்கள் ஸ்தாபனத்தில் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய
மற்றும் பொருட்கள்.**

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- * கரூட் ரெக்கார்ட் சேஞ்சேஸ் (Garrard Record Changers)
- * மோபி றிச்சட்ஸ் மின்சார ஸ்திரிக்கைப் பெட்டிகள்
(Morphy Richards Iron)
- * மோபி றிச்சட்ஸ், காலா ஐஸ் பெட்டிகள்
(Morphy Richards & Gala Refrigerators)
- * வின்செஸ்டர் ரோச் லைற்றும், பற்றறிகளும்
(Winchester Torchlights & Batteries)
- * ஸ்கொச் ஒலிப்பதிவு நாடாக்கள் (Scotch Recording Tapes)
- * மற்றும் வீட் டூப்பாவனைக்குரிய சகல மின்சாரக் கருவிகள்
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22, பெரியகடை, — யாழ்ப்பாணம்

சொந்தக்காரர் : ஆ. மயில்வாகனம்

பெனாறிஸ், மைசூர், பெங்களூர் ஜோஜெற்
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பட்டுவேட்டி சால்வைகளும்

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ஏராளமான ஐவுளித்தினுசுகளும் மற்றும் சாய்ப்புச் சாமான்களும்
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36, 38, பெரியகடை,

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வித்தியாதிபதியால் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டவை

நீண்டகாலமாக இலங்கையிலுள்ள எல்லா மத பாடசாலைகளிலும் பாரு பாடின்றி உபயோகிக்கப்பட்டுவரும் எமது பாட புத்தகங்கள் யாவும், பல கால அனுபவம்பெற்ற பாடசாலை ஆசிரியர்களின் துணைகொண்டு, வகுப்புக்களுக்கேற்றனவாய் இயற்றப்பட்டவை. இந்நூல்கள் உயர்தரமான கடதாசி, தெளிவான எழுத்து, சிறந்த சித்திரங்கள் ஆகியவற்றைக் கொண்டவை.

அவை

அரிவரி தொடக்கம் 7ஆம் வகுப்பு வரையுமுள்ள பாலபோதின் வாசிப்புப் புத்தகங்கள் ;

3ஆம் வகுப்புத் தொடக்கம் 7ஆம் வகுப்பு வரையுமுள்ள இலக்கிய மஞ்சரி, இலக்கிய உப பாட புத்தகங்கள் ;

பரதன், இராஜா தேசிங்கு, தமயாந்தி, சந்திரமதி, இராமாயணச் சுருக்கம், குசேலர் சரிதம், சாவித்திரி, குகன், சகுந்தலை சரிதை, திரு மாவளவன் ஆகிய உப பாட புத்தகங்கள் ;

II, III, IV, V, VI, VII-VIII, G. C. E. வகுப்புக்களுக்குரிய மொழிப் பயிற்சி ;

II, III, IV, Vஆம் வகுப்புகளுக்குரிய நாமும் எமது குழனும், சரித்திர கதாவாசகம், பூமிசாஸ்திரக் கதைகள் ; சைவசமய போதனி, சிறுவர் கணக்கு ;

VII, VIIIஆம் வகுப்புக்களுக்குரிய விஞ்ஞான போதனி ;

VIII, G. C. E. வகுப்புக்களுக்குரிய கணக்குப்பதிவுநூல் ;

கூட்டுறவு அல்லது ஐக்கிய வாழ்வு என்பனவும் இன்னும் பலவும்.

எமது நூல்களைப்பற்றிய விபர விளக்கமான விலைப்பட்டியல் இனாமாக அனுப்பப்படும்.

விற்பனை உரிமையாளர் :

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S. R. S.
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வட-இலங்கையில் முதன்மையான ஜவுளி ஸ்தாபனம்
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மாலா மணிபுரி சேலை, லதா மணிபுரி சேலை, எல்ட் சூப்பர்லோன் ஜோஜெட்
கோடம்பாக்கம் சேலை, மைசூர் சேலை, டெக்கா நூல் சேலை, நயிலோன் சேலை
கள், 100, 80, 60, சேலைகள், 901 மல், 22 x 22 கிரீ பாம்பு மல், 1703 மல்,
அரவீந் வேட்டி சால்வை, 100-ம் நம். வேட்டி சால்வை, யப்பான், இங்கிலீஸ்
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எல்லா ஜவுளிகளும் மலிவான விலையில் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம்.

S. R. செல்லத்துரை,
216, K. K. S. ரோட், யாழ்ப்பாணம்.

Tel: "GEEPEETEE."

Estd: 1953

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புரெப்: K. V. விஸ்வலிங்கம்

228, காங்கேசன்துறைரோட், யாழ்ப்பாணம்.

சகலவிதமான பிடவைத் தினுசுகளும் மலிவாகப்
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எஸ். சவிரிமுத்து

73, கே. கே. எஸ். வீதி : : யாழ்ப்பாணம்

எங்களிடம் பெண்களின் கூந்தல் முடிகள்

பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம்

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முதலியவற்றை வாங்கிப் பாவியுங்கள்.

S. SAVERIMUTTU,

73, K. K. S. ROAD,

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T'grams : "VANAKKAM"

போன் : 506

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ஆ. அப்பையா அன் கோ.

82, காங்கேசன் துறை றோட்,

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நிர். 11, ஸ்ரான்லி றேட்,

யாழ்ப்பாணம்.

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39, கஸ்தூரியார் ரோட்,

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39, கே. கே. எஸ். ரோட், யாழ்ப்பாணம். போன் : 284

கொழும்பு : 44, மூன்றாம் குறுக்குத்தெரு, கொழும்பு-11, போன் : 6043

தொழிற்சாலை : கல்கி பீடி, 118-21, ஆதிருப்பள்ளித்தெரு, கொழும்பு-13.

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204, ஆஸ்பத்திரி வீதி, (பஸ் நிலையத்துக்கு முன்பாக)

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(உரிமையாளர் : க. வே. காசிப்பிள்ளை)

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றேடியோ மனுவல்,

23/4, ஸரான்லி ரோட்,

யாழ்ப்பாணம்.

Malayan Ceylonese Association
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SILVER JUBILEE NUMBER

1962



மலாய் இலங்கையர் சங்கம் (இலங்கை)
யாழ்ப்பாணம்.

வெள்ளி விழா வெளியீடு

1962

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58	Mr. R. Nagaratnam	1	1	Insert inverted commas before "Arrested"	
59	"	1	8	Insert inverted commas after "Society"	
68	Mr. E. Sabaratnam	1	3	Malay	Malaya
	"	2	1	Sabratnam	Sabaratanam
69	S. Seenivasagam ...	Heading		S. Seenivasagam	Mr. S. Seenivasagam
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8. Mr. P. Sri Skandarajah

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NOTE:—OUR PEOPLE IN MALAYA. An article on the above subject is in the process of preparation and will be issued in the near future as a supplement.



HIS LATE MAJESTY

Tuanku Abdul Rahman ibni Al-Marhum Tuanku Muhammad,

Ruler of the State of Negri Sembilan from 1929;

elected first Yang di -Pertuan Agong

of the Federation of Malaya in 1957;

died 1st April, 1960.



HIS LATE MAJESTY

**Tuanku Hisamuddin Alam Shah ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Alauddin
Sulaiman Shah,**

**Ruler of the State of Selangor from 1938 ;
Elected Deputy Yang di -Pertuan Agong in 1957;
elected Yang di -Pertuan Agong in April, 1960;
died 1st December 1960.**



HIS MAJESTY

Tuanku Syed Putra ibni Al - Marhum Syed Hassan Jamalullail
ascended the throne as Raja of Perlis on 4th December, 1945;
Elected as Deputy Yang di - Pertuan Agong on 18th April, 1960;
and as Yang di - Pertuan Agong on 21st September, 1960;
His Majesty was installed on 4th January, 1961.



Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Abdulrahman Putra Al-Haj, K. O. M.
Prime Minister,
Federation of Malaya.

Telegraphic Address—PERMENT
Telephone No. 84432 & 88228



Federation of Malaya.
Kuala Lumpur

PRIME MINISTER

MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER,
FEDERATION OF MALAYA.

I am happy to hear that the Malayan Ceylonese Association in Jaffna is celebrating its Silver Jubilee.

All your members lived and worked at some time or other in the Federation of Malaya but are now residing in Ceylon. It is very heart-warming to me to realise that you continue to take a great interest in the affairs of Malaya and to remember your sojourn here with affection and regard.

The ties of friendship and goodwill between Ceylon and Malaya are close, and I am sure that your Association is and will be of continuing and constructive importance in the good relations between our two countries.

In this year of Silver Jubilee, I wish your Association and members a very happy and successful future.

Kuala Lumpur,
15th November, 1961.

(Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra)
PRIME MINISTER,
FEDERATION OF MALAYA.

Message from

His Excellency, Dato' Samuel Chelvasingam MacIntyre,

High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya in India and Ceylon.

Dear Mr. Saravanamuttu,

I thank you for your letter of October 16th requesting a message from me on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Malayan Ceylonese Association (Ceylon) Jaffna.

The members of your Association deserve the gratitude of the Malayan Government and people for the devotion and loyalty with which you, the present members, and your forbears served them. I have no doubt that when the final story of the economic and social advancement of Malaya during the last few decades comes to be written, the contribution made to Malayan prosperity and well-being by the Ceylonese community will not pass unnoticed.

I note that the membership of your Association now stands at 2,300 strong and is composed of persons of both sexes and of all walks of life. However, the best proof of the usefulness of the Association is the fact that it had survived with vigour the first twenty-five years of its existence.

I have therefore great pleasure on this auspicious occasion of the celebration of the Silver Jubilee to wish the Association many more years of useful service not only in promoting the interests of its members but also in further cementing the ties of friendship between the peoples of Ceylon and Malaya.

Yours sincerely,
S. Chelvasingam MacIntyre.

Pejabat Pesuruh Jaya Tinggi,
Persekutuan Tanah Melayu di India,
Office of the High Commissioner for the
Federation of Malaya in India,
23rd October, 1961.

Message from

Mr. Manicam Saravanamuttu,

*Former High Commissioner for Ceylon in Malaya and subsequently
Her Majesty's Honorary Consul-General for Ceylon, Bangkok.*

It gave me the greatest pleasure when I visited Jaffna recently to find that the Ex-Malayan Ceylonese Association had put up their own Assembly Hall and Club House and that I was able to meet so many of my old friends there.

The Club House is a visible expression of the solidarity and initiative of the Ex-Malayan Ceylonese—qualities that are so badly needed in our home country today. As I have always said the liberalising influence of going abroad is inestimable; those who do not leave the shores of Ceylon get so involved in the local petty issues that they often fail to realise the larger problems of life. The spirit of unity and purposefulness that has been shown in the erection of the Ex-Malayan Ceylonese Association Club House is an example and guidance to all others in Jaffna and Ceylon.

I was also very happy to learn that the simple formula suggested by me at your meeting in 1952 has assisted in the easy registration as Ceylon citizens of over 6000 Ceylonese boys and girls born in Malaya. Your Association is rendering a valuable service in this matter and is assisting in removing a needless grievance of overseas Ceylonese.

Many, if not all, of you have contributed in a very real manner to the development of Malaya and its advance to its present independent status. Now you have returned to the land of your fathers at a time when it is torn with strife and dissension. I feel sure that your practical experience of the art of living in harmony and amity with other races and communities will stand you in good stead towards setting an example to all others in Ceylon on how to resolve all these communal differences and restore Ceylon to its position as the beautiful land it was from the ages, inhabited by kindly and courteous people. You are the leaven of the men and women of goodwill that will soon permeate the whole country and bring peace and prosperity to Mother Lanka.

1st October, 1961.

Message from

Sir Kanthiah Vaithianathan, Kt., C. B. E., B. Sc. (Lond.)

Retired C. C. S.,

(former) Minister of Industries & Housing, Ceylon.

Honorary Secretary,

Malayan Ceylonese Association (Ceylon) Jaffna,

54, Jumma Mosque Lane,

Jaffna.

Dear Sir,

I have your letter of 16th October, 1961, intimating that your Association proposes to celebrate its Silver Jubilee shortly. It has been my privilege to be intimately associated with your Association in many of its semi-political social service and religious activities. I know how zealously your Association safeguards and promotes the rights of its thousands of members. I congratulate the Committee of Management on being ever fully alive to its duties.

I wish your Association long life of continued usefulness and camaraderie.

Yours Sincerely,
K. Vaithianathan.

"Senthil",
Pedris Road, Colombo 3,
16th November, 1961.

Message from

S. J. V. Chelvanayakam Esq., Q. C., M. P.

The Secretary of the Malayan Ceylonese Association has asked me for a Message to a Souvenir which they are publishing on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of their Association.

I am also a Malayan citizen in that I was born in Ipoh in 1898. I came to Ceylon when I was 4 years and 8 or 9 months old. Since then I have been to Malaya on a visit in April, 1919. Malaya has undergone vast changes, so much so that it would be difficult for me to recognize the places which I saw in the year 1919.

The Tamils in Ceylon must be very grateful to Malaya for accommodating such a large number of Ceylon Tamil people over there. As a Tamil politician I would wish all our Tamil friends in Malaya to come back to Ceylon at least when they retire. But the problem is getting complicated on both sides, that is, here in Ceylon and there in Malaya. Here in Ceylon, our people are gradually losing their rights.

If we had a say in shaping our destinies, we would develop our areas economically and otherwise and invite our people in Malaya to come and help us in building up an area in which we would be a progressive people. As things are, our part of Ceylon is not being developed and would not attract the second and third generations of Ceylon Tamils in Malaya.

The problem of Ceylon Tamils in Malaya is that the second, third and fourth generations of the Tamils in Malaya do not know of a home in Ceylon. Moreover, they are used to a standard of life which would make it difficult for them to come and mix freely with the life that we live in Ceylon. When I was recently in London, I met some of the Ceylon Tamils in Malaya who had gone to London for their education. Most of them have not been to Ceylon at any time and they do not know of our life and the ways we live in our part of Ceylon. The problem that faces these people is that they are such a small community in Malaya that they cannot for long maintain their identity. They are likely to get absorbed by the larger communities in Malaya. Here in Ceylon, though there is a tendency of our being absorbed by the major community yet the chances are that we will strive against our being so absorbed and will continue to maintain our identity.

16, Alfred House Gardens,
Colombo 3,
11th December, 1961.

Message from

Mr. K. Kanagaratnam,

Retired Auditor-General, Ceylon.

The Honorary Secretary, Malayan Ceylonese Association (Ceylon) Jaffna, has asked for a message from me for a Souvenir which the Association proposes to publish shortly in connection with its Silver Jubilee. I do so with pleasure. My association with my countrymen who went to Malaya from the latter part of the last century dates back to 1911, when I went to Colombo to take up an appointment under Government in the clerical service. Although the first Ceylon Tamils went to Singapore in 1875, the exodus was intensive after about 1900. There were no adequate facilities in Colombo for their sojourn before taking ship to Malaya and it was my privilege to serve them, chiefly those who were going from Vaddukoddai, both in regard to finding accommodation and in purchasing tickets. Great difficulty was experienced during the First War (1914—1918) and I remember persuading the captain of a ship with the offer of presents to take a number of passengers who were stranded in Colombo. On the invitation of a number of Malayan friends, I visited Singapore and the Federation in 1934 and I was showered with their generous hospitality.

Malaya today, including Singapore, should gratefully acknowledge its indebtedness to the great pioneer work of the Jaffna Tamils. Most parts of the country were practically jungle areas when the Britisher solicited the help of the Ceylon Government to send some of its engineers to develop their newly-got colony. These engineers took with them one or two Jaffna Tamil overseers who worked under them in Ceylon. The early goers were exposed to diseases associated with an undeveloped country and many of them buried their bones there in building the roads and railways. The Tamils dominated in all grades of posts and did loyal service to their masters. The Jaffna man is always wedded to his homeland and, true to this traditional trait, he returned to his homeland after retirement and added, no doubt, to the prosperity of Jaffna. Had he followed the example set by the Indian pioneers in settling in various parts of the world, he would have been in a far sounder position today in the country to whose prosperity he has contributed a good deal. One great mistake—and a vital mistake too—which the Malayan Tamils made was that they did not invest their savings in the central and southern parts of Ceylon in the Tea, Rubber and Coconut plantations, in which case, he could have avoided to a great extent the parochial and economic stress to which the Ceylon Tamils are subjected today in independent Ceylon. Malaya, like any other country, which had gained independence after the Second War, is primarily developing the interests of her own Nationals but with the generous and liberal policy adopted by the Chief Minister of the new Federation of Malaya, the interests of those who helped in its development in the old unregenerate days are protected to a larger extent than even in their own Motherland. But, how far this liberality will help our people remains to be seen. With the new restrictions imposed by all countries which have attained independ-

ence in regard to the admission of foreign nationals into their territories, the Ceylon Tamils in Malaya had to make their choice in taking up the citizenship of their adopted country. In the situation in which the Tamils are placed in their own country, I welcome this decision even if it involves a great risk in the future. In whatever part of Malaya they live and from whatever part of Jaffna they went there, they should pool their national traits and live together as one Tamil community, worthy of the high traditions of their race. I should mention here, that, in point of their education, cultural development and religious devotion, the Tamils in Malaya hold a definitely superior place to that of their counterparts in Ceylon. They are a pride to their motherland in upholding the high traditions of the Tamils even in the midst of their settlement among foreign peoples. Jaffna has almost lost all opportunities now of their earnings coming to Ceylon and those of us who are in our mother country should look to our own efforts to solve our economic problems. It is here that the Malayan Ceylonese Association which consists of a large number of members of high standing can help in planning an economic programme to relieve the pressure to which we are subjected in the present political situation. To some of the Malayan pensioners goes the credit of founding the first Co-operative Hospital in Moolai, the first of its kind in the world, and they will achieve similar credit if, as an Association, they will embark on an economic development plan for Jaffna. In this connection, the name of the late Mudaliyar V. Ponnambalam is remembered gratefully as that of one of the great builders of the Co-operative movement in Jaffna.

Vaddukoddai,
26th October, 1961.

Message from

Dr. Justice H. W. Thambiah, Q. C., B. Sc. (Lond.),

L. L. B. (Lond.), Ph. D. (Lond.),

Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of Ceylon.

I am happy to send a message to the Souvenir which you publish to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of your Association. On my visit to Malaya some years ago, I had the pleasure of meeting many of the Ceylonese who have settled down in Malaya and I was greatly impressed with the contribution made by them to Malaya and their spirit of friendliness with other racial groups of Malaya.

As a member of the Land Commission, I had the occasion to assess the contribution which the members of your Association had made towards the development of the agricultural resources in Sri Lanka. I have no doubt that, in course of time, you would enlarge the scope of your services and bring together the racial and religious groups who claim Ceylon as their motherland and increase the material resources of our country.

Members of your Association who were nurtured in the ideals of unity, co-operation and social service, have a great contribution to make to our homeland. I wish you all success for the future.

Supreme Court (on Circuit),

King's House, Jaffna,

24th October, 1961.

Message from

Mr. P. Sri Skandarajah,

Commissioner of Assizes, Ceylon.

The Honorary Secretary,

Malayan Ceylonese Association (Ceylon) Jaffna,

54, Jumma Mosque Lane,

Jaffna.

I am aware that your Association has been rendering useful service both in safe-guarding the interests of its members and promoting a feeling of fellowship among them.

I would suggest that your Association should spend part of its energy towards developing the economy of the country.

May it live long and continue to render unselfish service !

Judge's Chambers,

Supreme Court,

Negombo,

18th November, 1961.

Editorial

THE Malayan Ceylonese Association (Ceylon), Jaffna, reached its Silver Jubilee year in 1954.

The Association decided to commemorate the Jubilee by publishing a Souvenir.

It is regretted that the publication has, for various reasons, been considerably delayed.

We wish to convey our grateful thanks to all the contributors for their messages, articles and biographies. We are particularly thankful to all our advertisers for their ready and generous support.

It would of course be desirable for us to have on record in this first Souvenir of the Malayan Ceylonese Association the names and activities of every Malayan Ceylonese. We tried our best to include as many as possible, but, for obvious reasons, this was found not practicable.

We crave the indulgence of the members of our community, both in Ceylon and in Malaya, for such omissions which are unintentional and unavoidable.

We, however, hope that more information about other Malayan Ceylonese will be forthcoming (and we welcome it) to prompt us to publish at a future date a Supplement to this Souvenir.

For a fuller account of the activities of the Association, we invite the attention of our readers to the article on the "History of the Malayan Ceylonese Association" which appears elsewhere in this Souvenir.

We hope that, if the publication of this Souvenir does not achieve anything much, it will at least give publicity to the good work done by a Community which is little known today.

It is also hoped that readers will appreciate that the contents of this Souvenir are not to be regarded as a firm expression of the views of the Editorial Board or of the Malayan Ceylonese Association.

The Editor.

"Malaya House",
54, Jumma Mosque Lane,
Jaffna, 2nd February, 1962.



A SHORT HISTORY OF THE MALAYAN CEYLONESE ASSOCIATION (CEYLON) JAFFNA

By

Mr. V. K. Chinniah, J. P.,

President

Before I outline briefly the history of the Association, I would like to explain the special significance of our crest and motto.

The crest gives expression not only to our connection with Malaya through the tigers rampant, but also to our derivation from Ceylon through the map of Ceylon enclosed between them with our proverbial and beloved palmyrah palm in the centre. The motto "Service Reigns Supreme" emphasises the purpose and object of the Association, namely, unselfish and loving service, without fear or favour, return or reward.

The idea of forming an Association of the pensioners who had retired from Government Service in Malaya and returned to their homes in Ceylon occupied, for some time, the minds of the early arrivals here. It was on the 2nd of February, 1929, that their idea became an accomplished fact when 64 pensioners, a list of whom appears elsewhere in this Souvenir, met at the Sales Bungalow of the Jaffna Kachcheri, and, with the late Dr. E. T. MacIntyre as Chairman, pro-tem, and the late Mr. W. Wijiaratnam as Honorary Secretary, pro-tem, inaugurated the Malayan Pensioners' Society. This name was later changed to the Malayan Ceylonese Association (Ceylon) Jaffna, in order that Malayan Ceylonese of all walks of life might be eligible for membership.

At the first General Meeting held on 3rd April, 1929, Dr. E. T. MacIntyre was elected President, Mr. W. Wijiaratnam, Vice-President, Mr. V. Ponnampalam, Honorary Secretary, Mr. K. Suppiah, Assistant Secretary and Mr. J.R. Vethanayagam, Honorary Treasurer, and 15 others were elected as Committee Members. The first important constructive step taken by the Committee was the appointment of the following corresponding Secretaries in Malaya who were

very helpful in keeping the Association in touch with Malayan matters.

Mr. R. N. Thambythurai	for Selangor
„ S. R. Arumugam	for Perak
„ K. Arumugam	for Negri Sembilan
„ V. Kanapathypillai	for Pahang
„ C. Mailvaganam	for Singapore
„ A. Sinnathamby	for Johore
Dr. S. Richards	for Penang

As there was no permanent home for the Association the Committee meetings were in the very early days, held either at the residence of Mr. W. Wijiaratnam or at rented premises in Hospital Road or Victoria Road.

With the object of keeping up the feeling of goodwill and fellowship, as it had existed in Malaya, the earlier General Meetings and Conferences were held at Keerimalai where members had the rare opportunity of bathing in the sea or in the tank and of partaking in a sumptuous lunch at which much conviviality prevailed.

Mr. W. Wijiaratnam became President in June, 1931. Dr. E. T. MacIntyre was elected President again in September, 1933, and served in that capacity till August, 1936, when he was succeeded by Muhandiram, later Gate Mudaliar, V. Ponnampalam. Mr. A. Thambyrajah was elected Honorary Secretary in September, 1933, which post he held till 1951, a period of nearly 18 years, at one stretch. Committee Meetings during that period were held at the residence of Dr. E. T. MacIntyre or of Mr. A. Thambyrajah or at Thiruchelvam buildings. The Association, lost its first President, Dr. E. T. MacIntyre, by his death on 11th July, 1938.

From 1941 Committee Meetings were held at the premises of the Oriental Bank of Malaya Limited. Mr. W. Ponnudurai was elected President in September, 1942.

His Excellency, Sir Andrew Caldecott, was thanked for the valuable help that he had rendered to the wives, children and dependents who were then resident in Ceylon while their breadwinners in Malaya were cut off from them during the Japanese occupation.

Dr. C. Chelliah was elected President in August, 1943. The proposal of the Government to pay pensions through Post Offices was warmly welcomed. It enabled membership subscriptions to be collected at those Post offices. This necessitated the appointment of additional Committee members. Representations were made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for relief owing to the rise in the cost of living.

Mr. V. Suppiah, J.P., was elected President in 1945. At the conclusion of the War, the Association took keen interest in helping displaced persons in Malaya.

Mr. R. Thambipillai, the veteran School Master of the Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur, addressed the Committee when he visited Jaffna in November, 1946. He gave them food for thought by asking them whether they would prefer to be citizens of Malaya, when it acquired independence or remain Ceylon citizens.

Gate Mudaliar Ponnampalam was again elected President in April, 1948. An appeal was made to the Malayan Government to waive all its claims to any allowances paid to dependents in Ceylon when they were cut off from their breadwinners in Malaya during the Japanese occupation.

The venue of the General meetings was shifted from Keerimalai to the Hindu College, Jaffna, in 1949. The years following the termination of the War saw the return of increasing numbers of our countrymen to their motherland. Mr. T. Sivapragasam, Senior Urban Co-operative officer of Malaya addressed the meeting on his way back to Malaya after a tour of Europe and India. He expressed regret that, out of a comparatively large number of pensioners, only 400 were members of the Association.

A sub-Committee was appointed in 1948 to negotiate and purchase a suitable land at Keerimalai. A piece of land about 12

lachchams in extent was bought on 14th November, 1949, out of the funds then available. This property has since been subdivided into 3 lots, of which one of 4 lachchams has been sold.

Special mention should be made of the long and valuable services of Mr. A. Thambyrajah as Secretary of the Association. He served as Honorary Secretary for 18 years without a break and relinquished his post only in July 1951. It was due to this indefatigable gentleman that the Association was kept fully active. It may be of interest to quote a few lines from Mr. Thambyrajah's reminiscences of his connection with the Association :

"When I went to the Jaffna Kachcheri to draw my first pension in July, 1932, I found a fraction of the Malayan pensioners who came to draw their pension contributing subscription to the Malayan Ceylonese Association, which I found had been organised about 3 or 4 years before. When I made enquiries, I found that most of the pensioners were non-members. At once I made up my mind to make the Association an all - wide body to embrace each and every Malaya - returned person as a member. I immediately enrolled myself as a member, and at the next General Meeting, offered myself as Secretary of the Association. My first business as Secretary was a tour I made at my expense to the homes of almost all the Malaysians from Point Pedro to Kayts, and from Chavakachcheri to Sillalai, and to all and every corner of Jaffna where a Malayan lived, and induced everyone to join the Association. The response was a good one. With the late Dr. E. T. MacIntyre, and later, the late Gate Mudaliar V. Ponnampalam, as President we were able to influence the Malayan and the Imperial Governments to accede to our requests in granting certain concessions to the pensioners. After a service of 18 years as Secretary, I found that, later arrivals from Malaya on pension or otherwise, were new faces and decided that to cater for them, a new Secretary would be preferable. Therefore I relinquished my post and persuaded Mr. R. Nagarathnam, a new arrival, who was well-known to many Malaysians to accept it, whereupon Mr. R. Nagarathnam was elected Honorary Secretary."

Gate Mudaliar V. Ponnampalam, M.B.E., J.P., retired and severed connection with the managing body after a period of 23 years during which time he acted for about 10 years as President.

Mr. V. K. Chinniah was elected President in March 1952 and continues to serve in that capacity to date. As a result of the passing of the Ceylon Citizenship Act No. 18 of 1948, the members had to undergo a great deal of inconvenience in regularising the citizenship of their Malaya-born children. The Association approached the Government of Ceylon to meet a deputation of its members to discuss the matter. As a result, a conference was arranged at Jaffna to thrash out the question. At this conference, among those present were Hon'ble Mr. S. Natesan, M. P., Minister of Posts, Broadcasting and Information, Senator S. R. Kanaganayagam, Sir Kanthiah Vaithianathan, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defence and External Affairs, Mr. P. J. Hudson, Government Agent, Jaffna, and Mr. Manicam Saravanamuttu, Commissioner for Ceylon in Malaya. The outcome of the conference was the adoption of a simple procedure and the appointment of the Association as a responsible body to facilitate the regularisation of the citizenship.

Later, the question of renouncing the United Kingdom and Colonies citizenship was settled at a meeting the office-bearers had with the United Kingdom High Commission Secretary at our premises. Among the earlier members who agitated for regularising the citizenship question was Mr. S. Veluppillay, the then Senior Vice-President.

The rules of the Association were now revised and provision was made for Life Membership and expansion of the Committee. The new Committee decided to give priority to the acquisition of a piece of land in the town to put up a home for the Association.

The Association had the honour of being entrusted with the task of distributing among deserving persons affected by the Cyclone in 1952, a sum of Rs. 10,000/- sent by our Malayan friends.

Mr. K. Ponniah was elected Honorary Treasurer of the Association in March, 1953. At this stage the post of Senior Vice-President was changed to that of Deputy President and Mr. S. Veluppillay was elected to it.

In Malaya when the question of special living allowance was discussed in the Federal Legislature, Dr. A. E. Duraisamy advocated our cause. He was appointed our first Patron and was entertained at a reception in recognition of his many services to the Association.

In appreciation of his services to the Association, Sir Kanthiah Vaithianathan, on his appointment as Minister of Industries and Housing, was entertained to Tea at the Town Hall, on 7th February, 1954, and presented with an address.

Later, on the occasion of his first visit to Jaffna as Prime Minister, Sir John Kotalawela was presented with an address of welcome.

In 1954, the piece of land (2½ lachchams in extent) on which the Association building now stands, was purchased with funds raised by the Life Membership drive and donations from members who wholeheartedly supported the campaign. The Association is deeply indebted to all the Area Representatives and other members who helped in the very successful campaign of enrolling Life Members.

The necessity for the appointment of a Board of Trustees was now keenly felt and the following gentlemen were elected: Messrs. V. K. Chinniah, J.P., S. Veluppillay, T. Rajasundram, J.P., W. Ponnudurai, and Gate Mudaliar V. Ponnampalam, M.B.E., J.P.

Mr. R. Nagaratnam resigned as Secretary in April, 1955, and was succeeded by Mr. V. Saravanamuthu who continues to hold the post of Secretary to date. Subscriptions were raised from Re. 1/- to Rs. 3/- per annum for males and from 75 cents to Re. 1/- per annum for females. Life Subscription remained at Rs. 25/- for males and Rs. 10/- for females.

An intensive campaign was started in 1956 to raise funds both in Ceylon and in Malaya for putting up the Association building on the land purchased in town. In response to our appeals in Malaya, a Committee, whose names appear elsewhere in this Souvenir, was formed at Kuala Lumpur. Our thanks are due to the members of that Committee who spared no efforts in raising a substantial amount. Our special thanks are due to Dr. A.E. Duraisamy, O.B.E., J.P., and Messrs. K. Subramaniam, M.B.E., T. Kandiah, M.B.E., A. Thambiah, A. Arumugam and E. Sabaratnam, who is now a member of our Working Committee. Our special thanks are also due to Mr. T. Ratnasingham who, in addition to contributing liberally towards the fund, is responsible for a substantial collection and who is now with us giving his full support. Last, but most heartily, we thank Mr. K. Arumugam (Planter), one of our patrons, who not only served as a connecting link between us and our Malayan friends but also was responsible for collecting a substantial amount and also Mr. T. Gunaratnam of Port Swettenham who contributed Rs. 1,000/- for sinking a well in the Association compound. Our thanks are due to Mr. S. Sinnathamby, J.P., Seremban, for his contribution of Rs. 1,000, and Dr. S. Seevaratnam and Messrs. M. Nadchatiram and M. Selvaratnam for their contribution of Rs. 500 each and to other members of our community for their kind donations.

Among the local collections, I should not fail to mention the contributions of Rs. 1000/- made by Mr. T. Rajasundram, J. P., of Rs. 750/- by Mr. V. Saravanamuthu, J. P., in the name of his late wife Yohammal and of Rs. 500/- by me. Thanks are due for their generous gesture.

There was an unexpectedly good response to our appeal for funds from our members here who vied with one another in paying as much as possible. The collection would not have been the success it was, had it not been for the untiring efforts of the team of enthusiastic workers of whom special mention might be made of Messrs. S. Velupillay, Deputy President, V. Saravanamuthu, J. P., Honorary Secretary, K. Ponniah, Honorary Treasurer, S. Rajah, Honorary Assistant Secretary, and K. William, Honorary

Assistant Treasurer, and the representatives of each area where the team of workers was received very cordially and entertained lavishly.

Tenders for the construction of the building were called for and the successful tenderer was Mr. K. Kandiah of Uduvil. The cost of building the 'Malaya House' was Rs. 36,085/- of which Rs. 13,550/- were raised in Malaya. Rs. 20,463/- in Ceylon, and the balance was met from the Association funds. The President laid the foundation stone in August, 1957, and the building was completed in October, 1958. The building was declared open by the President, Mr. V. K. Chinniah, J.P., on Saturday, 18th April, 1959.

I should not fail to mention that the plan of the building was prepared by Mr. M. Senagaratnam who was our architect solely responsible for the supervision of the erection of the building at a comparatively low cost. The Committee voted a sum of Rs. 1,200/- as fees for his services which money Mr. Senagaratnam refused to accept but magnanimously donated to the Association.

In 1959, it was decided to build an out-house to the Association behind the main building. This was completed with collections made from members and from funds from other sources. Mr. Senagaratnam was again responsible for the preparation of the plan and supervision of the erection, gratis, of the building. The Association would like to express to Mr. Senagaratnam its deep gratitude and appreciation of his fine spirit of service.

As a result of representations made by the Association in 1958, Mr. V. K. Chinniah, the President, was appointed in 1959 a Justice of the Peace (ex-officio).

In order to transact the business of the Association more speedily, the rules of the Association were amended to provide for a Working Committee of 15 members to be drawn from among the members of the General Committee of Management.

With a view to perpetuating the existence of the Association the rules are to be amended

to enable the children of the Malayan Ceylonese in Ceylon to become members of the Association.

The Association at different periods passed among others the following resolutions :-

- (a) Expressing regret at the passing of the Sinhala Only Bill by Parliament ;
- (b) Requesting the Ceylon Government not to impose restrictions on Graduates, Doctors, Teachers and others who sought employment in other countries—especially Malaya.

In August, 1956, invitations were sent to Gate Mudaliar V. Ponnampalam, M. B. E., J.P., Messrs. W. Ponnudurai, T. Rajasundram, J.P., R. Nagaratnam and M. Ponnampalam to become Patrons. They were subsequently elected Patrons with the exception of Mr. R. Nagaratnam (declined) and Mr. M. Ponnampalam (died). In 1959, Messrs. A. Thambyrajah and S. Sinnathamby, J. P., were appointed Patrons.

Mr. T. Rajasundram was entertained on being made a Justice of the Peace.

When Dato' S. C. MacIntyre, the newly appointed Malayan High Commissioner for India and Ceylon, visited Jaffna in March, 1959, the Association accorded him a fitting reception. The Association also accorded receptions to the following distinguished visitors:

Dr. P. Thillainathan, Singapore,

Mr. S. Sinnathamby, J. P., Seremban,

Dr. S. Kanapathipillai, Ipoh,

Mr. K. Paramalingam, Kuala Lumpur,

Mr K. Subramaniam, M.B.E., Assistant Secretary, Federation Establishment Office on his way back to Malaya after a tour of Great Britain and the Continent.

Swami Satyananda, Ph. D., J.P., Founder and President of Pure Life Society, Kuala Lumpur.

Mr. M. Saravanamuttu, Former Commissioner for Ceylon in Malaya and Honorary Consul-General, Thailand,

Mr. M. Selvaratnam, Seremban.

Federation of Malaya Government Services Sports Council team headed by Mr. T. Mahesan, Kuala Lumpur.

To show the Association's appreciation for donations to the Building Fund of Rs. 500 and over, the names of such donors have been inscribed on a plaque and displayed in the Association hall. The list of their names appears elsewhere in the Souvenir. The Association was honoured by the Union College, Tellippalai, when the Association's President, Mr. V.K. Chinniah, was invited to declare open the new block built by the College from the proceeds of collections made in Malaya.

The Government of Ceylon honoured the Association when the President of the Association (Mr. V. K. Chinniah) and his wife were invited to the reception at the Queen Elizabeth Quay on the morning of 16th January, 1962, to welcome their Majesties the King and Queen of Malaya, and in the evening to accord them a send-off.

I feel that I should not fail in my duty to express my appreciation of the loyal and efficient services of the present Executive Officers of the Association.

With them I cannot but associate the name of Mr. S. Veluppillay, the former Deputy President. His healthy criticisms at meetings, his high principles and tenacity of purpose are worthy of emulation. He was an asset to the Committee. His retirement through illness from active service to the Association is indeed an irreparable loss to our community.

Mr. R. Nagaratnam, a former Honorary Secretary, succeeded Mr. Valuppillay as Deputy President on 19th November, 1960.

During the tenure of office of Mr. V. Saravanamuthu as Honorary Secretary, the Association has passed through an eventful period which includes the erection of the Malaya House and its outhouse and the sinking of a well. An important feature of Mr. Saravanamuthu's outstanding contribution of service to the Association is his wide and close touch with members of our

community in Malaya through whose assistance the Association was able to raise a substantial amount for the Building Fund. His being a Justice of the Peace adds more to his usefulness to the members.

Mr. S. Rajah, who has been Honorary Assistant Secretary since 1952, is a very enterprising and energetic officer always prepared to do any kind or any amount of work for the Association. His cheerful nature and untiring work in organising the several functions of the Association resulted in their complete success. It is necessary here to mention the numerous undertakings and collections the Association had to shoulder for the entire success of which Mr. Rajah's contributory service can be said to be outstanding. In short, Mr. Rajah is our Master of Ceremonies and Chief Field Officer.

Mr. K. Ponniah has performed the duties of the Honorary Treasurer for the past 10 years with great devotion and zeal. He easily tackles the many problems that arise in the process of regularisation of Ceylon citizenship for Malaya-born persons. In addition, he willingly assists a large number of members by writing out letters for them on matters unconnected with the activities of the Association but affecting their personal welfare. The Association is benefited to a great extent by the proximity of his residence to the office. In spite of his feeble health in recent years, he has not relaxed in his punctual attendance and service to the Association.

Mr. K. William, the Honorary Assistant Treasurer, is remarkable for his very quiet and unassuming nature which enables him to get through his tiring duties patiently and efficiently. He is as much in the field as in the office in assisting with the financial work.

Special mention should be made of the services of Mr. S. Selvanayagam, M.B.E., P.J.K., in the very arduous task entrusted to him of going through the manuscripts, recasting where necessary, reading the proofs closely and paying special attention to spelling and punctuation. Mr. Selvanayagam had to work long hours on these jobs and, with his experience and knowledge, no one could have done better.

I would also like to take this opportunity of expressing the thanks and appreciation of the Association to the other office-bearers and members whose names are not included in this report for their valuable services rendered in promoting the interests of the Association and its members from its very founding.

In conclusion, I must confess that I cannot personally take much credit for what has been achieved by the Association in the 10 years of my tenure of service as President. All the credit that is due for the tasks undertaken and executed, I give to my team. And to them I wish to express my sincere thanks. My thanks are also due to all the members of the Committee of Management, particularly those of the Working Committee, for their willing co-operation.



TRIBUTES

Sixty years ago, there was already a considerable number of Ceylon men in Malaya in various professions and occupations. As the veterans retired, there was a steady flow of recruits, some from the families settled in Malaya, others new arrivals from the Island. Most former residents in Malaya will have appreciative memories of faithful and efficient service rendered by individual Ceylonese with whom they came into contact, but there is no record of the service rendered by the Ceylon community as a whole

A. F. Worthington, M. C. S.

* * *

The soil of Jaffna Peninsula yields its crops reluctantly and has bred a race of industrious and competent men. The Jaffnese early developed the enterprise and initiative that sent men overseas to more open spaces with wider scope for their talents. Fortunately for Malaya, many immigrated to that land of opportunity, quickly made a name for themselves and won high places in their new country. They concentrated particularly on the Government and Railway Services where the demands for accuracy and precision were best met by the Jaffnese. But they have entered all fields of endeavour and none without conferring much benefit. In the racially complex society of Malaya, they fitted comfortably and gracefully. In large towns, in lonely outstations, in businesses or in offices, they were welcome and will be welcomed so long as intelligence, courage, self-reliance, reliability, good humour and good sense are of value.

Gerald Hawkins, M. C. S., O. B. E.

* * *

A section of the Ceylon population of Malaya, the Ceylon Tamils from Jaffna, were the first to penetrate into the Government Services in the F. M. S. Originally brought by certain Ceylon officials who came to construct the Railways in Malaya, the Ceylon Tamils maintained and developed a connection with Jaffna to draw a stream of clerical classes. They were all strongly

entrenched in all Government Departments. Thus we get today the Ceylon Tamils spread everywhere as they were first in the field.

K. A. N. Iyer,

Author of Indian Problems in Malaya.

* * *

The one other quasi-Indian group which requires mention is that of the people from Ceylon, who number some 18,000 but have in the past figured considerably more prominently than their number would indicate. The Sinhalese have particularly distinguished themselves as shopkeepers, but the Ceylon Tamils educated in English were imported at the beginning to fill in a number of clerical posts in the F. M. S. Government Service and particularly in the Railway.

Rupert Emerson,

in his Malaysia - a Study in Direct and Indirect Rule.

* * *

So far as the Jaffna Tamils are concerned, in days that are dead, the Jaffna Tamil was a backbone of the Government Clerical Service, and without him, the railways could not have been built and run, or the Government Offices staffed. Jaffna was then the only country which had an over supply of educated men, and Malaya should be indebted to her for the assistance she gave in opening up the country. There would appear to us to be no justification for advocating the restrictions or prohibition of the educated classes from Ceylon.

C. E. H. Zacharias,

for a long time Secretary of the Malayan Planters' Association.

* * *

I very gladly bear witness to the many and faithful works carried out by the Ceylonese Community during and after the early pioneering days of 1880 and onwards. The early foundations of Malayan prosperity in public works, plantation and office work

were laid by these industrious people without whose faithful and cheaply remunerated labours the general prosperity of the country would have been far less speedy. I know that Sir Hugh Low, K.C.M.G., of pioneering fame, held similar views, which he frequently propounded time after time in my years of daily association with him.

George Templer Tickell,
a former Chairman of the
Kuala Lumpur Sanitary Board.

* * *

On more than one occasion, in speeches which have not been reported, I have referred to the great debt which Malaya owes to the Jaffnese. People come and go in Malaya, and the present generation cannot realize the circumstances in which the last generation lived and worked. For the first twenty or twenty-five years, after the introduction of British protection into the Malay States, there were very few really educated Chinese, and particularly no locally educated Malays, who were competent to fill in the Government Service the appointments without which the Government could not be administered. The Government in fact, was dependent upon the Jaffnese. In the early days, a new arrival from Jaffna would, with true courage, proceed perhaps immediately after his arrival in a strange country to take up work far away in the jungle, in connection with some road or railway construction-work which the men born and bred in this country would refuse to accept. Throughout the Malay States, there are lonely graves of these men of the early days, and of men too of our times.

Sir George Maxwell, K. B. E., C. M. G.

* * *

I visited Jaffna in 1907 when I was acting Governor of Ceylon for the first time. I was much impressed even in those early days with the qualities of the people of Jaffna who had made a thoroughly productive agricultural area from uncompromising soil. This had only been done by intensive cultivation, extraordinary intelligence and the courage and persistence which is characteristic of the Tamils of Jaffna. I remember the very early days when the Tamils of Jaffna came down to this country rather apprehensively—to a country that was known to the pioneers only of the Malay States—and the part they had played as road overseers, survey officers and clerks in Government offices at a time when it was exceedingly difficult to persuade the Straits men to leave the colony and seek fortunes in this out-of-the-way part of the world. This State (Pahang) owed much to the Jaffna Tamil.

Sir Hugh Clifford, M.C.S., G.C.M.G., K.B.E.

* * *

In reply to a message of congratulation sent to General Sir Gerald Templer by the Association on his assumption of office as High Commissioner, Federation of Malaya, his Private Secretary sent the following message: His Excellency the High Commissioner is very much aware of the services which have been rendered in the past and are being rendered to Malaya by the Malayan Ceylonese and is happy to receive the assurance of your Association and community of its continued loyalty and interest in the welfare and progress of this country.



PIONEERS FROM JAFFNA IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MALAYA

By

Mr. N. Subramaniam,

Retired Chief Clerk, Public Works Department, Bentong, Pahang.

Although the Jaffna man is generally known to have a strong desire to stick to his homeland, yet some of them have created a record by venturing to a country which was then not fully explored. Today, we look back with pride to the boldness and chivalry they displayed as their venture had paved the way for many of our countrymen to leave their homes and seek their fortunes in that country and incidentally benefit the economy of their own motherland. The value of their services has a special significance today when the Tamil young man is faced with a receding opportunity both in his own country and in the land in the development of which his forefathers had played a major part with their sweat and toil.

History records that many of the Far Eastern countries in the early days were the happy hunting ground for venture—some persons of many Western countries owing to the intellectual darkness in which they were enveloped. One such country was the vast Malayan territory. The Portuguese, the Dutch and the British were making every attempt to gain a foot hold in this rich and unexplored country. After many years of venture, Sir Stamford Raffles whose statesman's eye saw the strategic and commercial value of the Island of Singapore obtained the cession of the Island in 1819 from the Sultan of Johore. In 1871, Holland finally abandoned all her claims in the Malay Peninsula and with the extension of British influence throughout all the native States of the mainland, which began in 1874, the real exploration of this Malay region had its beginning.

It was at this time assistance was sought from Ceylon, the nearest colonial possession of the British, for engineers, surveyors, overseers and others to open up the country. The late Mr. M. Vaithilingampillai of Vaddukoddai, who was an overseer

in the Public Works Department, Kandy, applied for a post and was selected. He accompanied the British engineer under whom he was working. His relatives in Jaffna who heard about Mr. Pillai's decision pleaded with him not to go, as all information available at that time about Singapore was that it was partly inhabited by jungle tribes who were cannibals. But, Mr. Pillai was adamant and his parents allowed him to go after much weeping and wailing for they were dead certain that he would not return to them alive. Mr. Pillai left Ceylon by a sailing boat in the early part of 1875 for Negapatam in South India and from there left for Singapore by a sailing ship which took 25 days to reach its destination.

He was employed there in road making and had a number of people under him as overseers, mandors and contractors. Mr. Pillai returned to his Motherland on leave after 3 years' service and was received by his parents with surprise and praise to the Almighty. From him the people learnt that Singapore was a place where dollars were in plenty, like fruits on trees. Mr. Pillai thus became the first Ceylon Tamil to go to Singapore and was thereafter known as "Singapore Vaithilingam". On his retirement, he returned to Ceylon and founded a scholarship at Jaffna College in memory of the late Mr. J. W. W. Birch, who, I believe, was one of the earliest engineers and later the first British Resident of Perak.

Mr. Pillai who was followed by Mr. A. Annamalaipillai, was employed for some time as Government Surveyor and Planner of Singapore and later became the Surveyor-General. He resigned his post and set up in practice as a surveyor. It is said that about three-quarters of the entire Island of Singapore was surveyed and relevant plans prepared by him. Mr. Pillai was one of the founders of the Ceylon Tamil Association,

Singapore, and was a popular figure among all the nationalities resident in the Island. His nephew, I. I. Mudaliyar Nagalingam, continued his work and took a keen interest in the working of the Ceylon Tamil Association and was a trustee of the Ceylon Sports Club. He was created a Justice of the Peace in 1929. Incidentally, Mr. A. Valupillai, a brother of Mr. Annamalai pillai, who was assisting Mr. Pillai in looking after his estates and known as "Sinna Maniam," was the first to bring to Ceylon 2 variegated Dilli-ponies.

At the invitation of Mr. Annamalai pillai, Mr. A. Naganather of Naranthanai and Vaddukoddai went to Singapore in 1880 for employment. Mr. Naganather was a licensed surveyor from Ceylon. Mr. Henry McCallum, engineer, who was later Sir Henry McCallum, Governor of Ceylon, appointed him as Surveyor of Sungei Ujong (Negri Sembilan), a jungle place which was at that time infested with wild animals and had no roads or tracks. Mr. Naganather travelled by boat and on horseback to avoid the wild animals and was responsible for opening up the bulk of the roads and townships. He was appointed as Chief Surveyor in recognition of his services and was later sent to some of the States in the Peninsula. He retired in 1917 as Clerk of Works, Kuala Lumpur Municipality, and was in private practice till his death in 1945.

Mr. V. Murugesampillai of Vaddukoddai was employed in 1877 in a lesser capacity as an overseer in the Municipality. He subsequently rose by dint of hard work to be Chief Inspector of Roads. He was responsible for many Tamil young men being employed in various capacities. He was one of the richest landlords in Singapore and his hospitality to all and sundry going from Ceylon was almost a legend. He returned to Ceylon after many years' service and worked as Superintendent of Works, Jaffna. His son, Mr. M. V. Pillai, was a leading lawyer in Singapore for many years.

Mr. K. Sinnappapillai of Moolai went to Singapore in 1880 and was a contractor for many years through the influence of Mr. Henry McCallum, engineer. Later, when Mr. McCallum became Governor of Ceylon,

Mr. Sinnappapillai organised an agricultural exhibition in his village and had it opened by the Governor.

The foregoing pioneers were chiefly employed in opening up the Island of Singapore by building roads and townships, and their monumental services under unfavourable climatic and health conditions laid the foundation for the present prosperity of the Island. Almost all the Tamils who went to Singapore through their influence were employed in Government Service as clerks, overseers, station-masters, etc. The Government required the services of doctors and invited three doctors from Ceylon at the beginning of the century. The first Tamil doctor was Dr. J. M. Handy, M. D. He was in Government service for some time and later settled down in private practice. The first Tamil educationalist to be employed in Singapore was Mr. Henry Hoisington, M. A., B. Sc. (Cantab), a renowned scholar at that time.

In keeping with the high tradition of service established by these pioneers and those who followed them, even today independent Singapore has a Minister for Cultural Affairs in the person of Mr. S. Rajaratnam.

From Singapore, the Tamils penetrated into the mainland in large numbers and were employed in every State in opening up roads and railways. For many years, by virtue of their education, they had a monopoly of almost all the posts in Government service and built up the prosperity of Malaya with their undivided devotion to duty and loyalty to their employers. Those who still remain there have taken the wise decision to become Malayan citizens and thus form the first batch of permanent citizens from Ceylon.

Had the Ceylon Tamils followed the example of the Indians in settling in various parts of other countries, too, they would have solved, to some extent, the economic problems that are facing the Tamils today in their own country. In any case, we are proud of the adventurous spirit of our ancestors who risked their lives to show to the successive generations new paths to build up their fortune.

The only regret is that the Ceylon Tamils who thus ventured were mostly satisfied with safe Government jobs and did not follow the example of the Chinese

or the Indians in hazarding into enterprising trades and planting which would have further improved the economy of our country.

MALAYA AND SINGAPORE ISLAND AND THE CEYLONESE

By

Mr. R. Nagaratnam,

(Nallur)

*Retired Financial Assistant, Public Works Department, and
Former Member of the State Council, Negri Sembilan.*

Malaya covers an area of 50,700 square miles which makes it about the same size as England or about twice that of Ceylon. Its population is 6,856,000 consisting of 3,456,000 Malays and allied races, 2,520,000 Chinese, 767,000 Indians and Pakistanis, 30,000 Ceylonese and 92,000 other races. The males are slightly in excess of the females. The cultivated areas are 3,500,000 acres of rubber, 127,000 acres of oil-palm, 518,000 acres of coconuts, 924,000 acres of rice, 9,000 acres of tea, and 500,000 acres of food, fruit and other crops. Four-fifths of the land is covered with dense tropical jungle. Its revenue (1959) is \$890 millions and its expenditure is \$838 millions. Its per capital income is \$823 or Rs. 1276 per annum.

Malaya has 6538 miles of road (2175 Federal and 4363 State). The majority of road bridges are reinforced concrete or steel bridges designed by the Public Works Department to fulfil British Ministry of Transport standards. A number of timber bridges remain in service but are gradually being replaced by reinforced concrete or steel structures.

The total route mileage of the Malayan Railway is 1028.

To this wonderful country, the Ceylonese migrated some 88 years ago, first in small numbers.

The Ceylonese were classified as "South Indians" for official purposes. There was no separate census for Ceylonese.

Cordial relations existed and continue to exist between the Ceylonese community and other major and minor communities in Malaya throughout this long period.

British and Malay administrators always gave high praise to the members of the Ceylonese community for their loyal and devoted service, particularly at a time when the country was, unlike now, one of the unhealthiest places.

In the early part of the nineteenth century, Ceylonese ventured out of their country in search of employment and wealth. A few educated men went to South India and Burma, but their number was negligible. Malaya was the only country where the Ceylonese found employment in substantial numbers in the junior ranks of the Government Services notably in the Railway, Public Works, Surveys, Posts and Telegraphs, Rubber Estates and firms. They performed their work with characteristic loyalty and devotion. They had no other thought except on their work even in their dreams.

Ceylonese, in general, never cared to invest in immovable property in Malaya. Even the rubber boom (1906-1910) did not attract them. As soon as they retired

from service, the bulk of them returned to their mother country.

While other communities grew in number, the Ceylonese did not make a sizeable community.

The retrenchment of staff that took place in 1931—1933 saw a large exodus of Ceylonese back to Ceylon.

Mention may be made of two serious setbacks which affected Malaya and retarded its material progress. The first was the occupation of the country by the Japanese for a period of forty-four months from February 1942 to September 1945. The Ceylonese along with others suffered privations. On re-occupation, the Ceylon Government sent two emissaries in the persons of Mr. A. I. Rajasingam and Mr., and subsequently Sir, Velupillai Coomarasamy both of whom toured the country and attended to the needs of the community. They were accompanied by Messrs. G. V. Samarasinghe, C. C. S., and R. A. Kannangara who gave our people assistance in legal matters.

On re-occupation, many Ceylonese who had suffered during the occupation took the first opportunity to return to their mother country and this was a second and larger exodus.

Soon after the re-occupation, another setback for Malaya occurred with the outbreak of Communist agitation which began in July, 1948, and lasted until 31st July, 1960. A number of the Ceylonese also suffered during this period.

Early in 1948, the Federation of Malaya Agreement was signed and came into force on February 1st of that year. By this measure, separate representation was granted to Ceylonese both in the State and the Federal Councils.

An important legislation known as the "Sundry Creditors and Debtors Ordinance" was brought into force. This Ordinance contained a schedule assessing the value of the Japanese currency in respect of the years of the Japanese occupation. Justice was meted out by paying the difference to Government Servants who were paid in Japanese currency during the occupation periods. The debtors who borrowed before

the occupation period and settled their debts subsequently in Japanese currency had to pay the difference to their erstwhile creditors. The land transactions were not disturbed.

During the period of occupation, payments of subsistence allowances were approved and made to dependants of Ceylonese officers and pensioners of the Malayan and the Singapore Governments who were then in Ceylon and up to that time in receipt of remittances from Malaya.

In the meantime, Malaya was making rapid political progress and eventually full independence within the Commonwealth was ushered on 31st August, 1957. The constitution that was passed has been found to be beneficial to all who have accepted the Malayan Citizenship. In addition, a liberal language policy has also been introduced.

The national language of the Federation is Malay and Parliament has the right to decide the script in which it may be written. Romanised script is the official script but the use of Jawi (which is substantially the Arabic script) may be used.

Until 1967 (and later unless Parliament otherwise decides) English will continue to be the alternate official language; and until then, English must be used in all Parliamentary Bills and Acts. Similarly, both Malay and English may be spoken in Parliament and in the State Assemblies but English remains the language of the Supreme Court until Parliament otherwise decides.

Apart from the above, the teaching, the learning and the use of the other prescribed official languages is permitted without restraint; and Parliament has the obligation to preserve and sustain the use and study of everyone of the prescribed official languages in the Federation: Malay, English, Chinese and Tamil.

There can now be no doubt that the Ceylonese who have taken up the Federal citizenship and decided to make Malaya the land of their permanent residence may have made a wise choice.

It would be unreasonable for the Ceylonese to expect a large percentage of Government employment quite out of propor-

tion to the size of their community. It is for them to explore other avenues of employment, and with their natural characteristics they are bound to lead a life of happiness in this highly prosperous land.

Singapore Island

At the Southern tip of the Malay Peninsula (which is a four-hundred mile long finger of land at the southern end of the mainland of Asia) is an island of 224 square miles which is joined to the mainland by a causeway carrying a railway and road. That is the State of Singapore which lies almost on the equator.

Singapore, along with Penang and Province Wellesley and Malacca, until 1948, formed the British Crown Colony of the Straits Settlements.

Singapore is certainly one of the most important ports in the world. The first person to appreciate its enormous importance as a base was Sir Stamford Raffles. In 1824, he acquired Singapore on permanent lease for the British.

Singapore is located on the direct line of communication between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific. The shortest shipping route to the Far East from Europe, North Africa and West Asia passes by Singapore. As a result, it is one of the world's greatest ports and one of the very few of them adopting a policy of free trade. It is also a British Air and Naval base of great strategic importance.

The Japanese occupied Singapore along with the Federation of Malaya.

Singapore is now an independent State.

It was to Singapore that the Ceylonese went in about 1875, and therefore, even today, Ceylonese who returned from any part of Malaya are called as "Singaporeans" in Ceylon.

Singapore's population has increased to 1,579,600, Chinese, 1,210,600, Indians and Pakistanis, 135,000, Malayasians, 200,000, Eurasians, 12,000, Europeans, 11,000 and others, 11,000.

The Ceylonese number about 1,000, mostly employed in Government Services and business firms.

CEYLON AND MALAYA

By

The late Swami Satyananda, Ph. D., J. P.

The connection between Malaya and Ceylon including Southern India has existed from very ancient times. In the by-gone days, Mantai in North Ceylon, Galle in South Ceylon and Trincomalee in East Ceylon were the important gateways for trade and culture between Ceylon and Far Eastern countries including Malaya.

With the advent of Western colonisation and rule in Eastern countries, the strands between Ceylon and Malaya and the East Indies became firmer. This is conspicuous by the presence of about 30,000 Malays in Ceylon and an equal number of Ceylonese

in Malaya, who form integral parts of the population of the respective countries.

Since the advent of the British, the Ceylonese in Malaya have played an important part in the economic and administrative development of their country of adoption. They have hitherto manned the Government Services and a few of them have made their mark in the two important industries of the country—rubber planting and tin-mining. A good number of them are in the professions. The Ceylonese in Malaya have their own religious, cultural, social, co-operative and political organis-

ations. All these bear a magnificent testimony to their intellectual calibre, organising ability, and tenacity of purpose.

Now, with the upsurge of independence and awakening of the native races, a new chapter in the history of all Asian and African countries is being written. In the new era, the privileged classes, like the Ceylonese in Malaya, who have had the patronage of the past ruling power by the force of circumstances, will have to forego in time their privileged position and learn

to identify themselves with the indigenous population and other major races, and thereby prove their loyalty and devotion to their land of adoption for the good of all.

The whole process of nature is governed by the law of interplay of forces resulting in what is called "emergent evolution". Therefore it behoves the Malayan citizens of Ceylonese origin to be conscious of this process of nature and play their part in the evolution of a healthy Malayan Nation.

"A NAMASKAR TO THE PAST"

(being Snapshots from My Memory Album of some Pioneer Ceylonese)

By

Mr. S. DuraiRajasingam, (Author),

Tutorial Staff, Education Department, Pahang.

In response to the request of the Secretary of the Malayan Ceylonese Association for a contribution to the Souvenir, I gladly write this article based on my forthcoming publication, "Eighty years of Ceylonese in Malaya".

At the outset, let the reader be warned, if omissions of some pioneers are found, that it is impossible for an individual to know about every pioneer who came to Malaya from Ceylon. The memory of hundreds and hundreds of brave, loyal, intelligent and pious men and women whose names I do not know is probably lost to posterity. Again lack of space prevents mention of several others. And what of the great and noble women, the life partners of these pioneers—of whom little or no mention is made. I can think of them in the same way as I think of my beloved mother and pay tribute and homage in silence. It is sufficient for me to make record of men and events I know of and allow others to tell us what they know to form a complete picture. One should not hesitate to write on what was stored in one's personal records and memories so that a

record of Ceylonese in Malaya might be preserved for posterity.

Few people sufficiently bothered themselves to realise what the people of India and Ceylon did at the commencement of the British administration. The Ceylonese numbered but four to five in one State and three to four in another, but they were loyal and devoted to the Administration in spite of innumerable difficulties. At that time, the Malays were not sufficiently interested in taking their share in the Administration.

A few thousand Jaffna Tamils, descendants or relatives of the early adventurous pioneers, following in their wake, in the next few years, found their way to this country. Most of them found employment in the Government services, largely in the Railway. The Federated Malay States Railway is a monument to the able and hard-working Ceylonese who once occupied the bulk of the positions in that department from its very inception. A few, however, entered the legal and the medical professions; some took to teaching, while quite a handful ventured into the field of business.

Thus, the majority followed a sedentary calling. The early successful development and eventual prosperity of the land at the turn of the century owed much to the enterprise of the Ceylonese pioneers, who in fact risked their lives to help develop a good part of the Peninsula that was then virgin jungle and swamp.

Men with rubber, tea, coffee and coconut planting experience soon turned this once civil war-torn country into what it is today. Perak became the first State to prosper after the Pangkor Treaty. This was followed by the other parts of the Peninsula.

The devoted services of the people from India and Ceylon should never be forgotten. I do not know how many realise the perils, dangers and hardships suffered by these men in those early days. They were sent to distant places to do their work and they did it with unswerving loyalty and devotion.

In recognition of their services, the Government should give a helping hand to their children and grandchildren. In reply to a valedictory address presented in the Federal capital to Sir George Maxwell, K.B.E., C.M.G., by the Asian communities, on the eve of his retirement, he referred to the valuable services rendered by the Indians and the Ceylonese who had contributed in various capacities to the development of this country.

The Ceylonese worked in every branch of the Government service. Before the amalgamation of the Survey Departments of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, land surveying in Singapore was mainly in the hands of surveyors recruited from Ceylon. The post of Superintendent of Surveys was held by a Ceylonese for a considerable period. The Municipality and the Harbour Board accepted the Ceylonese eagerly. The Public Works Department of Singapore in the early days was in the hands of Ceylonese overseers. Many stories of dangers faced by them are told. They even came face to face with wild beasts in the course of their daily work.

Some of the earliest pioneers were Messrs. Annamalaipillai, Chief of the Survey

Department of Singapore, K. Chinnappahpillai, the leading Ceylonese contractor in Singapore, Ford Waithilingam, "Singapore" Murugesampillai, Vaithilingampillai, who was in the Municipal Service of Singapore as Chief Inspector of Roads, K. Namasivayampillai, Inspector of Roads, Municipality of Singapore, and a nephew of Mr. "Singapore" Murugesampillai, Mr. Gunatileke, who was Wharf Manager in the Singapore Harbour Board, Mr. Justice Sproule of the Supreme Court, Dr. J. M. Handy, who was one of the first batch of doctors recruited for service in Singapore, Dr. Francis, Dr. Paulez, Dr. Gunatileke, younger brother of the above-mentioned Wharf Manager, and Dr. Arunasampillai, who was one of the foremost and successful private practitioners.

The Ceylonese have also made their mark in the teaching profession and the name of Mr. H. M. Hoisington is gratefully and reverently remembered not only by his students but by prominent educationists of various races.

Dr. E. T. MacIntyre was one of the prominent figures of the Ceylon Tamil community of Kuala Lumpur. The late Drs. R. Vytilingam and V. Veerasingam were great in their own way. Which Ceylonese in Malaya has not heard of the late Dr. A. S. Muthu who, I think, will head the list of Ceylonese doctors as a popular and well-liked gentleman. Dr. H. R. Saravanamuttu, now in Chundikuli, was also held in great esteem.

The Ceylon Tamils have rendered pioneer service in the Railways. They occupied positions of every description and were found always obliging to one and all. To mention a few whom I recollect are Messrs. V. Thambipillai, P. Narayanar, S. Kanagasabai of Serendah and T. Gnanapragasam, who died in 1918 in a car accident whilst Station Master, Seremban.

I give below a list of the earliest Ceylonese who served with the Malayan Railway, known then as the Federated Malay States Railway, as Station Masters, Parcel Clerks, Travelling Audit Clerks, Permanent Way Inspectors, Yard Foremen, Clerks in the Chief Accountant and Auditor's Office, and Traffic Manager's Office.

1. V. Chinnappah
2. V. Thambipillai
3. O. G. Labrooy
4. A. Thuraiappah
5. S. Sinnappan
6. P. Suppiah
7. N. Manar
8. P. Vanderstraten
9. C. R. Perera
10. K. Appapillai
11. E. S. de Silva
12. M. Chellar
13. C. Kanagasabai
14. S. K. Sabapathypillai
15. M. Nallathamby
16. V. Kathiraso
17. M. Velupillai
18. R. Saravanamuthu
19. E. C. Daniel
20. Dui Dias
21. S. N. Alfred
22. K. Sabapathy
23. V. Jammiah
24. V. Arumugam
25. S. Murugesu
26. C. S. Nagalingam
27. V. Sithamparanather
28. C. S. Chelliah
29. S. S. Maniha
30. P. Narayanar
31. R. D. Ponnampalam
32. C. Vijaratnam
33. V. Visuvalingam
34. K. Ponniah
35. P. Thambiah
36. K. Murugasu
37. S. Suppiah
38. S. Asaipillai
39. S. Kanapathypillai
40. S. Nagasu
41. K. Sithamparapillai
42. S. Ponnudurai
43. V. Chelliah
44. K. Thambaiyah
45. N. Kanagasabai
46. S. Ponniah
47. A. Kalliampalam
48. S. Kanapathipillai
49. S. S. Nagalingam
50. K. Asaipillai
51. S. Elyathamby
52. S. Kandappu
53. A. Sabapathy
54. P. Sanmugam
55. S. Velupillai
56. M. Sundaram
57. S. Kanapathypillai
58. S. Sathasivam
59. A. Kathiravelar
60. K. Kandiah
61. A. Aiyadorai
62. S. K. Arumugam
63. A. Subramaniam
64. V. Kanavialy
65. T. Rasiah
66. R. Ambalavanar
67. T. Kanapathypillai
68. R. Sellathamby
69. A. Vijayaratnam
70. S. Ponnudurai
71. T. V. Thambu
72. N. Ponnampalam
73. S. Krishna
74. S. Sivasambu
75. V. Vaithilingam
76. Arnolis De Mel
77. W. C. Perera
78. W. Kathiravelu
79. N. Kathiravelu
80. N. Ramalingam
81. A. Thiruvilangam
82. V. Subramaniam
83. S. Navaratnam
84. S. Kanapathypillai
85. S. Vyrarnuthu
86. A. Kunaratnam
87. S. Thambidurai
88. B. S. Seneveratna
89. M. Arumugam
90. K. Vallipuram
91. E. A. Vanderstraten
92. E. T. Perera
93. N. Mailvaganam.

The late Mr. V. Chinnappah, Chief Clerk of the Chief Accountant and Auditor's Office, Railway, was mainly responsible for the appointment of many Ceylonese in the Federated Malay States Railway.

Mention might be made of persons in other spheres of activities. Mr. M. Cathiravelu, J. P., (father-in-law of Mr. Nicholas Ponnudurai, J. P., of Penang), was one of the

early Jaffna Tamils who came here from Vannarponnai, Jaffna.

It is with pride that I recall the story of how the Rev. Samuel Abraham and some Christian families from Jaffna were responsible for the founding of the present Methodist Boys' School, Kuala Lumpur. It was Mr. Abraham's school then. The proposal for the founding of this school was in fact mooted by the Jaffna residents in Kuala Lumpur, a fact now forgotten.

The MacIntyres, Pauls, Nicholas', Barnabas', Hoisingtons, Winslows, Lees, Dudleys, Richards, Hooles, Williams, Wadsworths, Rockwoods, Goulds, Greens, Hunts, Proctors, are some other Christian families who migrated to Malaya.

These pioneers have written a noble page in Malayan history. A number of descendants of our early pioneers are serving the new Malaya of today.

The late Sir Frank Swettenham's book, "British Malaya", is a mine of interest to the Malayan student. One should read in

this book about the beginnings of the Railway. The first railway undertaken was a line of only twelve miles from Taiping, the mining centre of Larut, to a point called Sa-petang, called later Port Weld, on a deep water inlet of the Larut River, navigable for small steamers. That line was constructed by two divisions of Ceylon pioneers, lent by the Government of Ceylon, and before it was completed (in 1884), Selangor had embarked upon a much more ambitious scheme. It involved the construction of a railway from the mining centre of Kuala Lumpur to the town of Klang, a distance of 22 miles. The line included a long bridge over the Klang river, and had to pass through difficult country.

Before concluding my article I must express my regret for sins of omission as I realise that I have not covered much ground in dealing with the work and activities of the hundreds of pioneers who served in the different parts of the Peninsula and Singapore. Perhaps other contributors will add the names of other pioneers.

OUR BREAD WINNERS OF THE EAST

"The Ceylon Patriot of 14th March, 1911"

By

"Argus" (Late Mr. M. V. Chelliah)

Retired Interpreter, Batu Gajah.

Thanks are due to you (the Editor) for your disinterested article on the present economic condition of Jaffna as influenced by the Straits and the F. M. S. Jaffnese, for your ardent endeavour to bring about a better understanding between the Straits Jaffnese and your local public men, and for your strong advocacy to assign to the former their rightful place in Jaffna.

It would not be out of place here to have a birds' eye survey of the history of the Straits Jaffnese in the past, their present position in relation to Jaffna, and the

very low estimation in which they were hitherto held by some stay-at home Jaffnese, who were saturated to the brim with insular views and positively declined to admit that any good could possibly come out of the Straits Jaffnese and invariably relegated them to the back-ground. When the natural resources of the country failed to equalise the supply to the demand; when, year after year, famine and drought threatened starvation to many a man in Jaffna; when the cultivators and others were at their wit's end how to make ends meet; it was these doughty, if not, adventurous sons of the

soil who migrated to the Straits and kept going many a family which, had it not been for these self—denying patriots, would have been blown to the winds as the chaff of the field.

These men being imbued with that noble sentiment of self-help, went over to the Straits in search of fields and pastures new, and, with their proverbial industry, perseverance, enterprise, thrift and patriotism, have not only secured a footing for themselves and contributed to the well-being of others, but have also laid the foundation for the prosperity of future generations; and you will find quite an army of Jaffna students receiving their education in the schools of the Straits and the F. M. S. You have amply testified to the invaluable services rendered by the Straits Jaffnese to their mother-country. Just to give your readers an idea as to the enormous wealth that flows from the Straits into Jaffna annually, I may mention that during the year

1909 (the latest for which figures are available), no less than a million and a half rupees were remitted from the Straits to Ceylon through the Post Office; nor does this represent the actual total amount of sovereigns and jewellery and cash in the shape of bank drafts and Chetty's "Hundials" taken here by every man who comes over to Jaffna. We would perhaps be surprised at the aggregate.

Note: Notwithstanding the lapse of time, the unfortunate derisive attitude towards the Malayan Ceylonese still persists as may be inferred from a short story entitled "The Malayan Pensioner" published in 1960 by Mr. Alagu Subramaniam, Advocate, Jaffna, portraying the character of the Malayan pensioner in a lurid light. We hope that the opinion expressed by Mr. Alagu Subramaniam is not shared by the many Ceylon Tamils who know the true facts. —*Editor.*

THE HINDU CIVILIZATION OF MALAYA

By

C. F. Andrews

The following account does not claim to be the result of original research. It is a collection of material, already made available to the public, taken from many sources. It is a noble story of a great culture of world importance.

The early history of the Malay Peninsula is still very obscure, but one fact emerges from each fresh record and inscription that is discovered in modern times. The entire early civilization of the south-eastern portion of Malaya for many centuries came from India and represented the Hindu-Buddhist civilization. It is true that the original inhabitants probably reached Malaya from the islands to the south, though even this is not yet proved. But we find that more than 2000 years ago, the Hindu immigrants were already entering into

the country from the opposite coast of the Bay of Bengal and that the rulers were sprung from different Hindu races.

It would appear from the scanty data we have that for a very long time the centre of this Hindu rule in Malaya was a district called Palembang at the southern extremity of the island of Sumatra. This kingdom was called Sri Vijaya, and it was ruled over by those who took the title of Maharajah. At the end of the seventh century, the Chinese Buddhist Pilgrim, I—Tsing, paid a visit to this part of the world and left a written record behind him about the country. This is the most valuable account which we as yet have in writing, in book form, but other Chinese records may yet be discovered. He states that during his time of residence in the country, the Maharajah

annexed this "Malayu" country. Most probably this "Malayu" country was portioned out among many Hindu Rajahs over whom this Maharajah exercised dominion as their suzerain and chief.

With regard to this historical period, we have one of the earliest known inscriptions written in a South Indian script, and dated A.D. 686. This gives the record of an attack on Java by the forces sent from Sri Vijaya to that island. It seems not unlikely, therefore, that a Hindu empire, on a small scale, was established, having Sri Vijaya as its central province which gave the empire its title.

We learn further that in A. D. 778, the Buddhist temple of Kalasan in Central Java was built by the order of the Maharajah of Sri Vijaya. Another inscription in Sanskrit, discovered in Lower Siam, records the erection there also of Buddhist buildings in A. D. 775 by the order of the Maharajah of Sri Vijaya who belonged to the dynasty of the "King of the Mountains".

This latter phrase may refer to a curious name in the "Malay Annals", for they state that the rulers of Palembang were of the dynasty of Mahameru. Mahameru is obviously an Indian word, signifying "Great Meru", referring to Mount Meru of the Hindu legends.

Later on, about A.D. 1000, we have in Tamil and Sanskrit an inscription recording the grant of village to the Buddhist temple at Negapatam in Southern India, which has been built by two rulers of Palembang. This appears to show an intimate relation between the Malayan rulers and South India, on the west, and also Java, on the south-east. The second of these two rulers is called in the inscription "King of Kataha and Srivishaya".

The names of both these rulers are corroborated by two entries in the Chinese Annals of the Sung dynasty, which mention embassies from them to China in A.D. 1003 and A.D. 1008. The word "Kataha" in the inscription is probably the same as Kedah. A little later on, an inscription on South India, at Tanjore, dated A. D. 1030, commemorates the capture of the King of Kedaram together with the conquest of

Sri Vijaya and of Malaya. These conquests cannot have been permanent, for a few years later, according to the Chinese Annals, the Maharajah of Sri Vijaya reported to the Chinese Emperor that the King of Southern India was his vassal; and a later Chinese writer tells how the Maharajah of Sri Vijaya laid a claim to the suzerain over the whole of the Malay Peninsula, and also over Ceylon. It would seem as though conquests and reconquests went on during the centuries between these different countries.

Nearly the whole of the evidence given here is of quite recent date and thus makes a basis for a reliable historical picture. It has been gradually collected owing to the discovery of inscription on different ancient stones and monuments. Other finds of a similar character are almost certain to be made. When it is all pieced together, it seems likely that it will point to a close connection, lasting for many centuries, between early Hindu India and the Malay Archipelago. It also points to an independent kingdom, with definite Hindu religious traditions and language affinities, which had its capital in the south of the island of Sumatra. Along with the spirit of early Buddhist teaching, a great impetus seems to have been given to colonisation and settlement from India. Through the Buddhist revival within ancient Hinduism, this migratory expansion took place. This kingdom or empire which extended far and wide appears at an early date to have accepted the Mahayana form of Buddhism which is usually associated with Northern India. It is not altogether unlikely that from the kingdom of Sri Vijaya itself the Buddhist monks made their journeys into the interior of Java. If this is proved to be true then it would follow that the great Hindu-Buddhist civilization of Java, which produced amazing monuments as Borobudur and Prambanan, most probably originated from this source.

Assuming this to be a true reading of ancient history, we may hope also in time to come to have still further light thrown upon the extended immigration from India into the Malay Archipelago, and from thence to Indo-China. We may also learn more about the remarkable Hindu civiliza-

tion of Cambodia which produced the Khmer dynasty and the great shrine, Ankor Vat, which is one of the wonders of the world. Further records of lesser importance have already been found in Malaya itself by archaeological research. There is, for instance, an inscription written in a Southern Indian script which is dated as early as A.D. 400. This would be almost as early as anything we have yet found in Java or elsewhere. This inscription has not been fully deciphered and it does not help us with any historical information but it gives us hope that some further inscriptions may be discovered of definite historical value. A famous old fragment of stone, found in the bed of the river at Singapore, is now in the Raffles museum. But this also does not help us to any great extent, because it is only a fragment.

For nearly a thousand years a widespread civilizing tradition of Indian culture, religion and literature was very slowly accumulated all over this part of the South Eastern Asia. This country with all its adjacent islands was rightly and truly regarded as an extension of India itself and of Hindu-Buddhist civilization—a kind of cultural empire. With the advance of the Buddhist missionary expansion the same Indian traditions were carried still further eastward and also to the north of the Malay Peninsula. Burma and Siam owe not merely their original civilization but also their permanent religious creed to these Indian immigrants. Whatever strength they have had in their long history as civilized countries, they have drawn from the Buddhist religion which had its origin in Hindu India.

It is not necessary at this point to go still further and point out in detail how Buddhism in India went right on to the shores of the Pacific as far as North China, Korea and Japan. For, the story of this further spiritual conquest would carry us beyond the bounds of the special purpose of this essay which is to show how closely Malaya has been linked up with India itself. But it may be mentioned that while the Mahayana Buddhism was advancing in a north-westerly direction and thence penetrating Central Asia through Afghanistan

and Kashmir, this south-eastern expansion was going on simultaneously.

In corroboration of this historical account of Hindu and Buddhist settlements from India all along the sea-border and in the nearer islands of the Malay Archipelago, we have evidence from another source which may be briefly referred to here. The most important western account of Further India and the golden Chersonese (as Malaya was called in the West) is found in Ptolemy's description of the world, dating from the first half of the second century after Christ. Ptolemy came from the city of Alexandria in Egypt which was the great emporium of the eastern trade. He informs us that, in his time, the coast line of Further India was inhabited throughout its length by the Sindri (Hindus). Their widespread importance in the Far East at that time was enough for this accurate Alexandrian geographer to describe them as a race of wide distribution. This great and lasting advance in Hindu culture under ancient conditions of sea voyage must have taken some centuries to spread so far and wide. It must have been going on century and century, even before the southern regions of India itself were wholly penetrated by Brahman influence from the north.

It is important to note that the whole of this early colonization made its long voyages by sea and not by land. It did not proceed gradually along the coast of Arakan and Burma by any land routes. Indeed, Burma, for very many centuries appears to have been almost passed by. It would even seem as if the Hindu penetration of the South-East Asia preceded by many centuries its full entry into Burma itself. Indeed, even today, it is in Cambodia, on the north-eastern side of the Malay Peninsula that the richest finds in ancient Hindu inscriptions have been made and the strongest tradition of Brahman culture still exists.

As a consequence of all these early settlements and occupations, the name Indonesia has now been rightly given by modern geographers to the greatest and most populated group of islands in the world, which lies around Malaya and stretches out for nearly 2500 miles towards the Far East into

the midst of the Pacific Ocean. Wherever one goes in these Islands, there are still to be found the traces of the old Hindu culture, which lasted for over one thousand years. Therefore it is entirely wrong and un-historical to regard the Indian immigration which is happening today in Malaya as something strangely foreign and contrary to Hindu custom and tradition. For the whole area has been saturated with Hindu culture from very ancient times and its present civilization under Islamic rule and British protection cannot really be understood unless this Hindu-Buddhist foundation is clearly recognised and fully acknowledged.

After the year 1200 A. D. the history of the Malay Peninsula becomes obscure again for a time, but we have important clues. We find from the Chinese records that the various Rajahs in the north of Malaya were obliged to fall back against the rising power of Siam. We know also that Siam itself was being hard pressed from the east by the ever increasing sway of the Khmer dynasty which was a part of what is now called Indo-China.

In addition to this information, we have the record of an expedition in 1273 of Kertanagara of Tumapel against Malaya which utterly destroyed the southern part of the Peninsula. We find that the Hindu Maharajah of Majapahit, which was the rising power in Java, invades again and again the Malay Peninsula and brings into subjection most of the coast. The famous inscription already mentioned which was found at the mouth of the Singapore River, probably refers to this conquest, but since it is only a small fragment, definite information cannot be gathered from it with any certainty.

But Java itself was soon to be overcome by fresh invaders. When Marco Polo in A. D. 1292 visited Sumatra he found Islam already in possession at a little port called Perlak. Very rapidly Islam spread from thence among the people of the Peninsula. There are important records showing that the missionaries of Islam came chiefly from the western coasts of India, just as the Buddhist missionaries a thousand years before had come from the eastern coast which looks out upon the Bay of Bengal.

The Islamic traders, who came over from western India, were very rich and powerful. They seemed to have opened up this great field of Islamic conquest which was taken advantage of from Asia and Persia afterwards. Within two centuries, the whole of this coastline from Penang to the extremity of Java, and over a large part of Sumatra also, had accepted the Islamic faith and welcomed Islamic rulers. Such an amazingly quick conquest could have only happened owing to the weakness and decay of the earlier Hindu-Buddhist civilization. Thus for a second time the Malay Peninsula and the neighbouring islands were conquered from India and acknowledged this definite religious conquest by allowing their rulers to be chosen partly from those who belonged to India by race.

In the book, called "The Malay Annals", we have a vivid account of these Sultans. Their reigns in this newly conquered land appear to have been for the most part taken up with war and luxurious living.

At the same time, the religion of Islam obtained powerful hold over the minds of the common people, and made such a deep impression upon them but, through all the different changes, which followed, these village people have continued faithfully to observe and adhere to the Hindu custom.

At the beginning of the sixteenth century, the next invasion came from Portugal which held sway over Malaya until it was ousted by Holland in 1640.

The monopoly of the Dutch was challenged by other rival European powers; but the Dutch interests were not completely broken until towards the middle of the eighteenth century. French rivalry sprang up. The British East India Company then began to press in on every side and towards the close of the eighteenth century, the British succeeded in getting a footing not only in India itself but also in the Malay Peninsula at Penang. Malacca was captured in 1795. Then came the Napoleonic Wars with the final struggle for power in the world outside Europe between the British and the French.

Early in the nineteenth century, the occupation of Singapore by Sir Stamford

Raffles formed the turning point in the history of the British power in South-Eastern Asia.

A careful reading of the conditions during the period before the Malay States, Penang, Malacca and Singapore came under British protection and rule shows that when once Penang and Singapore were occupied, the further unification was inevitable. On the whole, the material progress of the different States, since the time when they came under British protection, has been remarkable. I have myself travelled both in the Federation and the unfederated States and I have no doubt personally that the great improvement in the administration which has taken place is due to the remarkable series of administrators who have been able to work side by side with the Sultans of Malaya, giving them help in their difficulties, keeping the peace, preserving order, and at the same time leaving them as far as possible with their own local powers intact. The settled peace, which has prevailed in the Malay Peninsula ever since the time when it was separated from the British Government in India, has produced a remarkable effect in racial union and racial intermarriage. Without this settled peace the races,

which are so diverse as those of China, Malaya, India and Ceylon, could never have been kept side by side among their illiterate members without friction. But owing to the settled administration the races have remarkably intermingled. Indeed very rarely have races so divergent become so friendly together as those in Malaya and in so short a time. A harmony has been springing up between all the races and, in certain important directions, intermarriages are constantly taking place. In other directions what we observe today is the formation of a new human stock in which different cultures and different races will probably in the end intermingle and unite.

The Hindu traditions are not alien to Malaya but a vital portion of the most ancient civilization of the land. The indigenous population has already imbibed that culture and it remains deeply embedded in the legends, folk plays and songs beneath the exterior of Islam. There should be no difficulty whatever in its revival. There is no reason why the cultural traditions of India should not remain as the back-ground of the whole scene of human life in this wonderful land, if only the spiritual enterprise which prevailed in Hindu-Buddhist India is not lacking. (Abridged)

"CEYLON AND THE MALAYAN CEYLONESE"

By

R. Nagaratnam, Nallur.

*Retired Financial Assistant, Public Works Department,
and former Member of the State Council, Negri Sembilan.*

Ceylon covers some 25,332 square miles which makes it about half of Malaya. Its population today is 9,388,000 consisting of 6,613,000 Sinhalese, 1,029,000 Ceylon Tamils, 1,025,000 Indian Tamils, 549,000 Ceylon Muslims, 52,000 Burghers, 48,000 Indian Muslims, 30,000 Malays, 2,000 Veddahs, and 40,000 other races.

Its cultivated areas are 660,000 acres of rubber, 1,000,000 acres of coconuts,

1,174,000 acres of rice, and 570,000 acres of tea. Its per capita income is (1961) Rs. 612 per annum.

The Malayan Ceylonese in Ceylon consist of about 1,400 Malayan pensioners, 800 widow pensioners and 800 others who are not in receipt of a fixed income. Since the Malayan Ceylonese Association was founded in 1929 until now (1961), pensions drawn will amount to not less than 100 million

rupees. At present, pensions amount to over Rs. 5 millions per annum. This is two and a half times the amount of income derived from the cultivation of tobacco in Jaffna.

The average Malayan Ceylonese is dependent on his pension which is the main source of his income. He leads a simple life and his motto is "Simple living and high thinking". Malayan pensioners who possess cars (not luxury cars) can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

The Malayan pensioner is liable to pay income tax to Malaya, from where his income is derived. He has also to pay income tax to Ceylon, as he is resident in this country.

There are about 6000 Malaya-born youth who have had to regularise their Ceylon citizenship by renouncing the Federation or the Singapore and the United Kingdom and Colonies citizenships. Dual citizenship is not permitted in Ceylon. This will involve if regularised through the Association an expenditure of Rs. 35 per head, that is to say, Rs. 210,000 for the 6000 youth.

The Malayan Ceylonese suffer from the following disabilities in Ceylon:—

(1) Tax on lump sum gratuity, if such gratuity is drawn either in Ceylon or in Malaya, after a person has become a resident of Ceylon. (Note:—Lump sum gratuity is "capital" in Malaya—and not income).

(2) Reliefs normally granted to Ceylonese in Ceylon under the Income Tax Act are not being granted to Malayan Ceylonese, such as,

(i) Contributions to the Malayan Widows and Orphans Pension Funds.

(ii) Sums refunded under the above Funds.

(iii) Contributions to Malayan Provident Funds.

(3) Malayan Pensions are seizable for debts in Ceylon.

(iv) Pension Vouchers are not exempt from Stamp duty (10 cents) as in Malaya.

(v) Landlessness: Apart from the ownership of hereditary property and purchases made, the Malayan Ceylonese in Ceylon sadly figure in the allotment of land under the several Colonisation Schemes undertaken by the Government. Their total ownership of colonisation land does not even reach 1000 acres which is not commensurate with their number and contribution to the economy of this country in the form of taxes and inflow of pensions and remittances.

(vi) Inability to get the Japanese claims:—Many Malayan Ceylonese who hurried to Ceylon soon after World War II did not get their claims paid in Malaya. The Ceylon Government disbursed these claims in Ceylon. Several Malaysians did not receive payment owing to the simple fault that they did not submit the claims on or before the stipulated date as they did not notice the advertisement published in Colombo newspapers.

(vii) A dependent relative is defined in the Ceylon Income Tax Ordinance as a parent, brother, sister or child and does not include a nephew, niece or grandchild whom the average Malayan supports but does not get relief.

(viii) Ceylon citizenship to children adopted in Malaya is not permitted, unless adopted under the Ceylon adoption Ordinance, which does not appear to be very helpful.

(ix) No Hospital Assistant, (Apothecary) from Malaya could obtain a licence to practise as a dispenser, without a certificate from the Director of Medical and Health Services, Ceylon. A Certificate from the Director in Malaya is not accepted.

MAHAJANAN

"MALAYAN TRIP"

By

T. T. Jayaratnam,

Principal, Mahajana College, Tellippalai.

As we were in need of funds for completing the Assembly Hall, I had to go on a trip to Malaya in December last (1957) with the object of seeking financial assistance from our old boys there. Mr. V. Chelliah, M.B.E., formerly of the Malayan Government Service, kindly consented to accompany me. We spent two months in Singapore and in the Federation of Malaya, visiting as many friends and old boys as possible. It is a pity that owing to the limited time at our disposal we could not visit all or even most of the towns there. We therefore missed the privilege of meeting many of our friends residing in far away towns who were, I learn, eager to meet us and render what little help they could. I must apologise to them for the disappointment caused. Wherever we went, we were over-whelmed with hospitality and kindness. The old boys and friends there vied with one another to make our visit the success it turned out to be. I must say that the hearty and spontaneous welcome extended to us indicated to me in no unmistakable manner the fund of goodwill Mahajana has to her credit in Malaya. I was also genuinely gratified to find that our friends there fully appreciated the honest and earnest attempt we are making at Mahajana to serve the needs of our children here.

I owe a special word of gratitude to all those who went out of their way to help the mission. In singling out a few of them for special mention I hope I shall not lay myself open to the charge of discrimination. An allowance has to be made for oversight; besides, a line has to be drawn somewhere. I hope our good friends who are left out will appreciate my difficulty. I crave their indulgence.

In Singapore, Mr. S. Kumarasamy of the Land Office and his wife were our hosts. Mr. K. Sabapathy, Retired Head Master,

Mr. V. Sinnaduray, Retired Teacher, Mr. K. V. K. Singam of the Statistic's Department, and three of our Old Boys, viz., Mr. P. S. Moorthy of the Government Medical Stores, Mr. P. R. Pathy of the K. K. Hospital, and Mr. A. S. Maniam of the Airways, took us round and rendered us all possible assistance. Our good host, Mr. S. Kumarasamy, was the motivating force behind our campaign in Singapore. At Johore Bharu, we had Mr. M. Visuvalingam, an old boy, to help us. Our next hop was to Kuala Lumpur from where we hoped to visit most of the outlying towns of the Federation. Mr. & Mrs. V. Ponnuthurai of 54-B, Princes Road, and Mr. & Mrs. K. S. Maniam of Sentul, acted as hosts.

Even before we arrived at Kuala Lumpur, a representative committee had been set up to help us, thanks to the initiative of Mr. M. Thambinathan, a senior old boy of the College. Other friends who rendered us valuable service in Kuala Lumpur were. Mr. M. Thambinathan of the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Mr. E. Sabaratnam of the Police Office, Mr. M. Thananayagam of the General Post Office, Mr. V. Seenivasagam of the Civil Aviation Department, Mr. S. S. Nayagam of the Central Electricity Board, Mrs. Devaki Krishnan, Mr. S. Thurai-singam of the Medical Research Institute, and Mr. V. Ponnuthurai of 54-B, Prince Road. At Klang, we had Mr. K. Vaithilingam of the Government Hospital and Mr. K. Thambipillai of the Police Office, both of whom helped us considerably. At Kajang, we were the guests of Mr. & Mrs. V. S. Ponnampalam, whose amiable son-in-law, Mr. P. Somasundram, was responsible for very good response there. Mr. K. Somasundram, President, Sessions Court, and his wife were our hosts at Malacca. Dr. T. A. Vanar, a prominent resident of Malacca, and Mr. K. Somasundram, ably assisted by our old boys, Mr. N. Kandiah of the Depart-

ment of Drainage and Irrigation, Mr. K. S. Maniam, Mr. M. S. Maniam, Mr. T. T. K. Singham, and Mr. T. Arunasampillai, were responsible for our success there. In Seremban, we had the assistance of Mr. M. Sangarapillai and Mr. S. Vallipuram, both of whom were our hosts. We also had the services of Mr. T. Karthegasu and Mr. C. Sundaram. At Taiping, we were the guests of Mr. K. Arumugam of the Government Hospital and of his wife. Mr. & Mrs. E. Karalapillai, Mr. P. Murugasu, and Mr. Arumugam were of immense service to us there. At Ipoh, Mr. T. K. Murugasu was host while Mr. M. S. Nalliah spared no pains to make our visit a resounding success. At Tapah, Mr. A. Kandiah, Assistant Controller, Tele-Communications, Mr. P. Kanagarayer, Interpreter, Courts, and Mrs. Kanagarayer, also accompanied us to Teluk Anson where Mr. Kanagarayer has many personal friends. We were also assisted by Mr. K. Selvadurai of the Food Control Department at Teluk Anson. In Penang, we were the guests of Mr. S. Kandiah of the Inland Revenue Department and Mrs. Kandiah. Mr. S. Arulampalam of the Railways, Prai, and Mr. V. Vairavapillai, Station Master, Bukit Mertajam, were of great help to me in their respective towns. We also visited Bentong, Mentakab, and Temerloh, in Pahang where Mr. Moothathamby introduced us to his friends.

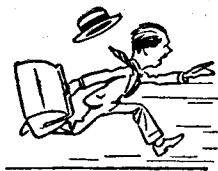
Mr. A. Moothathamby of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, an old boy, took us over as soon as we arrived at Kuala Lumpur, and from then on, till we returned to Singapore about six weeks later, he was

good enough to place his services at our disposal. He accompanied us to the principal towns in the Federation and we exploited to the full the personal influence he wields among the Jaffna Tamils there. If our mission to Malaya could be called a success, a large measure of the credit goes to this humble and unostentatious worker in our cause.

Mr. D. T. Gunaratnam of Port Swettenham is another personality to whom special reference should be made. He gave our campaign a flying start with a magnificent donation of \$ 2000. He was also my philosopher and friend throughout my stay in Kuala Lumpur. He seldom failed to give me a ring to find out how my work progressed from day to day. I am very much bound to him for all the encouragement he gave me.

I cannot adequately thank all these friends and numerous others, to whom I am unable to make reference by name, for the ready and willing assistance they gave us. Mahajana will always be grateful to them as well as to Mr. V. Chelliah, M. B. E., who readily came out of his retirement to assist me in this arduous task.

On the eve of our departure from Kuala Lumpur, our friends and old boys there bade us farewell at a grand tea party got up in our honour at the Vivekananda Ashram premises. They desired us to convey their greetings and best wishes to Mahajana. I am deeply grateful to the organisers for this kind gesture.



MY IMPRESSIONS OF THE CEYLONESE IN MALAYA

By

I. P. Thurairatnam,
Principal, Union College, Tellippalai

For long years, Malaya had remained a far country to me. I had heard a good deal about its many charms. Malayan pensioners and others on long leave spoke nostalgically of the country that flowed with milk and honey. The visit of anyone on leave from Malaya used to be a high light in the humdrum life of the village. It invariably meant a generous distribution of presents and money to a wide circle of relatives and friends. Regular remittances from Malaya sustained the economy of Jaffna. Jaffna was given an air of prosperity.

When the second World Conflagration broke out and Japan entered the fray, Malaya immediately became a theatre of war; all communications between Malaya and Ceylon were cut off, and many families in Jaffna became "orphaned" overnight. Through indirect sources news reached us of the many hardships our people in Malaya were undergoing. Boys and girls in our schools who were supported with money from Malaya became suddenly destitute. Mothers and grandmothers appealed for concessions and spoke sadly about their men-folk on the other "shore". Many rumours about the death of near and dear ones also reached us. But when the War ended and communications were restored, refugee ships from Malaya brought thousands to their home country. Relief organisations in Colombo did a grand piece of work. Refugees were met on board the ships, welcomed and fed at the jetty, and put on waiting trains in the charge of volunteers who accompanied them to their doorsteps in Jaffna. We had a chance to repay even in a small measure the many benefits we had received from our people in Malaya. It was not until 1954 that the privilege of visiting Malaya came my way. My wife and I went there to raise funds for Union College, as many others had done before us on

behalf of other institutions. We wrote frankly to friends about the object of our visit. We had faith in them and our faith was not misplaced. We spent 66 hectic days travelling all the way from Singapore to Penang and back again, seeing old boys, friends and well-wishers of the school. We were overwhelmed by the kindness and hospitality lavished upon us wherever we went. We saw generosity and magnanimity of a kind seldom seen in Jaffna. Some of the experiences we had were out of this world. People gave cheerfully and in many instances apologetically, because they could not give more for so noble a cause as education.

In the course of our campaign, we visited 530 homes and met Jaffna people engaged in various walks of life. Many of them had made good in Malaya. I was gratified to see their industry and enterprise. In many homes, I saw a departing or a returned Kirby scholar. The children were a great credit to the Malayan schools. If visitors called and the parents were away, the children would entertain the visitors and engage them in useful and interesting conversation. I must confess that this cannot be said, as a rule, of children in Jaffna. Visiting people in their homes and talking with them at meetings gave me an opportunity to learn at first hand of some of the problems that agitated their minds, the hopes that inspired them, and the aspirations that surged within them.

Wherever I went, they asked me about the system of education in Ceylon. "Malaya for the Malays" was a slogan that was gathering momentum. Immediately after the War, the Ceylonese appeared to have lost much ground. They seemed to be at the cross-roads. Malaya had not yet got its independence; neither had Ceylon declared for Sinhala only. The pattern was not clear

in either country. To return to Ceylon or not was the question. The older folk had their roots in Jaffna. The young people were well employed in Malaya and were comfortably off. If they returned to Ceylon, suitable avenues of employment would not be available to them. In any case, the picture of Jaffna, of which they had heard from their parents who had left these shores more than forty years earlier and which they themselves had never seen, was not very complimentary. Further, these young people had also conjured up imaginary ideas and strange notions about this country. As for school-going children, they simply could not fit into the Ceylon scheme of education. All these presented a formidable problem to Jaffnese in Malaya.

I had grown so fond of Malaya in 1954 that I made it a point to break journey there on my way back from Japan where I had gone to attend a conference in August, 1958. This time I found that the mood of the Jaffna people in Malaya had almost completely changed. Two events of great significance had taken place in the meantime. Malaya had got its independence and

Ceylon had declared its language policy. The latter also resulted in the Ceylon riots of May, 1958. Ceylonese in Malaya had to choose and choose quickly between Ceylon citizenship and Malayan citizenship. I got the feeling that, in the face of this dilemma, Jaffna Tamils in Malaya were deciding to throw in their lot with Malaya and sink or swim with that country.

My second visit to Malaya was on the eve of the first anniversary of Malayan Independence. Kuala Lumpur was gaily decked for the celebrations. I found that even the landscape of the country had considerably changed during the four years since my first visit. The Merdeka Stadium was something of which any country could be proud. Large housing schemes and fashionable flats were coming up everywhere. The Engineering College of the Malayan University and the giant waterworks of Kuala Lumpur were nearing completion in Petaling Jaya. Everything seemed prosperous and now it is my turn to speak nostalgically of Malaya. I have not ceased singing its praises since my first visit in 1954.

IMPRESSIONS OF MALAYA

By

The (late) Rev. H. Peto,
Principal, St. John's College, Jaffna.

During the nine weeks I have been in Malaya, (1938) I have often been asked by friends what were my impressions of the country and people. Now on the boat on my return journey to Ceylon, I am trying to set down some at least of the impressions I have received. I have travelled by road and train from Singapore to Penang as far east as Kuala Lipis and have visited some 25 centres, with the exception of Kuala Lumpur, staying nowhere more than two or three days.

The first thing that strikes one coming from Ceylon and Jaffna is the perfection of the road surfaces. When I first mentioned

this, I was told that I had got the impression from the Singapore—Johore road, but I found it true of all the roads I traversed, and preparations were being made for the repair of roads which in Jaffna we should regard as being in almost first class condition.

The second thing one feels is the freshness and neatness of what one can best describe as the "garden towns" of Malaya. Most of the 25 centres referred to are actually small towns, but they are towns with broad open roads, gardens and trees. No doubt, this is due to their comparative newness—they came into being only forty to

fifty years ago. Not a single cadajan enclosed compound did I see! Nature is very bountiful to Malaya and it rains almost every day; the result is a greenness of grass and freshness of tree and flower hard to match in the rest of the world. The richness and variety of tree and creeper and giant fern in the jungle country is greater than I have seen anywhere else: bird life is plentiful, and, perhaps, there are no crows.

Next must be said something about the Public Services. The whole of Malaya seems to have that greatest of boons—a good water-supply, and one can drink water anywhere with apparently perfect safety and no necessity for boiling. In the bigger places, at least an up-to-date drainage system seems to have been installed. My colleagues and I visited a number of Government hospitals, perhaps the most up-to-date institutions in Malaya, and were, I believe, impressed by two things: the emphasis laid on preventive measures and the pervading spirit of service. In most States travelling dispensaries systematically visit the villages and even bring into the town patients requiring hospital attention. No Government hospital doctor is allowed any private practice (unless there is no qualified private practitioner in the district, when permission is given and is necessary), and his whole time and attention is given to his hospital patients and to keeping the hospital at the highest possible standard of efficiency.

Ceylon might very well take a leaf out of the experience of Malaya's Railway and Telephone services. The rate per mile second class on the railway is no more than on the C. G. R.: but the day coaches are clean and roomy, and at night you can have a sleeping berth, pillow, sheets and mosquito net for the sum of 50 cents! Tickets are collected on the train without any station exit crushes and there are no platform tickets (since introduced) to worry your friends. Porters are not expected to accept and do not usually hang around for tips. The spirit of the Malayan Railways is to serve its passengers and the Railways are run for a profit! The case is similar with the telephone service, which is widely used. Everything is done to encourage subscribers. After business hours, the rate for an out-station call is reduced. Why should the tele-

phone lie idle without profit? From Kuala Lumpur, you can ring up a friend in Singapore (approximately the same distance as from Jaffna to Colombo) between nine and ten p. m. for just a comparatively small fee. I did so. Furthermore, by paying a few cents extra at any time for a "personal" call, the telephone people will get you not only the number but the actual individual you want to speak to, and the three minutes will begin only from the time he takes up the receiver. Contrast our "disturbance" fee.

In the field of Education, Ceylon has a wider curriculum and gives a broader education. Until recently, English education had consisted, it seems, chiefly of English subjects. Things have since changed, but, in the meanwhile, the problem of the English educated unemployed looks likely to become serious. On the other hand, the Malayan Government is far ahead of the Ceylon Government in the encouragement and support it gives to approved voluntary effort. For school buildings and developments, the Government of Malaya will give a sum equal to the amount raised by the school, i. e., 50 percent of the total cost. The thought arises, where does the money for the essential services and for education come from? Is Malaya really so much richer than Ceylon? Two of the further impressions I have received in Malaya are these:

In all the townships, with the exception of Singapore and Kuala Lumpur, the local administration is carried on in public buildings which are simple and dignified but inexpensive. There is no unnecessary expenditure on overhead expenses—it goes into the water and lighting and roads.

The last two impressions I would mention are those of Malayan hospitality and of the unity of the Jaffna Tamils. Malayan hospitality is proverbial and it has been given us these nine weeks with a free and open hand. I always knew that the Jaffna Tamil is a man with a strong homing instinct. This has been emphasised to me. His devotion to his homeland and his concern for the welfare of the Jaffna Tamil of the future are two of the chief reasons for the warm and sincere welcome he has given me and my colleagues and our cause these last two months.

REFLECTIONS ON MALAYA

By

E. M. Ponnudurai,
St. John's College, Jaffna.

I had the good fortune to be one of the school delegation which visited Malaya during the last Easter vacation (1938). The nature of the trip was such that we were rushed about from place to place and were not given sufficient time and opportunity to visit schools and other institutions or places of historical interest. It is therefore difficult for me to give an adequate impression of the country.

In spite of depressions, rubber restrictions, unemployment, wars and rumours of wars, Malaya still remains a land flowing with milk and honey. The cinemas, amusement parks, shops and other places, where money is lavishly spent, are ample evidence of the wealth and prosperity of the country. The whole atmosphere of the place is filled with mirth and merry-making that there does not seem to be any sign of poverty. In fact, during my five weeks' stay there, I hardly ever met a beggar. The people in Malaya are extremely hospitable and generous and, judging from the number of calls they have on their purse and the ready manner they respond to them, it is a source of pride to us in Ceylon to feel that we have in the people of Malaya a people whose motto is "Service". The country is fresh and green and the roads are wider and well-constructed and I am told that they compare favourably with the roads of any country in the world. The Government seems to pay great attention to medical relief and I was impressed with the very hard work put in by doctors in charge of hospitals. The sick people in remote villages who cannot afford to pay for a conveyance to go to the hospital are collected in buses and brought to the hospital for free medical treatment. The doctors are debarred private practice and the government expects them to give their whole attention to hospital work. The teachers seem to be a happy lot.

I found that one of our respected old boys, Mr. J. R. Vethavanam, is a member of the State Council of Selangor. We have in Dr. Moothathamby, another Ceylonese, a member of the Johore State Council.

Malaya is inhabited largely by Malays, Chinese, Indians, Europeans and Ceylonese, and, though the country is said to belong to the Malays, the Chinese population seems to predominate in the economic field. The Chinese are very industrious and practically all the trade of the country is in their hands. They do not feel that they are foreigners and have made Malaya their home. The Ceylonese and the Indians are in a minority. The Ceylonese have no doubt contributed considerably towards the development of Malaya. They have also won the confidence of the government for sheer mental ability and hard work and several men have risen to positions of trust and responsibility.

The Ceylonese population in Malaya is fast dwindling and in another 25 years there will perhaps be left only those who have settled there for good.

There was another remarkable feature in the people of Malaya which I must not fail to mention. The Ceylonese there seem to live in perfect harmony with one another and there is an entire absence of any provincialism or communalism. The circumstances of living together in a foreign country as well as broad mindedness fostered by going out of the homeland have probably helped towards creating this attitude of a brotherly feeling and we may hope these characteristic acquisitions will not be lost to us when our countrymen return to their native land.

REGULARISATION OF THE STATUS OF A CITIZEN OF CEYLON BY A PERSON BORN IN THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA OR IN SINGAPORE AND RESIDENT IN CEYLON

by

V. Saravanamuthu, J. P., Kollankaladdy

(Retired Office Assistant, Chief Secretary's Office, Kuala Lumpur)

Every independent country protects its citizens by giving them a status of citizenship by legislation. Ceylon has done likewise after it attained Independence in 1948. (Ceylon Citizenship Act 18 of 1948 as amended by Act No. 40 of 1950).

2. A British subject of Ceylonese parentage who is born in the Federation of Malaya or in Singapore, as the case may be, acquires the citizenship of three countries namely :-

- (i) The Federation of Malaya or Singapore as the case may be,
- (ii) The United Kingdom and Colonies, and
- (iii) Ceylon.

3. In this article, I shall describe briefly the position of a person of Ceylonese parentage who was born in the Federation or in Singapore and has come to Ceylon for permanent residence. According to the Ceylon law, if such a person wishes to remain a Ceylon citizen, he should renounce the citizenship of the Federation or Singapore and that of the United Kingdom and notify the Minister of Defence and External Affairs, Ceylon, of the fact.

4. Such a person should, in the first instance, prove, by production of documentary evidence, that his father and paternal grandfather were born in Ceylon. If the father was born outside Ceylon, documentary evidence should be produced that his paternal grandfather and great grandfather were born in Ceylon.

5. As it was found impossible to produce documentary evidence in all cases, representations were made 11 years ago by the Malayan Ceylonese Association to the

Minister of Defence and External Affairs, Ceylon, of the hardship that would be caused to members by enforcement of this requirement. Consequently the Minister devised a simpler procedure by which Ceylon descent could be ascertained and permitted the Association to sponsor applications for regularisation of the status of Ceylon citizenship. Under this procedure, the only document that should be produced is the birth certificate of the applicant concerned.

6. When a member and/or his children who were born in Malaya have decided to reside permanently in Ceylon, the member is required to prepare in a prescribed form (Form A) a list of all such persons stating their ancestry with a view to establishing their claim to be citizens of Ceylon by descent. The particulars furnished in the form are verified by the Headman of the village in which the person resides and the form is sent in duplicate to the Government Agent, Jaffna, through the Association. If he is satisfied, the Government Agent prepares in triplicate a schedule of the names and passes one copy each to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs and to the Association, retaining one copy for his record. This schedule forms the basic record that the persons named therein are citizens of Ceylon by descent, provided they fulfil certain conditions at the appropriate time.

7. In the case of persons whose names have been submitted to the Ministry, it is absolutely necessary for such persons to apply to the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs, on a form prescribed by the Association, for the issue of authority deeming them to

be citizens of Ceylon by descent. Until the person concerned attains the age of 22 years, this document is sufficient authority for all purposes, such as, admission to schools, entrance to University, passport for travel abroad. When a person attained the age of 21, but before he completes 22, he is required to renounce the citizenship of other countries, namely, the Federation of Malaya or Singapore, and the United Kingdom, according to the laws of those countries, and notify the Minister of the fact. When this is done only is a person considered to be a regular citizen of Ceylon. A person, who has not thus renounced his citizenship within the age of 22, ceases to be a citizen of Ceylon.

Resumption of Citizenship

8. A person loses his status of Ceylon citizenship if he fails to renounce the citizenship of other countries before the prescribed date of 31st December, 1952, or on the day on which he attains the age of 22 years, whichever day is in his case the later. Such a person may at any time thereafter make application to the Minister for a declaration that he has resumed the status of a citizen of Ceylon (Section 8 of the Act). The applicant will be required by the Minister to furnish certain particulars of his ancestry and the reason that led to the cessation of citizenship. The Minister, at his discretion, issues a provisional certificate of citizenship valid for 3 months. Within this period of 3 months or any other extended period, the person concerned is required to renounce the citizenship of other countries and report the fact to the Minister. The Minister may refuse to make a declaration in relation to any person on grounds of public policy; and such refusal shall be final and shall not be contested in any court, but without prejudice to the power of the Minister subsequently to make such a declaration in relation to that person (section 8 (4) of the Ceylon Citizenship Act 18 of 1948 as amended by Act No. 40 of 1950).

Renunciation of the Citizenship of the Federation of Malaya

9. A person who has been absent from the Federation from a date prior to

1st February, 1941, and has not maintained connection with that country since then does not become a citizen of the Federation. A person who has been absent for a continuous period of 5 years commencing on a date prior to 15th September, 1952, ceases to be a citizen of the Federation. All others retain the citizenship of the Federation however long they may be absent from the country.

10. When a person wishes to renounce the citizenship of the Federation of Malaya, an application should be made to the Registrar-General of Citizens, Federation of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, on the forms prescribed for the purpose, which can be obtained from the Association, together with a fee of \$5/- for registration of renunciation.

11. The age of majority is 18 in the Federation. Anyone who wishes to renounce the citizenship of the Federation may act at any time after that age and need not necessarily wait till he attains the age of 21. But the certificate of renunciation, when received, should be retained until such time as the certificate of renunciation of the citizenship of the United Kingdom is ready for transmission to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs.

Renunciation of the Citizenship of Singapore.

12. When a person wishes to renounce his status of Singapore citizenship, he should make an application to the Registrar of Citizens, Singapore, on the prescribed forms, which can be obtained from the Association, together with a stamp fee of \$2/-. The declaration should also bear a Re. 1/- local stamp. When the certificate is received, it should be retained for transmission to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs, with the certificate of renunciation of the United Kingdom citizenship.

Renunciation of the Citizenship of the United Kingdom.

13. Application for renunciation of the citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies should, as arranged with the United Kingdom High Commissioner at Colombo, be made through the Association, on the prescribed form (R6) to the High

Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Ceylon, Colombo, as soon as the person has attained the age of 21 but before completion of the age of 22. The fee payable for registration which was £1 (Rs. 13/50) has lately been raised to Rs. 20/-. When the renunciation certificate is received, it should be forwarded for record to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs together with the certificate received from the Federation or Singapore as the case may be.

14. A married woman, though under the age of 21, may renounce her citizenship of the United Kingdom as stated above. In addition to her birth certificate, she is required to produce her marriage certificate and a certificate from the Divisional Revenue Officer of the area in which the applicant resides or the Government Agent, Jaffna, that her husband is a citizen of Ceylon.

Persons born outside Ceylon, after 1948.

15. A person born in the Federation or in Singapore on or after 21st September, 1948, whose father is a citizen of Ceylon shall have the status of a citizen of Ceylon if his birth is registered with the Commissioner for Ceylon in Malaya, under Section 5 (2) of the Act, within one year from the date of birth or within such further period as the Minister may for good cause allow.

When such a person comes and resides permanently in Ceylon, he is advised to communicate with the Association and furnish the necessary particulars, as he is required to regularise his status of a citizen of Ceylon at the appropriate time as in the case of other persons.

Mistaken Idea.

16. There is a mistaken idea among certain persons that a person born either in the Federation of Malaya or in Singapore, by reason of the fact that he came and settled in Ceylon long before the introduction of the citizenship law either in Ceylon or in the Federation of Malaya or in Singapore, or in the case of a woman, by reason of the fact that she is married to a citizen of Ceylon and has children and grandchildren, is already a citizen of Ceylon and that he/she need not take any steps to regularise his/her status of Ceylon citizenship. It should be borne in mind that under the provisions of the British Nationality Act, 1948, such a person, however long he/she may have lived in Ceylon, does not cease to be a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies and that therefore he/she should renounce that citizenship and notify the Minister, as is done in the case of other persons.

LAND TENURE IN THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA

By

K. Ponniah,

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(Retired Office Assistant, Secretariat, Negri Sembilan)

Land Tenure in the Federation of Malaya is based on the "Torrens System".

The term "land" in Malaya is used to denote the system whereby ownership of immovable property is established, transfer of ownership is arranged and general control of the use of land itself is applied.

The Torrens system of land tenure has in its short life-time been adopted by some components of the Commonwealth and by a number of other nations. It was evolved in Australia and derived its name from Sir Robert Torrens, who was Governor of South Australia some 100 years ago. The

system he devised (in a number of Acts dating from 1858) aimed at and succeeded in combining the maximum security of tenure (indefeasibility) of title with the minimum formality in establishing or transferring rightful ownership. Basically, the system is founded on a meticulously accurate cadastral survey of land lots coupled with a mandatory registration of all land transactions; once ownership (as opposed to mere occupancy) has been registered, the registered owner is vested absolutely in all rights over his land and his title can only be defeated on grounds of fraud. Following this framework, the law in Malaya is that a transaction in land is null and void unless registered in accordance with the system. This has the immense advantage that the condition of land ownership and encumbrances can be established by any layman examining the Register in the appropriate Land Office on payment of a small fee without the exasperating and costly necessity of search and examination of title.

Unlike Dutch period "Thompus" all land in the Federation of Malaya is vested in the State (Crown) and is alienated to individuals or registered Companies on application and on payment of a premium and annual rent to the State.

For the purpose of alienation, land is divided into two groups viz: Town land, Country land.

All alienated lands are held under certain forms of permanent titles, such as, Grants and Leases for certain periods.

The impermanent form of title is known as "Temporary Occupation Licence" renewable annually on payment of the annual rent. There is no obligation on the part of the Government to renew such Licences annually but such renewal is seldom withheld except for special reasons. No permanent cultivation is allowed on land under Temporary Occupation Licence. An experienced Land Officer wrote that a temporary Licence for rubber planting is an evasion of the spirit of the Land Laws.

All permanent titles convey to the proprietor absolute right over the land and such right is guaranteed by the State. Titles

convey two essential conditions (i) payment of quit rent imposed on the title annually on the 1st day of January in each year and (ii) preservation and maintenance of boundary marks emplaced at the time of survey by the Government. If and when boundary marks are damaged or moved out of position or removed, such damage or loss should be reported forthwith to the Government and the damaged mark replaced at the expense of the owner of the land.

The rent is subject to periodical revision.

Land alienated for paddy cultivation pays the least rent viz 80 cents per acre per annum while for rubber and other more profitable crops, the rent is as high as \$4 per acre per annum.

The chief feature of the land tenure is that all alienated lands are surveyed by theodolite (as opposed to prismatic compass survey) and boundary marks, such as, round concrete posts or long iron pipes are emplaced or driven into the ground.

The other important features are :- (i) undisturbed possession. Occupation, no matter how long, does not entitle a person to ownership unlike the Ceylon Law of "Prescription".

(ii) There is no law of pre-emption such as obtains in Ceylon. The co-owner may do what he likes with his undivided share.

(iii) Transactions and dealings in land, such as, transfers, mortgages, leases, are on printed forms prescribed by law and supplied free by Government. These forms may be prepared by any layman who can easily fill the forms. The signatures of the parties to a transaction should be authenticated or attested by persons duly authorised by law e.g. Magistrate, Collector of Land Revenue, Registrar of the Supreme Court, Advocate and Solicitor of the Supreme Court, and others. There are no Proctors in the Federation.

There are two copies of titles (Register and Issue). Memorials of transactions are endorsed on the titles concisely on both copies simultaneously and signed by the Registering Authorities.

The Register of Titles is the mirror of all land titles and clearly shows to any ordinary person the ownership, encumbrances, caveats, attachments by Orders of the Court.

The advantages that accrue to the members of the public are considerable. They are:- (i) Boundary disputes, seldom, if ever, arise, because of the existence and preservation of boundary marks, which are shewn both on the title plan and the larger Survey plan deposited in the Survey office to which reference is made on the title.

(ii) Subdivision of lands is subject to the approval of the Government. In each District, the District Officer who is also the Collector of Land Revenue exercises this authority. Separate titles are issued for the subdivisional lots which have reference to the original title.

(iii) Not only any person may examine the register on payment of a very small fee but he may also obtain on payment of the prescribed small fee, an "authenticated abstract". This abstract is accepted as proper evidence of proof of title in any Court of Justice.

(iv) It is simple to trace a title by ascertaining the lot number which is marked on the plans of the land.

Alienation.

Agricultural land alienation in Malaya takes place by the applicant submitting his application on a prescribed printed form (supplied free by Government) stating the area required, and the nature of crop to be raised together with a sketch plan of the land applied for, in relation to existing alienated lands. The application is made to the District Officer of the District in which the land is situated. The District Officer then causes the land to be inspected, by an officer known as Settlement Officer or by the Penghulu of the Mukim (equivalent to the local Village Headman), to ascertain if the land is available, suitable for cultivation of the crop which applicant intends to plant, and if the applicant has sufficient means to develop and cultivate the land if granted. After satisfying himself on the above points and the bona fide of the applicant, the District officer approves the application and causes the land to be surveyed. The title is issued on payment of premium, survey fees, rent and other fees.

Unlike in Ceylon, there is no need to wait for a Land Kachcheri to submit applications.

THE RELIGION OF THE TAMILS

By

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The article on the Religion of the Tamils here presented was written in 1939 for the information of the members of the Malayan Saiva Siddhantha Sangam and the Saiva Public in Malaya, when the Sangam erected in Kuala Lumpur the Adhi Eeswaran Temple dedicated to Paramasivam the Primal Deity of our faith.

A special Enactment, incorporating the articles of its management, was gazetted by the Government.

The erection of this temple would serve the double purpose of supplying the need of a Sivan temple in the Federation of Malaya, where there was none, and of serving as the

medium to bring about a clarification of the confusion that had crept into our faith and to do away with the irrelevancies that had collected round it in the performance of worship and ceremonials.

The Saiva faith, which is really a way of life, is a simple and rational one and seeks to realise the fulness of life, based more on the practice in self-realisation and on the practice of its ethical ideals and moral principles than on the performance of poojas. We see today more emphasis placed on this latter practice which reduces even that which should be a personal matter to a mechanical and mercenary transaction, thus defeating the very purpose of temple worship.

The Siddhantha philosophy, which is unique to the Tamils, postulates three verities—Irai, Ujir and Udal, that is, God, Soul, and the Universe of Matter. The soul seeks Illumination or Release or Veedu—Divine Grace—by absolving itself from the mire in which it is immersed, because of ignorance, by incessant prayer and meditation on the core of its own self. It insists that, by Divine Grace, the Soul may obtain Release and become merged with the Over Soul but can never become. That, as is thought of in Vedantha. It eschews the taking of life and the performance of Yagmas (where ritually killed meat and drink are offered as part of worship), as are practised in Vedic rites. In these results, it differs vitally from Vedantha.

It believes that Illumination can only come of right thinking, right knowledge, and right conduct, through Iyamam—Hiyamum. The body that unsheathes the soul within is the medium through which harmony should be brought about, within and without the self and its environs, and the soul is attuned to merge with the Infinite. The body should be adequately nourished and made to function through the senses under self-control, that is, according to the laws of Aram. By such adherence to the Saiva way of life, the body and soul, inseparable companions on earth, become transformed, ultimately to become the Sakthi and Sivam.

Therefore, the prevalent mistaken view, that the body is vile and should be rid of, is born of ignorance, so is the belief entertained that one's evil doings and falling off the right path can be atoned by the burning of quantities of incense and the offerings of poojas and the uttering of Mantrams by one or more priests, while the applicant becomes more of a spectator than a participant in either an atonement or a prayer for a boon.

Siddhantha finds practical application in the Saiva symbolic construction of the Temple wherein we have strictly provided the symbols of the three verities. The temple as a whole represents the human body. The Deity is enshrined in that part of the building representing the head—the Athimoolam (literally meaning the seat of the primal Soul). The Nandhi, representing the Soul and facing the Deity, is placed in that part of the building which corresponds to the heart. Thus the three verities, ever self-existent, find symbolic representation to guide the worshipper in his mission to Seek, Release, to obtain Veedu. It is necessary to emphasise the observance of the four states of Man enunciated in the Kural—the Tamil Veda—in Man's everyday existence to obtain his objective of release.

We have inscribed the words—Aram, Porul, Inbam (the Grace of God), on the outer surface of the Southern, Western and Northern side of walls of the Athi-Moolam, leaving the entrance to the Athi-Moolam, to imply the fourth state—Veedu.

The door to this entrance is so constructed as to permit full view of the Deity, to which the devotee may offer direct worship in the manner he wishes, such as offering of flowers or incense at all times other than those when the officiating priest performs the prescribed ceremonies.

We have emphasised on the significance of the word Sivam as the name for the all Highest Absolute, and not for one of the Thirumoorthies. We have insisted that the officiating priest and temple authorities should subscribe to this conception, and that they should be Tamils, and the priest, preferably an Adhi-Saivam. We have recommended to those who worship in the Shrine, that they should realize that God is one,

and resides in the conscience in Our Being as well as in the symbolic Sivalingam enshrined in the Temple. We have enjoined that no subsidiary deities shall be housed in the Temple.

We have admitted to the Shrine all peoples irrespective of caste, creed or race, from the time ceremonial worship was begun in 1932. For, we recollected the rational view of life characteristic of our race, which had built a social order born of sects pursuing various trades and occupations, but not based on castes born on Varna, which was later attempted to be introduced, but never found a place in our society.

The purpose having been served, this manuscript had lain by until recently, when leaders of thought in the Tamil Nad, to whom it was submitted for criticism, had urged its publication for the benefit of the Saiva public and others at large, interested in our religion and philosophy.

It must be admitted that the attention of the world in general, and even that of our people in particular, has not been adequately focussed on the gems of thought enshrined in the Siddhantha philosophy. This is due to the lethargy and somnolence of men of light and learning in the Tamil country, and to the incessant activities, as a consequence, of those misguided elements, who, though born of our blood and bred in our soil and sharing the glorious heritage of our culture and civilisation, behave as aliens and still hanker to impose themselves on the ignorant mass of the people. Thereby, they continue to exploit our social institutions as of old and thus maintain positions of social eminence. This intrusion is responsible for the misbelief amongst some of the Tamil people that Vedantha philosophy and Aryan culture were superior to theirs, and hence the confusion that exists in the conception and practice of our ancient faith.

It is heartening to see evidence at the moment that our leaders of thought in the Tamil Nad are awakening from their slumber and are alive to the dangers that beset them in their attempts to regain their lost ground and self-respect for the Tamil race.

Conscious as I am, of my utter inadequacy for the task that has thus befallen me, and of the several handicaps under which I was placed in the preparation of the subject, I would plead for the indulgence of the reader to overlook its many defects.

In conclusion, it may be useful, in order to avoid any misunderstanding to observe that several scholars, among whom are members of the Brahmin community, dispassionately made researches into the ancient history of the Tamil people and their faith proclaimed the antiquity of the Dravidian civilisation and culture, and admitted the indebtedness of Sanskrit to the Tamil language in many ways and much the Aryan and other cultures owed to the Superior Dravidian culture. The Tamil Nad is greatly indebted to them for their labours and patriotism. Some of them are not slow to expose the hollowness of the claim made by lesser men among them that the Tamil owes his language and culture to the Brahmin and Aryan culture. This claim has been made so often and pursued to this day even by men of learning among them, who are imbued with petty considerations of exploitation and selfish progress.

Nature recognises no water-tight compartments. Man must integrate himself with the past, present and future, and live in time and eternity. Nothing is more sacred to man than his own history, his people and his language. Each language has its characteristic graces and conveys thoughts as well as feelings and emotions, as fully as it conveys ideas. History should be a true record embracing the language, religion, ethics and social life of Man. History should be researched and truthfully recorded to inculcate in the mind of man that the whole of mankind is akin and sprung from one common service. And our history tells us that these ideas embodied in our ancient culture were prevalent amongst the Tamil people of old some 2500 to 3000 years ago, and are available to us to this day through many a Sangam literature.—(Abridged)

VISIT TO MALAYA

By

The late Rev. H. Peto,
Principal, St. John's College, Jaffna.

The chief event in College History since my last notes has been, of course, the visit of the Vice-Principal, Rev. J. T. Arulanantham, Mr. E. M. Ponnudurai and myself to Malaya in 1938.

We saw many old boys and we had a substantial sum given to us for College development. In addition, we met many other Jaffna friends with whom we were not directly connected; meeting them was an additional pleasure.

We left Jaffna on the day term closed and reached Singapore early on Monday, April the 4th. We were met at the jetty by Mr. Puniam Joseph, President of the O.B.A., Mr. Champion, Revd. S. M. Thevathasan, Dr. Moothathamby, Messrs. P. B. T. Richards, K. Selvadurai, C. Paul and the Bishop of Singapore. On the 7th, we met a number of Jaffna friends at the Tamil Association Hall, built on ground donated by Dr. J. M. Handy. Mr. J. T. N. Handy was unfortunately away in India, but I was glad to meet him later before I returned to Ceylon and his brother, Mr. J. M. Handy, was one of many who helped us in Singapore. In addition to the above friends, others who gave us some very practical help in Singapore were Dr. Seevaratnam, one of my first Prefects here in 1920, Mr. "Oxford" Rajaratnam and Mr. S. R. Ramalingam. We were also glad to meet Mrs. Chelvanathan, widow of the late Dr. J. M. Handy, who cheered us by a revelation of continued interest in the College. Two interesting visits we paid were to the Methodist Anglo-Chinese School and to Mr. Champion's Malay School in Singapore. Next at Johore Bahru, Dr. Moothathamby and Mr. A. Cumarasamy rendered us yeoman service. We were also interested in meeting one of many Vanden Driesen brothers and were pleased to discover that Sam had been upholding the College traditions by being Johore champion in hundred yards, high and long jumps, soon after his arrival in

Malaya. From Johore Bahru, we went to Kluang to enjoy the cheery hospitality of Dr. & Mrs. Aiyathurai, Mr. K. Selvadurai and "Bishop" Joseph. At Segamat, Dr. Chelliah and Dr. & Mrs. Duray introduced us to other friends. At Batu Pahat, on the 12th, under the care of Mr. A. F. Rajaratnam, we met the local Teachers' Association and inflicted a lecture upon them. An old boy, Mr. Kasipillai, took us in his own car to Muar, where we were most kindly entertained by Mr. V. L. Joshua. At Muar, we met an enthusiastic old boy, Mr. K. Kathiravelu, Head Master of St. Andrew's School. Mr. Kasipillai then took us on to Malacca, where we spent several days as the guests of Dr. D. C. Richards, and the English Chaplain. The first evening we met a large number of Jaffna friends including old boys at dinner at Dr. Richards' home. At Gemas, we were taken round by Mr. R. Chelvadurai, father of a present College Prefect, and by Mr. Ponnudurai, the Station Master. Mr. M. Chinniah, an old boy at Gemas we found was one of Mr. Thompson's gifts to the F. M. S. Railways. At Seremban, we owe much to the late Mr. S. S. Chelvanayagam, Dr. Sabapathy, Mr. J. Williams, the Rev. J. W. Kadirgamar and last, but not least, Mr. R. Nagaratnam. It was at Seremban that we had the very sad experience of attending the funeral of Mr. Chelvanayagam, who, on the day of our arrival had a heart seizure whilst actually taking us round to his friends on behalf of the College.

On the 20th April, we arrived at Kuala Lumpur where we made our longest stay and lived as guests of Dr. & Mrs. A. E. Duraisamy of the General Hospital. On the day of arrival, we called on Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Vethavanam. Nothing could have exceeded the kindness and help we received from these two families. Some sixty visits culminated in a very fine concert and entertainment in Kuala Lumpur Town Hall on Saturday, the 7th of May. Some \$2000 were realized through the concert and as

donations given to us in this, the Tamil Capital of Malaya. It is very difficult to mention names amongst so many who helped us, but Dr Duraiappah, Mr. M. W. Navaratnam, Dr. Visuvalingam, and Mr. Green Rasiah were four who gave us a great deal of their time. From Kuala Lumpur, we visited Kajang where Dr. & Mrs. Seevaratnam were our kind hosts and helpers, and Klang and Port Swettenham where Mr. & Mrs. Arumugam treated us in a similar way. On the 3rd May, we visited Bentong where Dr. & Mrs. Walter Jesudason did everything for us and also Raub where we had reason to be grateful to Dr. Ponnampalam and Mr. S. Mailvaganam, the latter not an old boy of St. John's but of Hindu College, under Mr. Nevins Selvadurai, and therefore anxious to help the College he had once known as a friendly rival. On the 9th of May, we returned to Singapore and had a few days more seeking others we had formerly missed, including an enthusiastic Chundikuli old girl (also a teacher of my eldest son) and her husband, Mr. Duraiswamy, whom we found with some difficulty on an outlying rubber estate. The chief event of these days was the public dinner on the 12th got up in our honour by our old boys. The Archdeacon of Singapore proposed the toast of the College and we had amongst the guests a Chinese member of the Legislative Council, the Principal of St. Andrew's School, the Heads of Methodist and Presbyterian Missions and the Bishop's wife. On Friday, the 13th, Mr. Arulanantham and Mr. Ponnudurai sailed for Ceylon and I returned to the mainland as the guest of Mr. & Mrs. Keyt at Johore Bahru. Early Monday morning I met Dr. Sivagnanam, Mr. Samuel and Mr. A. Mailvaganam at Mentakab. These doctors are marvellous people to be your hosts. They know everybody in the place and though you go for donations the people are so pleased to see them that they gladly welcome you too! At Kuala Lipis, Messrs. A. Mahalingam, Crossette Chelliah and V. Saravanamuttu were responsible for the useful contributions and gave very useful sums. At Kuala Lumpur on the 21st, I was a guest at the biggest public dinner I have ever been at, in honour of Mr. M. W. Navaratnam, an old boy of our Kopay School.

At Teluk Anson, on the 23rd I was met by Mr. R. L. Danforth, an old boy and formerly on the staff, and Mr. E. J. R. Perinpanayagam, one of the family of well-known old boys. They feel not a whit behind others and after two days with them, I went on to Ipoh. Everything there was planned for me by Mr. R. Muttiah, Mr. S. T. Thambaiyah, and Mr. S. Rajaratnam all three old boys and the last, President of the Ipoh Rotary Club and of the Ceylon Association, and incidentally, an F. R. G. S. From Ipoh, Dr. G. S. Arulpragasam took me one day for a visit to Gopeng, Kampar and Tapah. This visit was particularly successful in the matter of donations and in no small measure also through the kind offices of Mr. Chin Tam Onn, a Chinese Assistant to Dr. Arulpragasam. On the 28th I was entertained at a dinner by a small group of Ipoh old boys. My next visit was to Taiping where Messrs. S. Elagupillai, S. Selvanayagam, K. Thambithurai and others took me round. At Taiping, I had the pleasure of meeting the Ceylon Association and from Taiping I was driven to Kuala Kangsar where I had another enthusiastic welcome from Mr. G. L. Hunt and Mr. A. Vairamuttu, both old boys, and kind help from Mr. Walter Muttiah. Kuala Kangsar is the Sultan of Perak's capital and I was able to visit and be shown round the Sultan's palace by an old Trinity College boy. On my way to Penang, Dr. Thambar kindly helped me to visit a few friends at Parit Buntar, after which I was met by Dr. H. R. Saravanamuttu, Dr. V. K. Thambipillai and Mr. & Mrs. M. Saravanamuttu, whose guest I was. I had a visit of a kind which made a fitting climax to the whole tour. These friends had already made a collection and spent the rather short visit for which I had time in entertaining me holiday-wise. Those entertainments consisted of a long drive along the coast, with marvellous views of mountains and the straits and a journey up the Penang hill railway to a height of over 2300 feet and in the afternoon Jaffna friends had been asked to meet me at a tea party. On my return journey to Singapore, I was able to pay a brief visit to Ipoh again and see Mrs. Lee whom I had missed before. After 2 days at Kuala Lumpur to clear up business and two days in Singapore, I sailed on the 10th

morning via Sumatra and reached Colombo on the 15th. So ended one of the happiest and pleasantest holidays I have had and for

which it is obviously difficult for me adequately to thank all those who contributed so freely and unstintingly to its success.

MALAYAN INCOME TAX

by

Mr. T. Chellappah, A.A.C.C.A., A.C.C.S.

of

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Income Tax was first introduced in Malaya in 1947. The law relating to income tax is substantially the same both in the Federation of Malaya and Singapore, except in the rates of tax and in personal reliefs.

Although the Federation of Malaya and Singapore maintain their own organisation, a Pan-Malayan Director-General ensures that there is adequate co-ordination between the two countries. This is especially important in that many business and other firms operate in both the Federation and Singapore.

The income tax system in the Federation and Singapore is simple and straightforward. The tax is levied on all incomes derived from the two territories and outside sources.

There is no tax on capital gains or lump sum gratuities. Nor are there taxes,

such as, Wealth Tax, Expenditure Tax or Gifts Tax.

The Income Tax Ordinances in the Federation and Singapore accord a resident individual special treatment in the rates of tax.

When a Malayan Ceylonese tax-payer quits Malaya or Singapore to reside in Ceylon, such tax-payer should not fail to render to the Income Tax Department a return in Form M in which he is required to state clearly whether he is a British subject or a British Commonwealth subject; he will then be entitled to a rebate on account of personal reliefs granted to resident individuals.

The following is the table shewing tax on chargeable income in the Federation of Malaya and Singapore:

YEAR OF ASSESSMENT, 1960

Federation of Malaya			Singapore		
		Rate			Rate
On the first	\$2500	6%	On the first	\$1500	5%
On the next	2500	8%	On the next	500	6%
On the next	2500	10%	On the next	1000	7%
On the next	2500	12%	On the next	1000	8%
On the next	2500	15%	On the next	1000	10%
On the next	5000	18%	On the next	2000	12%
On the next	5000	20%	On the next	3000	15%
and so on			On the next	5000	18%
			On the next	10000	25%
			and so on		

Federation of Malaya	
Trustees, Executors and non-residents	30%
Companies	40%

Singapore	
Trustees, Executors and non-residents	40%
Companies	40%

Personal Reliefs or Allowances

Federation of Malaya	
Tax payer	\$2000
Wife	1000
Children :	
First child	750
Second child	500
Third child	500
Fourth child	300
Fifth child	300
	<hr/>
	2350 max.

Singapore	
Unmarried person	\$3000
Married couple	5000
Married couple with one child	5750
Married couple with 2 children	6250
Married couple with 3 children	6750
Married couple with 4 children	7050
Married couple with 5 children	7350
Thereafter \$200 per child up to a maximum of \$8,150	

Deductions are also allowed in respect of life assurance premiums and contributions to approved pension or provident funds.

Double taxation arrangements are in force with the United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark and Norway.

[In Ceylon, the tax paid to Malaya or Singapore by a Ceylon resident is merely deducted from the gross chargeable income and the tax assessed, but it would appear to be more equitable if the Ceylon Government collected the difference between the amounts of the two income taxes, where the Ceylon tax is the greater—Ed.]

"MERDEKA CREST IN CEYLON"

(Extracted from the "Malay Mail", Kuala Lumpur, of October 1959)

A section of Ceylon's population has surprised Malaysians by their Malayan consciousness. These people have put up a building costing \$25,000 and named it the "Malaya House."

The membership of the Association comprises chiefly Malayan Government pensioners numbering more than 2,000 and others, otherwise connected with Malaya.

Though the Association was founded in 1929 by a few pensioners, it was not until the last ten years that the Association became very active.

Their "Malaya House" in Jaffna in North Ceylon was built through voluntary donations from members of the Association and well-wishers in Malaya.

One of the features of the building is a Malayan Merdeka Crest above the entrance.

In September, 1959, thirty Federation Government Officers who visited India and Ceylon on a cultural-cum-holiday tour organised by the Federation Government Services Sports Council visited the Malayan Ceylonese Association in Jaffna.

His Regrets

The Malaysans were entertained to tea and dinner. Mr. T. Mahesan, secretary of the delegation, and Inche Abdullah bin Hassan, Assistant District Officer, Kulim, paid a tribute to the ex-Malaysans.

Inche Abdullah, who was accompanied by his wife, said, "I am deeply touched to see that all of you who had so loyally served Malaya and contributed towards our country's progress still remember it."

The President of the Association, Mr. V. K. Chinniah, the first Asian Headmaster of the Klang High School after it became a secondary school, said that his Associa-

tion regretted that the Federation Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman, could not visit Jaffna during his Ceylon tour.

He hoped that if the Tengku visited Ceylon again, he would call at Jaffna to give the Association a chance to entertain him.

Another Malayan (Mr. M. K. Murugasu) took the Malayan delegation by surprise when he made a speech in Malay.

Following him, Mr. R. Nagaratnam, retired Office Assistant, Secretariat, Seremban, said (also in Malay), "Malaya was fortunate in having a leader like the Tengku."

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSION FUND

THE PLIGHT OF THE MALAYAN WIDOW IN CEYLON

By

Mr. R. Nagaratnam,
Nallur, Jaffna.

*Retired Financial Assistant, Public Works Department, and Former
State Councillor, Negri Sembilan.*

In view of the growing number of Malayan widows and orphans in Ceylon, it is perhaps necessary to state that, in the case of government servants whose religion imposes a monogamous marital status, there exists a special compulsory arrangement to cover a widow or orphan, because a pension expires with the pensioner. During his service and thereafter until the age of sixty-five, the government servant contributes four per cent of his pensionable emoluments which is credited to the general revenues of the country; on his death, the Government pays monthly to the widow or orphan a sum which is specified by law and which depends on the amount and duration of contributions and the age of the contributor and that of his wife when contributions commence. These amounts are expressed in tables which have been actuarially compiled. A bachelor is entitled to withdraw on retirement the

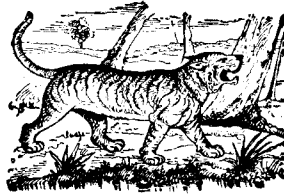
whole of his contributions with compound interest calculated at 2½ per cent.

The widow of a Ceylon Government employee is at a greater advantage over her Malayan sister in that a substantial special living allowance to cover the local high cost of living is given to her in addition to the usual cost of living allowance. This is, as it should be, but the Malayan widow is denied the special living allowance, though she has the commitments similar to the Ceylon widow, as regards cost of provisions, clothing, house rent and education of children—not to say of taxation.

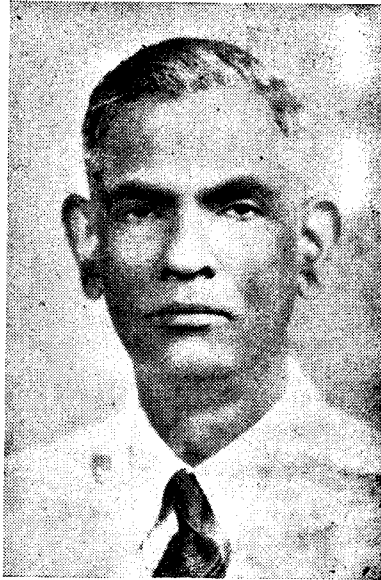
There are in Ceylon several Malayan widows whose husbands were in Government service but who married them after their retirement from service. These widows are not in receipt of a pension.

There are also a pathetic few, whose husbands died before they were emplaced on the Pensionable Establishment though, at the time of death, their husbands were eligible to be so placed and thus eligible to contribute to the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund. Either the medical report or the certificate of the Head of Department was not obtained in time and death intervened.

In Ceylon, however, the widow of a Government servant who married him after his retirement from the service, but before attaining the age of 65 or before completion of 35 years' contribution to the Scheme, whichever is earlier, is entitled to pension. But, it is not so in the case of a Malayan widow.



Biographies :



DR. A. E. DURAISAMY, O. B. E., J. P.,

Patron,

Retired member of the Malayan Medical Service.

Dr. A. E. Duraisamy was born at Pungudutivu, Jaffna, on the 22nd of June, 1888, and having had his education at Tellippalai Training School and Jaffna College, left for Malaya and graduated as a doctor from the Medical College in Singapore in August, 1913. He was a member of the Malayan Medical Service for well-nigh 33 years. Dr. Duraisamy rose to a very high position in the Service and retired in 1946. Since his retirement, he has been a successful private medical practitioner in Kuala Lumpur, where his name has become a household word. He is loved by all classes of people, especially the poor.

Apart from his profession, Dr. Duraisamy has been connected with a number of social activities and been president of several associations at various periods.

He was Municipal Councillor, Kuala Lumpur, from 1947 to 1951, and member of the Federal Legislative Council from 1951 to 1955,

The Malayan Ceylonese Association, Ceylon, Jaffna, owes Dr. Duraisamy a special debt of gratitude. It was Dr. Duraisamy who prevailed upon the then Committee to purchase a piece of land and to put up a building worthy of the Malayan Ceylonese.

It happened that, in 1955, Dr. Duraisamy was a member of the Select Committee of the Federal Legislative Council appointed to report on pensions and allowances. He had been urging for such a Committee and succeeded in his efforts. The Committee's report was finally made on the 5th June,

but the Council was dissolved on the next day, the 6th June, 1955. Dr. Duraisamy did not however give up the matter and continued in his appeal with the result that he had the report passed by the new Federal Legislative Council. Consequently, the pensions and allowances were substantially increased from 1st January, 1955. Malayan pensioners in Ceylon thereby received one year's arrears.

Dr. Duraisamy lost no time in urging our Committee to seize this opportunity to collect from each member a month's increase on his revised pension to swell the Building Fund. That was not all; he served as Chairman of the Building Committee in Malaya.

Dr. Duraisamy's timely advice and timely assistance contributed in no small measure to the successful completion of the Association building. In this respect the Malayan Ceylonese gratefully acknowledge

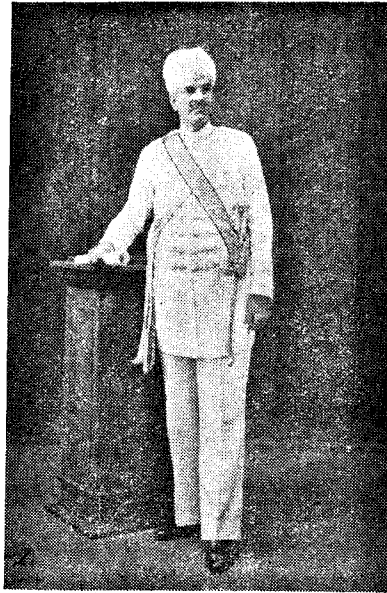
his services as a member of the select Committee on pensions.

In order to show our appreciation of his services Dr. Duraisamy was elected as our first Patron.

Dr. Duraisamy has always been known to express great concern for the future of our youth. In season and out of season, he used to advice the members of our community to exercise thrift, to lead a healthy life and to work hard for the benefit of everyone.

In recognition of his services to the Government of the Federation of Malaya, Dr. Duraisamy was awarded the O. B. E. and created a Justice of the Peace.

There is no doubt that Dr. Duraisamy is one of the few men who carried high the prestige of the Ceylonese community in Malaya.



Gate Mudaliyar V. PONNAMPALAM, M. B. E., J. P.,
Patron and past President,
(Retired chief clerk, Marine Dept., Port Swettenham)

Born on 27th September, 1880, at Urumpirai, the youngest of a distinguished family of five brothers, and after receiving his early education at the Jaffna College, Vaddukoddai, and thereafter at Trinity College, Kandy, Mr. V. Ponnampalam went to Malaya in 1902 as many of his countrymen did and joined the Government Service in the same year and worked notably in the Land office, Kuala Kubu, and the Marine Office, Port Swettenham. Besides his official duties, Mr. Ponnampalam interested himself in social matters and was closely associated with the Selangor Ceylon Tamils' Association and the Vivekaranda Ashram, not to say of the Malayan Urumpirai Union and the Kandasamy Temple, Scott Road, Kuala Lumpur. He retired and returned to his home country in 1926. Immediately after, he was actively engaged in a number of social activities and became associated with the Co-operative Credit Societies, first in his

own village. His zeal soon attracted attention and it was then the idea of forming the Jaffna Co-operative Provincial Bank, Limited, was mooted. Mr. Ponnampalam was one of those responsible for drafting the constitution of the Bank. He became the Bank's Vice-President and immediately after, its President, in which capacity he continued to serve for 28 years until ill-health compelled him to retire. Ministers, high ranking officials and colleagues paid him a glowing tribute for the invaluable services he rendered during this long period in building up this Bank to its present financial strength. The Gate-Mudaliar's portrait was unveiled in the Bank premises by the then Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon'ble Sir John Kotelawala.

Mr. Ponnampalam did not rest content with the Bank activities only. He interested himself in the field of education as well and

served on the Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College and its branch school where he held an important post as Treasurer for 28 years.

He was a founder member of this Malayan Ceylonese Association and served as its President for the longest period 19 years. During his Presidency, he was the Chairman of the Reception Committee to welcome and entertain Sir Andrew and Lady Caldecott and Miss Caldecott at a largely attended garden party held at the Old Park, Jaffna.

Mention may also be made of his association with the business of the Jaffnese Co-operative Stores Society, Limited, of which he acted as President for a number of years.

There are a number of other social activities too numerous to detail here in which he was actively engaged and it may safely be said that there is probably no other ex-Malayan who can equal his long record of useful public activities.

His services were recognised by the Government and he was created a Mudaliar in 1937, Gate Mudaliar in 1945, appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1946, and awarded in 1952 the M. B. E. and the Coronation Medal.

[Since writing the above, it is with the deepest regret we have to record the death of the esteemed Gate Mudaliar—Editor.]

MR. W. PONNUDURAI,

Trustee and Patron,

Retired Building Inspector, Sanitary Board, Kuala Lumpur.

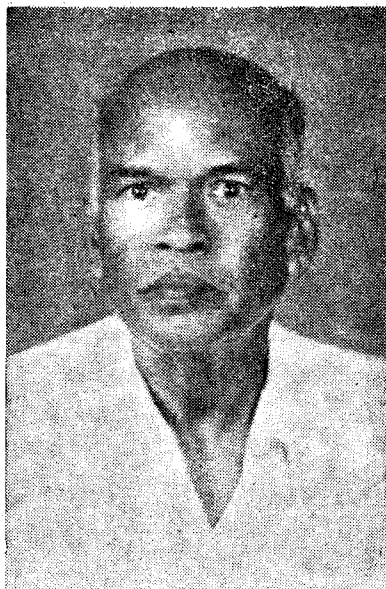
Mr. W. Ponnudurai received his early education in Ceylon, and left for Malaya (1907) where he joined the Railway Engineering Department. Later, he joined the Kuala Lumpur Municipality (then known as Sanitary Board) as a Clerk of Works in charge of buildings in the town. He is the 3rd son of Mr. Ford Waitialingam, one of the early pioneers to Singapore.

Throughout his career in Malaya, he discharged the duties entrusted to him very efficiently and conscientiously and with devotion, honesty and a strong sense of responsibility.

He took a prominent part in public welfare activities. He was one of the earliest ardent members of the Vivekananda Ashrama in Kuala Lumpur. The most outstanding monument to his memory is the Vivekananda (Tamil) School of which he was the chief organiser and Manager until his retirement. He was the architect of the Ashrama and School buildings. He was also the President of the Sangeetha Abivirthy Sabah, Kuala Lumpur, which set an example in the field of music to the other centres in the Federation of Malaya.

He retired in 1936 and returned to Ceylon. Feeling the urgent need of social work, he organised the Rural Development Society at Maruthanamadam and became its President. Later, when he went to reside at Anaicoddai, he was made Vice-President of the Rural Development Society there. He took a very keen interest in the Malayan Ceylonese Association, Jaffna, in the early days and did yeoman service for its progress. He was later elected a Patron and Trustee of the Association. He was President of the Board of Directors of the Jaffna Co-operative Stores, Limited, for some time. He was Manager of the Hindu English School at Sandilipay and gave of his best to the institution. He was also Works Manager of the Hindu College, Jaffna. He was responsible for the erection of a class room (built of Malayan timber) at the Saiva Training Institute, Tinnevely.

He was equally interested in religious matters and endeavoured not only to live up to the great teachings of the Hindu Saints but also propagate the religion wherever he resided. He always put service before self. He had lived a full life and passed away at Anaicoddai on the 18th August, 1960, at the age of 79—to the great regret of his family, relatives and friends.



MR. K. ARUMUGAM,
Patron,
Retired member of the Customs Department, Malaya,
and Planter.

Mr. K. Arumugam was known as "Planter Arumugam" in Malaya. After a long service in many Departments, notably in the Marine and Customs Office, Port Dickson, Mr. Arumugam retired and took up rubber planting. He was a member of the Rubber Research Institute for many years. He started a daily newspaper known as the "Daily Express" in Kuala Lumpur and published it for some years. Since of late, he is residing alter-

nately in Ceylon and Malaya. He is in constant and intimate touch with Malayan and Ceylon matters.

Mr. Arumugam did immense service to this Association in assisting the Building Committee in Malaya to raise a substantial sum for the erection of "Malaya House."

He unstintingly gives valuable advice to Malayan friends on matters of interest to them.



T. RAJASUNDARAM, J. P.,

*(Retired Special Grade Hospital Assistant, Batu Gajah, Federation of Malaya, and
Trustee and Patron, M. C. A., Jaffna.)*

Mr. T. Rajasundaram was born in Vaddukkojda East on the 18th January, 1890, and received his education successively at the Hindu College, Sithankerni, the Hindu College, Jaffna, and the Anglo Chinese School, Ipoh.

He left for Malaya in 1907 and joined the Medical Department as Hospital Assistant in 1911 and retired in May, 1941, in the Special Grade, from the General Hospital, Batu Gajah, having served the Federation Government for 3 decades. He served throughout in Perak, largely in Kinta, where he was in charge of the Hospital, Goping, and the Outdoor Dispensary and the patients in the Jail, Papan.

He served both in Malaya and Ceylon on a number of public institutions and held several honorary offices in them among

which may be mentioned: Honorary Registrar of Hindu Marriages, Kinta, Trustee and Vice-President, Ceylonese Association of Perak, Ipoh, President of the Sri Subramaniya Temple and the Saraswathy Vidyasalai, Batu Gajah, Member, Rubber Licensing Board, Ipoh, and the Rotary Club, Ipoh, and during the War he was a member of the Indian Orphanage, Ipoh.

He returned to Ceylon in June, 1949, and resided at first in Araly South where he took an active part in reconstruction work. He was elected President, Rural Development Society, and of the Community and Co-operative Centre, Araly South and East, built at his cost a permanent structure for the Saraswathy Vidyasalai, Araly South, and the major portion of a wing to the Sithankerni Pillaiyar Temple, helped to organise and build a Women's

Rural Development Weaving Centre (now classed as the second best in Araly South) and undertook the responsibility of getting a hard surface laid for the Araly Road passing beside the Amman Temple there.

Special mention must be made of his generous benefaction of a Science Laboratory to the Hindu College, Sithankerni, costing Rs. 25,000.

He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Hindu Colleges of Jaffna, and a visitor to those Colleges, a member of the Board of Directors, Moolai Co-operative

Hospital, a member of the Co-ordinating Committee, Valigamam West, and President, Sithankerni Pillaiyar Temple.

He has made valuable donations to charity and social work, including Rs. 1,000 to the Malayan Ceylon Association Building Fund, Jaffna.

In recognition and appreciation of his social services Government appointed Mr. Rajasundaram a Justice of the Peace in 1954.

He has now settled down permanently in his birth-place of Vaddukkoddai East.



MR. S. SINNATHAMBY, J. P.,
Patron,
(Planter and General Merchant, Negri Sembilan.)

Mr. S. Sinnathamby was born in Vaddukoddai on the 12th June, 1890, and received his education in the Victoria College, Chulipuram, Jaffna.

Mr. Sinnathamby went to Malaya in 1910. He worked on rubber plantations until 1935, when he retired and became a successful Planter, Landed Proprietor and General Merchant.

Mr. Sinnathamby has been the Manager of Sri Balutha Thendayuthapani Temple, Seremban, for a number of years and President of the Negri Sembilan Ceylonese Association.

Mr. Sinnathamby is well-known for his

charitable gifts to deserving causes. He served on the Negri Sembilan State Council as the Ceylonese representative. His service was recognised and he was created a Justice of the Peace.

Both Mr. & Mrs. Sinnathamby are well-known for their wonderful hospitality.

One of their sons, Mr. S. Rajaratnam, is Minister of Culture, Singapore, while their other son, Dr. S. Seevaratnam, is a private medical practitioner in Seremban.

Mr. Sinnathamby gave a handsome contribution to the Association Building Fund.



MR. A. TAMBYRAJAH,
Patron,
(Retired Financial Assistant, Drainage and Irrigation Department, Malaya.)

Mr. A. Tambyrajah went to Malaya in 1902, after studying in the Jaffna Central College and obtaining high academic qualifications. Most of his career was in the office of the Director of Public Works. He led an active social life and still remembers the names of pioneers who went to Malaya some 10 or 15 years ahead of him. He is the only surviving founder member of the great financial institution, the Jaffnese Co-operative Society Limited.

On his return to Ceylon after his retirement, he magnanimously offered his services as Secretary of the Association in July, 1932, and served in that capacity for an unbroken

period of not less than 20 years which must be considered a record for a Secretary in any institution.

In his capacity as Secretary, he undertook a very extensive and fruitful tour of every corner of Jaffna to enrol members.

In 1943, Mr. Tambyrajah successfully undertook the immense task of persuading the British Government to grant a War Allowance to the Malayan pensioners then resident in Ceylon.

He voluntarily relinquished his post of Secretary in 1951.



MR. V. K. CHINNIAH, J. P.,
Trustee and President,
(Retired Head Master, Government High School, Klang.)

Born on 8th September, 1899, at Navundil, Vadamaradchy, Mr. V. K. Chinniah was educated first in the Vernacular School, Karaveddy, and then at the Hartley College, Point Pedro. He passed the Junior Cambridge Examination at a comparatively young age. He came out first in the scholarship examination open to Mission Schools in the Northern and the Eastern Provinces of Ceylon.

He left for Malaya in 1909, and was employed for some time in the Malayan Railway. On his passing the Senior Cambridge examination as a private student in 1910, he resigned from the Railway service and joined as a teacher. He taught successively in the St. John's Institution, the Methodist Boys' School and the Victoria Institution, all of Kuala Lumpur, and in the last school he was a Lieutenant in the Cadet Corps for over 10 years, and in the High School, Klang, and became the first Asian Head Master of the Klang High School after it became a secondary school.

Mr. Chinniah was the first to pass the London Inter Arts examination from the State of Selangor and came out first in Junior Normal Training examinations in Selangor.

In Malaya, Mr. Chinniah identified himself with various public movements, apart from his intensive school activities. Some of them are mentioned below:

Organiser and Manager of the Thambusampillay's Tamil School, Kuala Lumpur.

Supervisor and Manager, Vivekananda Tamil School, Kuala Lumpur.

President, Sangeetha Abhivirithi Sabah, Kuala Lumpur.

President of the Selangor Ceylon Saivaites' Association and Kandaswamy Temple, Kuala Lumpur.

President, Co-operative Society, Klang and Coast Districts.

President, Subramaniaswamy Temple, Klang.

Vice-President, Rotary Club, Klang.

President, Indian Independence League, Klang, under Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Chairman of the Relief Committee for displaced Indians and Ceylonese.

It should be stated that, after the re-occupation of Malaya by the British, he played an important part in making suitable arrangements for the repatriation of Ceylonese in the 'Arundel Castle'.

Mr. Chinniah retired in 1947 and returned to Ceylon. On arrival in Ceylon, he became interested in a number of social, religious, co-operative and public movements, both in Vadamardchy and all Jaffna. Of the many institutions on which he serves, the following may be mentioned:

President, Ceylon National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, Vadamardchy Branch.

Unofficial visitor to Point Pedro Hospital.

Member, District Social Services Council, Jaffna.

Assistant District Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, Jaffna.

President, Rural Development Union, Vadamardchy.

President, Rural Development Society, Karanavay North.

President, Co-operative Union, Vadamardchy.

President, Death Benefit Society, Karanavay North, Vadamardchy.

Vice-President, Multipurpose Co-operative Society, Kandavalai, Paranthan.

President, Navundil Kula Mani Pillaiar Temple and Nelliady Murugamoorthy Temple, Vadamardchy.

Chairman of the sub-committee in charge of the Thiruppani of Ambal Shrine at Thirukketheeswaram.

President, Vadamardchy Co-operative Hospital Society.

Member of the Executive Committee, Northern Province Permanent Relief Fund Society.

Mr. Chinniah was earlier Vice-President of the Malayan Ceylonese Association and became President in 1952, and continues in that capacity. With him as President the Association evinced a greater interest in the welfare of the members and of the community. Mr. Chinniah is a capable, amiable and sociable President, very much liked by members.



MR. S. VALUPILLAY,

Trustee,

(Retired Member of the Medical Department, Negri Sembilan.)

Mr. S. Valupillay was successively a member of the Committee, Vice-President and Deputy President, of the Association. He worked with zeal in all these capacities and would have continued to serve, had it not been for his recent illness.

Mr. Valupillay belongs to a respectable family in Kopay and is now resident at Chunnakam. The outstanding feature of his character and service is integrity and upright consciousness.

In Malaya, he worked arduously for the improvement and betterment of the status and terms of service of his colleagues in the Medical Department. He returned to Ceylon in 1947.

With pardonable pride, we make bold to say that, during his period of service with the Association, Mr. Valupillay was in fact the live wire of the management.



DR. E. T. MACINTYRE, M. D.,
President.

Dr. E. T. MacIntyre was one of the distinguished old boys of St. John's College, Jaffna.

In the pioneer days of British Malaya Dr. MacIntyre joined the Federation Medical Department and rendered valuable service to both the Government and the public. He was one of the first Asian doctors to obtain the qualification of M. D.

After his retirement, he set up in private practice in Kuala Lumpur for a time. In appreciation of his valuable services to the State, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace.

The Tamils of Malaya remember his name with gratitude for the help he had rendered medically and privately.

He was a pillar of the church wherever he was and thus did much to extend the

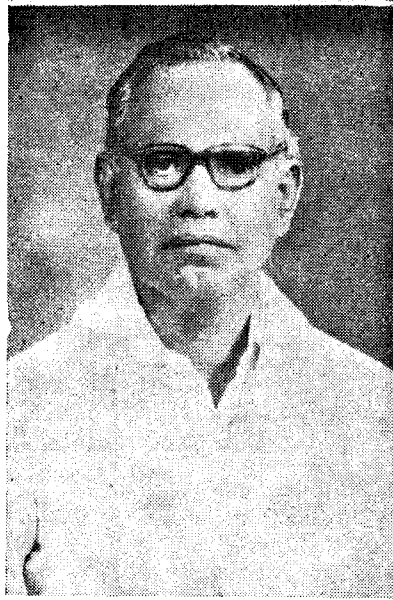
Kingdom of God on earth. He lived a life that was an example to others. He dramatised several Bible stories and staged them very successfully.

He took an active part in several Associations, both in Malaya and in Jaffna. His humour and true friendship will not be easily forgotten by his friends.

Dr. MacIntyre had the rare distinction of being not only a founder member but also the first President of the Malayan Ceylonese Association (Ceylon).

Dr. MacIntyre was about 60 years of age at the time of his death, in 1938.

His distinguished son, Dato S. Chelvasingam MacIntyre, was for a time an elected member of the Federal Legislative Council and is at present the High Commissioner for Malaya in India and Ceylon.



MR. R. NAGARATNAM,
*Deputy President, Retired Financial Assistant, Public Works Department,
and Former State Councillor, Negri Sembilan.*

From a Cutting of the "Straits Times" of 19th October, 1947.

Arrested in the early days of the Japanese occupation on charges of Pro-British activities and charged on the liberation with the joyful task of reading the address of welcome to the British troops on behalf of the Ceylonese community in Negri Sembilan, Mr. R. Nagaratnam has this week retired after 37 years in the Government Service.

Born in 1892, Mr. Nagaratnam after leaving St. Paul's Institution, Seremban, began his career as an apprentice clerk in the Negri Sembilan Secretariat and rose to be Financial Assistant, Public Works Departments, Negri Sembilan and Malacca. He also served as Office Assistant, Negri Sembilan Secretariat, and Clerk of Councils.

He acted as Financial Assistant in the Perak Public Works Department in 1934 and 1937 and in 1940 served as acting Treasurer, Negri Sembilan, in Seremban.

He was gazetted as Collector of Stamp Duties, Negri Sembilan, by name.

Besides his active duties in the Government Service, he has worked hard with social movements in the State and is popular among all communities.

For several months before his retirement, he worked zealously as Chairman of the Negri Sembilan branch of the Junior Civil Service Association and many will not forget his sense of humour and the way he conducted meetings.

He worked hard too for his own community and has held the appointment of Treasurer and Secretary of the Vivekananda Hall and Manager of the Vivekananda Tamil School, Seremban, for several years. He was also Secretary and later President of the Ceylon Association in Taiping. Mr. Nagaratnam has long been a keen worker for the

co-operative movement and was one of the foundation members of the Negri Sembilan Government Thrift and Loan Society. He acted for several years before the War as Secretary and Chairman of the Negri Sembilan Co-operative Stores Society and was for a time Chairman of the Larut and Matang Thrift and Loan Society.

In 1948, Mr. Nagaratnam was appointed as the State Councillor, Negri Sembilan, representing the Ceylonese in that State and acted as a member of the State Finance Committee. He became the President of the Negri Sembilan Ceylonese Association and the President of the Ceylon Federation of Malaya, Negri Sembilan Branch. He was also the Chairman of the Ceylon Independence Day Celebrations in Negri Sembilan.

Mr. Nagaratnam returned to Ceylon in 1951 and became the Secretary of the Malayan Ceylonese Association immediately after, which office he relinquished in 1955. He has been very actively connected with the publication of the Association Souvenir and rendered immense practical assistance in its preparation. In fact, it is not too

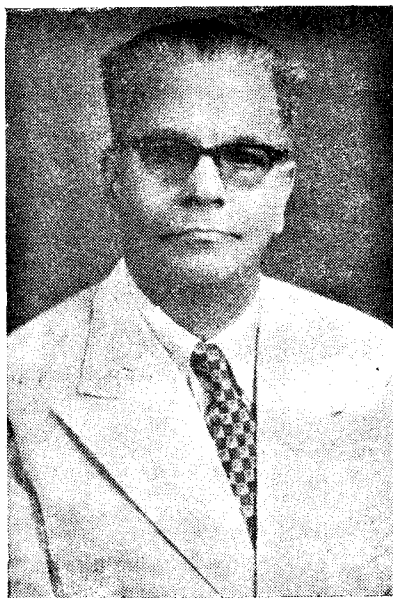
much to say that he is the "father" of the Souvenir.

He spared no pains to bring home to the members of our Community the importance and vital necessity of making provision for our dependent kith and kin. With this view, he, along with his colleagues, established the Malcey (Malayan Ceylonese) Life Assurance Company, Limited, Jaffna.

He took a keen interest in opening up settlement areas for the Malayan Ceylonese. The first such Colonisation Scheme is at Akkarayan Kulam where about 50 Malayan Ceylonese own land.

Mr. Nagaratnam has been the President of the Akkarayan Kulam Multipurpose Co-operative Society, Limited, and of the South Yalpanam Multipurpose Co-operative Societies Union for some time.

He has been the Manager of the Sandilipay English School. He is at present the President of the Kopay South-East Rural Development Society.



MR. V. SARAVANAMUTHU, J. P.,

Honorary Secretary,

(Retired Office Assistant, Chief Secretary's Office, Kuala Lumpur.)

Born on the 11th December, 1896, Mr. V. Saravanamuthu received his early education at the American Mission School, Tellippalai, and at St. John's College, Jaffna, and went to Malaya in 1912. He continued his education at the Anglo-Chinese School, Ipon, entered the General Clerical Service of the Government of the Federation of Malaya in January, 1913, and served in various departments, notably in the Public Works Department, Audit, and Secretariats. He retired in December, 1951, while serving in the Chief Secretary's office, Kuala Lumpur, (formerly known as Federal Secretariat) in the capacity of Office Assistant, a post attained by few members of the General Clerical Service.

Besides his official duties, Mr. Saravanamuthu was actively engaged in a number of social services. He was a member of the Vivekananda Ashrama, Kuala Lumpur, since 1914, acted for 3 years consecutively as Executive Secretary (there being no President) and served on its Committee for over 20 years. He acted in the capacity of

Honorary Secretary of the Selangor Ceylon Tamils' Association, Kuala Lumpur, (one of the oldest institutions established by Ceylon Tamils) and was also Honorary Treasurer and Committee Member. He was a founder member of the Sangeetha Abhivirthi Sabha, Kuala Lumpur, established in 1924, and served as a member of the Committee, Honorary Treasurer, and Vice-President, for a period of seventeen years. Mr. Saravanamuthu acted as Honorary Secretary of the Jaffnese Co-operative Thrift and Loan Society, Kuala Lumpur, and as a member of the Committee for a considerable period. While in Pahang, he was associated with social and religious activities there and was elected as President of the Pahang Thamilian Association, Kuala Lipis. He also served on the Committee of a number of Associations amongst which may be mentioned:-

The Selangor Ceylon Saivites' Association, Kuala Lumpur.

The Thamilian Physical Culture Association, Kuala Lumpur.

The Thiruketheeswaram Temple Restoration Society (Ceylon) Malayan Branch.

Mr. Saravanamuthu returned to Ceylon in October, 1951, and immediately assumed social work. He acted as the Honorary Treasurer of the Tellippalai Co-operative Hospital for some time and served on its Committee. He became the President, Vice-President or Chairman of the following institutions :-

Mavai-Kollankaladdy Community Centre.

Mavai-Kollankaladdy Arul-Neri Karlzagam.

All Ceylon Saiva Young Mens' Association.

Kollankaladdy Vinayagar Co-operative Stores Society.

Mr. Saravanamuthu is the dynamic Secretary of the Malayan Ceylonese Association since 1955.

In recognition of his invaluable social services in several fields, the Government of Ceylon appointed Mr. Saravanamuthu a Justice of the Peace in 1959.

Among his several outstanding services rendered for the progress of the Malayan Ceylonese Association must be mentioned his valuable assistance and indefatigable labour in collecting much of the funds which made the erection of the Association building possible. He himself made a substantial contribution to the fund in memory of his late wife.



MR. S. RAJAH,
Honorary Assistant Secretary,
(Retired Station-Master, Malayan Railway.)

Born on the 2nd November, 1896, Mr. S. Rajah received his education in the Manipay Hindu College, where he passed the Cambridge Junior Local Examination. In 1916, Mr. Rajah went to Malaya, as many of his countrymen did, and joined the Malayan Railway Department. He received rapid promotions and served as Station Master in the States of Perlis, Kedah, Province Wellesley, Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Johore and Singapore.

Mr. Rajah served for a term as the Honorary Secretary of the Selangor Ceylon Saivites' Association, Kuala Lumpur.

In some of the larger stations where he served he took a prominent part in social work. He was one of those responsible for

the renovation of the Mariamman Temple at Petaling, Kuala Lumpur.

He retired in 1948 after a service of 32 years and returned to his motherland. After a short residence in Colombo, he finally settled in his native place, Anaicottai, where he began to take an active and energetic part in several aspects of social work.

Mr. Rajah was elected in 1952 as Honorary Assistant Secretary of the Malayan Ceylonese Association. In this post, he willingly and cheerfully shoulders all the onerous duties entrusted to him. Such duties are many and varied. His special talents in the department of propaganda and organisation deserve high commendation.



MR. K. PONNIAH,
Honorary Treasurer,
(Retired Office Assistant, The Secretariat, Negri Sembilan)

Born on 12th December, 1894, Mr. Ponniah received his education at Arundaya College, Alaveddy, and Skandavarodaya College, Kanterodai, and later in Malaya, at the St. Paul's Institution.

Mr. Ponniah went to Malaya in 1912. He joined the General Clerical Service in 1914 and held various posts in the Land Offices, in the State of Negri Sembilan, including that of Chief Clerk, Land Office, Seremban, for a period of over 10 years. At the time of his retirement in 1949, Mr. Ponniah held the post of Office Assistant, Secretariat, Negri Sembilan.

He was for some time a Vice-President of the Ceylon Tamils' Association, Seremban. In addition, he took a keen interest in several social matters.

On his return to his mother-land in 1950, he settled down in Navalur Road,

Jaffna. He was elected in 1953 as Honorary Treasurer of the Malayan Ceylonese Association in which post he continues to render devoted and conscientious service.

Hardly a day passes when he is not present in the Association to attend to its day-to-day affairs, particularly in the difficult task of regularising the citizenship of the several Malaya-born Ceylonese resident in Ceylon.

The present smooth working of the Association is due not in a small measure, to Mr. Ponniah's regular attendance and his unflagging zeal in attending to the needs of the members and in performing the several duties which he has willingly undertaken.

It is due to Mr. Ponniah's constant vigil as Honorary Treasurer that the financial position of the Association is as sound as it is today.



MR. K. WILLIAM,
Honorary Assistant Treasurer,
(Retired Traffic Inspector, Malayan Railway.)

Born in the year 1890, Mr. K. William received his early education at the Memorial English School, Manipay, and then at the Central College, Jaffna.

Mr. William left Ceylon for Malaya in the year 1912 and worked in the Railway Department where he received rapid promotion and held responsible posts including those of Sub-Train Controller and Traffic Inspector.

Mr. William returned to Ceylon in January, 1946, and retired in the latter part of that year.

In 1952, Mr. William was elected as Honorary Assistant Treasurer of the Malayan Ceylonese Association and to this day continues to serve in that capacity. To this office, he has brought his enviable personal qualities of imperturbable calm and unostentatious devotion to duty and is liked by all members to whom he gives a patient hearing.



MR. M. K. MURUGESU,
Member of the Editorial Board,
(Retired Senior Health Inspector, Perak.)

Born at Tholpuram, Jaffna, on 4th April, 1887, Mr. M. K. Murugesu received his early education in the Victoria College, Chulipuram. He left for Malaya in 1904 and continued his studies there at the Victoria Institution and the Methodist Boys' School, Kuala Lumpur. In 1907, Mr. Murugesu joined the Medical Department, Negri Sembilan, and served both in that State and in Perak. For a time, he left the Government Service and was in charge of private hospitals in these two States. He rejoined the Government Service in 1920 in the Health Branch of the Medical Department and continued to serve there till his retirement in 1947. He returned to Ceylon and settled in Jaffna Town.

During a service of 27 years, Mr. Murugesu rose from a Junior Health and Sanitary Inspector to the rank of Senior Health Inspector and Town Superintendent.

Mr. Murugesu served in many stations in Pahang and Perak. He was held in high

esteem both by his superiors and members of the public.

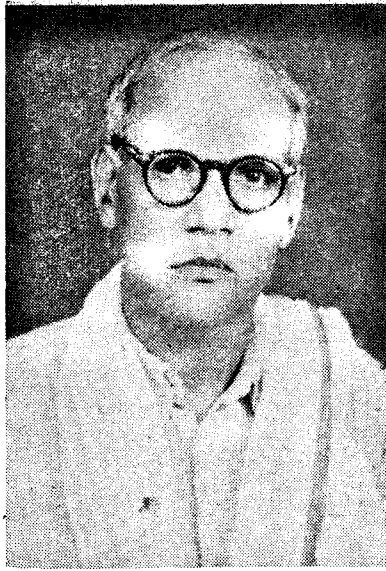
He was efficient, capable and thorough and possessed the knack of getting on well with everybody.

Mr. Murugesu identified himself with several public undertakings—social, religious, cultural and particularly humanitarian.

During the Occupation Period, he was a member of the Kampar branch of the Indian Independence League under Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and served as member in charge of social welfare, education and culture. He was also a member of the Indian and Chinese Peace Committee.

In the period immediately preceding the War, Mr. Murugesu was appointed as officer-in-charge of the A. R. P. Demolition and Rescue Squads. He was also a member of the War Fund Committee.

Mr. Murugesu is an ardent and affable person though outspoken by nature.



MR. A. NAGALINGAM,
Member of the Editorial Board,
(Retired Chief Clerk, Medical Department, Kuala Pilah)

Mr. A. Nagalingam was born on the 25th February, 1901, and having had his education in his village school, went to Malaya and studied for a while in the King Edward VII School, Taiping. He joined the Malayan General Clerical Service in March 1919 and retired in 1949. His service was mainly in the district of Kuala Pilah, where he was Chief Clerk, Treasury and District Hospital.

Mr. Nagalingam has been throughout a keen social worker. He was the Manager of the Hindu Temple, Kuala Pilah, for a number of years and subsequently Secretary and President of the Young Men's Hindu Association. He was a founder member and Manager of the Tamil School, Kuala Pilah.

Mr. Nagalingam has talent and has

acted in a number of Tamil dramas.

He wrote and published a Tamil novel "Sambasivam Gnanamirtham" in 1927 to which Professor R. P. Sethu Pillay of the Madras University and several others wrote the "Foreword". He was a frequent contributor to the "Tamil Nesan", Kuala Lumpur, and the "Hindu Organ," Jaffna.

On his return to his mother country, Mr. Nagalingam engages himself in social activities, serving as the President of the Rural Development Society, Karainagar North, and as Secretary and then as a Vice-President of the Saiva Maha Sabai, Karainagar, for a number of years.

Mr. Nagalingam has been of great service to the Malayan Ceylonese Association.



MR. T. NALLATAMBY,
Member of the Editorial Board,
(Retired Secretary, Municipality, Kuala Lumpur.)

Mr. T. Nallatamby received his education at the Anglo-Chinese School, Klang, and at the St. John's Institution, Kuala Lumpur. He was throughout in the Customs Department, serving in various stations until, in June, 1941, he was appointed as State Treasurer, Pahang.

War then broke out and Mr. Nallatamby in addition to his official duties, shouldered duties as Senior Officer, Air Raid Precaution, and received commendation.

On evacuation by the British, Mr. Nallatamby, as a State Head of the Department concerned, accompanied the British Resident of the State as far as Singapore. He carried out the functions of the State Treasurer in Singapore amidst heavy bombing and shelling until the date of surrender (15th February, 1942).

Under the Japanese Occupation, Mr. Nallatamby reverted to his previous post as State Treasurer, Pahang, and served in the same capacity. Later, he served with the Indian Independence League under Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose as Honorary Accountant.

On the British reoccupation of Malaya, Mr. Nallatamby resumed his former duties as State Treasurer, Pahang. Subsequently he was posted as Accountant in the Accountant General's office, Kuala Lumpur.

In 1948, Mr. Nallatamby was appointed Secretary and Accountant of the Municipality, Kuala Lumpur, which is one of the highest posts open to members of the General Clerical Service, from which post he retired early in 1951. Since his retirement, Mr. Nallatamby resides in Thondamanaru and is keenly devoted to social, religious and rural development work.

MR. E. SABARATNAM,

Member of the Editorial Board,

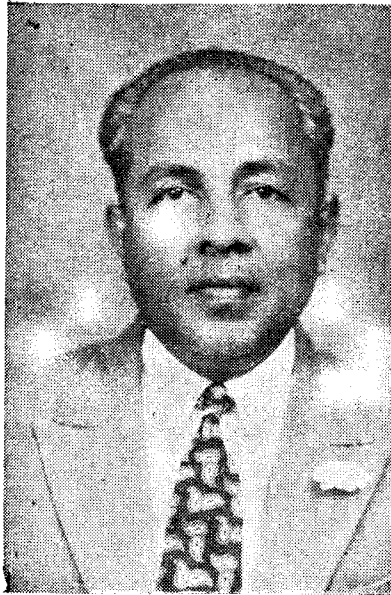
(Retired Financial Assistant, Police Headquarters, Kuala Lumpur.)

Mr. E. Sabaratnam was born in Tellipalai on 18th December, 1906, went to Malay in 1919, and studied in the Anglo-Chinese School, Klang, and then in the Methodist Boy's School, Kuala Lumpur.

He joined the General Clerical Service and served in various departments and retired and returned to Ceylon in 1957.

In Kuala Lumpur, Mr. Sabaratnam was Honorary Secretary of the Committee which was responsible for collection of funds in Malaya for the Malayan Ceylonese Association Building Fund. He worked with zeal in fulfilling the object of the Committee.

He is a cheerful helper.



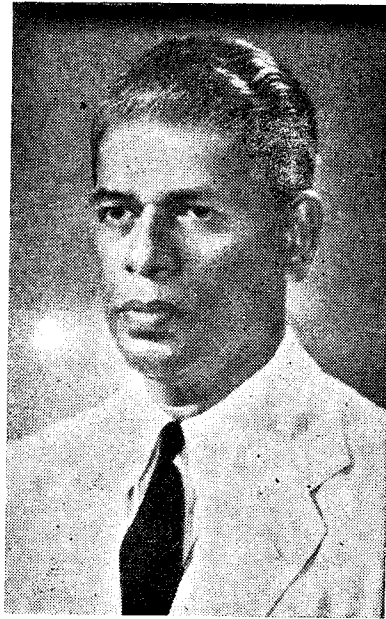
S. SEENIVASAGAM,
Member of the Souvenir Committee,
(Retired Officer-in-Charge, Burma Siam Relief Scheme, Social Welfare Dept.,
Federation of Malaya.)

Born on the 23rd August, 1896, Mr. S. Seenivasagam received his early education at the Chavakachcheri English School (now Driberg College) and left for Malaya in February, 1915. He continued his studies at the Anderson School, Ipoh, and entered the General Clerical Service of the Federation of Malaya in October, 1917, and served in many Departments, notably as Chief Clerk in the Lower Perak Land Office, Teluk Anson. In addition to his normal duties he was gazetted as an Assistant Collector of Land Revenue, a post reserved for the Malayan Civil or Administrative Service. He was later promoted as Office Assistant, Customs Headquarters. Subsequently he held the post of Officer-in-Charge, Burma Siam Relief Scheme, Social Welfare Department, Federation of Malaya. He retired in 1951 but was re-employed in the Government Service as Financial Assistant, Forest Headquarters, at Kuala Lumpur.

During his stay in Malaya, Mr. Seenivasagam contributed largely to the promotion of Social and Sports activities. He is a keen amateur dramatist. He held posts as Honorary Secretary, Treasurer and Official Soccer Referee in various Associations.

At Teluk Anson, Mr. Seenivasagam was a member of the War Organisation of the British Red Cross Society and of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. He was a leading member of the Medical Auxiliary Services. He was the Hon. Secretary of the Ceylonese Advisory Committee at Teluk Anson during the War and gave efficient service.

Since his return to Ceylon in December, 1954, Mr. Seenivasagam continues to take part in social activities. He acted as Manager of the Hindu Mixed Tamil School at Thirunelvely for some time. He is a Director and Secretary of the Malcey Life Assurance Co., Ltd., and a member of the Souvenir Committee.



MR. S. SELVANAYAGAM, M. B. E., P. J. K.,
Member of the Editorial Board,
(Retired Education Officer, Federation Education Service
and Head Master, Sultan Sulaiman School, Kuala Trengganu.)

Mr. S. Selvanayagam, born in Nallur, on the 19th December, 1900, was educated at first at the Kantharmadam Tamil School and later at the St. John's College, Chundikuli, Jaffna. In May, 1913, he left for Taiping, Perak, and completed his education in the King Edward VII School and became a teacher in the Anglo-Chinese School, Teluk Anson, in May 1918, at the comparatively young age of 17 years.

From 1919 to 1923, he taught at the St. George's Institution, Taiping, and from 1924 to 1941 at the King Edward VII School, Taiping, where he was promoted at the age of 40 to the Super-scale class which was then the highest post open to locally recruited teachers.

The War intervened and he, like the other English school teachers, lost his post. At the conclusion of the War, he was posted at the Anderson School, Ipoh, in January, 1946, and afterwards was re-instated in the

Super-scale post and subsequently promoted to the rank of Education Officer.

In April, 1950, he was seconded to Trengganu for 3 years as Headmaster of the Sultan Sulaiman School, Kuala Trengganu, which was then the only Government English School in that State. He remained in Trengganu until December, 1957, when he retired from the Service and returned to Ceylon. In Trengganu, he twice acted as Chief Education Officer, he being the first Asian to hold that post. In appreciation of his services to the State the Sultan of Trengganu decorated Mr. Selvanayagam with the Pingat Jasa Kerbaktian (P. J. K.), meaning Meritorious Service Medal, and for his services to the cause of Education in general, the Queen decorated him with the M. B. E.

In his youth, Mr. Selvanayagam played soccer for the State of Perak and was a cricket reserve player also for the State

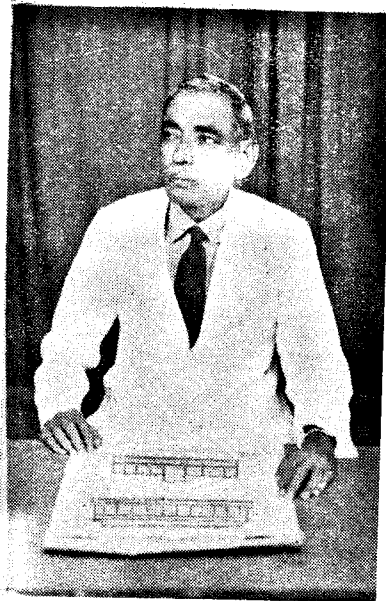
Eleven. He also played hockey. Throughout his stay in Malaya, he took an active part in different aspects of social, educational and cultural work and in sport and athletics. In a very long list of offices held over a period of some 38 years may be mentioned: President, Ceylon Association, Taiping (oldest Ceylon Association in Malaya), President, Young Men's Hindu Association, Taiping, President, King Edward VII School Old Boys' Rugby, Hockey and Cricket Clubs, Manager, Y. M. H. A. Tamil School, Taiping, Vice-President, Ceylon Associations Federation, Malaya, Vice-President, Perak Teachers' Association, and Perak Football and Hockey Associations, President, Adult Education Association, Trengganu, Deputy Director, Red Cross Society, Trengganu, and Member in Charge of Social Welfare and later of Education and Culture in the Indian Independence League, Perak, under Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, and of the Trengganu State Council.

He was a founder member of the Scout Movement in Taiping. For his outstanding work to the Movement, he was presented with the Thanks Badge by the Chief Scout (Lord Baden-Powell).

In the field of education Mr. Selvanayagam has done outstanding service to the rising generations of Malaya over a period of nearly four decades. In Trengganu, in particular, he did much to expand English education and bring it into line with the more modern trends in the better developed West Coast Schools.

In Jaffna, too, Mr. Selvanayagam takes much interest in matters and organisations connected with religion, music, education and other cultural activities.

He is a member of the Souvenir Committee. His invaluable assistance in the production of this Souvenir deserves special mention.



M. SENAGARATNAM, A. F. A. S., M. A. M., R. E. A.

*Member of the Souvenir Committee,
(Retired Technical Assistant, Malayan Railway)*

Mr. Senagaratnam left Ceylon for Malaya in 1903 at the age of 9 and received his early education in the Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur. He returned to Ceylon in 1910 in order to study in the Technical College, Colombo. He again left for Malaya in 1914 and joined the Malayan Government Service and worked in the Government Architect's Drawing Office, Building Engineering Office, Sanitary Board, and the Railway Chief Engineer's Drawing Office, all in Kuala Lumpur.

Mr. Senagaratnam was awarded the 2nd prize by the Malayan Government in the design competition for Sanitorium Bungalows at Bukit Fraser Pahang, and the 3rd prize by the Singapore Municipality for the design submitted for a first class European Bungalow.

Mr. Senagaratnam was elected an Associate of the Faculty of Architects and Surveyors (Eng.) and a Member of the American Railway Engineering Association (Chicago).

It was due to the skill and efficient supervision of this gentleman that "Malaya House", the building of the Malayan Ceylonese Association, together with its appurtenances, was designed (by him) and built at a moderate cost.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Co-operative Provincial Bank, Limited, a Certificate of Merit was presented by the then Prime Minister, Sir John Kotelawala, when he performed the opening ceremony of the Bank in October, 1956.

Mr. Senagaratnam has been responsible for the design and supervision of many prominent buildings, including the skyscraper, (A. S. Sangarapillai Brothers) in Jaffna.

Besides his services to the Association, he has made a substantial contribution to the Building Fund.

Mr. Senagaratnam is a member of the Souvenir Committee.



MR. S. TILLIAMPALAM,
Member of the Editorial Board,
(Retired Clerk of Works, Malayan Railway)

Born at Karainagar on the 4th December, 1886, Mr. S. Tilliampalam received his early education in his own village and then at Jaffna College, Vaddukoddai. In 1906, Mr. Tilliampalam went to Malaya and joined the Revenue Survey Office, Batu Gajah. From this Department, he was sent to study in the Technical School, Kuala Lumpur. On passing out, he joined the Railway Department as Clerk of Works and efficiently supervised the erection of several Railway buildings as Building Inspector. He retired on 4th December, 1941, and returned to Ceylon.

When many men of his age are confined to their house, Mr. Tilliampalam is still an active member of the Malayan Ceylonese Association and willingly undertakes any job which younger men might find irksome.

He takes keen interest in social, religious, and cultural work as well as in agriculture and animal husbandry. He is a member of the Moolai Co-operative Hospital, Founder Member and a Director of the Malcey Life Assurance Company, Limited, Jaffna, and an energetic member of the Saivaparipalana Sabah, Jaffna.

Benefactions:

On Sunday, the 17th November, 1918, the Peninsula of Jaffna was visited by a storm of wind and rain, unprecedented in its history. During the 24 hours of that day, abnormal heavy rain fell in Jaffna. Heavy rain had also fallen on the previous Friday and Saturday, so that the soil was completely saturated, and there was disastrous flooding in many places. Great damage had been done. A large number of houses had been destroyed, and their contents including foodstuffs damaged. Thousands of cattle and sheep had died. The agricultural resources of the country had been crippled. Many coconut and other trees had fallen down, and much damage had been done to plantations and crops. Hardship and distress were prevalent over large areas.

The donations received in aid of the Flood Relief included the very generous contributions made by the Governments of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, each Government contributing 5000 dollars. The Ceylonese in Malaya also made generous contributions.

As the institution (Moolai Co-operative Hospital) progressed, it instilled brilliant

ideals in the Founders and impelled two of them, Muhandiram P. Narayanar and Mr. K. Sabapathipillai, to sail to Malaya in 1935/36 on a mission to tap the generosity of the Ceylonese over there. Within an year, they returned with a substantial collection of about Rs. 18,000/-, as compared with local collections, amounting to Rs. 1,440/-.

There are several institutions which have similarly received, from time to time, benefactions from Malaya. The following may be mentioned:

Jaffna Hindu College.

Thirunelvely Teachers' Training College (where a building was constructed out of timber brought from Malaya).

Karainagar Hindu College.

Urumpirai Hindu College.

Kokuvil Hindu College.

Mahajana College, Tellippalai.

Union College, Tellippalai.

McLeod Maternity Hospital, Inuvil.

Sithankerney Hindu College.

Jaffna College, Vaddukoddai.

Victoria College, Chulipuram.

Vadamaradchy Hindu Girls' College.

THE SELANGOR CEYLON TAMILS' ASSOCIATION, KUALA LUMPUR

By

Mr. A. Arumugam,

Treasury Accountant,

Honorary General Secretary.

Our forbears had been in the State of Selangor for more than 15 years before they made a determined effort to organise themselves into a society in order to safeguard the interests of their growing number. This dream was realised on the 24th day of December, 1900, when, pursuant to a notice circulated by the leaders of the community, over 50 of them met together at the residence of Mr. V. Sinnappah, acting Traffic Inspector, Selangor Government Railway, to consider the advisability of forming a Ceylon Tamils' Association.

It was first proposed to form a Ceylon Tamils' Saivite Association with two definite objects, viz.:

- (1) To build and maintain a Kandasamy Temple, and
- (2) To maintain the cremation ground off the Circular Road which had previously been granted to the community by the Government.

It was resolved to add one more object viz., to promote and safeguard the general interests of the community. Accordingly the proposed name, Selangor Ceylon Saivites' Association, was changed to Selangor Ceylon Tamils' Association.

In 1927, after very careful consideration, it was decided to divide the activities of the Association into two distinct and separate sections.

To carry out objects (1) and (2), a new institution known as Selangor Ceylon Saivites Association was established while the original parent institution, the Selangor Ceylon Tamils' Association, looked after the general interests of the community.

In 1905, through the efforts of Mr. C. Thambapillai, who was then the President of the Association, a temporary building

was erected on the left-hand side of the present hall and used as a reading room.

The present hall which was then sufficient to serve the needs of the Community was erected in 1910 and formally opened in 1911 by its President, Mr. R. Thambipillai, J. P.

The Association made liberal contributions to charity, such as, the Indian Earthquake Fund, China Distress Fund, Malayan Welfare Fund and also received and entertained from time to time many distinguished visitors from Ceylon and India.

The Association encouraged literary, dramatic and sports activities and organised cultural tours.

The Government of Selangor had long recognized the Association as the mouth piece of the Ceylon Tamils of Selangor and invited it to participate in the important State functions. The Association on its part from time to time entertained the State Rulers, the British Residents and other State and Federal Officers.

The Association identified itself with several spheres of activities for and on behalf of the community of which the following may be mentioned:

(i) The Association took up the cause of those retrenched in 1931 with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and had the notices cancelled.

(ii) The Association celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 1925 with great rejoicing.

(iii) A memorandum dated 20th January, 1932, was presented to Sir Samuel Herbert Wilson, Permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, by the Association on his visit to Malaya in 1932 seeking, among other claims, direct representation

of our community on the Councils of each State.

(iv) At the request of the authorities of the Federated Malay States Volunteer Force, the Association recruited and supplied the full number required for the formation of the Engineering Unit of the 2nd (Selangor) Battalion, Federated Malay States Volunteer Force.

(v) Soon after the British reoccupation of Malaya, the Association assisted Mr. (now Sir) V. Cumarasamy, Representative of the Government of Ceylon in Malaya, and his assistant, Mr. A. I. Rajasingham, in their work of granting assistance to Ceylonese in distress and of repatriating Ceylon nationals.

(vi) In 1947, His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon, Sir Henry Monckton Moore, and Lady Moore, the Honourable Mr. D. S. Senanayake, and Mr. (now Sir) K. Vaithianathan were entertained by the Association at a tea party held in their honour at the Chinese Assembly Hall.

(vii) The Golden Jubilee of the Association was celebrated in February, 1951, in a fitting manner; the chief guest was His

Highness the Sultan of Selangor. A souvenir was printed and circulated to all concerned.

(viii) In June, 1959, the Kuala Lumpur Municipality celebrated with great rejoicing the centenary of the founding of the town of Kuala Lumpur. One of the items was a long procession of tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated floats. The float put up by this Association was awarded the first prize. The prize was a silver shield.

(ix) When His Highness the Sultan of Selangor paid his first official visit to Kuala Lumpur after his Coronation in June, 1961, the float put up by this Association was awarded the fourth prize. The prize in this instance was a cup.

As the Association building has now proved inadequate for the use of the Community, it has been resolved to demolish the present building and return its site to the Selangor Ceylon Saivites' Association to enable it to put up a Cultural Hall. The members of this Association are helping in the task of collecting funds. This Association will also be housed in the new building.

THE SELANGOR CEYLON SAIVITES' ASSOCIATION, KUALA LUMPUR

By

Mr. A. Sevanthynathan,
President.

Our countrymen had resided in the State of Selangor for at least two decades before they organised themselves into a body and founded in 1900 the Selangor Ceylon Tamils' Association which looked after the interests of the community in general and of the Saivites in particular.

It was later felt necessary to have a separate organisation to look after the sole interests of the Saivites. The result was the formation of the Selangor Ceylon Saivites' Association in 1927.

Soon after the foundation of the Selangor Ceylon Tamils' Association in 1900, the Saivite members subscribed a sum of money to purchase a piece of land for building a temple. The honorary treasurer, Mr. V. Sinnappa, was a very influential member of the community and was largely responsible for the collections for the purchase, in 1901, of two pieces of land at Scott Road, Kuala Lumpur. The above-mentioned pieces of land were at first registered in the name of Mr. V. Sinnappa. At a meeting held on 18th April, 1903, a Board of Members was

appointed, in whom the property was vested on 18th July of that year. At that time, a very large percentage of the small Ceylon Tamil Community of Kuala Lumpur lived in the newly built Government quarters at Scott Road. It was for this reason that the Association acquired the land in the immediate neighbourhood of the quarters to build their temple. This locality was for some years known as "Sinna Yalpanam". Today a very small fraction only of the 6,500 Ceylon Tamils of the town of Kuala Lumpur reside in this area.

A history of the Sri Kandasamy Temple is worth recording here. From facts available, it has been ascertained that a "Vel" was installed on an auspicious day in 1902 at Scott Road and a small temple facing west with a parapet wall and a gopuram was put up. As the years rolled on, further additions, alterations and improvements were effected.

Today the temple is a leading Saivite institution in the country propagating the ideals of Saivism. Most of the Hindu festivals are observed with the usual pomp and ceremonies. The reading of "puranas", particularly "Skantha-puranam" and "Periapuranam", is a regular annual feature, celebrated most enthusiastically. One of the most impressive and devotional events of every year is the observance of "Skantha Sashti". Another important event worth mentioning is the celebration of "Katarama" festivals.

Regular religious lectures and discourses and weekly prayer meetings are held.

As permanent assets, the temple owns two shop houses yielding a monthly rent of \$ 400/-. The actual cost of monthly maintenance averages \$ 1,200/- and this is mainly met from the subscriptions of devotee members numbering about 500.

The value of the images and the ornaments to adorn them and other paraphernalia is in the neighbourhood of \$ 50,000.

The Association also maintains a Hindu Cremation ground; recently many improvements have been made to it by building a concrete circular pavilion, surrounding walls, a protective covering over the burning-ghats and caretaker's quarters at a cost of about \$ 30,000. To mark the successful completion of the various works and in memory of the departed souls, a tree planting ceremony was done on 17-9-61 at which many members took part in planting coconut and flower plants and saplings of rare varieties.

Preparations are in hand to build a two-storeyed community hall adjacent to the temple replacing the existing old building. This will be a multi-purpose modern building provided with facilities for conducting weddings, religious feeding, library and offices. Its estimated cost, without equipment, is \$ 100,000.

It is also contemplated to embark on another project of building a concrete roof over the open courtyard of the temple costing about \$ 25,000.

Accommodation is also provided for the temple priests and other employees.



THE VIVEKANANDA ASHRAMA

Established in April, 1904,

220, Brickfields Road, Kuala Lumpur.

By

MR. K. SIVAPRAGASAM.

Fifty-seven years have elapsed since the inauguration in 1904 of the Vivekananda Ashrama, Kuala Lumpur. It has consolidated its position as one of the best run institutions in the Federation. The founders of the Ashram with thoughtful care to the noble principles laid down by the Master and fully conscious of their responsibilities had not neglected to provide all the amenities essential for such an Institution. Situated in the Federal Capital in pleasant surroundings, the Ashrama, the best of its kind in the country, has, in addition, two vernacular schools, one secondary and the other kindergarten.

The excellent record of achievements of the Ashrama in spreading among the people in general vedantic and religious ideas, in the way in which they were conceived and taught by the Master, and in establishing and efficiently managing the Vivekananda Tamil Schools, three in number, one of them a secondary type, with their total enrolment of 1000, grown from an initial 14, augurs well for its future stability and welfare.

A hostel to accommodate outstation pupils was a long-felt need. Generous grants and contributions made it possible

to erect one in 1961, at a cost of Rs. 75,000. The Ashrama has continuously upheld the noble virtues and all that is great in the Hindu religious traditions and culture. The shrine room has always been the centre of attraction. Lectures on Vedantic philosophy and comparative religions have attracted large crowds on all occasions. Visits by many practical vedantists and Sannyasins from India and Ceylon have helped to bring about a closer relation and better understanding between the Ashrama and various missions in India and Ceylon. To meet the increasing demand to accommodate the visiting sannyasins, three special rooms have been provided within its precincts.

The Ashrama has already succeeded in building up that intangible something which we call "tradition". Throughout, it was guided by men known for their spiritual and philanthropic activities. They have by their example instilled in the hearts of young men a stern discipline exercised in the interest of our religion and culture. The Ashrama which is a fitting monument to the memory of the great Master shall continue in its noble task.



THE JAFFNESE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.,

MALAYA, KUALA LUMPUR,

By

Mr. M. Kanagasabai,
President.

When the Malay States came under British protection between 1864 and 1867, the Government was greatly handicapped for want of Government personnel for administering the country. Malays and Chinese did not care for Government appointments and the low standard of literacy then prevalent in the country led to the recruitment of English educated youth from other British possessions, mainly Ceylon. The early youth recruited largely from Jaffna earned for themselves a very high reputation for efficiency and loyalty. This resulted in further recruitment from that source. Consequently, the population of Ceylon Tamils gradually rose.

Following the introduction into Malaya in 1922 of the co-operative movement and the passing of the Co-operative Societies' Enactment, nine public spirited Jaffnese met on 3rd June, 1924, in Kuala Lumpur, for the purpose of organising a Co-operative Society for the Jaffnese in Malaya. This meeting led to the formation of the Jaffnese Co-operative Society which was registered with the Government in July 1924. The Society commenced functioning with 28 members and a total monthly subscription of \$ 172. The main aims of the Society were to promote co-operation, to encourage thrift and to prevent permanent indebtedness by enabling members to obtain loans on reasonable terms.

The late Mr. R. N. Thamby Thurai, M. B. E., was one of the founder members of the Society and became President in 1925. He continued in this post till 1946 except for a short break in 1930. Through his initiative and efforts a unique administrative machinery was perfected in 1925, which provided for District Committees throughout the country responsible to the

Committee of Management. A keen interest was shown in the Society by the Jaffnese in Malaya and by 1926, the membership of the Society had swelled to over 2000.

By the end of 1958, members had saved over one million seven hundred thousand dollars with the Society. Sums totalling one hundred and sixty two thousand dollars had been set aside from the profits and other funds of the society. Approximately seven hundred thousand dollars had been given out as loans to members for purchase of land, for the erection of houses, and for various other purposes. The balance of one million seven hundred thousand dollars were mainly invested in property and in securities.

From 1928, the Society had been contributing annually to the Sir William George Maxwell Memorial Co-operative Scholarship Fund. Children and wards of members of the Jaffnese Co-operative Society have received a fair share of the scholarships.

The Society has also been contributing annually from 1956 to the Co-operative College which is rendering an invaluable service in the co-operative movement in the country by training officials and employees of Co-operative Societies.

The Society sponsored the formation of a Co-operative Housing Movement in November, 1954, for the Jaffnese in Malaya. Today the Housing Society owns nearly 238 acres of land worth over a million dollars in which nearly 500 families could be housed.

The Society also sponsored a Co-operative Stores Society for the Jaffnese in Malaya and is now directing its attention to the formation of an Agricultural Society.

மலாயன் சைவசித்தாந்த சங்கம், குவாலம்பூர்.

சீ. தம்பையா, காரியதரிசி.

எல்லாக்காலத்திலும் பலவகைத்திரவியங்களைச் சொரிந்து, பலதேச மக்களைத் தன்னடிக்கு வருவித்து, அவர்களுக்கும், தன்னகத்திருக்கும் மக்களுக்கும் பாலுங்களியும் ஈந்துள்ள மலாயாதேசத்தில் தமிழ் நாகரீகமே பலநூற்றாண்டுகளுக்கு முன் இத்தேசமக்களாகும் மலாயரைச் சீர்திருத்த நிலைக்குள் புத்ததியதென்பது சரித்திர ஆராய்ச்சியறிஞர்யாவரும் அறிந்த விஷயம். அந்நாட்களில் தமிழர் ஆட்சி செய்து நாட்டுமக்களை அடிமைப்படுத்தாமல் அவர்களுக்குப் பல நன்மைபுரிந்தனர். பின்னர் அரசாட்சி மலாயரிடம் விடப்பட்டது. பிரிட்டிஷ் ஆட்சியும் அதனைத் தொடர்ந்தது. பல ஆண்டுகளுக்குப்பின் தமிழர் தென்னிந்தியாவிலிருந்தும், இலங்கையிலிருந்தும் இந்நாட்டு அழைப்பிற்கு இணங்க வந்து மலாயாநாட்டின் பலவளங்களைப்பெருக்க உதவிபுரியலானார்கள்.

இப்படி வசிக்கும் நாட்களில் தமது தாய்நாட்டு நாகரீகத்துக்கு ஏற்ப, தமது வாழ்வு பண்படையவும், இறைவன் அருளைப்பெறவும், கல்வி, சமயஅறிவை மக்கள் பெற்றுய்யும் நோக்குடன் கோயில்களும், பள்ளிக்கூடங்களும் அவ்வப்போது தோன்றலாயின.

அவற்றுள் மலாயாவின் தலைநகரமாகிய குவாலம்பூரில் மலாயன் சைவசித்தாந்த சங்கம் 1923-ம் ஆண்டு புரட்டாசித் திங்கள் 22-ந் தேதி ஸ்தாபிக்கப்பட்டது. முதற் பொதுக்கூட்டத்தில் (ஐப்பசி 10) டாக்டர் ஆ. விசுவலிங்கம் அவர்கள் தலைவராகவும், திரு. த. சிவப்பிரகாசம் அமைச்சராகவும், திரு. இ. மயில்வாகனம் பொக்கிசகாரராகவும், திருவாளர்கள் க. முருகேசு, ந. விஸ்வலிங்கம், வே. க. சின்னையா, வ. சோமசுந்தரம், செ. நரசிங்கம், வி. சுப்பையா, அ. சிவகுருநாதன், டாக்டர் க. கனகராயர் ஆகியோர் நிர்வாகசபை அங்கத்தினராகவும் நியமிக்கப்பெற்றார்கள். சங்கம் தொடங்கிய சிலமாதத்தில் ஒரு பெரியார் வந்தார். அவர்தான் இலங்கை மக்கள் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கும், சைவமக்கள் வளர்ச்சிக்கும் தமிழ்மக்கள்

நல்வாழ்விற்கும் பல அரியபெரிய தொண்டுகள் பல்லாண்டுபுரிந்து குன்றின் தீபம்போல் விளங்காநின்ற சேர் பொன்னம்பலம் இராமநாதன் அவர்கள். அப்பெரியார் இம் மலாயாவுக்கு வந்தபோது அவர் பேரினில் "இராமநாத நூல்நிலையம்" தொடங்கப் பெற்றது.

முதலில் சங்கப்பதிவுச் சட்டத்தில் (Societies' Enactment) பதிவுசெய்யப்பெற்றிருந்த இந்த ஸ்தாபனம் இப்பொழுது கம்பெனிச் சட்டத்தின்கீழ் (Companies' Enactment) பதிவுசெய்யப் பெற்றது.

திரு. டாக்டர் ஆ. விசுவலிங்கம் அரசாங்கத்தாரிடமிருந்து சங்கத்திற்காக ஒரு ஏக்கர் நிலம் செந்தூலில் பெற்றார். கட்டடம் திரு. மு. செனகரத்தினம் மேற்பார்வையில் அமைக்கப்பெற்றது.

ஈஸ்வர ஆண்டில் ஆதிஈஸ்வரன்கோயில் ஸ்தாபிக்கப்பெற்றது. ஆதிமூலத்தைக்கட்டும் பொறுப்பைத் தலைவர் திரு. டாக்டர் ஆ. விசுவலிங்கமும், மண்டபம் முதலிய இதரபகுதிகளுக்குப் பலரும் பணம் தந்து உதவிசெய்தனர்.

கோயிலைப் பராமரிக்கவேண்டிய சட்டங்கள் அடங்கிய மசோதா சிலாங்கூர் ஸ்டேட்கவுன்சிலில் ஒரு சட்டமாகச் (Enactment) செய்யப்பட்டு 9-12-41-ல் அமுலுக்குவந்தது. இது விஷயமாகத் திரு. இ. நாகரத்தினம், M. S. C., N. S. அவர்களால் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுச் சபையோரால் பொதுக்கூட்டத்தில் அனுசரிக்கப்பட்ட சில குறிப்புகள் பின்வருமாறு:

"The Incorporation of the Board of Trustees is an unique event of the Sangam. The Saiva Community should be proud of, and grateful to, Dr. A. Viswalingam, the President, who conceived the formation of the Sangam and the necessity to erect a Sivan Temple, and the further necessity to regulate the Temple Management by a Bill to safeguard the Institution against quarrels and party politics, as we see with other institutions in this country."

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Nagaratnam, P.
Nallatamby, T.
Nallatamby, V.
Nalliah, K.
Nalliah, V.
Namasivayam, C. T.
Namasivayam, S.
Narayanar, P.
Nathan, T. T.
Navaratnam, K. (Kollan-
kaladdy)
Navaratnam, K. (Navaly)
Navaratnam, S.

P

Parampalam, K.
Parampalam, V.
Paramjothy, A.
Pereatamby, V.
Pillai, M. T.
Pillai, N. K.

Pillay, S. V.
Ponnaiyah, K.
Ponnampalam, M.
Ponnampalam, K.
Ponnampalam, Dr. P.
Ponniah, A.
Ponniah, C. S.
Ponniah, S.
Ponnudurai, W.
Ponnusamy, S.

R

Rajah, S.
Rajah, V.
Rajaratnam, A.
Ramalingam, P.
Rasiah, S.
Ratnasingam, K. A.
Ratnasingam, S.

S

Sabapathy, S.
Sabapathy, V.
Sabaratnam, C. S. V.
Sinnathamboo, K.
Sabaratnam, J. R.
Sabaratnam, K.
Sabaratnam, E.
Sandrasegarey, V.
Sangarapillai, T.
Sanmugam, K.
Santiapillai, A.
Saravanamuttu, C.
Saravanamuttu, V.
Sathasivam, C.
Saverimuttu, R.
Seenivasagam, S.
Selvadurai, M.
Selvadurai, M.
Selvadurai, N.
Senagaratnam, M.
Sethukavalapillai, S.
Sinnathamby, K.
Sinnathamby, N.
Sinnathamby, R.
Sinnathurai, A.
Sinnathurai, S.
Sinnathurai, K.
Sithamparapillai, K.
Sithamparapillai, S.
Sivaguru, M.
Sivagurunathan, A.
Singarayer, C.
Somasundram, A.
Somasundram, K.

Somasundram, S.
Somasundram, S. K.
Subrahmanyam, A.
Subramaniam, A. V.
Subramaniam, N.
Subramaniam, S.
Subramaniam, T.
Sundrampillai, A.
Suppiah, V., J. P.
Suppiah, K.
Suppiah, S.

T

Thambiah, S.
Thambaiyah, T.
Thambaiyah, V.
Thambipillai, S.
Thambipillai, V.
Thambirasa, V.
Thambyrajah, A.
Thambyrajah, T.
Thambyrajah, C. A.
Thamboo, K. A.
Thamboo, S.
Thampiah, C.
Thambymuttu, V.
Thangarajah, C.
Thillainathan, A.
Tilliampalam, S.
Thirumenipillai, A.
Thirunavukkarasu, T.
Thuraijah, S.

V

Vadivelu, S.
Vairamuttu, A.
Vaitilingam, T.
Valupillai, S.
Vallipuram, A. S.
Veerasingam, A. T.
Velautham, K.
Velautham, V.
Velupillai, K. E.
Velupillai, K.
Velupillai, M.
Visuvalingam, A.
Visuvalingam, C.
Visuvalingam, N.
Vyrakapillai, K.
Vytilingam, S.

W

Wijiaratnam, W.
Williams, J.
William, K.

MALAYAN CEYLONese ASSOCIATION

LIST OF LIFE MEMBERS UP TO 31-12-1961.

Serial No.	Member No.	Name	Serial No.	Member No.	Name
Achelu - Pohiti.			31 1430 Mrs. Manonmany Thambirajah		
1	742	K. Kandiah	32	2130 / 2590	S. N. Kandiah
2	743	T. Vaithilingam	33	2262	E. Ponnampalam
3	744	Mrs. T. Sethupillai	34	2482	J. Gnanaprasasam
4	754	Mrs. C. Thangammah	35	2654	Mrs. Rasammah Vaithilingam
5	921	Miss M. Arunthavaranee	36	2794	S. Selvanayagam
6	922	Mrs. Sinnammah Peethamparam	37	2822	S. Kandiah
7	1331	Mrs. P. Achchimuthu	38	2870	T. Vaithilingam
8	2402	Miss Pushparanee Vairamuthu	39	2997	M. Chelliah
9	2409	Mrs. V. Thangammah	40	3037	S. Ramupillai
Alaveddi.			Alvai North.		
10	628	S. Chelliah	41	1198	C. V. Kumarasamy
11	629	A. Eliyathamby	42	1199	K. Rajaratnam
12	631	N. K. Kandiah	43	1357	Mrs. Sinnammah Kandiah
13	632	V. Murugesu	44	1358	C. V. Vaithilingam
14	633	S. Nagalingam	Alvai South.		
15	634	V. Nagalingam	45	1353	Mrs. Sinnathangam Subramaniam
16	635	K. Ponnampalam	46	1360	C. Cumarasamy
17	636	Kumaravelu Ponniah	47	2723	Mrs. Paruvathipillai Ponniah
18	637	Kasipillai Ponniah	48	3043	S. Thangathurai
19	638	T. Ponniah	49	3044	K. Thiagarajah
20	639	S. Sellathurai	Alvai West.		
21	640	T. Sinnappu	50	860	A. V. Sithamparapillai
22	641	Mrs. Sivakaman Sinnathamby	51	1056	V. Velupillai
23	642	K. Sinnathamby	52	1092	C. V. Kandiah
24	645	A. Thanapalasingam	53	1096	Mrs. Sinnapillai Arumugam
25	646	S. Vaithilingam	54	1351	C. M. Sinniah
26	1073	N. Kuddiythamby	55	1361	Mrs. Rasammah
27	1327	P. Sinnatnambar	Kathirgamathamby		
28	1328	Kathirithamby Ponniah			
29	1428	P. Thambimuthu			
30	1429	V. Somasundaram			

Serial No.	Member No.	Name	Serial No.	Member No.	Name
56	1362	P. Rajaratnam	95	2818	Mrs. Sivakolunthu Arumugam
57	2772	M. Kathirgamathamby	96	2844	K. Selvadurai
Analaithivu.			97	3048	S. Sinnadurai
58	1411	V. Kanapathipillai	Batticaloa.		
59	2836	S. Muthukumar	98	2502	J. A. Rasiah
60	2952	K. Subramaniam	Chankanai East.		
Araly North, East and West.			99	526	F. T. John
61	377	K. Kandiah	100	527	S. Kandiah
62	389	S. Sivaramalingam	101	530	K. Nallathamby
63	917	V. Alvainar	102	531	D. K. Navaratnam
64	1289	V. Vishnu	103	532	C. S. Ponniah
65	1732	Mrs. Annaledchumi Selladurai	104	533	T. Thambapillai
66	1733	Mrs. Nagaratnam Kandiah	105	534	T. Thambirajah
67	1963	John Alfred Sinnadurai	106	535	P. Thambusamy
68	2166	Mrs. Ampikai Doraisamy	107	875	V. Selvadurai
69	2579	Mrs. Thangammah Subramaniam	108	1240 / 2008	Mrs. Uthayaledchumi Kanagaratnam
70	2878	Mrs. Rasamany Thurairatnam	109	1241	S. Ponnampalam
71	2942	R. Nagaratnam	110	2669	S. Muthiah
72	2987	T. Daniel Vethavanam	111	2724	R. N. Ramupillai
73	3014	Miss Parameswary Nadarajah	112	2735	Mrs. Marimuthu Sanmugam
74	3059	S. V. Rajaratnam	113	2812	V. Kanagarajah
Araly South.			114	2856	E. Sabaratnam
75	1330	T. Rajasundaram, J. P.	115	3058	N. Vallipuram
76	1440	T. Vinasithamby	Chavakachcheri Area.		
77	380 / 2510	V. Kandiah	116	831	R. Tissaveerasingam
78	2531	J. S. Appudurai	117	1235	S. Ponnuswamy
79	2815	Miss Rajeswary Kanagasabai	118	2338	S. Vaithilingam
80	2833	V. Velupillai	119	2892	M. Kanapathipillai
81	2889	V. Kanapathipillai	120	2982	K. Saravanamuthu
82	2960	Miss Annammah Murugesu	121	2988	K. Vallipuram
83	3061	V. Arumugam	Chulipuram.		
84	3064	R. Kandamuthu	122	453	M. Alahacone
85	3068	M. Selvadurai	123	454	P. Ampikaipakar
86	3069	E. Subramaniam	124	463	R. Karthigesu
Atchuvvely.			125	466	K. Krishnar
87	734	S. Kandiah	126	467	R. Kunaratnam
88	735	K. Murugupillai	127	468	Mrs. Theivanayagam Ilankai-nathan
89	737	A. Kandiah	128	469	R. Marimuthu
90	912	V. Sabapathy	129	475	A. Saravanamuthu
91	1218	Mrs. Kathiripillai Kasipillai	130	476	M. Saravanamuthu
92	1243	Mrs. Thangachchipillai Vinasithamby	131	477	S. Sethukavalapillai
93	1244	Mrs. Annapillai Saravanamuthu	132	479	S. Sittampalam
94	2802	T. Sivasubramanian			

Serial No.	Member No.	Name	Serial No.	Member No.	Name
133	482	S. Suppiah	179	1929	V. Muniayah
134	488	S. Vaithilingam	180	1963	V. Visuvanathan
135	492	Mrs. Nagammah Thambiah	181	2437	Dr. A. Viswalingam, O. B. E.
136	495	Mrs. Paruvathipillai Kandiah	182	2610	K. Peethamparam
137	497	Mrs. Rasammah Rajasunderam	183	2674	S. Mayavan
138	1166	Mrs. Ithinipillai Murugesu	184	2732	K. Rajalingam
139	1167	K. Appadurai	185	3002	Mrs. Sivakolunthu Karthigesu
140	1169	V. Krishnar			Elalai.
141	1170	Mrs. Amaravathy Sinnadurai			
142	1176	Mrs. Annappah Nannithamby	186	610	W. M. Joshua, J. P.
143	1511	M. Thiruchentoor	187	2387	G. K. Selvadurai
144	2435	S. Eliyathambay	188	2755	V. Ampalavanar
145	2636	Mrs. Sellammah Kandiah	189	2875	Mrs. Manikkam Veluppillai
146	2795	P. Nagamuthu	190	3046	M. Namasivayam
147	2838	S. Appadurai			Eluvaitivu.
148	2839	S. Vaithilingam			
149	2881	K. Sithamparapillai			Ilavalai.
150	2939	Mrs. Sinnapillai Sinnathamby	191	201	N. Iyampillai
151	2972	A. Kanapathipillai			
152	3021	S. Ponnampalam			
153	3034	R. Kanapathipillai			
154	3041	Mrs. Sivapakiam Selvanayagam	192	544	S. Sathasivam
155	3072	C. Kumaraveloo	193	1966	Mrs. Lousapillai Swampillai
		Chunnakam.	194	1968	Mrs. Ponnammah Veerasingam
156	571	K. Alagar	195	1970	G. A. Saverimuthu
157	574	S. Chelliah	196	1980	S. M. Rajendram
158	577	K. Marcandu	197	1990	G. D. Ariyanayagam
159	578	V. Murugasu	198	2827	Mrs. Thangamuthu Swaminathan
160	580	E. Ponampalam	199	2898	K. Kandiah
161	581	M. Ponnampalam	200	3035	Mrs. Vanasadjee Thambiah
162	583	N. Sabapathy			Inuvil - Thavadi.
163	584	S. Sellathurai			
164	592 / 1820	K. Thuraiappah	201	566	S. Manikam
165	593	S. Velupillai	202	567	S. Mailvaganam
166	1050	Mrs. Saraswathipillai Nagalingam	203	889	Mrs. Kamalavathy Kandiah
167	1273	K. S. Kandiah	204	890	Mrs. Sinnammah Thambiayah
168	1801	M. Vamadevan	205	1643	A. Subramaniam
169	1805	Mrs. Muthupillai Seenivasagam	206	1644	K. Chelvadurai
170	2359	V. Chellappah	207	2861	V. Visuvalingam
171	2365	V. Thamboo	208	3006	Mrs. Yogammah Kandiah
172	2725	Mrs. Sothipillai Sambanthanathar			Jaffna Town.
173	2738	Mrs. Sivakolunthu Nagalingam			
174	2756	T. Appudurai	209	1	C. Arulampalam
175	2807	A. Nadarajah (as guardian)	210	2	U. Chelliah
176	2927	K. Vettivelu	211	3	V. Manickam
177	2983	A. Rajah	212	4	M. K. Murugesu
		Colombo.	213	5	P. Nagalingam
178	874	K. Kanagasingam	214	6	B. S. Nalliah
			215	7	N. Ramasamy

Serial No.	Member No.	Name	Serial No.	Member No.	Name
216	8	S. Sinnathurai	265	1148	V. Kathiravelu
217	9	Mrs. G. T. Ayathurai	266	1152	N. Nagalingam
218	10	Mrs. S. Vanniasingam	267	1208	Mrs. Grace T. A. Ponnial
219	11	J. G. Aloysius	268	1219	K. Sathasivam
220	14	Samuel Antony	269	1249	- II Mrs. Pakialedchumi Tambiayah
221	15	P. Appadurai	270	1456	V. Kuddithamby
222	25	T. Chelliah	271	1474	Mrs. Thangarajam Vannia singam
223	26	V. Chelliah	272	1490 / 2008	- II V. Sinnathurai
224	29	K. Sinnathurai	273	1591	T. Kanapathipillai
225	33	C. Kandiah	274	1651	Mrs. Kanagammah Rasiah
226	34	Mrs. Kanagammah Kandiah	275	1663	Mrs. Maheswary Tharmalingam
227	38	P. Karthigesu	276	1769	Mrs. Saraswathy Sivasithamparam
228	39	H. Manuel	277	1771	R. Ponnampalam
229	43	S. N. Muthiah	278	1821	A. Mylvaganam
230	44	A. Nadarajah	279	1901	Mrs. J. R. Sabaratnam
231	46	K. Nalliah	280	1941	K. Sinnappu
232	48	P. Nagalingam	281	1976	- I S. Kulasingam, J. P.
233	50	J. A. Navaratnasingam	282	1982	N. Sivasambo
234	51	N. Ponnampalam	283	2071	Dr. S. Sanmugam
235	55	K. Ponniah	284	2171	T. Christian
236	58	W. F. Rajagopal	285	2195	Mrs. Theivanayagi Kathiravelu
237	62	S. Ratnasabapathy	286	2227	Mrs. K. Rajaratnam
238	63	S. Rayappu	287	2257	Mrs. Sinnammah Velautham
239	64	Dr. D. C. Richards	288	2322	M. Paramanatham
240	66	Dr. H. R. Saravanamuthu	289	2323	S. Thambiayah
241	67	M. Savarimuthu	290	2345	A. Ehamparam
242	74	A. R. Sinniah	291	2367	S. Sinnadurai
243	75	K. Sithamparapillai	292	2413	K. Navaratnam
244	76	C. Somasundaram	293	2418	S. Adchalingam
245	77	V. Somasundaram	294	2421	K. Kumarasamy
246	82	S. Saminathan	295	2425	S. Kulandaivelu
247	90	James Thambiah	296	2434	S. Sinniah
248	98	Mrs. Kanagammah Visuvalingam	297	2582	C. S. Arumugam
249	101	Mrs. Nagammah Thambipillai	298	2591	D. A. Ariaratnam
250	102	A. Santhipillai	299	2615	R. Rajaratnam
251	104	S. Rasanayagam (now Inuvil)	300	2641	A. Vinasithamby
252	105	Mrs. R. Saravanamuthu	301	2643	Mrs. Sugunasothy Ponniah
253	106	Mrs. Sivapakiam Thambirajah	302	2645	S. Navaratnam
254	107	Mrs. Thangaratnam Viravanathan	303	2658	Austin Rasanayagam Brickenridge
255	138	S. Narayanapillai	304	2662	Mrs. Pooranam R. A. Vaithilingam
256	822	Dr. A. B. C. Durai	305	2666	K. Visuvanathan
257	864	S. Muthiah	306	2670	Mrs. Paruvathipillai Ponniah
258	1086	Mrs. Sinnathangam Murugesu	307	2675	A. Kandiah
259	1136	V. Kanagasabai	308	2677	Mrs. Pushpamani Thambithurai
260	1138	T. Ramupillai	309	2687	Miss Marjorie YogamMuthiah
261	1139	Mrs. Leelavathi Nadarajah			
262	1142	Dr. N. Gopalapillai			
263	1143	K. Sinnathurai			
264	1147 / 2442	Mrs. Navamani Thambi-muthu			

Serial No.	Member No.	Name	Serial No.	Member No.	Name
310	2697	Mrs. Nagammah Sivakolunthu	355	707	Mrs. M. Kanagasabai
311	2702	S. Seenivasagam	356	708	Mrs. Nallammah Vaithilingam
312	2703	M. Sellathurai (now Ivinai)	357	1012	M. Eliyathamby
313	2713	A. K. Sanmugam	358	1018	T. Kandiah
314	2733	T. Ratnasingam	359	1020	K. Nadarajah
315	2764	Mrs. Ratnam Amirthalingam	360	1033	M. Velupillai
316	2783	Mrs. Mahadevi Ammal	361	2215	T. Thambithurai
		Varatharajan	362	2216	Mrs. K. Dhaneswari
317	2786	Mrs. Navamany Manickavasagar	363	2229	N. Sinnathamby
318	2796	Mrs. Annapooranam	364	2312	Mrs. Thanaledchumi Nagalingam
		Ponnampalam	365	2460	Mrs. Alagammah Sundarampillai
319	2813	R. R. Navaratnam	366	2664	Mrs. Sellammah Suppiah
320	2848	V. M. Joseph	367	2693	P. Ramasamy
321	2853	Mrs. Eliyammah Mathia-	368	3005	Mrs. Nageswary Nadarajah
		paranam	369	3016	K. Velupillai
322	2869	Mrs. Nagammah N.R. Sabapathy			Kaithadi.
323	2877	R. Sivakolunthu	370	826	S. Namasivayam
324	2888	N. Selvadurai	371	829	S. Subramaniam
325	2925	V. Kanapathipillai	372	832	A. Sinnaiyah
326	2944	S. Selvanayagam, M B. F., P.J.K.	373	883	Mrs. Sithamparam Ilankayar
327	2948	Mrs. Leelavathy Palanisamy	374	1075	Mrs. Ponnammah Sandrasegaram
328	2949	E. Kanagasabapathy	375	1076	Mrs. Sethupillai Thambiayah
329	2955	Thomas Leo	376	1077	M. Sinnathamby
330	2956	Mrs. Lena Leo Thomas	377	1078	Mrs. Sellamuthu Velayuthar
331	2957	S. Arunasalam	378	1081	T. Visuvalingam
332	1143	- II N. Paramjothy	379	1082	N. Pandian
333	2966	P. V. C. Watson	380	1083	S. Kandiah
334	2986	Mrs. Regina Navamany	381	1084	C. Manikkam
335	2994	S. Sathasivam	382	2790	M. Velayutham
336	3004	V. Thambimuthu	383	2830	Dr. C. Sinnadurai (Malaya)
337	3015	Mrs. Theivanayagi Soma-	384	2881	Mrs. Rasamany Subramaniam
		sundaram	385	3031	Mrs. Theivanaipillai Eliyathamby
338	3033	R. T. Sinnathurai	386	3053	R. E. Rajanayagam
339	3036	Dr. K. Dharmaratnam (Seremban)			Kankesanthurai.
340	3038	T. Subbiah (Johore)	387	650	K. Nagalingam
341	3039	Mrs. Sivasothiammal Muthiah	388	652	A. Rajaratnam
342	3051	O. Thurairajah	389	654	N. Sinnacuddy
343	3073	J. Saverimuthu	390	658	W. R. Rajaratnam
344	3074	Mrs. Pakavathy Sivakolunthu	391	959	M. V. Kandasamy
		Kadduvan.	392	968	A. Vinasithamby
345	695	S. Arumugam	393	970	R. Raphael
346	696	E. Ayathurai	394	2580	N. Subramaniam
347	697	K. Kandiah	395	2762	R. S. Levins
348	698	S. Kandiah	396	2841	A. V. Nagaratnam
349	699	P. Pathianathar	397	2912	Mrs. Sinnapillai Manikkam
350	701	T. Rasiiah	398	2941	K. Vallipuram
351	703	A. Sinnadurai	399	2974	Mrs. Amminiammah Muthiah
352	704	Mrs. Sowpakiavathy Thanga-	400	2996	J. W. N. Beebee
		raajah	401	3057	Mrs. Yogavathy Paratharajah
353	705	A. Subramaniam			
354	706	S. Subramaniam			

Serial No.	Member No.	Name	Serial No.	Member No.	Name
Kanterodai.			449	188	Mrs. Sivakolunthu Ponnampalam
402	72	A. Sinnappu	450	915	Mrs. Valliamai Karthigesu
403	601	T. Murugasu	451	972	A. Thambipillai
404	602	C. S. Muthuthamby	452	973	A. Murugesu
405	604	R. Rasiah	453	978	K. Sinnathamby
406	605	N. Sinnadurai	454	979	V. Chelliah
407	606	S. Thambiayah	455	981	Mrs. Theivanai V. Sinnathamby
408	2361	V. Veerasingam	456	986	Mrs. Ledchumi Kandiah
409	2845	Mrs. Thayalnayagi Mailvaganam	457	989	K. Muthiah
410	2968	Mrs. Maheswary Thambirajah	458	990	S. Asaipillai
Karainagar.			459	992	Miss K. Thillainayagi
411	108	M. Velupillai	460	1108	Mrs. S. Paramanathar
412	109	P. Arulampalam	461	1117	A. Murugesu
413	111	A. Ampalavanar	462	1126	S. Velupillai
414	115	S. Arumugam	463	1127	M. Ponnampalam
415	116	V. Arumugam	464	1130	Mrs. J. M. Jacob
416	117	P. Ayampillai	465	1132	S. V. Kandiah
417	118	I. T. Barnabas	466	1134	A. Kasipillai
418	119	P. Chellappah	467	1256	S. Nallathamby
419	120	P. Chelliah	468	1537	Mrs. Sinnapillai Kasipillai
420	123	K. Kanapathipillai	469	1548	Mrs. Nesaratnam Sivasambu
421	124	A. Kandiah	470	1754	Mrs. Amiravathy M. Kathriavelu
422	129	K. R. Markandu	471	2240	K. S. Kandiah
423	130	K. Murugesu	472	2439	A. T. Arumugam
424	131	R. Murugesu	473	2453	M. K. Subramaniam
425	133	T. Murugesu	474	2511	S. Sabaratnam
426	135	S. Muthiah	475	2524	V. Kanapathipillai
427	139	K. Paramoo	476	2788	K. Sithamparapillai
428	140	A. Ponnampalam	477	2797	G. Subramaniam
429	142	A. Rasiah	478	2801	S. Arumugam
430	143	K. Sangarapillai	479	2806	P. Kandiah
431	145	P. Sabapathy	480	2809	S. Murugesu
432	148	J. S. A. Selvaratnam	481	2810	K. Muthukumar
433	149	P. W. Sinnathurai	482	2821	S. Vaithilingam
434	150	A. Sinnathamby	483	2826	Mrs. Sountharam Marcandu
435	151	S. Sinnathamby	484	2832	M. S. Kandiah
436	152	S. Somasundram	485	2846	Mrs. Chellammah Rasiah
437	153	K. Somasundaram	486	2847	K. Kanagasabai
438	154	A. V. Subramaniam	487	2850	Mrs. Saithanyadevi Namasi-vayam
439	155	K. Subramaniam	488	2855	Mrs. Sothimani Nagalingam
440	156	N. Subramaniam	489	2863	Mrs. Pakkiam Muthiah
441	159	V. Thambipillai	490	2868	A. Sivasambu
442	160	Mrs. M. S. Thillaiampalam	491	2880	Mrs. Valliammai Sellathurai
443	161	S. Thillaiampalam	492	2885	Mrs. Thangamuthu Chelliah
444	162	A. Velupillai	493	2906	V. Velupillai
445	163	V. Velupillai	494	2907	K. Vaithilingam
446	164	A. Velupillai	495	2919	A. Thambipillai
447	166	S. Vaithilingam			
448	171	Mrs. Sinnachipillai A. Chelliah			

Serial No.	Member No.	Name	Serial No.	Member No.	Name
496	2923	Mrs. Chinmayadevi Somasundaram	540	855	V. Velayutham
497	2934	S. Arumugam	541	1053	V. Kandiah
498	2975	R. Sinnadurai	542	1178	V. Arumugam
499	2976	Mrs. Kamalavathy Nagarajah	543	1179	S. Sithamparapillai
500	3013	S. Thuraisamy	544	1186	Mrs. Sellammah Eliyathamby
501	3017	M. Arulratnam	545	1188	V. Sinnathamby
502	3042	Mrs. Achchimuthu Kathiravelu	546	1205	Mrs. Meenadchy Ponnampalam
503	3052	S. Sithamparapillai	547	1401	Mrs. Valliammai Vallipuram
Karanavai North, Karaveddi, Vathiri, Nelliady.			548	1402	S. Sithamparapillai
504	861	S. Thambiyah	549	1403	Mrs. Sinnachy Ponniah
505	863	W. Wijayaratham	550	1404	S. Vallipuram
506	1185	C. Visuvalingam	551	1405	A. V. Kandiah
507	1191	V. Kanagasabai	552	1408	K. Kandappu
508	1192	S. M. Nicholaspillai	553	1597	Mrs. Theivanaipillai Kandiah
509	1193	Mrs. Nachchipillai Ramanathan	554	1610	M. Veeravaku
510	1194	Mrs. Paruvathy Sithamparapillai	555	2406	Mrs. Pakkiam Sundaram
511	1195	K. V. Selvajothy	556	2566	K. Swaminathan
512	1201	Mrs. S. Vadivelu	557	2605	S. A. Rasanayagam
513	1204	Mrs. Rasammah Gankesar	558	2726	K. Murugappan
514	1207	Mrs. Rohini Sabaratnam	559	2748	K. Manikkam
515	1364	V. Eliyathamby	560	2763	Miss Radha Somasundaram
516	1601	V. Chelliah	561	2808	Mrs. Sinnachy Seeniar Alias Seenivasagam
517	1604	Mrs. Ponnammah Selvanayagam	562	2842	K. Kandappu
518	1605	Mrs. Sinnammah Thambirajah	563	2876	K. Alvan
519	1606	Mrs. Muthammah Ariyaratnam	564	2900	K. Sittampalam
520	2343	K. Ramalingam	565	2999	K. S. Veerakathy
521	2458	V. Muthiah	566	3012	A. Kanagasabai
522	2619	Mrs. Chellammah Namasivayam	567	3060	S. K. Vaithilingam
523	2633	K. Sangarapillai	Kokuvil.		
524	2634	S. T. Kandiah	568	220	S. Chellappah
525	2635	Mrs. Paruvathy Murugesu	569	221	R. Candaiyah
526	2778	K. Vadivelu	570	222	Mrs. Kanagamany R. N. Thambithurai
527	2785	M. Thamoorthampillai	571	224	S. Arumugam
528	2811	M. Ganeshalingam	572	225	M. K. Chellappah
529	2817	Mrs. Ponnammah Thambiah	573	227	S. Chelliah
530	2862	Mrs. Pakkiam Ponniah	574	228	S. Sinniah
531	2930	S. Selvadurai	575	229	K. Kanagaratnam
532	2961	S. Moothathamby	576	230	A. Kuddiyathamby
533	2989	V. Nadasan	577	231	S. Markandu
534	2998	T. Thambirajah	578	232	K. Muthiah
535	3009	K. Nadarajah	579	233	T. Muthuthamby
536	3047	T. Supramaniam	580	235	I. Ponniah
537	3056	T. Appucutty	581	238	K. Sivasambo
Karanavai South, Karaveddi East and West.			582	242	Mrs. Paripooranam Karthigesu
538	853	V. K. Chinniah, J. P.	583	1036	S. Ulaganathar
539	854	A. Ponniah	584	1074	Mrs. Sinnammah Subramaniam
			585	1158	P. Veerasingam
			586	1469	Mrs. Saraswathy Karthigesu

Serial No.	Member No.	Name	Serial No.	Member No.	Name
587	1705	E. Ponnudurai	629	816	S. Chellappah
588	1896	Mrs. S. Arunthathy Selvarajah	630	818	E. Ponniah
589	2651	R. Rajaratnam	631	819	T. Sarvaramuthu
590	2671	Mrs. Ponnammah Kandiah	632	820	T. Sinnadurai
591	2676	Mrs. Annammah Kathiravelu	633	821	M. Vaithilingam
592	2707	Mrs. Manikkam Kanagaratnam	634	1093	S. Kandavanam
593	2921	V. Sabapathy	635	1214	Mrs. R. A. Vallipuram
594	2922	Mrs. Vasantharupa Eesvarapatham	636	1215	V. Ponniah
595	2970	S. Vallipuram	637	1236	Mrs. Manikkam Velupillai
596	3032	V. Thambipillai alias Thambiah	638	1900	Mrs. Padmavathy Kanagasooriar
597	3067	Mrs. Rasammah Nalliah			
Kondavil.			639	1900A	P. Kanagasooriar
598	210	K. Cuddythamby	640	2167	Mrs. Muthammah Nagalingam
599	211	N. Muthuthamby	641	2188	M. Santhirasegaram
600	212	T. Sathasivam	642	2403	Mrs. Ratnam Velupillai
601	213	A. Subramaniam	643	2466	S. Sinnappah
602	215	S. Duraipappah	644	2469	M. Sinnathamboo
603	1042	M. Viruthasalam	645	2743	S. Paskaran
604	1043	Mrs. Annammah Subramaniam	646	2897	P. Nagaratnam
605	1418	Mrs. Ponnammah M. Ratnam	647	2908	Mrs. Lily Jeyamany Daniel
606	1420	Mrs. Manikkam Nagalingam	648	3010	Mrs. Maria Arulammah Daniel
607	1421	Mrs. Ponnammah K. Chinniah	649	3026	S. Kanapathipillai
608	1828	E. Murugesu			
609	1829	Mrs. Annapooranam Chinniah	Mallakam.		
610	2186	Mrs. Ponnammah Chelliah	650	586	P. Chinnadurai
611	2739	Ponniah Ratnam	651	625	S. Thamboo
612	2776	S. Navaratnam	652	626	Mrs. Saraswathypillai
613	2865	S. Veerasingham			T. N. Appadurai
614	2945	E. Selladurai	653	1274	Mrs. Muthammah Appapillai
615	2993	P. Chelliah	654	1336	Mrs. Pakiam K. Thuraiappah
Kopay North.			655	1344	M. Kandiah
616	809	C. N. Kathiresampillai	656	1349	Mrs. Thanapakiam Ehamparam
617	810	A. Sivagurunathan	657	1371	S. Naganathar
618	811	S. Somasundaram	658	1809	Robert Chelliah Thuraiaratnam
619	813	S. Vallipuram	659	2114	K. I. Kandiah
620	1220	C. Ponniah	660	2327	S. Appadurai
621	1221	K. Velupillai	661	2374	A. Sivasambhu
622	1488	Mrs. Annammah Mailvaganam	662	2449	R. S. John
623	2472	M. Vadivelu	663	2682	S. Ramupillai
Kopay South.			664	2699	K. Thiagarajah
624	805	R. Nagaratnam	665	2728	Mrs. Sinnammah Kandiah
625	807	S. Kandiah	666	2858	S. Karthigesu
626	812	N. Thamboo			
627	814	Mrs. Sellachy Sanmugam	Manipay, Kaddudai, Suthumalai, Navaly and Anaikoddai.		
628	815	S. Sethurajah	667	252	K. Muthiah
			668	256	S. Rajah
			669	258	V. Saravanamuthu
			670	261	C. Vettivelu
			671	262	E. Visuvanathan

Serial No.	Member No.	Name	Serial No.	Member No.	Name
672	265	Mrs. Muthammah Sinnadurai	717	1060	T. Sangarapillai
673	269	Mrs. Bathambikai Subramaniam	718	1061	A. Visuvalingam
674	273	S. Kandiah	719	1516	K. Ampalavanar
675	274	P. Manikkam	720	2416	K. Vinasithamby
676	276	K. Suppiah	721	2614	Mrs. Ledchumi Vairamuthu
677	278	K. William	722	2690	R. Nagarajah
678	284	Mrs. Selvaratnam Rajah	723	2769	S. J. Cyril
679	285	Mrs. Susan Achchimuthu			
		Muthiah			Maviddapuram - Kollankaladdy.
680	289	V. Arumugam	724	648	Dr. P. Ponnampalam
681	290	Dr. N. Kanapathipillai	725	649	S. Nadarajah
682	291	A. Kandiah	726	651	M. Ponnampalam
683	294	V. Navaratnam	727	653	V. Rajaratnam
684	296	A. Sathasivam	728	656	K. Velayutham
685	297	A. Vaithilingam	729	657	S. Vannithamby
686	299	Mrs. Annaledchumi Ramanathan	730	677	S. Thamothearampillai
687	301	Mrs. Nallammah Rasiah	731	710	K. Chellappah
688	555	W. Ponnudurai	732	713	A. Kandiah
689	961	Mrs. Grace Parimalam Gula-singam	733	716	Mrs. Vallipillai Nadarajah
690	962	K. Navaratnam	734	719	A. Sangarapillai
691	1044	P. Sinnadurai	735	720	V. Sangarapillai
692	1163	T. Murugesu	736	721	K. Sinnathamby
693	1475	V. Sandrasegery	737	723	V. Subramaniam
694	1516	Mrs. Ariyanayagam	738	727	K. Vairakapillai
695	1519	S. Maruthalingam	739	729	R. Vaithilingam
696	1520	T. Ponniah	740	730	Mrs. Annapillai Somasundaram
697	2001	Mrs. Parameswary Thambipillai	741	731	Mrs. Moothapillai Appucuddy
698	2089	Mrs. Sellammah Kanapathipillai	742	1003	S. Kasipillai
699	2176	Mrs. Thangamuthu Muthu-kumar	743	1004	V. Saravanamuthu, J. P.
700	2177	Mrs. R. Selvadurai	744	1005	A. Velupillai
701	2217	Mrs. Rasamany Arunasalam	745	1007	Mrs. Chellammah Kandiah
702	2277	T. Selvadurai	746	1009	Mrs. E. Rasiah
703	2424	V. Kanagaratnam	747	1025	K. Sundaramoorthy
704	2607	V. Rasiah	748	1325	A. Sangarapillai
705	2793	Mrs. Pakiam Ponniah	749	1381 / 2426	A. Nagalingam
706	2828	E. Nagalingam	750	1382	K. Velupillai
707	2835	M. Kumarasingam	751	1384	K. Sinnathamboo
708	2852	Mrs. Rasammah Selliah	752	1385	K. E. Velupillai
709	2940	Mrs. Sinnathangam Ponniah	753	1386	S. Jeevaratnam
710	2963	K. Thambiyah	754	1395	S. Thambapillai
711	2971	V. Nadarajah	755	2132	Mrs. Sinnathangam Ponniah
712	3062	S. Kanagaratnam	756	2581	Mrs. Ponnupillai
713	3070	P. Thambirajah			Sithamparapillai
		Mathagal.	757	2589	Mrs. Sinnachipillai Subramaniam
714	1017	S. Somasundaram	758	2600	Mrs. Sellamuthu Vaithilingam
715	1057	Mrs. Ledchumiammah Saravana-muthu	759	2686	V. Chelliah, M. B. E.
716	1059	M. Chelliah	760	2745	P. Kathiripillai
			761	1006 / 2747	Mrs. Kanagapakiam Kandiah
			762	2765	Mrs. Sivakamasundaravalli Velupillai

Serial No.	Member No.	Name	Serial No.	Member No.	Name
763	2886	S. Elankanayagam, B. E. M.	800	747	P. Kathirgamar
764	2913	Mrs. Saradamanidevi Murugiah	801	751	P. Thillaiampalam
765	2915	S. Ponnampalam	802	1234	V. Aruliah
766	2967	Mrs Ratnapoopathy Rajaratnam	803	2317	P. Vaithilingam
767	2978	Mrs. Nagammah Velupillai	804	2514	K. Chelliah
768	3019	K. Sithamparapillai	805	2867	Mrs. Saraswathy Devi
		Moolai.			Ramalingam
			806	2893	Mrs. Paruvathipillai
					Somasundaram
769	411	S. Sinnathamby	807	2896	P. Balaratnam
770	443	T. Krishnar	808	2931	Mrs. Puvaneswary
771	445	M. Ponnampalam, M. C. H.			Kathiravetpillai
772	447	V. Saravanamuthu	809	2973	G. Appudurai
773	451	Mrs. Sithamparanachchipillai			Palai—Veemankamam
		Sanmugam			
774	452	Mrs Vallinayagi Apachchi	810	682	K. Chellappah
775	1477	Mrs. Visaladchy Eliyatamby	811	683	M. Chellappah
776	1479	Mrs. Thayalnayagy Vaithilingam	812	684	V. Chellappah
777	1481	Mrs. Sellammah Vaithilingam	813	685	M. Chinniah
778	1483	S. Sithamparapillai	814	687	Mrs. Nagammah Muthiah
779	2480	Mrs. Paruvathipillai Subra-	815	688	S. Navaratnam
		maniam	816	690	V. Thambiah
780	2481	Mrs. Ledchumipillai Kandiah	817	691	S. Veerasingam
781	2760	S. Sathasivam	818	692	Mrs. Mary Pakiam Chelliah
782	2814	V. Murugesapillai	819	718	S. K. Ponniah
783	2935	T. Kanapathipillai	820	1022	S. Ponnampalam
784	440 (3) / 2943	K. Thambiah	821	1375	P. Kumarasooriar
785	2946	S. Nallathamby	822	1376	R. Murugesu
786	2950	K. Subramaniam, B.E.M., P.J.K.	823	1389	M. Balasubramaniam
787	3040	S. Vairamuthu	824	2515	N. Muthiah
		Naranthanai, Kayts and Karampan.	825	2895	Mrs Chellamuniah
					V. K. Chellappah
788	1556	N. Sundarampillai	826	2938	Mrs. Thangam
789	1557	V. Subramaniam			V. K. Chinnathamby
790	2302	C. N. Visuvalingam	827	3001	V. Nagalingam
791	2303	N. Mailvaganam			Pandatheruppu - Sillalai.
792	2493	T. Thillainathan			
793	2495	K. Ponnusamy	828	545	R. Saverimuthu
794	2742	A. Sinnadurai	829	887	Mrs. Maryammah Gnanapra-
795	2984	S. S. Francis			gasam
		Navatkuli.	830	2884	K. Kanagasabai
			831	2894	N. Selvathamby
					Pannakam.
796	824	N. Ganapathipillai	832	510	S. S. Moorthy
797	1246	T. Chelliah	833	511	S. Sinnacuddy
798	1310	Mrs. Annapooranam	834	512	I. Kandiah
		Vairavanathar	835	513	S. Kathiravelu
		Neervalu.	836	515	A. Nadarajah
799	745	V. Chinniah			

Serial No.	Member No.	Name	Serial No.	Member No.	Name
837	517	A. Ponniah	873	206	N. Shanmuganathan
838	519	V. Seenivasagam	874	2105	M. Nallathamby
839	520	M. Sinniah	875	2498	S. Muthiah
840	521	V. Chinniah	876	2773	Mrs. Ratnam V. Kathiravelu
841	523	Mrs. Sellammah Velupillai	877	2991	Mrs. Ponnammah Ponnudurai
842	925	A. Visuvalingam			Puttur - Sirupiddy.
843	2183	Mrs. Lakshmi Ramalingam	878	740 / 2074	K. Sellathurai
844	2192	Mrs. Sinnammah Kandiah	879	1237	N. Casinathar
845	2194	P. Mailvaganam	880	1665	Mrs. Ponnammah Visuvanathan
846	2320	C. Krishnar	881	1666	Mrs. Sellammah Sinnathamby
847	2829	M. Kanapathipillai	882	2433	K. Kandiah
848	2926	R. Sinnadurai	883	2951	Mrs. Sellam Ariyacuddy
		Point Pedro.	884	2958	Mrs. Saraswathi Poothathamby
849	1095	Mrs. Nagaratnam Thambirajah			Punnalaikadduvan.
850	1354	K. Muthusamy	885	612	K. Saravanamuthu
851	1363	M. Vairamuthu	886	613	R. Chellappah
852	1366	Mrs. Theivanaipillai	887	1055	Mrs. Theivanaipillai Ampala- vanar
		Ponnampalam	888	1628	Mrs. Nallammah Sinnadurai
853	1624	A. Thamotharampillai	889	1635	S. Saravanamuthu
854	1987	K. Thiagarajah	890	1642	V. Narasingam
855	2721	A. Thamotharampillai	891	2729	P. Sinnathaby, B. E. M.
856	2791	Mrs. Ponnammah Chelliah	892	2803	Mrs. Nallammah Vairamuthu
857	2904	N. Selvamanikkam			Sandilipay - Mahiapiddy.
858	2911	V. Chelliah	893	305	T. Appupillai
859	3054	V. N. Thambyah	894	307	K. Duraisamy
		Puloly South.	895	309	N. S. Kandiah
860	852	A. Arumugam	896	310 / 2753	P. Nagalingam
861	1622	Mrs. Saraswathy Mailvaganam	897	314	A. Sundarampillai
862	2235 / 2661	K. Ramasamy	898	315	A. V. Swaminathan
863	2668	Mrs. Puvaneswary Eeswara- patham	899	316	S. Thamibiah
864	2917	Mrs. Sivapakiavathy Eham- paranathan	900	884	A. Chinniah
		Puloly East.	901	1230	M. S. Nagalingam
865	1094	S. Kanagasabai	902	1416	Mrs. Nagammah Sinnadurai
866	2334	Mrs. Jeyalakshumi Somasundram	903	1585	K. Thamotharampillai
867	2771	S. Thankarajah	904	1594 / 2741	Mrs. Gnanammah Mailvaganam
868	2854	S. Somasanmah	905	1850	V. Selvadurai
869	3008	K. R. Balasundaram	906	2160	Mrs. Kiramathypathi
		Puloly West.	907	2307	N. Ponniah
870	856	M. Chinniah	908	2463	S. Muthuthamby
871	2979	A. Vettivelu	909	2520	K. Rasiah
		Punkudutivu.	910	2649	S. Naganathar
872	79	S. Subramaniam	911	2837	S. Kandiah
			912	2840	S. Murugesapillai
			913	2859	N. Thuraiappah

Serial No.	Member No.	Name	Serial No.	Member No.	Name
914	2879	T. Ponnudurai	957	679	Mrs. Maheswary Subramaniam
915	2890	R. Kandiah	958	680	Mrs. Thangammah Vijeyandram
Sithankerny & Chankanai West.			959	709	Mrs. Eliza Rasammah Arumai-ratnam
916	326	Dr. S Kandiah	960	728	N. Vairamuthu
917	333	M. Kandagnany	961	1014	Mrs. K. Harilingam
918	336	A. Kandiah	962	1015	T. M. Kasipillai
919	338	K. Kasinathar	963	1016	Mrs. Thangammah N. Kandiah
920	350	K. Sabaratnam	964	1026	P. Sinnappu
921	366	A. Thambiappah	965	1028	C. Subramaniam
922	1279	- I A. Murugesu	966	1034	Mrs. Thavamani Velupillai
923	1283	Mrs. Rasammah Marcandu	967	1035	V. Vaithilingam
924	1283A	K. C. Marcandu	968	1380	S. Navaratnam
925	1285	Mrs. Ratnambal Thambyaiyah	969	1391	S. Kandiah
926	1291	Mrs. Annammah Kailasapillai	970	1397	V. Sinnadurai
927	1294	S. Sabapathy	971	2133	N. Sundaramoorthy
928	1295	Mrs. Saraswathy Arumugam	972	2901	Mrs. Pooranam Kandiah
929	1306	Mrs. Annammah Rajah	973	2965	Mrs. Nagammah Thambiah
930	1534	Mrs. Marimuthammah Mail-vaganam	Thunavi.		
931	2091	Mrs. Annammah Maruthamuthu	974	373	K. Subramaniam, M. B. E.
932	2114A	Mrs. K. Kanagarayar	975	374	S. V. Pillai
933	2213	Mrs. N. Thanapakiam	976	998	A. Paramjothy
934	2249	V. Arumugam	Tolpuram.		
935	2456	V. Arunasalam	977	393	M. Chelliah
936	2708	S. Ramaiyah	978	395	R. Cumaravelu
937	2933	P. S. Kandiah	979	400	N. Mahadevan
938	2980	Miss Kamaladevi Visuvalingam	980	404	- II M. Narayanapillai
939	3050	Mrs. Panchaledchumi Thillainayagampillai	981	405	N. Ponnampalam
Tellipalai.			982	408	A. Sanmugam
940	624	V. Sittampalam	983	410	K. Sinnappu
941	659	S. Nagalingam	984	415	P. Vellupillai
942	660	Mrs. Sivagangai Vinayaga-moorthy	985	418	S. Vaithilingam
943	661	S. Ampalavanar	986	418	- I K. Mahathevan
944	663	S. Arumugam	987	421	Mrs. Muthupillai Velupillai
945	664	K. Eliathamby	988	424 / 3066	Mrs. PonnammahKandiah
946	665	A. Kanagasundaram	989	426	A. Muthuthamby
947	666	S. Kandiah	990	429	- I V. Arumugam
948	667	K. Muthiah	991	440	K. Kanapathipillai
949	668	K. Ponnurajah	992	472 / 901	A. Narayanapillai
950	669	V. Rajah	993	906	A. Ponniah
951	670	T. Ramanathan	994	1500	V. Saravanamuthu
952	673	P. Subramaniam	995	2228	K. Ariyacuddy
953	674	V. Subramaniam	996	2440	N. Vaithilingam
954	675	V. Subramaniam	997	2441	A. Dhamotharampillai
955	676	K. Thambipillai	998	2804	T. Sivakolunthu Nathan
956	678	N. Thamboo	999	2990	S. Velupillai
			1000	2995	Mrs. Annapillai Kandiah

Serial No.	Member No.	Name	Serial No.	Member No.	Name
Tondamanaru.			1041	3022	K. Sithamparapillai
1001	833	T. Nallathamby	1042	3024	V. Kanapathipillai
1002	845	S. Ratnasingam	Urelu.		
1003	1048	S. Krishnasamy	1043	756	A. Muthuthamby
1004	1262/2496	Mrs. Ladchumipillai Saravanamuthu	1044	757	K. Perampalam
1005	2638	J. V. Samuel	1045	758	V. Perampalam
1006	2824	V. Ramasamy	1046	759	V. Rajah
1007	3045	Mrs. Santhiraratnam Ananda	1047	760	Mrs. Sellammah Pararajasingam
Trincomalee.			1048	761	N. Thamboo
1008	865	C. Arumugam	1049	763	V. Thuraiappah
Uduvil			1050	764	Mrs. Amirtharatnam Kandiah
1009	141 / 1725	Dr. S. S. Rasanayagam	1051	765	V. Murugesu
1010	546	K. Kumariah	1052	769	Mrs. Thangammah Arulampalam
1011	547	N. K. Ampalavanar	1053	1154	E. Kandiah
1012	548	N. A. Durai	1054	1312	Mrs. Ledchumi Vinasithamby
1013	550	S. Chelliah	1055	1321	Mrs. Sivapakiavathy Nalliah
1014	552	K. S. Kulasegaram	1056	1322	Mrs. Rajamany Kulasega-rampillai
1015	556	S. Ramalingam	1057	1472	S. Kanagasabai
1016	557	C. S. V. Sabaratnam	Urumpiray.		
1017	558	S. Seenivasagam	1058	771	A. Chelliah
1018	559	S. Sinnadurai	1059	773	N. Chelliah
1019	560	S. Thambiah	1060	775	R. Sellathurai
1020	561	K. Thanabalasingam	1061	776	A. Eliyathamby
1021	563	Mrs. Ariyammah Kurukulasigamany	1062	778	N. Kandiah
1022	564	Mrs. Pasupathy Ponniah	1063	782	M. K. Sabapathy
1023	588	M. Thamboo	1064	783	E. Karthigesu
1024	1052	Mrs. Poopathy Chelliah	1065	786	V. Nalliah
1025	1155	T. Subramaniam	1066	787 - II / 2752	S. Thamboo
1026	1437	M. Krishnapillai	1067	788	P. Ponniah
1027	1726	S. Rasiah	1068	790	S. Ponniah
1028	1730 / 2916	Mrs. Annaratnam Namasi-vayam	1069	790 - II	T. Thambithurai
1029	2548	K. Selvathurai	1070	791	M. Rajasingam
1030	2563	V. Kathiripillai	1071	792	S. Saravanamuthu
1031	2586	D. G. Joshua	1072	793	M. Senagaratnam
1032	2653	S. Namasivayam	1073	794	S. Sellathurai
1033	2709	Mrs. Annamuthu Poothapillai	1074	795	S. Selvaratnam
1034	2719	J. M. Gunaratnam	1075	796	T. Sinnathamby
1035	2722	N. Vijayaratnam	1076	801	K. Suppiah
1036	2787	Mrs. Seevaratnam Kasier	1077	802	A. Swaminathan
1037	2871	Mrs. Soundarammah Mail-vaganam	1078	803	K. Thambiah
1038	2947	T. Amirthalingam	1079	926	V. Appadurai
1039	2981	Mrs. Sinnathangam Rajaratnam	1080	931	Mrs. Sothipillai Thambiah
1040	2985	Mrs. Daisy Sugirtharatnam Thillaiampalam	1081	933	Mrs. Annammah Kanapathipillai
			1082	934	V. Arulampalam
			1083	936	Mrs. Sellammah Seenivasagam
			1084	937	Mrs. Gnanadevi Nadarajah
			1085	938	Mrs. Maheswary Kandiah

Serial No.	Member No.	Name	Serial No.	Member No.	Name
1086	940	Mrs. Nagammah Mailvaganam	1131	1973	V. Nagamany
1087	943	Mrs. Ponnammah alias Thangamuthu Alagaratnam	1132	2316	Miss Rajeswary Thalayasingam
1088	944	Mrs. Pooranam Ponnuthurai	1133	2344	Dr. G. Selvadurai
1089	950	Mrs. Sinnathangam alias Sinnammah Ariyanayagam	1134	2411	A. Ramasingam
1090	952	E. Kandiah	1135	2459	V. Alfred Vijayaratanasingam
1091	954	A. S. Vallipuram	1136	2527	Mrs. Pakavathipillai Vallipuram
1092	1657	Mrs. Maheswary Vettivelu	1137	2554	A. Murugesapillai
1093	1658	Mrs. Paruvathipillai alias Paruvatham Thambimuthu	1138	2555	R. Selvadurai
1094	2517	M. Ponnampalam	1139	2556	K. Sinnathamby
1095	2569	Mrs. Rasamany alias Rukumany Kandiah	1140	2558	A. Kanapathipillai
1096	2620	Mrs. Alagamuthu Kandiah	1141	2584	W. Chinniah
1097	2622	Mrs. Sinnathangam Thambiah	1142	2585	R. Nagalingam
1098	2652	S. Kulathurai	1143	2588	Mrs. Parameswary Arunasalam
1099	2789	C. Vaithilingam	1144	2616	S. Kanapathipillai
1100	2823	K. Chelliah	1145	2623	K. Karthigesu
1101	2831	S. Arumugam	1146	2630	Mrs. Thangammah Velupillai
1102	2874	K. Thamboo	1147	2694	J. A. Sinnathurai
1103	2905	K. Thurairajah	1148	2710	Mrs. Ponnammah Thambirajah
1104	2910	Mrs. Asaipillai Ariaratnam	1149	2780	Mrs. Thangammah Ampalavanar
1105	2914	K. Sinnathamby	1150	2843	Mrs. Rathinammah Murugesu
Vaddukoddai.			1151	2857	A. Nadarajah
1106	325	K. Arumugam	1152	2883	V. Kandiah
1107	332	N. Gunaratnam	1153	2887	Mrs. Thavamany Kumarasamy
1108	337	V. Kandiah	1154	2902	A. M. Kandasamy
1109	340	C. Kathirithamby	1155	2932	Mrs. Sivakamiammal Thambiah
1110	341	N. Murugesu	1156	2992	Mrs. Ratneswary Amirthalangam
1111	347	K. Ponnampalam	1157	3011	Mrs. Valliammai Vallipuram
1112	351	K. Sanmugam	1158	3018	Mrs. Sornamalar Kanagaratnam
1113	353	V. Sathasivam	1159	3028	Mrs. Saraswathy Ammal Mahendram
1114	354	A. Sinnadurai	1160	3030	V. K. Surbamaniam
1115	356	K. Sinnathamby	1161	3055	Mrs. Thangaratnam Murugapillai
1116	357	S. Sinnathamby	1162	3071	V. Muthiah
1117	359	M. Subramaniam	Valvettithurai.		
1118	360	N. Subramaniam	1163	835	R. Arulampalam
1119	361 / 717	S. S. Maniam	1164	837	C. Eliyathamby
1120	362	S. Subramaniam	1165	838	M. Kankesu
1121	364	S. K. Thambiah	1166	839	M. Kanapathipillai
1122	365	V. Thamboo	1167	847	M. Thillaichittampalam
1123	367	V. Thillaiampalam	1168	1450	Mrs. Valliammah Subramaniam
1124	369	Dr. P. Varatharajah	1169	1451	Mrs. Ledchumi Ammah Sanmugam
1125	370	M. Velupillai	1170	1849	Mrs. Sri Ranganayagi Vairamuthu
1126	618	T. Thambiayah	1171	2578	V. T. Kandiah
1127	1250	K. Sinnathurai	1172	2825	S. Kanapathipillai
1128	1251	K. Ponniah	1173	2849	Mrs. Kathirasipillai Pasupathy
1129	1526	Mrs. Sinnammah Nagalingam	1174	3027	Mrs. Rajamany Sinnadurai
1130	1723	R. Sathasivam			

Serial No.	Member No.	Name	Serial No.	Member No.	Name
Vasavilan.			Vavuniya.		
1175	816 / 916	S. Kandavanam	1187	2178	K. Kandiah
1176	892	V. Ratnam	1188	2521	K. Chellappah
1177	893	V. Subramaniam			
1178	894	Mrs. Annapillai Kanagaratnam			
1179	895	Mrs. S. Ragupillai			
1180	896	K. Subramaniam			
1181	897	Mrs. Sellachipillai			
		Kanapathipillai			
1182	2650	C. Kathirgamathamby	1189	207	C. Saravanamuthu
1183	2799	T. Kandiah, M. B. E.	1190	208	V. Thambiayah
1184	2903	Mrs. Kathirasipillai Kandiah	1191	1559	Mrs. Anushammah Eliyathamby
1185	2918	Mrs. Achchimuthu Sinnadurai	1192	1563	Mrs. Sellammah Murugesu
1186	2936	K. Kanagaratnam			

LIFE MEMBERS ENROLLED BETWEEN 1-1-1962 AND 31-5-62

Alvai South			Kankesanthurai		
1193	1513	Mrs. Ponnammah Velayuthar	2004	958	E. Ponnusamy
Alaveddi			Kanterodai		
1194	1431	Ariacuddy Muthuthamby	2005	599	C. N. Eliathamby
1195	3081	Kasipillai Rajaratnam			
Atchuvaly			Karainagar		
1196	3082	K. Sithamparapillai	2006	185	Mrs. Sivakamipillai Nallathamby
Colombo			2007	994	V. Natkunasegaram
			2008	1923	Mrs. Chellammah Subramaniam
			2009	2242	S. Selvadurai
Ilavalai			Manipay, Kaddudai, Suthumalai, Navaly and Anaikoddai		
1197	1781	T. R. Vivekananda			
			2010	3064	Velupillai Chellappah
1198	1521	S. Kathiravelu	2011	3075	Kathiripillai Velupillai
1199	2275	S. Bernard			
Jaffna Town			Maviddapuram—Kollankaladdy		
2000	2300	Mrs. Annaledchumi Narasingam	2012	3077	Mrs. Thangam Appapillai
2001	3088	Mrs. Nagaratnam Kanapathipillai	2013	3084	Sinnathamby Subramaniam
2002	3089	Mrs. Josephine Beatrice Ruby Puvirajasinghe			
2003	3091	Mrs. Ponnammah Rasanayagam			
			Point Pedro		
			2014	3076	Mrs. Annammah Vadivelu
			2015	3085	V. Murugesapillai

Serial No.	Member No.	Name	Serial No.	Member No.	Name
Punkudutivu			Urelu		
2016	3086	K. Chelliah	2023	768	E. Somasundaram
		Sandilipay— Mahiapiddy	2024	3080	Mrs. Atputhasothi Nalliah
2017	1875	A. Sithamparapillai	Urumpiray		
2018	2184	Kanapathipillai Chelliah	2025	951	Mrs. Sivapakiam Kathiravelu
2019	3078	Nagalingam Nadarajah	Vaddukoddai		
		Sithankerny—Chankanai West	2026	3000	M. Navaratnam
2020	1293	Ponniah Nagamany	2027	3083	M. Selladurai
2021	1296	N. Kanagasabai	2028	3087	N. Chelliah
		Tellipalai	2029	3090	Mrs. Sivapakeyam Ponnampalam
2022	1379	Mrs. Uthami Sinnadurai	Valvettithurai		
			2030	3079	Chelliah Nadarajah

LIST OF MEMBERS OF SUB-COMMITTEE IN KUALA LUMPUR FOR COLLECTING FUNDS IN MALAYA

Dr. A. E. Duraisamy, O. B. E., J. P.	<i>Chairman.</i>
K. Subramaniam Esq., M. B. E.	<i>Vice-Chairman.</i>
E. Sabaratnam Esq.,	<i>Hon. Secretary.</i>
A. Arumugam Esq.,	<i>Hon. Treasurer.</i>

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

T. Kandiah Esq., M. B. E.
A. Thambiah Esq.
K. Navaratnam Esq.
P. Kanagasabai Esq.
K. Shanmugam Esq.
A. Shanmuganathan Esq.



மலாய் இலங்கையர் சங்கம்

(சரித்திரச் சுருக்கம்)

அ. நாகலிங்கம் சம்பந்தர்கண்டி, காரைநகர்.

இச்சங்கம் 1929 பெப்ரவரியில் தொடங்கப்பட்டது. இது ஆதியில் "மலாயன் பென்சனர் சங்கம்" என நடந்துவந்தது. பின்னர் மலாய் நாட்டில் குடியேறி அங்கு எத்தொழிலேனும் நடத்தி இலங்கைக்குத் திரும்பிவந்து பழையபடி இங்குகுடியேறிய சகல மலாய் இலங்கையரையும் சேர்த்து முந்திய பெயரை மாற்றி, "மலாய் இலங்கையர் சங்கம்" என அமைக்கப்பெற்றது. சங்கத்தின் நோக்கங்களாவன :-

1. சமூக பொருளாதார முன்னேற்றம்.
2. மலாய் நாட்டில் குடியேறியிருந்த போது அங்கு நிலவியிருந்த ஒற்றுமையை இங்கும் நிலைபெறச் செய்வது.
3. அரசாங்கத்தாரால் ஏதும் மலாய் இலங்கையர்களுக்கு இடைஞ்சல்கள் நேர்ந்தால் அவற்றை நீக்குவதற்கு உழைத்தல்.
4. வித்தியாதானத்துக்குரிய நிதியைத் தகுதிக்கேற்றவாறு நிலைநாட்டல்.
5. மலாய் நாட்டில் பிறந்த சகல இலங்கைவாசிகட்கும் இலங்கையில் குடியேறுவதற்குப் பிரஜா உரிமை எடுத்துக்கொடுத்தல்.
6. இன்னும் சகல முன்னேற்றப்பாதைகளில் உழைத்தல்.

முதலில் 1819-ம் ஆண்டில் சிங்கப்பூர்த் தீவு பிரித்தானியர் கையில் அகப்பட்டது. பின்னர் மெல்ல மெல்ல 1874-ம் ஆண்டு மட்டில் மலாய்நாடு முழுவதும் பிரித்தானியர் கையில் அகப்பட்டது. மலாய்நாட்டை வளம்பெறச் செய்வதற்காக அவ்வரசாங்கம் இலங்கை அரசாங்கத்தை அந்நாளில் எஞ்சினீயர், அளவைகாரர், ஓவசியமார்

முதலிய உத்தியோகங்கட்கு ஆட்களைத் தருமாறு கேட்டிருந்தனர். அவ்வேண்டு கோளை முதலில் இங்குள்ளார் மறுத்தனர். "திரைகடல் ஓடியும் திரவியம்தேடு" எனும் தமிழ்வாக்குக்கிணங்க ஒரு பிரித்தானிய எஞ்சினீயருடன் யாழ்ப்பாணத்தைச் சேர்ந்த வட்டுக்கோட்டை வாசியும், கண்டியில் ஓவசியர் வேலைபார்த்தவருமாகிய திரு. எம். வைத்திலிங்கம்பிள்ளை என்பவர் 1875-ம் ஆண்டில் சிங்கப்பூர்போய்ச் சேர்ந்தார். அவர் போகும்போது அவருடைய சுற்றமித்திரர் யாவரும் அவரைப் போக விடாதபடி தடுத்தனர். அந்த இடம் மறியற்காரரை அனுப்புகிறமென்றும், மனுஷ மாமிசம் உண்ணுகிறவர்கள் வசிக்கும் ஊர் என்றும், அடர்ந்த காடுகள் உள்ள இடமென்றும் பலவாறுகச்சொல்லி மறித்தனர், அவர்கேட்கவில்லை. போனார், எப்படிப் போனார்? இலங்கையிலிருந்து முதலில் நாக பட்டணத்திற்குப் பாய்க்கப்பலாற்போய் பின் அங்கிருந்து அதேவித கப்பலால் சிங்கப்பூர்போய்ச் சேர்ந்தார். கப்பற்பயணம் மூன்று வாரங்களுக்குமேலாகச் சென்றன. அங்கு அவர் தலைமை ஓவசியராகக் கடமை பார்த்தார். அங்குள்ள காடு செடிகளை வெட்டிப் புதுரோட்டுகள் போடுகின்ற வேலையிலிருந்தார். அவரின் கீழ் பலசிறு உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் வேலைக்கமர்த்தப்பட்டிருந்தனர். இவர் சிலகாலம் சென்றபின்னர் பென்சனில் இலங்கைக்குத் திரும்பிவந்து தமது ஊரிலேயே குடியேறினர். இவர் முதலாவது இலங்கைத் தமிழராகச் சிங்கப்பூர் சென்றிருந்தபடியால் இவரை "சிங்கப்பூர் வைத்திலிங்கம்" என்று அழைத்தனர். பின்னர் காலம் செல்லச் செல்ல மெல்ல மெல்ல இவரைப் பின்பற்றிப் பல யாழ்ப்பாணத்தவர்கள் உத்தியோகம் பார்க்கச் சிங்கப்பூருக்குச் சென்று பல வருடங்கள் உத்தியோகம் வகித்துவந்தனர்.

இலங்கை சுதந்திரமடைந்ததுபோல மலாய்நாடும் தற்போது சுதந்திரமடைந்தது. இப்பொழுது அங்கு அன்னியர்களை எவ்வித வேலைக்கும் எடுத்துக்கொள்வதில்லை. அங்கேயிருந்த இலங்கையர்களில் ஒரு பகுதியினர் பெஞ்சனில்வந்து மறுபடியும் இலங்கையில் குடியேறிவிட்டனர். எஞ்சியுள்ளோர் அவ்வூர்ப் பிரஜா உரிமையை யெடுத்து மலாய்நாட்டில் குடியேறியுள்ளார்கள். அவர்களின் விடாமுயற்சியாலும், கல்விகேள்விகளாலும், நேர்மையாலும் பெரும்பாலோர் இப்போதும் அங்கு உத்தியோகத்தில் அமர்ந்திருக்கின்றனர். பலர் பெரிய பதவிகளிலும் இருக்கின்றனர். ஒருவர், (திரு. சி. இராசரத்தினம்) சிங்கப்பூரில் மந்திரிபதவியிலும், இன்னும் ஒருவர் (டத்தோ செல்வசிங்கம் மைக்கன்ஹையர்)

இந்தியாவுக்கும், இலங்கைக்கும் மலாய அரசாங்க தூதராகவும், சிலர் மலாய சட்டசபைகளிலும், இன்னும் பலர் விஞ்ஞானத் துறைகளிலும், சிலர் சர்வகலாசாலைகளிலும், இப்படிப்பலவித முன்னேற்றத்துறைகளிலும் அமர்ந்திருக்கின்றனர்.

மேலும் மலாய இலங்கைச் சங்கத்தார் தங்களுக்கென யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் நிலம் வாங்கி அதில் ஓர் அழகான மண்டபம் 40,000 ரூபாமட்டில் செலவுசெய்து அமைத்திருக்கின்றனர். கிரிமலையிலும் ஒருநிலம் சங்கத்திற்குச் சொந்தமாயிருக்கின்றது. முன்னேற்றத் துறைகளில் உழைத்துவரும் இச்சங்கம் இன்னும் பலகாலம் வாழ்ந்து எமது சமூகத்திற்குவேண்டிய தொண்டையாற்றும்வண்ணம் ஈசனேப்பிரார்த்திப்போமாக.

மலாய இலங்கையர் சங்கம்

இயன்மொழி வாழ்த்து

- “முனிவரும் மன்னரும் முன்னுவ பொன்னால்”
முடியும் என்றருளிய அடிகளின் மொழியும்
“திரைகடல் ஓடியும் திரவியம் தேடெ”ன
நரைமு தாட்டி உறைதரு மொழியும்
5 கருதின ராகிப் பெருவளம் பெறுவான்
இலங்கை யிலிருந்து மலாய்நா டேகி
அரசாங் கத்தில் பொருந்தியுத் தியோகம்
முறைமையின் ஆற்றி நிறைபுகழ் எய்தினோர்
சிங்கப்பூர் வைத்திய லிங்கம் முதலாய்
10 பற்பல நூற்றுவர் உற்றனர் ஆகும்;
இற்றை ஞான்றினும் முற்படு பதவியில்
இருப்பவர் தம்மை ஒருப்பட உரைக்கில்
மந்திரிப் பதவியில் தங்கினர் ஒருவர்
சட்ட சபையில் எட்டினர் சிலவர்
15 விஞ்ஞானத் துறையில் மன்னினர் சில்லோர்
இனையமுன் னேற்றத் துறைகளில் இனிதாய்த்
தாழ்வினா நிலைமையில் வாழ்பவர் பலரே;
அவர்தாம்-மலாயன் பிரஜையாய் வாழ்தரு வோரும்
ஓய்வு பெற்றபின் தாயகம் வருநரும்

- 20 ஆகவாங் காங்கு வாகையின் உற்றனர் ;
உத்தியோ கத்தில் ஓய்வினை எய்தி
உபகார வேதனம் உயர்வொடு பெற்றபின்
இலங்கையில் மீண்டு நலம்பெற மன்னிய
மேதகை யாளர் ஆதர வுடனே
- 25 கிறிஸ்து வருடம் குறித்த வாயிரத்துத்
தொளாயிரத் திருபத் தொன்பதில் அளவளாய்
“மலாயன் பென்ஷனர் சங்கம்” வகுத்தனர்
நிலவுமச் சங்க நலமவை பலவே ;
ஆங்கதன் பின்னர் ஓங்கிய வளம்பெற
- 30 இலங்கையி லிருந்து மலாய்நா டெய்திப்
பல்வகைத் தொழிலிலும் மல்கி வாழ்ந்திட்ட
இலங்கையர் யாவரும் நலம்பல நண்ணி
உயர்வடை வதனை நியதியாய்க் கருதி
“மலாய இலங்கையர் சங்க” மென் றுக்கினர்
- 35 ஆக்கிய சங்க நோக்கம் யாதெனில் ?
மலாய்நாட் டிருக்கையில் நிலாவிய ஒற்றுமை
இந்நாட் டிருப்பினும் மன்னிடச் செய்தலும்
பொதுவாம் சமூக பொருளா தாரம்
அதிகரித் திடுதற் காவன செய்தலும்
- 40 அரசினர் ஆட்சியில் வருமிடை யூற்றினை
நீக்கிடு நன்மையில் ஊக்கமாய் உழைத்தலும்
கல்வி யறிவினை மல்கிடச் செய்ய
அமையுமோர் நிதியினைத் தகுதியின் அமைத்தலும்
மலாயாவில் பிறந்த இலங்கையர் எவரும்
- 45 இலங்கைப் பிரஜையாம் நலம்பெற வேண்டி
ஆவன செய்து மேவுற வைத்தலும்
என்றிவை போற்பல நன்றி செய்திடவே
இத்தகு சங்கம் தக்கயாழ்ப் பாண
மாநக ரத்தில் தான்நிலம் கொண்டு
- 50 பலபதி னாயிரம் ரூபாய் செலவினில்
அழகினுக் கிடமாம் விழுமிய மண்டபம்
திகழ்தர அமைத்து நிகழ்வுறும் சீரது ;
நகுலே சுரத்தில் சுகம்பெற வசிக்கத்
தக்கதோர் இல்லம் தானமைத் திடற்காய்
- 55 பதினொரு பரப்பு நிலநிதி உடையது
இவ்வித நிலைமைகள் செவ்விதி னுடைய
மலாய இலங்கையர் சங்கம் நிலமிசை
எங்கள் சமூகம் தங்கிய நலம்பெற
ஆற்றும் தொண்டின் ஊற்ற முடனே
- 60 மன்னியெஞ் ஞான்றும் வாழ்கென
முழுமுதல் இறைவனைத் தொழுதிடு வோமே.

சுபமஸ்து

நமது சிந்தனைக்கு உரியன

ச. பொன்னுஸ்வாமி, (சாசலை), சாவகச்சேரி.

ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் வயது போகப் போகப் பழைய நினைவுகள் தோன்றுவது வழக்கம். நான் சிறுபிராயமாயிருந்தகாலத்தில் நம்மவர்கள் எவ்வளவு சந்தோஷமாக வாழ்ந்தார்கள். இன்று ஏன் நிம்மதியில்லாது மனக்கவலையோடு வாழ்கிறார்கள். காரணம் என்ன? என்பதை ஆராய்ந்து பார்ப்பது வழக்கம்.

“நாகரிக வளர்ச்சியில்லாதது” என்று சொல்லப்பட்ட முற்காலத்தில் நீண்ட நேரங் கவலையின்றி நமது முதாதையர்கள் வயல்களிலும், தோட்டங்களிலும் தங்கள் தங்கள் வேலையைச் செய்துவந்தார்கள் இதனால் போதிய தேகாப்பியாசமிருந்தது. மேலும், சத்துப்பொருள்களாகிய சாமை, தினை, வரகு, குரக்கன், தவிடுபோகாத கைக்குத்தரிசி முதலிய பலவிதமான தானியங்களை உண்டு வந்தார்கள். இதன் காரணமாக நோயில்லாது நீண்டகாலம் வாழ்ந்தார்கள். அவர்கள் தாம் பிறந்ததின் நோக்கம் கடவுளை வழிபட்டு முத்தியின்பம் பெறும்பொருட்டே என்பதைக் குறிக்கோளாகக்கொண்டு எனிய வாழ்வும், உயர்ந்த இலட்சியமும் உடையவர்களாய் வாழ்ந்தார்கள். ஓய்வுநேரங்களில் பக்தியை வளர்க்கக்கூடிய புராணங்களையும், இதிகாசங்களையும் படித்தார்கள். இதன் பயனாக இவ்வாழ்க்கையில் அமிழ்ந்தாது. உலக இன்பங்கள் நிலையற்றன என்ற எண்ணம் எப்பொழுதும் அவர்கள் மனதில் குடிகொண்டிருந்தது. இவைகள் தூயநல் வாழ்வுக்கு அடிப்படையாயிருந்தன. ஆனால், ஐரோப்பியர் இந்நாட்டை அரசாட்சிசெய்யத் தொடங்கியபின்னர் மேல் நாட்டு “நாகரிகம்” படிப்படியாக நம்மவர்களிடையே புகுந்தது. அறிவிற்கு ஆதாரமாயிருந்த தாய்மொழிக்கல்வி அலட்சியம் செய்யப்பட்டமையால் சொந்த நாட்டுப் பழக்கவழக்கங்களுக்கும், கலாசாரத்துக்கும் மதிப்பில்லாதிருந்தது. மேலும் நவநாகரிகங்களும் வாழ்க்கைமுறைகளும்ே சிறந்தனவென்ற எண்ணம் ஆங்கிலம் படித்தவர்களிடையே குடிகொண்டிருந்தது. இதன்விளைவாக எங்கள் தேவைகளைப் பெருக்கிக்கொண்டு நாம்வந்த நோக்

கத்தை மறந்து திண்டாட வேண்டியதாயிற்று.

நாம் இன்று அடைந்துள்ள நிலைக்குக் காரணம் என்ன என்பதைச் சற்றுச் சிந்திப்போம்.

1. பழையகாலக் கல்விமுறை அறிவு மேலீட்டிற்கும், சன்மார்க்க வாழ்விற்கும் அடிப்படையாயிருந்தது. இப்போது உத்தியோகம் பெறவேண்டுமென்னும் நோக்கத்துடனேயே கல்வி கற்பிக்கப்படுகின்றது. இலங்கை, பர்மா, மலாயா, சிங்கப்பூர் முதலிய இடங்களில் இலருவில் உத்தியோகங்கள் கிடைக்கப்பெற்றன. இனிமேல் எங்கள் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு உத்தியோகம் கிடைப்பது அரிதாகிவிட்டது. இதன் காரணமாக, எஸ். எஸ். சி. பரீட்சையில் சித்தியடைந்த ஆயிரக்கணக்கான வாலிபர்கள் தம் வாழ்க்கையைக் கொண்டுவந்த வழிதெரியாமல் திண்டாடுகிறார்கள்.

2. பழையகாலத்தில் மாணவர்கள் ஓய்வுநேரங்களில் வயல்வேலை, தோட்ட வேலைகள் செய்தும், பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்கு நடந்துபோய் கல்விகற்று வந்தார்கள். ஆனால், இப்போது பஸ், மோட்டோர்கார், துவிச்சக்கரம் முதலிய வாகனங்களில் பள்ளிக்குப்போய் வருகிறார்கள் ஓய்வான நேரங்களைச் சிற்றுணர்ச்சியை ஊட்டக்கூடிய சினிமாப்படங்களைப் பார்ப்பதிலும், நாவல்களை வாசிப்பதிலும் செலவழிக்கிறார்கள். இதன்காரணமாகப் போதிய தேகாப்பியாசமில்லாமையினால் பிற்காலத்தில் கசம், நீரிழிவு, தொய்வு, இரத்தக்கொதிப்பு, வாதம் முதலிய நோய்களால் பாதிக்கப்படப்போகிறார்கள்.

3. கிராமப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் எஸ். எஸ். சி. வகுப்புவரைக்கும் படிக்க வசதியிருந்தும் எங்கள் பெண்பிள்ளைகளைக் கார்ச் செலவு, விடுதிச்செலவு கொடுத்துக் கல்லூரிகளுக்கு அனுப்புகிறோம். கிராமப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் பெண்பிள்ளைகள் படிப்பதனால் காலே மாலை வீட்டுவேலை, சமையல் வேலைசெய்து பழக வசதியுண்டு. மேலும். எஸ். எஸ். சி. வகுப்புவரைக்கும் படித்த பின்னர் அறிவை, வளர்க்கக்கூடிய ஆத்தி

கூடி. கொன்றைவேந்தன், வெற்றிவேற்கை, நல்வழி, நன்னெறி, நீதிவெண்பர, நீதிநெறிவிளக்கம், நீதிசாரம், திருக்குறள், நாலடியார் முதலிய அறநூல்களையும், நாவலர் நான்காம் பாலபாடம், இரண்டாம் சைவ வினாவிடை முதலிய சமயநூல்களையும். இராமாயணம், மகாபாரதம் முதலிய இதிகாசங்களையும், பெரிய புராணம், திருவிளையாடற் புராணம், கந்த புராணம் பாகவதம் முதலிய பக்தி நூல்களையும் வீட்டிற் படிக்கலாம். இந்தக் கல்வியே பெண்களுக்கு மேலானது; போதுமானது. கல்லூரிகளில் படிக்கும் பெண்பிள்ளைகளுக்கு வீட்டுவேலை, சமையல்வேலை செய்துபழக வசதிகிடையாது. தேகாப்பியாசமும் கிடையாது, இதன் காரணமாகத் தேகவலிமைகுன்றிக் குடும்பத்தை நடத்தக்கூடிய ஆற்றலில்லாதவர்களாய் நோய்வாய்ப்பட்டுப் பிரசவகாலங்களில் நூற்றுக்கணக்கான ரூபா செலவுசெய்தும், அகாலமரணத்துக்குள்ளாகி நிற்கின்றனர். இனி உத்தியோக மாப்பிள்ளைகள் கிடைப்பதுமரிதாகிவிட்டது.

4. தேவைக்குமிஞ்சியதும் பரிபாலிக்க முடியாததுமான பெரிய வீடுகளைக்கட்டுவதில் நாம் வருந்திச் சம்பாதித்த பொருள் முழுவதையும் செலவு செய்துவிட்டுப் பின்பு சீவியத்தைநடத்த வகைதெரியாது கஷ்டப்படுகிறோம். பிறகு கட்டியவீட்டை ஈடுவைக்கிறோம். கடன்கொடுக்கமுடியாத நிலையில் கடன்காரன் தனது கடனுக்காக வீட்டை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறான்.

5. நமது பெண்பிள்ளைகளை விவாகம் செய்து கொடுக்கும்பொழுது வைரக்கல் நகைகளை அதிக பணம் கொடுத்து வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கிறோம். நகையை விற்கிறகாலத்தில் அரைவிலைக்குத்தானும் விற்கமுடியாமற் போய்விடுகிறது.

6. வெகுதூரம் உபயோகிக்கக் கூடியதும். தோய்த்துக்கட்டக்கூடியதும் வீட்டிலும், வெளியிடங்களிலும் உபயோகிக்கக் கூடியதுமான பெங்களுர் பட்டு, கும்பகோணம் பட்டுக்களிருக்கப் போலிப்பட்டு வாய்ந்தனவும் வெகுநாளைக்கு உபயோகிக்க முடியாததுமான பனூரிஸ் பட்டு, வேரையில் முதலிய துணிகளில் பணத்தைச் செலவுசெய்கிறோம்.

7. கலியாணகாலங்களிலும், பிணச் சடங்குகளிலும், கோவில் திருவிழாக்களிலும் பேர்புகழுக்காகக் கடன்பட்டுச் செலவு செய்கிறோம். ஒருநாள் இன்பம் பலநாள் துன்பமாகமுடிகிறது. கடன்பட்டுச் செலவுசெய்த அநேக குடும்பங்கள் கெட்டொழிந்ததை நாம் அனுபவத்திற்காணலாம்.

8. மலாயா, சிங்கப்பூர் முதலிய இடங்களிலிருந்து இந்நாட்டிற்குவரும் உபகார வேதனமும் (பென்சன்) அங்கே உத்தியோகமாயிருப்பவர்கள் அனுப்பும்பணமும் இன்னும் பத்துவருடங்களில் நின்றுவிடும். நமது பிள்ளைகளின் வருங்காலம் என்னவாகுமென்பதைச் சிந்தித்து இடம்பமான வீடுகட்டுவதிலும் பெண்பிள்ளைகளைக் கல்லூரிகளுக்கு அனுப்பிப் படிப்பிப்பதிலும் கல்லுநகைகள், பட்டுத்துணிகள் வாங்குவதிலும், கலியாணகாலங்களிலும், பிணச் சடங்குகளிலும் கோவில் திருவிழாக்களிலும் பணத்தைச் செலவுசெய்யாது, வரவறிந்து பயனறிந்து தக்கவழியிலே பொருளைச் செலவுசெய்து மிகுதிப்பணத்துக்கு நெற்காணி, தோட்டக்காணி தென்னங்காணிகளை வாங்கினால் நமது பிற்சந்ததியார் தங்கள் சீவியத்தை நடத்த வழிவகுத்தவர்களாவோம்.

உழவுக்கும் தொழிலுக்கும் வந்தனைசெய்வோம்

அ. நாகலிங்கம் சம்பந்தர்கண்டி, காரைநகர்.

இவ்வாக்கியம் தென் இந்திய கவிஞரும். தேசாபிமானியும் தலைசிறந்த தேசத் தொண்டருமாகிய சுப்பிரமணியபாரதியார் பாடியதே. இவ்வாக்கியத்தின் கருத்து யாவரும் உணரும்படி மிகவும் வெளிப்படையாயுள்ளது. உழுது பயிர் செய்தலையும் மற்றும் நாம்செய்யும் பலவகைத் தொழில்களையும் போற்றுவோமென்பதே இதன் கருத்தாகும். உலகின் முதன்மையான தொழில் உழவுத்தொழில். இதற்கு விவசாயம் என்றும்பெயர். இத்தொழில் ஏனைய தொழில்களைப் பார்க்கினும் மிகச்சிறந்ததாகும். இதனால்வரும் செல்வம் அழியாதசெல்வம். கொடுக்கக் கொடுக்கக் குறையாத செல்வம். இத்தொழில் மற்றும் தொழில்களிலும் மிகவீச்சேஷமுடைத்து, எதனாலெனின் இத்தொழிலைச் செய்வோர், ஒருவருக்கும் சீழ்ப்படாமல் சுயாதீனமுள்ளவர்களாய் வாழ்தலினாலென்க.

“உழுதுண்டு வாழ்வாரே வாழ்வார் மற்றெல்லாந் தொழுதுண்டு யின் செல்பவர்”

“மேழிச் செல்வம் கோழைபடாது”

“தொழுதுண் சுவையின் உழுதுண் இனிது”

“உழகுலத்திற் பிறந்தாரே உலகுய்யப் பிறந்தார்”

“எந்நாளும் காப்பாரே வேளாளர்”

என்று பலவாறாக அறிஞர்கள் உழவின் சிறப்பைப் புகழ்ந்துரைப்பாராயினர்.

இனி உலகின் கண்ணே தொழில்கள் பல வற்றையும் செய்யுங்காலத்துப் பலவித இடையூறுகள், அபகீர்த்திகள் முதலியன நிகழும். ஆனால், உழவுத்தொழிலுக்கு ஒருவித இடையூறு மில்லை. இதனாலன்றே ஒளவையாரும்,

“ஆற்றங்கரையின் மரமும் அரசறிய

வீற்றிருந்த வாழ்வும் விழுமன்றே—ஏற்றம்

உழுதுண்டு வாழ்வதற்கு ஒப்பில்லைக்கண்டிற் பழுதுண்டு வேறோர் பணிக்கு”

என்று பாடுவாராயினர். இனி ஒரு தேசத் தையாளும் அரசனாகிலும், மந்திரி, படை

வீரர்களாகிலும், இன்னும் மற்றும் தொழிலாளர்களாகிலும், விவசாயிகளையே தம் உணவிற்காக எதிர்பார்க்கின்றார்கள். இதையிட்டே திருவள்ளுவர் தமது குறளில் உலகத்தாராகிய தேர்க்கு உழுவார் அச்சாணியாவார் என்னும் கருத்துப்பட,

“உழுவா ருலகத்தார்க் காணியஃதாற்கு தேழுவாரை யெல்லாம் பொறுத்து”

என அருளிச் செய்வாராயினர்,

மேலும், இவ்வுழவுத் தொழிலால் ஏற்படும் நலன்கள் மிகப்பலவாகும். இத்தொழிலால் ஆலய பூசைகள் ஒழுங்காக நடைபெறும், நாட்டில் வேண்டியபோதெல்லாம் மழைபொழியும்; தேசம் செழிப்படையும்; சுபகருமங்கள் செவ்வனே நடைபெறும்; தருமங்கள் நிலைபெறும்; குடி ஒங்கும்; சோம்பலின்றி நாட்டில் முயற்சிகள் சிறந்தோங்கும்; அரசமோங்கும். இதனாற்றான்;

“வரப்புயர நீரயரும்

நீரயர நெல்லுயரும்

நெல்லுயரக் குடியுயரும்

குடியுயரக் கோனுயரும்”

என்று ஆன்றோரும் பாடியிருக்கின்றார்கள்.

இத்தகைய சிறப்பு வாய்ந்த உழவுத் தொழிலைச் செய்து நாம் சிறப்புற்று வாழ்வோமாக.

இனி தொழிலைப்பற்றி ஆராய்வோம்:— மக்கள் உலகின் கண்ணே சீவிக்கும்வரையில் பொருள் அத்தியாவசியமாகின்றது. இதனாலன்றே,

“திரைகடல் ஓடியுந் திரவியந்தேடு”

என ஒளவையார் பாடியுள்ளார். இதை விட திருவள்ளுவரும்,

“அருளில்லார்க் கவ்வுலகமில்லை

பொருளில்லார்க்

கவ்வுலகமில்லாதி யாங்கு”

எனப்பாடியிருக்கின்றனர்.

பொருள் இல்லாதவன் உயிரோடு வாழினும், அவன் நடைப்பிணமாகவே கருதப்படுகின்றான், படித்தவனுயினும் பொருள்

இலனையின் அவனை ஒருவரும் மதிப்பதில்லை. பொருள் இல்லாதவன் தான் நினைத்த கருமத்தை முடிக்க இயலாது தவிக்கின்றான். அவனை இல்லாளும் வேண்டாள்; ஈன் றெடுத்த தாயும் வேண்டாள்; சுற்றத்தாரும் மதிப்பதில்லை; அவன் சபையிற் போகவே நாணப்படுகின்றான். இதனால் பணத்தின் பெருமை இனிது விளங்குகின்றது. ஆகவே, பணம் மக்களுக்கு மிக அத்தியாவசியமானது. பணத்தின் பெருமையை எவரும் எளிதில் விளங்கிக்கொள்வார்கள். இத்தகைய சிறப்புமிக்க பணத்தைப் பெறுவதற்கு நாம் ஏதாவது ஒரு முயற்சியை நிச்சயமாக மேற்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இதற்காக மனிதர் சோம்பித்திரியாமல் பணத்தைத் தேடுதற்கு “திரைகடல் ஓடியும் திரவியம்தேடு” என ஆன்றோர்கள் நமக்கு அறிவுறுத்தியிருக்கின்றார்கள். ஆகவே, எத்தொழிலையும் செய்வதற்கு நாம் முன்வரவேண்டும். ஒவ்வொருவரும் தாம் தாம் கற்ற அறிவிற்கேற்ப தத்தமக்குப் பொருந்தக்கூடிய ஏதாவதொரு தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டுத் தம்வாழ்க்கையை இன்புறநடத்துதல் வேண்டும். நாம் மனதில் வைத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டிய முக்கியமான இன்னோர் விஷயம், பொருளை ஈட்டும்போது நல்வழியில் ஈட்டவேண்டுமென்பது. நல்வழியில் ஈட்டும்பொருள் நெடிது நிலைத்து நிற்கும்.

படித்த வாலிபர்க்கு ஒரு வேண்டுகோள் : ஒரு தேசம் முன்னேற்றமடைவதற்குக் கல்வி அவசியமென்பதை எவரும் மறுக்க மாட்டார்கள். ஆனால், கல்வியைக் கற்பது அரசாங்கத்தில் உத்தியோகம் பார்க்கும்பொருட்டென்பது சிலருடைய எண்ணம். அப்படியாக நினைப்பது அறியாமையின் பாற்படும். அறிவின் நிமித்தம் நாம் கல்வியைக் கற்கவேண்டும். பின்னால் எத்தொழிலையும் செய்து ஜீவனம் பண்ணிக் கொள்ளலாம். தற்காலம் படித்த வாலிபர்களும் பெண்களும் உத்தியோகத்திற்கே காத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். உத்தியோகத்தொழில் கூடாதென்று யாம் இங்கே சொல்லவரவில்லை. அத்தொழிலில் இடம் பெறுவது மிகவும் கஷ்டமான காரியம். இலங்கையில் எஸ். எஸ். சி. படித்த வாலிபர்கள் ஏறத்தாழ 15,000 பேர் உத்தியோகத்திற்காகக் காத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றார்கள்.

எப்பொழுதாகிலும் வருடத்தில் ஒரு நூறுபேருக்கு உத்தியோகம் அகப்படக்கூடும். எஞ்சியவர்கள் என் செய்வது! அந்தோ பரிதாபம். உத்தியோகம் பார்க்க இடம் இருந்தாலன்றோ மற்றவர்களும் சேர முடியும். இப்படியாகக் காத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பதைப்பார்க்கினும் கமத்தொழில், கைத்தொழில், வர்த்தகம் முதலியதொழில்களில் ஈடுபட்டு நமது வாழ்க்கையை நடத்தலாமன்றோ! வீட்டுக்குப் பாரமாயிராமல் ஏதும் தொழிலில் குதிக்கவேண்டாமா? எல்லோரும் காற்சட்டை மோகமாயிருக்க வேண்டுமா? காற்சட்டையில் என்ன இருக்கின்றது. சில உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் மனைவி மாரின் சீதனப்பணத்தில் மோட்டார் வாங்கி ஓடுவதிலும், படம்பார்ப்பதிலும் அநாகரிகமான உடைகளை உடுத்துவதிலும் இன்னும் அன்னிய நாட்டாரின் நாகரிகத்தைப் பின்பற்றுவதிலும் காலத்தைக்கழித்துக் கண்டதே காட்சி கொண்டதே கோலமென உலகம் சிரிக்கும்வகையில் சீவிக்கின்றார்கள். இனிப்பெண்களைப் பற்றிப் பேசத்தேவையில்லை அவர்களின் அநாகரிகமான நடைகள்—உடைகள்—நம் தமிழ்ப்பண்பாட்டை உடைத்தெறிக்கின்றன. இவற்றை விரிக்கிற பெருகும் இஃதெல்லாம் எதனுக்காக? உலகில் வாழ்வதற்கு எமக்கு உணவும் உடையும் வேண்டும். அவற்றிற்காகவே உழைக்க வேண்டும். ஒவ்வொருவரும் தம் தம் சாதி ஆசாரங்களுக்கிணங்க வாழ்க்கையை நடத்துவது தான் உண்மையான நாகரிகமாகும்.

இனிமேல், உத்தியோகத் தொழிலுக்குச் சாதாரணமாக இடமேயில்லையென்பது யாவருக்கும் எளிதில் புலப்படும். அக்காலத்தில் எம்மவர்க்கு மலாய்நாட்டில் உத்தியோகம் அகப்படக்கூடிய சூழ்நிலை இருந்தது. தற்சமயம் அங்குள்ளவர்களுக்கே உத்தியோகம் கிடைப்பது அரிதாகிவிட்டது. ஆனதால் அங்கே உத்தியோகத்திற்காகக் கதவுகள் அடைபட்டுவிட்டதென்பது யாவருக்கும் தெரிந்த ஒரு விஷயம். இங்கே, இலங்கையிலும் சகல சாதியார்களும் கல்வியைக்கற்று வருகிறபடியால் உத்தியோகத்திற்கு இடம்கிடைப்பது அரிதாகிவிட்டதென்பதும் நமக்குத் தெரியாம

லில்லை. ஆதலால் அதன்பொருட்டுக் காத்துக்கொண்டிராமல் எத்தொழிலையும் செய்வதற்கு நமது வாலிபர்களை நாம் ஊக்கிவிட வேண்டும். எம்மவருள் அநேக படித்த வாலிபர்கள் உத்தியோகத்திற்காக வருஷக் கணக்கில் காத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பதை நாம் கண்ணாரப்பார்க்கின்றோம். இப்படியாகக் காத்துக்கொண்டிருந்து வேறுதொழிலில் ஈடுபட்ட ஒரு வாலிபனின் செய்தியை உதாரணமாக இங்கே தரவிரும்புகின்றோம்.

ஒருவாலிபன்வயது இருபது, எஸ்.எஸ்.சி. வகுப்பில் தேறியிருந்தான். உத்தியோகத்திற்காகப் பல அரசாங்க இலாகாக்களுக்கும் மனுப்பண்ணியிருந்தான். வருடம் மூன்றாகியும் உத்தியோகம் அகப்படவில்லை. இதற்காகப் பணமும் செலவழித்தான். எப்படிச் செலவழித்தும் உத்தியோகம் அகப்படவில்லை. மனம் குன்றினான். வீட்டுக்குப் பாரமாகத் தானிருப்பதைப் பெரிதும் உணர்ந்துகொண்டான். அவனுக்கு ஒரு யோசனை உண்டாயிற்று. இந்த அடிமைத் தொழிலுக்காகக் காத்துக்கொண்டிராமல் ஏதும் கமத்தொழில் செய்வோமென்று எண்ணி யாழ்ப்பாண ஏசண்டருக்கு நிலம்தரும்படி மனுப்பண்ணினான். இரண்டு மூன்று மாதங்கள் கழிந்தபின்னர் “வட்டக்கச்சி” என்ற இடத்தில் அவனுக்கு மூன்று ஏக்கர் நெற்காணியும், ஒரு ஏக்கர் தோட்டக்காணியும் இனாமாக வழங்கப்பட்ட

டன. இவ்வாலிபன் மிக்க மன உறுதியுடன் இந்நிலங்களைப் பண்படுத்தினான். வயலில் வருடம்தோறும் நெல் கிடைக்கின்றது. தோட்டத்தில் ஒட்டுமாங்கன்று, வாழை, கத்தரி, வெண்டி, மிளகாய் முதலிய பயிர்வகைகளை உண்டாக்கினான். ஒவ்வொரு கிழமையிலும் அவனுக்கு வாழையினால்மட்டும் 20 ரூபா வருமானம் வந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. மற்றும் பயிர்களினால் வருமானம் எவ்வளவு வருமென்பதை வாசகர்களே சிந்தித்துப்பாருங்கள். இப்போது அவ்வாலிபனுக்கு 15,000 ரூபா சீதனம் கொடுக்க முன்வந்து மணம்பேசுகிறார்கள்.

ஆனதால் நாம் மன உறுதியுடன் எத்தொழிலையும் செய்துவாழ முன்வரவேண்டும். உலகில் நமக்கு உணவும் உடையும் தான் அவசியம் தேவை என்பதை மனத்தில் வைத்து அதற்காக ஒவ்வொருவரும் தத்தமக்கேற்ற தொழிலைச் செய்து நல்வழியில் பொருளையீட்டி மனிதப்பண்புடன் இனிது வாழ்வோமாக.

“உழவுக்குந் தொழிலுக்கும், வந்தனசெய்
வோம்—வீணில்
உண்டு களித்திருப்போரை, தந்தனசெய்
வோம்
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வீணருக் குழைத்துடலம், ஓயமாட்டோம்.”
(பாரதியார்)

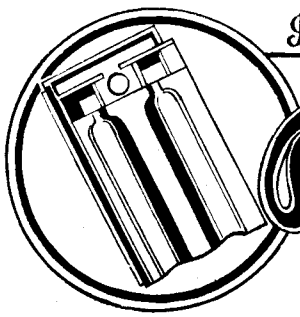
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* * *

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