

# THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham

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NO. 53.

## AIR - RAID DISTRESS FUND

### How C. D. C. Misused It

Following is another extract from the report of the Auditor General on the C. D. C.'s expenditure:

**Air-Raid Distress Fund**—With reference to paragraph 38 of my report for 1942-43 dealing with Departmental and Semi-official funds in charge of the Civil Defence Commissioner, the Civil Defence Commissioner in reply to a query from this Department regarding the audit of the Air Raid Distress Fund informed the Treasury that this fund was created purely by private donations made towards the relief of distress caused by air raids and for any other purpose indicated by the donors and at his discretion. This Department became aware that unauthorised increases in salaries and allowances amounting to over Rs. 10,000 paid to certain officers of the C. D. C.'s Department which I refused to pass in audit and which the Treasury later surcharged against the officers concerned were met subsequently from the Air Raid Distress Fund and not by the officers themselves.

#### Disputed Audit Authority

When the first case was known I inquired from the C. D. C. the circumstances in which the overpayment was made good from the Fund and also whether any other payments disallowed by the Treasury or by this Department were met from this fund. The C. D. C. disputed my authority to call for the information and stated that the audit of the Air Raid Distress Fund accounts did not come within the scope of the functions of the Audit Department. This position taken up by the C. D. C. is not correct as I am entitled to have information relating to all payments made to Public Officers. I therefore reported the matter to the Deputy Financial Secretary and requested him to issue instructions to the C. D. C. to furnish me with the information called for in regard to the first case as well as other cases which had subsequently come to my notice.

#### Treasury Orders To Furnish Information

A list of the cases was forwarded by the Treasury to the A. C. D. C. (Finance) who was dealing with these matters during the closing stages of the Department and the Treasury directed that the information called for should be furnished. One of the subsequent cases referred to above related to payments made out of the Fund to an Assistant Civil Defence Commissioner to make good a sum of Rs. 2,195 being rank of Government quarters occupied by him and rent allowance drawn by him contrary to Government regulations and Treas-

## Ceylonese On Trial In Malaya

Services rendered in the breaking up of a secret society and a thieving gang among Government labourers at Kuala Lipis Pahang six years ago were recalled at the trial of Ayadurai Chelliah, Chief Clerk of the Chief Police Officer's Office for several years.

Chelliah who was defended by Mr. E. E. C. Thuraisingham was at first charged before the B. M. A. Court, but the Attorney General ordered a trial by the District Judge who acquitted and discharged Chelliah on three charges.

The complainants alleged that they were arrested by the accused and Japanese Police Officers on August 1943 for anti Jap activities. They underwent water treatment for several days and minor acts of atrocity were perpetrated against them.

Chelliah denied the charges and stated that the coolies at Kuala Lipis were ill disposed towards him because he brought to light the existence of a secret society among them in 1940.

Mr. Hargreaves, A.S.P. confirmed this and added that the accused had been granted awards by the Police for assistance in many matters.

Two of the remaining charges against the accused were not proceeded with awaiting directions from the Crown Counsel.

Public Officers had been paid allowances from the Air-Raid Distress Fund for the performance of duties not directly or indirectly connected with the operation of the Fund, although under Financial Regulation 875 such payments require the specific authority of the Treasury.

#### Directions Still Not Complied With

The Air-Raid Distress Fund was created purely with private subscriptions for the purpose of affording relief in cases of distress caused by air-raids and it is irregular to utilize this Fund for other purposes, more so, to meet surcharges made against Public Officers in respect of irregular payments made to them or to pay allowances to them without any authority. The direction given by the Treasury to the A. C. D. C. (Finance) still remains without being complied with and this Department has not yet been furnished with the information called for in regard to payments made to or in respect of Public Officers from this Fund.

## ATOMIC MENACE

### English Woman On How To Combat It

Miss Muriel Lister, the well-known British humanitarian and social worker who was Mahatma Gandhi's hostess when the latter was in London for the Round Table Conference is now in India. In an interview with the Special Correspondent of the Associated Press of America she spoke of "the horror, shame, and paralysis" of the atom bomb "that has stricken all over the world the minds of young girls and boys and men and women, who feel in despair that the earth—the good earth—is being cut away from under their feet."

She further stated: "To meet this crisis of our times—this challenge of the atomic energy—we all have to release the immense moral and spiritual energy locked up in the human breast to counter the threat of the Atom Bomb."

"Perhaps", she said, "we will have to go to the way Gandhi lives; we will have to go back to the way Tolstoy lived; or even we will have

## ANOTHER CORPS!

The Government is short of hands to work the salterns in Ceylon. Though there are large formations of salt in the various salterns, the necessary collection has not been possible according to a government spokesman, owing to the scarcity of labour. To remedy this state of affairs, the Salt Department proposes to form a Saltern Labour Corps and hopes to give about 1000 men work throughout the year. The Salt Department is under the Minister for Local Administration.

## TRUMAN INSISTS

President Truman in another letter to British Premier Attlee has reiterated his suggestion for the adoption of a programme for the immediate immigration of 100,000 Jews into Palestine.

to go further back to the way the Man of Galilee lived." She added; "This energy of the spirit is far greater than the energy of the atom. We should keep our spirits striving upward. The world is full of glorious goodness and joy against arrogance and pride."

## British Imperialists and Quislings

### Should be Tried and Hanged

Mr. Mirza Beg, Representative in Europe of Subhash Chandra Bose is now in England after having been released from internment in Germany.

At a public meeting held in London last week, he strongly condemned the activities of British Imperialists and Indian Quislings at a time when India was waging a heroic Independence struggle. He said: "There ought to be several trials in India like the Nuremberg trial to sentences many British imperial criminals and Joyce trials to punish India's Quislings. We ask no favour from Britain, the United States or even from Joe Stalin. We have learned to stand on our own feet. Netaji Subhas Bose taught us that."

Mr. W. G. Cove, Labour M. P., once a coal miner, declared that freedom was not granted to India but India achieved freedom by her long struggle and suffering. He added: "Mr. Churchill will try to maintain imperial domination and will co-operate with all the reactionary forces in India to delay the achievement of complete independence but the progressive forces in India will attain freedom in spite of Churchills in Britain and Jinnahs in India."

### Ceylon Tamils Kalavirthy Sangam, Kuala Lumpur

The "Vijaya Thasami" was celebrated by the above Sangam on 5-10-46 in the Sangam premises with a Variety Entertainment by the children of the Tamil School run by the Sangam, commencing at 7 p. m.

Various items of "Kummi", and "Koladdam" were gone through, two short plays emphasising the cherished virtues of housewife in Tamil culture and the wrath of deities for failure to observe the sacred laws of worship, were received with much applause.

The Head Master of the school, Mr. V. Kathiresu, made a speech on the significance of "Navarathri" appealing to the parents to teach the mother tongue to the children. The President of the Sangam, Mr. M. Kanagarajah (Headquarters Medical Dept, Malayan Union) thanked those who helped to make the celebrations a success.

Mr. A. Ramanuja Achari (T.V.T. Education Dept. Selangor) who was present congratulated the teachers for their efforts to promote stage activities among the school children and emphasised his impression that this Tamil school showed much sign of growing into a progressive institution.

—Cor.



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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1946.

### MISMANAGEMENT OF HOSPITALS

IN THE COURSE OF A RECENT interview with a press representative Dr. R.L. Spittel condemned the appointment of a one-man Commission to enquire into the administration of Hospitals. He characterised this latest idea of the Minister of Health as "just another piece of exterior decoration", and said: "I see no earthly reason for a Commission, when everyone knows what is wrong with our hospitals. They are overcrowded and understaffed".

There is no doubt that this is the truth. What is needed is not a Commission but more money for buildings and staff. If the condition of the General Hospital in Colombo is bad, then the condition of the hospitals in the provinces is much worse. Wards are hopelessly overcrowded and the number of doctors is not enough. We agree with Dr. Spittel that the only way of dealing with the situation is to build more wards and appoint more doctors instead of getting some body to inquire into facts which have become painfully obvious.

The provision of medical facilities is one of the most important functions of the administration. The Ministers' failure to discharge this function finds no justification in their pre-occupations in other directions. We knew they have their hands full—industrial and commercial schemes, expropriation of estates and village settlement, and a good many other things too numerous to mention are depleting the Treasury. But, if the hospitals are not in a position to cope with disease, what is the good of all these other things? It is time the public woke up to what is going on behind the scenes

### THE U.N.P IN DIFFICULTIES

The United National Party seems to have got into serious difficulties over the nomination of candidates for the next election. The difficulties were so serious that it has been decided to let the candidates fight it out without the interference of the party machine, and then after the election the machine steps in and appropriates the successful candidate. The scheme is a beautiful one, but there is one snag that may upset calculations. The successful candidate may have other ideas about things. For instance, he may ask himself why, in the name of all that is

## TAMILS AND THE NEW CONSTITUTION

By The Editor

While I have in these columns repeatedly expressed the view that under the new Constitution the Tamils will have to throw in their weight to form parties divided on political and economic principles, whenever such division seems practicable, there is one aspect of the whispering campaign now carried on in the North which deserves very serious consideration at the hands of all Tamils. The object of this campaign is to bring about the disintegration of the Tamil race in Ceylon as a political factor. In a superficial sense the emergence of a party system and the existence of the Tamils as a racial unit may appear to be mutually exclusive. But, those who take this view are evidently prepared to ignore the history of Ceylon in the course of which the Tamils and the Singhalese have always existed as two distinct racial units. Nothing is to be gained by comparing conditions in Ceylon with those in England or India. The position of the Scots under the British Constitution has nothing in common with that of the Tamils in Ceylon. In the case of the latter, language, tradition and culture stand, and will always continue to stand, in the way of any racial fusion. It would be more relevant to compare Ceylon with South Africa and Canada. In the former the British and the Boers have combined to work the South African Constitution, but I am still to learn that the Boers have given up their sense of race. In Canada the French and the British have not fused into one nation. Each clings to its racial traditions; each is a racial unit which cannot be ignored in the political sphere.

If in the political life of Ceylon, the Tamils are to call themselves by another name, if the Tamils are to split up, at the bidding of their opponents and their tools in the Tamil provinces, into warring groups divided by every conceivable line of division, then it will not take long for the Tamils in Ceylon to lose their identity as a race and every-

thing else that goes with it. This is a matter in which the Tamils cannot afford to experiment. History furnishes ample proof of the fact that in a country where two racial units have lived side by side for centuries, if one begins to disintegrate politically, then it disintegrates all along the line till nothing is left of it as a racial unit.

I do not think that any Tamil is prepared to accept the destruction of his race as a necessary condition of Ceylon's constitutional advancement, but in the result this is the price the Tamil race will have to pay if it succumbs to the blandishments of those who would like to bring about the disappearance of the Tamils as a race in order to achieve their own ends. If the Tamils decide now, they decide practically for ever, and their decision must rest on a clear understanding of all the consequences.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake poses as a believer in the one-nation theory. The Ceylonese nation, he assured all and sundry the other day, was born with the formation of the United National Party. I would remind him and the Tamils that it was born much earlier when Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan became the leader of the educated Ceylonese electorate and it died an early death because it went against the experience of history, because it ignored hard facts which could not be ignored with safety. Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam too believed in the Ceylonese nation theory and he founded the Ceylon National Congress. In his disillusionment Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam came to Jaffna and told the Tamils of his experiences. We do not want these experiences to be repeated, and it is the duty of the Tamils to brush aside all the dissident elements in their midst and concentrate on the task before them: for, the Tamils are at the cross-roads, and the price of foolishness and treachery is destruction.

## Notes and Comments

### Employment for Ex-Service Men

A year ago, our benign Government issued a Handbook which contained a list of 7000 possible vacancies in the Government service. These vacancies, it was pointed out by the Government, would be filled in, preferably by Ex-service men. But according to figures available we find that only 409 men out of 26000 ex-service men have been found work so far by the Government. What has happened to the other 6591 vacancies? And what is the future of the thousands of ex service men who are unemployed today? To use ex-service men as black-legs to break strikes and lock-outs will not be advantageous either for the Government or for the men themselves. We suggest to the Board of Ministers that this is a very serious problem facing the country and it should not be allowed to deteriorate any further. The Ministers should know that the resettlement of the

holy, he must place the fruit of his labours at the feet of the party machine? We have long suspected that there was something fundamentally wrong with the U.N.P. and here is ample proof for it. It would be impossible to keep together a crowd of people whose sole aim is to obtain their share of the flesh—pots.

ex-service men is a more serious matter than Party Propaganda, and they should devote their whole attention to the future of these men before they are compelled by circumstances to become a public menace.

### Indonesia

The negotiations between the Dutch Government and the Indonesian Republican Government have opened, and while the whole world is anxious to see that a settlement is arrived at between the Dutch and the Indonesians to their mutual advantage, Dr. Van Mook, Lieutenant Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, we are told, met representatives of the minority groups in Indonesia to obtain their views on the political future of the Indies. This is really an attempt on the part of the Dutch to use the minorities to delay the cession of power to the national elements in Indonesia. This policy, however, is not going to pay any more in the future. The East, which for long, has been under the domination of Western Imperialist powers, has now come into its own, and there is a new awakening among its peoples. The new spirit of independence cannot be curbed by the subtle diplomacy of *Divide et Impera*. The Indonesians are already impatient with the dilatory tactics of the Dutch, and if that policy is to be further followed it will only lead to blood, fire and disaster in which

## SCRAP BOOK

By DIARIST

Even the Government has not failed to note the sign of the times. Mr. R. S. V. Poulter, the Food Commissioner, has been shrewd enough to note ominous signs in the distant horizon. In fact, they are too obvious to be ignored. Mr. Poulter intends to take steps to provide for any emergency that may arise out of the present Bank Clerks' Strike. The grim determination of the workers of Ceylon to settle their differences with the Imperialist forces arrayed against them was quite evident at the Galle Face Green the other day. Leaders and parties who had hitherto agreed to disagree on principles and policies met together and made common cause with the Bank Clerks. They spoke, or rather claimed to speak, on behalf of the members of every working class—from the Public Servant to the scavenger. In spite of the apparent unity amongst the leaders of the various parties, Mr. Goonesinghe appeared to have a lurking fear that he may entirely fade out of the picture. Though the skies threatened to shower their blessings on the much-aggravated multitude of workers, Mr. Goonesinghe stuck like a leech to the platform.

The Government of Ceylon, it appears, entertains some regrets with regard to its campaign of prosecutions launched against the Knaves-mire Indian labourers; Mr. A. G. Ranasinha, the Land Commissioner, is reported to have said that he was prepared to recommend to the Government the withdrawal of all the prosecutions filed against them, and also to recommend a pardon for all those already convicted. As regards the "stern measures" he had contemplated, his cryptic reply gives the answer. I agree that he has got a job to do and that it ought

(Continued on page 5)

the Dutch themselves will be the first to suffer.

### Rowdy Menace

The merchants of Jaffna should be congratulated on the move they have initiated to combat the rowdy menace, which we are afraid, has grown to an alarming degree in recent times. The merchants, we are told, have taken this move after finding that it was vain and futile to look for Police help against the rowdies who have made it their trade to extract money from them. As one merchant, the other day pointed out, it is not an uncommon sight to see Police Constables and Sergeants walking hand in hand with undesirables and rowdies in the most chum-like manner. The rowdy menace should stop. To say that the public does not cooperate cannot help to cover up the incompetence and impotence of the Police. If the public does not co-operate with the Police, there should be sound reason for it; and it is for the authorities to find out what that reason is.

### Another Corps

Our Ministers are either devoid of understanding or are gamblers ready to squander the tax-payers' money on schemes and plans proved to be futile. The Agricultural Corps, after its existence of nearly 2½ years, has not added an ounce of rice to the country's larder. It has become a useless institution only meant for squandering the taxpayers' money. The Ministers know this: but they like the cat refuse to face the facts. They are determined to squander the public funds for more and more wild-cat schemes: their latest manoeuvre is to organise a Saltern Corps. What is the guarantee that this corps too will not be a den of thieves, gamblers and immoral rascals?

## Complete Independence for Ceylon

### What Tamil Congress Stands For

The Sinhalese and Tamil communities would continue to live in perfect harmony and peace, in spite of all the political differences that existed today, said Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, retired Acting Auditor-General, speaking for the first time after his retirement, at a public meeting at Anaicottai on Wednesday last.

The meeting, which was under the auspices of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress, was presided over by Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, President of the Congress.

#### A Fallacy

Mr. Kanagaratnam said that today there was only one organisation to safeguard the interests of the Tamils, and it was of the utmost importance that every Tamil should join that organisation. It was unfortunate that a few of their friends who should be with them were against them on the ground that they were a communal organisation and that they were against the Sinhalese people.

Continuing, the speaker said: "We should with all our might refute this most fallacious propaganda that is being carried on in order to create a division between the two good and loving races that inhabit this Island. With my long experience gained in living and moving in the midst of the Sinhalese and Tamils of the best intellect and position in life, I emphatically repudiate this statement, and state that these two communities will continue to live in perfect harmony and peace, in spite of all the political differences that exist today."

#### Sir Oliver's Anxiety

After stating that the Congress was no more communal than the newly formed United National Party, Mr. Kanagaratnam said that just before the Soulbury Commission arrived in this Island, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, feeling sad over the rift that was taking place between the Sinhalese and the Tamil politicians, and fearing that the divergent views which might be put before the Commission would cause a serious set-back to the further political progress of the country, suggested that something should be done to bring about a better understanding among the leaders of the two communities, so that a united demand might be made in the best interests of the two communities.

#### Cause of Failure

He (the speaker) was aware of the conferences at various times among the members of the State Council to put forward proposals which would satisfy the demand of the Tamils. Two members of the Council Messrs. P. de S. Kularatne and A. F. Molamure had in good faith put forward proposals which might have been accepted—though they did not fully meet the demands of the Congress—if they really had the imprimatur of one Sinhalese leader who could have delivered the goods.

In fact he (the speaker) told Sir Oliver Goonetilleke that that was the only way of settling the political differences which threatened the political unity of the country. This was never done, and they should not now blame the All-Ceylon



Mr. K. Kanagaratnam

Tamil Congress, which was the only organisation that could voice the views of the Tamils as a whole  
**Congress Aim—Complete Independence**

Mr. Kanagaratnam added: "The Tamil Congress stands for complete independence of Ceylon. It asks for the complete unity of the Tamils first before asking for the co-operation of progressive sections of other communities to work for the common good of Ceylon. On the face of this, how can our critics say that the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress is communal in its outlook."

"It is no more communal than the newly-formed United Nationalist Party which consists of communal groups, who are still at liberty to carry on their activities in their respective communal organisations," Mr. Kanagaratnam concluded.

#### Letter to the Editor

### VICTIMIZATION?

SIR,—In the regulations for Ceylon Teachers' Certificate (English) Examination it is definitely laid down that holders of the London Intermediate in Arts and Science will be exempted from Part II of the examination and on their passing Parts I and III (Theoretical and Practical teaching) will be awarded certificates under clause 53 of the English Code—viz Third Class Certificates.

From this it is understood that the Education Department holds the Ceylon Teachers' Certificate (Third Class) holders, higher up on the scale than the intermediate teachers.

Since it is so, the Second Class Certificated teachers ought to be placed on a much higher scale than the London Intermediate teachers. Whereas in the New Scheme of Salaries they are placed on a lower scale—viz

London Intermediates—Rs. 202/- per month  
Ceylon Teacher's 2nd Class—Rs. 180/- per month.

Why then is this discrepancy? This is a grave injustice. This is surely the greatest anomaly in the New Scheme of Salaries, whereas in the old one all of them were placed on the same scale.

Will the authorities concerned please rectify this glaring anomaly.

Yours etc.,

T. Thangarajah.

Hindu English School,  
Vaddukodai,  
9-10-46.

## THIS CHAOTIC WORLD!

There is Hope for it Says Sri Nissanka

(From our own Correspondent)

THOUSANDS of peace treaties have been framed so far but none have been successful in preventing wars. It is not likely that the peace treaty that is now in the offing would create a peaceful world declared Mr. H. Sri Nissanka, K. C. in the course of an address he delivered at a public meeting held at the Saiva Mangaiyar Kalagam Hall, Wellawatte, under the auspices of the Charka Sangh in the morning of Sunday the 6th inst. to celebrate the 78th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Hon'ble Mr. George E. de Silva, Minister for Health presided. Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, one of the Patrons of the Sangh read out a letter from Mr. E. W. Ariyanayagam who visited Ceylon recently from the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress. In his letter Mr. Ariyanayagam was of opinion that Schools should be made the means of spreading hand spinning and weaving. Mr. Kanagaratnam said that the birthday of this great teacher of Ahimsa was being celebrated not only through the length and breadth of India but also in many parts of Ceylon. He also said that the activities of the Charka Sangh which was revived recently in June this year was originally organised by the late Mr. Jayaramdas Jayawardana of Wellampitiya.

#### Changing World

Mr. H. Sri Nissanka making the remarks quoted above said that unless mankind decides to change its general outlook and decided to put a proper appreciation of values in a changing world and harmonize the 80 conflicting Sovereignities of this world with its 80 odd different systems of laws by an amendment of the social order there will be no hope for this chaotic world. Peace by arms or by disarmament is as illogical as peace by Treaty. Peace is a mental process.

#### Changed Attitude

Mr. Nissanka went on to trace the history of British India from the times of the British East India Company in the time of the reign of the Tudors which later in Hanoverian times became a Government under the Presidentship of Clive. The French then entered the field and Dupleix began to assert the rights of the French threatening British interests in India. The clash of these mighty European powers enmeshed in the body politic of the Indian Continent soon brought about a complete upheaval in the unity and Sovereignty of that country and today we see that the Imperialistic Britons had changed their attitude and were determined to give India its freedom. That being so it is proper that the Britons of the present generation should not be called to account for the sins of their ancestors. The attitude of the Indians should also change towards Britain and the present British generation after the transfer of power to the Sovereign peoples of India.

#### Gandhi—A Shrewd Statesman

"What have we got to quarrel about thereafter?" asked Mr. Nissanka. There is bloodshed in the mighty Indian Continent today and as pleasure never comes with-

out pain, we can only hope that the process of settling down may be as peaceful as is in the circumstances possible. But it was not going to help the solution of those difficulties that exist if alleged war mongers of the type of Churchill began once more to preach the forgotten political philosophy of trusteeship. Gandhi was not only a Saint but he was also the shrewdest statesman of our age for he has armed the millions of Asia with the deadly weapons of non-violence and non-co-operation. Churchill accuses the present British Government of transferring power to irresponsible people. He who has fallen from responsibility to irresponsibility by the voice of his own countrymen has no right whatsoever to speak on this issue or to add fuel to a glowing fire.

#### Peace in India

Mr. Nissanka stated that peace would not come to India or to the world in Churchillian phraseology. It was his firm belief that the guidance offered by Mahatma Gandhi, Churchill's naked fakir, is and will be the surest hope of world peace and Asian prosperity. There will then be no Hindu-Muslim disunity in India or Tamil Sinhalese disruption in our own native land.

Messrs. Darrel J. J. Peiris, K. Nesiiah, S. Sivasubramaniam, A. F. Meemage and Miss Sarada Hari Hara also spoke.

### Not Satisfactory Yet

The supply position of both rice and flour is not yet satisfactory stated Mr. K. Alvapillai, Food Director in the course of a statement. Mr. Alvapillai recalled that the original cereal ration per week was one measure of rice, one pound of wheat flour and one pound of wheat per individual. There is no prospect of the wheat content in the ration being restored till early next year, said Mr. Alvapillai, as the harvesting of the wheat crop in Australia does not take place till January of next year.

Wherever possible continued the Director of Food Supplies, kurakkan is issued in place of the wheat.

The restoration from Monday of the rice and flour ration as it existed before September 23, is announced and the ordinary ration per week from this week will be one measure of rice or two measures of paddy, and one pound wheat flour.

The flour ration was stopped from September 23, owing to the acute shortage of flour and the rice ration was increased from one measure to one and a half measures.

### Govt. to Manufacture Cloth

The Government proposes to start a spinning and weaving mill shortly. The Department of Commerce, which will be in charge of this mill, has already imported eight power looms and it is likely that more such looms will be imported for this purpose later.

# VEDANTA MOOLA SARAM OR THE ESSENCE OF THE UPANISHADS

(By A Science Graduate)

(Continued from our issue of 8-10-46)

XXXVI

## XII. THE ATHARVA SIRA UPANISHAD (Concluded.)

The fifth section continues to speak of the Lord and His symbol the Pranavam and the need to meditate on and realize Him in the soul in the centre of the heart: He is the Goal (aimed at by His devotees), dwelling in the centre of the heart as minute as the top of the hair, the Highest and the Lord of all. To the wise who realize Him as dwelling in the Atman (Jivatman, soul) is the eternal tranquility, not to others (sruti 69).—The latter half of this verse is found repeated almost verbatim in the Svetasvatara (VI-12) and Katha (V-12) Upanishads.

Here appears a description of the all-important religious observance known as Pasupata Vratam, designated variously as Atyasrama Vratam (Svetasvatara and Kaivalya Upanishads) Sirovratam (Mundaka Upanishad), Sambhava Vratam (Kalagni-Rudra Upanishad), Bhuti (Taittiriya Upanishad), Bhasmam (Isa and Brihat-Aranyaka Upanishads), Vraja Dikshai (Skanda Puranam), &c, as we had occasion to explain in previous articles: Root out all desire. Weigh well with your discriminative faculty (Buddhi) the root cause of all bondage. Fix your mind on the Lord Rudran. Identify yourself with Him. Grasp Him by means of Tapas (meditation, Gnanam),—Him who is the Ancient One, the Eternal, and the Giver of food and strength. Take the sacred ash (in the hand) and consecrate it by the Mantram "Agni is Bhasmam (fire is the sacred ash), Vayu is Bhasmam, the Water is Bhasmam, the Earth is Bhasmam, the Ether is Bhasmam, all this is Bhasmam, and the mind and all the senses are Bhasmam". (Then) besmear yourself with it all over the body, touching the various limbs thereof. This is the Pasupata Vratam prescribed for releasing the souls (Pasu) from their bondage Pasam (sruties 71 to 74).—It is the life long observance of this Vratam that is known as Atyasramam which leads the votary to Moksham or final emancipation from all bondage. It is not limited to any particular order of life but can be practised by persons in all the four Asramas, Brahmacharies, householders, forest-dwellers and Sannyasies.

The Siva Rahasyam (சீவரகசியம்) or "Godly Secret", we are told, speaks of this Prince of Vratas as "The Treasure of the Atharva Sivas". It is this Pasupata Yoga Dikshai that was imparted by the great Upamanyar to Sri Krishnar, that Prince of Yogies who practised Sivohamohavana as a result thereof, identified himself with the Lord, in the same way that the Lord identifies Himself with the soul in its ordinary human state, remained steadfast in such identification (அவனே தானே ஆகிய அந்நெறி வகனாகி இறைபணி கின்ற, in the words of the Siva Gnana Bodham), and manifested the Visvarupam (விசுவரூபம்) or Universal Form of the Lord to his cousin-friend and warrior-saint Arjunar in the plains of the Kurukshetra battlefield. "I was initiated into the Truth by the sage (Upamanyar) according to the Shastras on the Ashtami (அட்டமி or half-moon day," this statement is put into the mouth of Sri Krishnar by the chronicler Vaisampayanar as having been related to Sri Bhishmar, Udishtirar and others. Vide Maha Bharatam, Anusasanika Parvam (14). This important milestone in the life of Sri Krishnar is said to be described at great length in the Vayu Samhita and also mentioned in more or less detail in the Linga Puranam (108), Kurma Puranam (25), Chidambara Manmyam (24), Dharma Samhita (2), Kalika Kandam (32), Upadesa Kandam (80), &c. The Periya Puranam refers to Upamanyar as the spiritual preceptor of Krishnar, யாதவன் துவரைக்கு இறையாகிய மாதவன் முடிமேல் அடி வைத்தவன், literally he who placed his foot on the head of Madhavan, the Yadhava chief of Dwaraka, and in Kovit Puranam we read கரிடவன் முடிமேற் பாதம் நீண்ட அடிபுடனே வைத்து சீவகண்டரையும் கல்கி, He (Upamanyar) gracefully placed his foot on the head of the dark-coloured (Krishnar) and presented him with (a consecrated image of) Neela Kantar (the blue-throated Deity).

In the next section appears the verse referred to in our preliminary remarks on this Upanishad, regarding the discovery of the truths taught herein by the great Rishi Atharvanar as a result of his deep meditation and act of supreme penance getting out through (the suture of) the head. And the concluding section recites the benefits that accrue to those who study this Upanishad and meditate and regularly recite it, culminating in the attainment of Sivahood.

தமிழ்நிலவிலக்கங்கண்டு, அதிநந்தாமவணங்கித்,  
தம்மண்பால்புஞ்சுனைர் தம ஆட்டித்,—தம்மை ஒரு  
பூவாகப்பூ அழியாமற் கொடுத்திப், பூசிந்தால்,  
நூவாமை அனறே உடல். (Tiru Kalitru Padiyar)

Discovering the Deity within one's soul (with the aid of the Gnana-Guru), worshipping the same, bathing it with the water of his love, offering himself as a flower (in worship) without obliterating his intrinsic existence,—if one can thus worship (and merge himself in the Lord), he will not part (from the Lord) and will not take body (again in a fresh birth).

### Bagavathar & Krishnan To Be Released?

A South Indian News Agency reports that the Madras Government is contemplating the release of the

famous Tamil Film Stars M. K. Thyagaraja Bagavathar and N. S. Krishnan. It will be recalled that these two film stars were sentenced to transportation for life on having been found guilty of murdering Lakshmikanthan, editor of a Tamil weekly of Madras.

## Germany And World Politics

BY DR. TARAKANATH DAS, Ph. D.

I  
WHEN the Treaty of Versailles was signed, after the conclusion of World War I, it was hoped by many statesmen of the Victorious Allied Powers that Germany, disarmed, deprived of her navy and merchant-marine, colonies, and also the sources of raw materials at Ruhr, and partitioned in the East by the establishment of a Polish corridor, would not be able to play any decisive role in world politics in the near future. Although it was understood by some far-sighted statesmen that a nation of more than 60,000,000 most industrious, highly educated, scientifically trained, and vigorous people could never be kept permanently under subjection, unless she was completely isolated in world politics. To carry out this complete isolation of Germany in world politics, the makers of Versailles Treaty virtually secured control over German economy, national defence, and foreign affairs. The League of Nations was made a part of the Treaty of Versailles. This League was a league of victors and a kind of grand alliance of the victors—the big Five with their satellites—to maintain the *status quo* of the territorial disposition made by the treaty and have a united front of all the members of the league against any possible move by Germany and her former allies to violate the provisions of the treaty.

But this programme did not work, because World War I which ended with the destruction of the Ottoman Empire, the Tsarist Russian Empire and the Austrian Empire as well as the German Empire, created a new situation in world politics, *upsetting the balance of power*; and in this new situation of new international rivalry there could not be created a new balance of power without Germany, a strong Germany as a balance among the three rivals, Britain, France, and later on Soviet Russia. Thus within a few years, with the growth of Anglo-French rivalry, German support, at least neutrality, was sought after by all the great powers and German statesmen utilized this situation to the maximum to bring about recovery of Germany to the position of the most dominant power in the world.

### II

After the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, which was at first rejected by all Germans of all parties, the German statesmen began to undo the treaty; and to do that, *the first and foremost thing that was necessary was to break Germany's isolation in world politics*. The first step towards gaining the objective was possible because the Allied Powers did not wish to take Soviet Russia within their council and even wanted to overthrow Soviet Russian Government by promoting civil war in Russia. Thus Soviet Russia while fighting a civil war at home and foreign intervention in every field of her national life also needed at least German neutrality, if not support. It was the common interest of both nations, Germany and Soviet Russia, in the fields of economy, national defence, and international relations which led to the *de facto*

Russian German alliance, which was signed at Rapplo in 1921. This happened when both Russia and Germany were debarred from becoming members of the League of Nations. *In this connection one thing should not be forgotten by students of world politics, that the ideological issue of communism versus capitalism did not prevent communist Russia from signing a virtual treaty of alliance with capitalist Germany*. In fact communist Russia agreed to support capitalist German national economy by supplying raw materials and opening Russian markets for German goods, while German scientists and military experts began to extend their services to build up Russian industries and a *military machine* which later on became so formidable.

After securing Russo-German understanding, in the lines of Bismarckian foreign policy, German nationalist statesmen began to seek support of Britain against France or to do their best to break up the then existing Anglo-French solidarity. This was not a very easy task and it was not accomplished without much manoeuvring—and lack of space will not permit me to go into details. The attempt to break up Anglo-French solidarity against Germany led to the occupation of the Ruhr by the French; and the Germans who hoped active British opposition to French policy were disappointed. Then came the German success in securing Anglo-American financial support regarding the solution of German reparation problems. After the Ruhr occupation, German statesmen of the type of Dr. Stresemann became convinced that revision of the Versailles treaty could not be secured without some kind of Franco-German understanding. When M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann began to take active steps to cement Franco-German understanding through economic collaboration between the two nations and also mutual political understanding, then Britain, to prevent any possible formation of a Franco-German-Russian bloc took up the side of Germany; and through various steps the Versailles Treaty was revised and the Locarno Pact was signed, and the alien army of occupation left Germany five years before the time set by the Treaty of Versailles.

While Germans were courting both France and Britain to gain their support, they also succeeded in bringing about better understanding with Japan and Italy; and they began to spread their economic and political activities in China and India. Germany was no more isolated and in actuality the Versailles Treaty was broken at many points. The German nation was gaining consciousness of their power and was most anxious to reassert their old position of dominance in Central Europe, if not in the world. It was under this situation that Hitler appeared on the German scene. Hitler was the product of German national aspirations to reassert and to take revenge.

(To be continued)

**SCRAP BOOK**

(Continued from page 2)

to be done, however unpleasant it might be. One must appreciate his sense of duty and cannot make him a scape-goat for the punitive measures adopted by the Board of Ministers. Mr. Ranasingha blames the Ceylon Indian Congress for "confusing political issues with matters affecting the administration of the existing law." In analysing the Indian problem, perhaps, he has inadvertently failed to realise that the Board of Ministers had refused to recognise the elementary rights of justice. Mr. Ranasingha is happy that the second Knavesmire has been peacefully vacated by the 15 Indian Labourers who were working there. Two months wages given as a 'santusum' has done the trick. Why should not a similar expedient be employed even now with regard to the first Knavesmire men?

The much-cherished desire of some of our State Councillors to speak in the national languages has been fulfilled. A member of the House of Representatives could speak in Sinhalese or Tamil with the Speakers' consent. What I earnestly hope is that our future M.P's will not figure in comedies of errors. The Speaker of the House has to be a learned man. He should know English, Sinhalese and Tamil. Otherwise, the House of Representatives will be turned into a veritable fish market. Versatility in the three tongues should count as a qualification for Speakership. The M. P's too should be well-versed in the three languages. It would indeed definitely be a disadvantage not to know any one of the three languages, especially so in view of some of the prospective candidates who are very proficient in the use of invectives in their own tongue. Or will the problem be solved by employing Interpreter-Mudaliyars?

Close upon the heels of the Bank Clerks' strike and other possible strikes that hang over us like the sword of Damocles, comes a threat from women to abandon the kitchen. The "Leave the kitchen" cry has been raised in the South. This reminds me of my school days when a boy predicted in the college magazine such a thing to come to pass about the year 1950. Already several women have left the kitchen to direct their energies towards the emancipation of their sex and to take a prominent part in the social, political and economic spheres of activity. The charge that man has failed ignominiously in the discharge of his duties towards humanity can be justly laid at his door. Why cannot women be entrusted with the task of shaping the things to come? Men feel however that they are not equal to the task. The fair delicate feminine hands cannot be stained by the filth of this world. All the scrubbing that one might give will not cleanse them. But what we men fear is that if they leave the kitchen, they might leave it never to return.

The merchants of Jaffna are hoist on their own petard. There is no denying that several merchants of Jaffna Town have formed the highly condemnable habit of rearing the parasitic rowdies of the same place. I personally know of several instances where an unlimited stream of money had flowed from the well-filled iron safes of merchants into the pockets of lawyers to defend the rowdies at the courts. Fate too has been siding the rowdies at the courts up till late. Once the merchants decide to show their doors to their unwelcome and unbecoming guests all would be well with them. Determination is what is required to consign the considerable elements of Jaffna Town to their proper places. This action on the part of the citizens of Jaffna was long overdue.

**KOKUVIL HINDU COLLEGE**

The following statement of accounts is published for the information of the public, particularly the friends and well wishers of Kokuvil Hindu College who patronised the "Variety Entertainment" in March 1946.

V. NAGALINGAM  
Principal, K.H.C.

**Statement of Concert & Land Acquisition A/c 1946**

Concert A/c		Land Acquisition A/c	
	Rs. Cts.		Rs. Cts.
Patron Tickets	2590 00	Balance C/d from Concert A/c	4301 51
Other Tickets	2245 00	Balance (to be met)	3 49
Donatrons	21 00		
	4856 00	Car Hire	
		(a) Negotiation of Land 20/-	
		(b) Transfer of Land 10/-	30 00
		Stamp Fee	
		(1) Agreement	11 -
		(2) Deed	72- 83 00
		Cost of Land	4192 00
			4305 00

(Mis. 191, 15-10-45)

**NOTICE**

**Change Of Ration From 14-10-46**

The Ration table to be followed from 14-10-46 (18th week of rationing of 6th Series) will be as follows until further notice:-

Class	Rice Meas.	or	Paddy Meas.	&	Wheat Flour Lbs.
Infant	1/2	or	1	&	3/4
Child	3/4	..	1 1/2	..	1 1/4
Ordinary	1	..	2	..	1
Worker	1 1/2	..	2 1/2	..	1 1/4

The flour content of the ration will be issued on surrender of substitute coupons from 14-10-46. No rice or paddy will be issued on substitute coupons hereafter.

The Kachcheri.  
Jaffna, 11th October, 1946  
(G. 92 15.)

R. CHINTAMANI  
for Deputy Food Controller.

**NOTICE**

**Sale of Building Materials to be Salvaged from Old House Surgeon's Quarters, Civil Hospital, Jaffna.**

Building Materials to be salvaged from the Old House Surgeon's Quarters situated opposite the New Maternity Ward within the Jaffna Civil Hospital premises, will be sold by Public Auction at site at 9 a.m. on Tuesday, the 22nd October, 1946.

2. The successful bidder shall demolish the building without creating any nuisance to the Hospital, or danger to persons or materials, and he will be held responsible for any damage. In bidding at the sale each bidder is requested to bear in mind that all debris must be cleared and carted away by the successful bidder at his expense.

3. All further particulars may be obtained from the Executive Engineer's Office, P. W. D., Jaffna from 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. on all week days and 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

M. ARUNASALAM,  
for Director of Public Works,  
Public Works Office,  
Colombo, 8th October, 1946.  
(G. 89. 15.)

**RICE BRAN**

Tenders will be received by the Asst. Government Agent (Emergency) Jaffna at the Jaffna Kachcheri up to 12 noon on Saturday 26th October, 1946 for the purchase of about 250 cwts. of rice bran.

2. The bran may be inspected at go-down No. 54 Forage Stores, Bankshall street, Jaffna.

3. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit the purchase amount within a week after the date of acceptance of his offer.

M. SRIKHANTA,  
G. A. (E) Jaffna,  
The Kachcheri (E)  
Jaffna, 9th October, 1946.  
(G. 90. 15.)

**PERSONAL**

Dr. V. Sangarapillai, Medical Officer-in-charge of the Health Unit Kalutara is transferred to Vavuniya as Medical Officer of Health.

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
[Held at Point Pedro]

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 310 PT  
In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Sinarajah Iyer Sinarajah Iyer of Tandammar, Deceased.

Eliathamby Apukudiyapillai of V. Ivetiturai, Vs. Petitioner.  
1. Sinarajah Iyer Tharmarathnam 2. Sellathiravim widow of Sinarajah Iyer 3. Sinarajah Iyer Ratnasamy Iyer all of Tandammar.

The 1st respondent is a minor appearing by his guardian ad litem the 3rd respondent. Respondents. This matter coming on for disposal before Eardley Wijeyewardene Esq. Jaffna on the 2nd day of July 1946 in the presence of Mr. K. Ratnasingham Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner a cousin of the widow of the deceased be declared entitled to have letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and that unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall appear or before the 1st day of August 1946 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 2nd day of July 1946  
Sgd. E. Wijeyewardene  
Additional District Judge.

Drawn by  
K. Ratnasingham,  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
Time to show cause extended till 10-11-46  
Inld. M.H.I.R  
A. D. J.  
20.9.46.

(O. 82, 15, & 18)

**ORIGIN OF MAN**

**New Activity By Scientists**

Scientific belief that man originated in India is being challenged by a group of experts travelling from Britain to Africa to examine fossil remains.

The group is the first batch of more than 70 scientists who will be carrying out the investigation, and who will meet in Kenya later to exchange results.

New activity on this subject is due to research work made during the war as a result of which a theory was developed that India was not the birthplace of man. One of the biggest finds was a site of human culture believed to be more than 450,000 years old. On the site was found a large number of bones and implements.

Scientists are inclined to think that this represents the earliest traces of a civilised community yet. At the gathering of scientists one topic under discussion will be the "proconsul" fossil jawbone of an almost human ape, said to be 6,000,000 years old.



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(Mis. 185, 31-12-31-12-46)

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 602

In the matter of the last will and testament of Nagamuttar Thambipillai Mudaliar of Kopay South.

Deceased.  
Valliammipillai widow of Nagamuttar Thambipillai Mudaliar of Kopay South Vs. Petitioner  
1. Nagamuttar Thambipillai Mudaliar Theiventira Kumaramany of Kopay South—a minor

2. Nagamuttar Thambirajah of Punnalikkadduvan South. The 1st respondent is a minor appearing by his guardian ad litem the 2nd respondent. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R.R. Salvadurai Esquire District Judge Jaffna, on the 10th day of September 1946, in the presence of Mr. W. Muttukumaran Esquire Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavits of the petitioner and the attesting witnesses having been read and filed of record.

It is ordered that (a) the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 1st respondent abovenamed who is a minor, to represent him in this action, (b) that the last will and testament executed by the deceased abovenamed and filed of record be hereby declared proved, (c) that probate be granted to the petitioner abovenamed as executor named in the last will and testament of the abovenamed deceased unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person show sufficient cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this Court on or before the 22nd day of October 1946.

This 10th of September 1946.  
Sgd. R.R. Salvadurai  
District Judge

(O. 83 15, & 18.)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 592

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Pandaram Ponnampalam of Kadudai, Manipay, Jaffna, Deceased. Sathesivam Kardiah of Kadudai, Manipay Vs. Petitioner,

1. Kathirgamar Mailvaganam and wife (2) Nagammah both of No. 77 Bukit Tembock, Seremban. (3) Pandaram Sathesivam of Kadudai, Manipay (4) Gnaram widow of Velupillai of Elumulli. (5) Ledchumi widow of Ponniah of do (6) Vallipuram Nadarajah of Kadudai, Manipay (7) Pandaram Ramalingam of 3rd Mile Klang Road, Kuala Lumpur. (8) Kandiah Sivapalaratnam of Tambock Song Hospital, Singapore (9) Kandiah Sivathasan of do (10) Thillaiampalam Ponnurui, Overseer, P. W. D. Rembaikkulam Madawachiya (11) Thillaiampalam Ponnudurai's wife Eatawathy of Kadudai Manipay. (12) Nagammah widow of S. Kanagar, Manipay South (13) Aivakuddi Manikkam of Cross Street 2 1/2 Mile Perlickson F. M. S. (14) and his wife Vallipillai of Kadudai Manipay. (15) Sinniah Thiyagarajah of 108 Stafford Place, Maradana. (16) Sinniah Rasiah of Kadudai (17) Kathiravelu Rajendiram and his wife (18) Sivagnanam of Kadudai, Manipay. (19) Sinniah Nadaraja and his wife (20) Manonmani of Pathiriviladi, Koekkuvil. Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 9th and 20th respondents be appointed guardians ad litem over the minor the 8th and 9th respondents, that the 10th and 11th respondents over the 16th Respondent and that Letters of administration be granted to him to the estate in his capacity as a nephew and an heir of the deceased, coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq. District Judge, Jaffna, on the 22nd day of August 1946 and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read, in the presence of Mr. Sivagnanam, Proctor for Petitioner.

It is ordered that the 19th and 20th respondents be appointed Guardians

## WHEAT BRAN

Wheat bran is available for sale at Rs. 21-30 per cwt. at the Forage Store, Bankshall Street Jaffna to bona fide cattle owners. Applications for the bran should be addressed to the undersigned.

M. SRIKHANTA,  
A. G. A. (E), Jaffna.  
Jaffna, 10th October, 1946.  
G. 91 15.)

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PANADURA.

[Mis. 248. 15-3-46 to 14-3-47.]

ad litem over the minors the 8th and 9th respondents, and the 10th and 11th respondents over the minor the 16th respondent and the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased issued to him accordingly, unless the abovenamed Respondents or any others interested in the estate, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary on the 25th day of October 1946, at 10 a.m. or sooner thereafter.

This 22nd day of August 1946.  
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai  
District Judge,

(O. 81. 11 & 15)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 601

In the matter of the Estate of the late Ponnamma wife of Sathesivam of Navatkuly Deceased.

N. Kanapathipillai of Navatkuly  
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Kandiah Sathesivam [Lillai]  
2. Nagaratnam wife of Kanapathipillai  
3. K. Nitchingam all of do  
Respondents

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna in the presence of Mr. C. T. Kumaraswamy Proctor it is ordered that Letters of Administration to the above estate be issued to the petitioner as an heir of the deceased unless the respondents shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on the 30th day of October 1946.

This 23rd September 1946.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,  
District Judge.

(O. 80. 11 & 15)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 611  
Thambiappah Selvaratnam of Vannarpannai West Petitioner.

Vs.  
Che'lamah widow of Vaitilingam of Vannarponnai East  
Respondents.

In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnamma widow of Elayatamby Katheravelu deceased of Vannarponnai East.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 23rd day of September 1946 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratnam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated the 23rd September 1946 having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him as one of her heirs unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 29th day of October 1946 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary

This 23rd day of September 1946.  
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,  
District Judge.

(O. 79. 11 & 15)

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[Mis. 154. 3-12-45-30-11-46. 11]

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[Mis. 190. 11-10-46-10-9-47]

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Phone No 5.

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