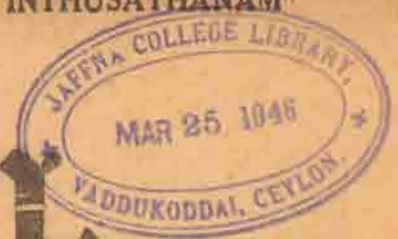


THE Hindu Organ.



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EBB AND FLOW

By S. A. Nathan

II

The Cryptic and the Elliptic

The minorities of Ceylon, Tamils and the Indians, have been bitter in their complaints against the State Council and the manner and method of operating its machinery. They have been vehemently outspoken in their criticism and condemnation of it. Their attacks on the Board of Ministers have been sustained with unflinching zeal. But the psychology of it all has been made plain by Dr. Jennings when he said that "The personal rivalry appears to be a communal rivalry. This struggle for jobs often has the appearance of communalism." That is really so, gains in evidence and proof. What has been condemned as elliptic becomes round and complete by a cryptic test. How else can the behaviour and action of minority members be explained when they rush head-long to seize any acting ministership? This is not the first time a minority man was elected to fill the place of an ailing minister. What is the deduction that is possible, probable and reasonable? The vociferous minority members and leaders could and would have been eminently contented and satisfied with the Donoughmore Scheme, and would be so with any scheme if they had been provided with places therein. Or could it be that they want to seize any off-chance and odd chance to prove that all was not wrong with the scheme but the defect was somewhere else? It is ridiculous in the extreme for men who have condemned the scheme trunk and limb, either to seek an office or accept one, when offered, under it. What fools are we made of sometimes by a little lack of thought and vision! Minority complaints have lost substance by the conduct of the leaders and the minority communities are let down to that extent.

"and look how many Grecian tents do stand

Ho'low upon this plain—so many hollow factions."

The United Nations Organisation

"Thy hue, dear pledge, was pure and bright. Since then, how often has't thou press'd The terr'd zone of this wild breast Whose wrath and hate have sworn to dwell With the first sin which peopled hell"

The General Assembly of this international organisation has met in London and elected the various Councils and liaison committees. It has thus been launched on its humanitarian work under happy

auspices, despite the world-wide pessimism consequent on the failure of its prototype the League of Nations. India has secured a prominent place, though represented not as a free country but as a ward of the British Government of India. The chairmanship of the Economic and Social Council was offered unanimously to an Indian Tamil Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar. Though British sponsored India is stepping up towards her rightful place, of all the pious and sophisticated utterances in the first meeting of the Assembly, the most forthright, outspoken and direct approach was made by Mr. John Foster Dulles an alternate delegate for the United States of America. With the incisive cut of a master surgeon he laid open the core of the trouble when he said "Beyond the zone of mandates and the probable zone of trusteeship, there are hundreds of millions of people who have not self-government and are not directly represented among us. Those people represented a gap in our ranks and their problem constitutes perhaps the greatest discernible threat to a just and durable peace". He has thus entered a plea for self-government for all subject peoples. Such frank warnings have been spoken before with no result. A few of the Colonies owning powers which are poor in the resources of the home country will be slow to act on the warning but diplomatic manoeuvres keep up countenance of working and toiling for world peace. The diplomatic smoke-screen came near to being swept off by the Soviet intransigence over Persia. The Soviet has scored at the cost of the survival of third-degree diplomacy. Lavish formal procedure—verbose, vague and vaulting—clouds issues and renders discussion and decision a laborious affair. In the midst of cumbersome machinery the one, by far the most vitiating provision, is the veto arrogated, and provided to each of the five big powers whereby each of them may burke the admission of a grave issue for discussion. The Soviet was about to invoke this power and to avoid the crash of the organisation on the first rock of the Soviet-Persian dispute the problem has been sidetracked adroitly. In return for this concession the Soviet may not press the Far Eastern question. The Indonesian question closely colours the future of Malaya. To prevent inconvenience there where a new, elaborate system of Government has been blue-printed under the name and style of Malayan Union, the Powers will so adjust the settlement of Indonesian dispute as to make

(Continued on page 3)

Letters To The Editor

TEMPLE ENTRY

Sir—In my protest against the advocacy of Temple entry of the so called Harjans by Mr. A. Arulampalam I pointed out that the final say in the matter rested with the Agamas, and not with, social, legal, or moral sanctions which he seemed to seek aid for it. Now in his rejoinder of 5-3-46 he asks very pertinently for the particular authorities in the Agamas and then goes on to support his position by quotations from Peria-puranam and by his own views.

I shall take Peria-Puranam first and show how inappropriate and inadequate an authority it is with regard to the question in hand viz. Temple entry, and then show how it is against him, both as a record of accepted historical facts, and of exceptional instances that go to prove the rule rather than disprove it.

The name Peria-Puranam means a history of the Godly men, Saints and not a code.

It is of course one of the many holy books, generally accepted as an authority, by the Saivites along with Vedhas, and Agamas, but never against them nor ever separately by itself. It deals exclusively with God intoxicated devotees, as a rule, who are of a level much too high, and hence inappropriate and inadequate to be taken as the sole guide for ordinary matters like our Temple-worship.

Two methods of approach to God can be easily distinguished in the in the Saivite religion. One is the path of *shraddha* or Gnanam the other is that of *bhakti* or Bhakti. Peria-Puranam is undoubtedly of the latter group and can never be expected to deal with laws or regulations in the Temple decisively. The very instances he quoted, can be, and are in fact quoted as instances, where Varna and Achirama rules are vindicated.

Any one of these can be shown better against him than for him. To take any one of them for instance, the case of Nandanar, though a great devotee, never dared to go in, but God advised the priests to open a fire for him. He entered in and emerged a holy Brahmin-Muniver. There was the Poonool seen on him. As a pariah God Himself did not allow him to enter. As a Brahmin Muniver the priests willingly escorted him in. What does this show?

In every case cited there is this unique event of Gods' intervention in person or otherwise and it caused the exception. In fact all these four are praised by our *Samaya* Kuravars. Kannappan is praised by Manicavasakar, "சன்மயப் பெரியோர் அன் பிள்ளை சண்டியர்" Naminanthi by Appar as "சொண்டருள் துணிபெயர்" Neelakandappanar by Sambanthar

and all these including Nanthan by Suntharar. They are so great. Does Mr. A. A seriously maintain a comparison of those Godly men with Kanthan and Pothan of the present non varna caste? Or does he want us to believe that the self-same unique condition of God's intervention, happens or would happen, with all the present day so-called untouchables as a class? I assure him, if the latter happens, there will be no necessity for any advocacy for entry. The Saivites will not only admit them in but also will celebrate their Guro Poojabs. They have done it in the past and we are doing it, now, and there is no reason why they should deny it in the future.

All the instances quoted, ranging from the Parner, and the Pariah to the king of the Vedhas and to the holy Brahmin, unmistakably record, the unbroken observance of the Agamic injunctions as a piece of unchallenged historical fact. In every case owing to the exceptionally deep piety of the devotee concerned God willingly obeys their wishes and sets, only the limit of the Agamas in their application.

Yours etc.,
Vannarpannai,
12-3-46. C. Nagaiah,

An Open Letter to Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, Act. Auditor-General

Dear Sir,—No person who can appreciate merit and justice can fail to see the wickedness of those who passed over your claims to be appointed Auditor-General of Ceylon. No Ceylonese can help being pained at the State Council or rather Mr. Senanayake's party going behind their avowed principle of the Ceylonisation of the Services and wanting to recruit someone from somewhere near Timbuctoo to function as Auditor-General of Ceylon. Surely it is a libel on the people of Ceylon to say that Ceylon has no officer of sufficient integrity and capacity to function as Auditor-General. Rather than perpetrate such a gross libel I would have liked Mr. Senanayake himself to assume that office. It is consoling to reflect however that it is not Mr. Senanayake's feeling the dearth of men of capacity and integrity among Ceylonese that made him act as he did. It is rather his recognition of your capacity and integrity that made him feel danger in appointing you Auditor-General.

However obliging you are by nature, a trait that has endeared you to all that have come in contact with you, you cannot oblige Mr. Senanayake in your scrutiny of accounts of expenses in departments

(Continued on page 3)

TENDER NOTICE

The G. A. N. P. will receive tenders up to 12 noon on 29-3-46 for the service of transporting salt from Tondaimanar Salt Stores to Mullaitivu Salt Stores commencing from 1-5-46.

Tenders should be on prescribed forms which may be obtained either at the Jaffna or Vavuniya Kachcheries on payment of a tender deposit of Rs. 50.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Jaffna or Vavuniya Kachcheries, (G. 114.22)

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Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1946.

THE LANGUAGE PROBLEM

THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON National Languages began its first public sitting in Colombo on Wednesday last at the State Council Chamber. The Committee is expected to sit in Kandy and Jaffna too. Suggestions have been made to the witnesses with regard to the lines on which their evidence will be taken. One of the questions that is being put to the witnesses is whether there should be the immediate adoption of the national languages, namely, Sinhalese and Tamil, displacing English except in relation to dealings with other countries, or whether there should be the fixing of a date in the future on which the national languages would become the official languages, facilities being provided in the interim period for learning the national languages. This is one of the many matters that are engaging the attention of the Committee. The attention of witnesses has also been invited to the suggestion, which seems to have been made to the Committee, that, if the ultimate administration of the judiciary should be wholly through the national languages, the entire body of law should be codified in the national languages preferably in one. (The italics are ours).

It would appear that the Committee, in contemplating the codification of the law in one language, presumably Sinhalese, is going very much beyond the spirit and scope of

the resolution of the State Council itself. It is impossible to see how, if the laws were codified in the Sinhalese language, Tamil could be one of the official languages. The suggestion is one which is bound to create a good deal of uneasiness amongst the Tamil-speaking people of the Island. Some of the witnesses too, who contended that Sinhalese and Tamil could be adopted as official languages, talked in the same breath of Sinhalese being the official language of Ceylon. Another witness, the Rev W. Sumanasiri, was even more emphatic. He said that there should be only one official language - Sinhalese. This witness argued that two official languages would create a lot of confusion and that the spoken language of the majority of the people in any country should be the official language of that country. Mr. V. D. de Lanerolle took the same view, adding, however, that every child should study Sinhalese and Tamil. Curiously enough, however, a Tamil witness, Mr. S. Natarajah, agreed that Sinhalese should be the official language of Ceylon and he also expressed the view that the Tamil language would not suffer as a result of Sinhalese being the official language. Mr. V. Muttucumaraswamy dissented from this view and advocated English, Sinhalese, and Tamil as the official languages.

We are afraid that the Select Committee is taking up a most unreasonable and provocative attitude in reopening the question whether there should be only one official language, namely, Sinhalese, or two official languages, namely, Sinhalese and Tamil. We thought that this question had been settled by the State Council. The Tamil-speaking people of this Island will never acquiesce in their language being relegated to the position of a national language as distinct from the official language of the country. The Committee will do well to remember that, in other parts of the world, it is the suppression of the language of a minority that has whipped up resistance to the tyranny of the rulers more than anything else. Subject to certain safeguards, which we still regard as unsatisfactory, a constitution has been thrust on this Island which makes it imperative, in the common interest, for the Tamils and the Sinhalese to work together. At this crucial stage for any section of the Sinhalese intelligentsia to toy with the idea of making Sinhalese the official language of the country to the exclusion of Tamil, is likely to provoke discontent and resistance. It is absurd to contend that Tamil, which was the last official language of Ceylon before the British came in, should be displaced by Sinhalese. The difficulties anticipated by witnesses like the

Rev. W. Sumanasiri are due to their ignorance of conditions in other countries. One has only to turn to the evidence given by Dr. Jennings to understand that there are many countries with more than one official language. We would strongly deprecate any attempt to disregard the claims of Tamil as one of the official languages. Nor can it be maintained that, whatever might be said about the Sinhalese language as a medium of culture, the education one received by reading Latin and Greek books is greater than that derived from Tamil. While it is obvious that English cannot be displaced entirely in the near future, the need for giving the national languages their proper place in every branch of administration must be recognised. The task is a difficult one, and, as pointed out by Prof. U. D. Ratnasuriya, success in achieving it will depend on careful planning and avoiding undue haste. It would be a fatal mistake to add to the inherent difficulties of the problem by trying to jettison the Tamil language. As a matter of fact, the assurances of sincerity and co-operation given in the recent past by Sinhalese leaders are still being weighed by the Tamils with great care, and the best way of obtaining an adverse verdict would be to create the suspicion, as some of the witnesses before the Select Committee seem to be doing, that what the Sinhalese community is after is its own aggrandisement and the suppression of a race and language whose contribution to the history and tradition of this Island, has been, to put it mildly by no means negligible. We think the moment is opportune for responsible leaders of Sinhalese opinion to guide their people aright in a matter of such vital importance to Ceylon as a whole. In these days of democracy it is no doubt impossible to suppress views but it is possible to discourage trends of thought which must of necessity create disunion and discontent, and this is a duty which is no less binding on the Sinhalese than it is on the Tamils.

ENGLISH TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

The Northern Province Teachers' Association intends to organise a Revision Course for the benefit of those preparing for the above examination of June 1946 if a sufficient number of candidates enrol themselves at once.

A. C. T. C. Secretary Resigns

The Hindu Organ understands that Mr. S. Sivasubramaniam, Proctor, Colombo, has tendered to the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress Committee his resignation from the post of Joint Secretary of the Congress. It is further understood that he has not stated the reasons for his resignation.

Indian News Front

Cabinet Mission To India

From talks in informed Congress circles, the special representative of the United Press of India is able to gather that the Working Committee has vested the Congress President, Maulana Azad, with full powers to deal with the Cabinet Mission on behalf of the Congress. It is further gathered from these sources that Gandhiji will be invited personally by Lord Pethick-Lawrence for exchange of views on important political issues.

Mr. Azad made a fervent appeal to the citizens of Bombay and the people of India to maintain a perfectly calm and peaceful atmosphere in the country and strengthen the hands of the Congress for the forthcoming negotiations with the British Cabinet.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a statement to Press correspondents welcomed the "change in tone and approach" in Mr. Atlee's speech in the House of Commons, but added that expressions of goodwill, even when couched in friendly tones, did not take one very far by themselves. "Naturally, India stands, and will stand, for world peace and for prevention of aggression. But we have seen often enough that in the name of democracy and fighting aggression, imperialist countries wish to retain their old possessions or to expand. The present international situation is significant of the failure of the high professions made during the war", he added.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, in a statement welcomes Mr. Atlee's speech and hopes that "the Cabinet Mission will convert Mr. Atlee's words into action and will not permit any section of Indians to impede India's march to freedom."

Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have said at one stage of his conference with Mr. Azad and Sardar Patel on Mr. Atlee's speech, that "the speech is so far as it goes."

"It is learnt that he has tests kept in readiness which he will apply to the British Government's precise terms before advising the Congress on the future course. Gandhiji does not attach any sentimental importance to words or language. He wants to know the actual quantum of power intended to be transferred to the people of India before he can advise the Congress President to take the Congress boat into deeper waters," says the Correspondent of *The Hindu*.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, accused Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress of spoiling the atmosphere for negotiations with the British Cabinet Mission.

"If the negotiations are to commence on the basis of who can shed more blood and who can bribe the British more, Muslims and the Muslim League can, and will, play a part if driven to desperation, which will bring about a real civil war with which Mr. Vallabhai Patel has been threatening us." So exclaimed Mr. Jinnah. Continuing he said: "The question is: Are we going to meet in that atmosphere? Mr. Gandhi says: 'If the British Cabinet Mission fails, I will advise you what to do next.' Thereby, I suppose, he means that he will let loose his weapon of non-violence in full play, if the British do not surrender to the Congress demand. Is this the atmosphere or situation which one can consider as being conducive to the opening of negotiations between two major nations in this country which will give fruitful results?"

SCRAP BOOK

By DIARIST

It is a familiar sight to many to see some lawyers and public speakers fumbling with their "threads of discourse" in an attempt to drive their points home. It would be very pathetic, indeed, to see the unfortunate man, who, by nature, finds it impossible to go on with his argument or speech without his "thread of discourse", flounder hopelessly in a maze of legal phraseology and ideas. To some their "threads of discourse" are coat buttons; to others any objects that lie handy. Woe be unto the person who has failed to provide himself with his particular "thread of discourse". It gave me quite a shock to see that there is a thread other than the "thread of discourse", namely, the "thread of wakefulness" which helps a man to keep his eyelids open. It was in no way not amusing to see Sir Kumbakarnan in all his turbaned regality strive to maintain Parliamentary dignity by fiddling and twiddling with his "thread of wakefulness" which surprisingly enough assumed the form of a pair of horn-rimmed glasses. In spite of all the struggles of this King of Sleepers with his "thread of wakefulness", the sultry weather—made all the more sultry by a sky heavily laden with dark clouds which had not the least intention of answering the prayer for drops of water from heaven, a prayer sent up by Nationalist Voltaire turned holy by the sacred soil of Chidambaram—and the sweet strains from the Indian Lyre of Liberty lulled him into that temporary but sublime oblivion known as sleep. Roused into sudden and bemused wakefulness by the clarion call of the Indian Warrior to ponder over the sweet, stirring notes of his Lyre, Sir Kumbakarnan, with all the suavity, audacity, and consummate skill that he could command, began, with glib assurances, to "ponder" over them.

If it is true that the contents of the latest issue of the University magazine are so lecherous as it is made out to be by the "Times of Ceylon," then they are, indeed, an eye-opener as to the moral perversity of the youthful minds that adorn the seats and of some of the mature ones that grace the platforms of our infant University. It has been rightly observed that "before ideas find expression in print, they are generally current in thought and speech." It would be natural for any one to ask what part that period of life of these citizens-to-be in the schools of our island has played in giving an elementary grounding in this moral perversity that has found an outlet in the pages of the "Sekho." It is not at all suggested that the shining lights of knowledge and learning of our schools deliver lectures on sex or even if they do so, they would not dare to gloat openly on sexual details as it is alleged to have been happening at the "Varsity." But boys, who are by reason of their inexperience and age prone to moral depravity, are helped in the decomposition of their moral character by an easy access to licentious and subversive literature in the form of largely advertised magazines and books and to suggestive films which leave very easily their indelible marks on immature and impressionable minds. And it would not be wrong to assume that these undesirable seeds of moral perversity find fertile soil for quick growth in young minds which have about them the touch of school-boy-hooliganism. The ordinary school-boy mischief of the Tom Brown variety is excusable and lovable. But school-boy mischief certainly amounts to hooliganism when order, discipline and a healthy mind, which are the necessary adjuncts of a school, are replaced by ribald jests and laughter, obscene repartees and market-place squab-

bles. Not content with these they have also made school-girls the objects of their unwelcome and unpleasant attentions. And it is the fate of a leading educational institution in Jaffna to possess a handful of such high-brow cads. The chances are that for pure, unmitigated hooliganism this particular class (for the handful belong to a class) ranks highest among all the schools of Jaffna.

The fact that a college displays much enthusiasm for sports alone will not entitle it to a good name. It is conceded that sports ought to find an important place in the extracurricular activities of a college, but it is a more important duty of the college to show as much zealous devotion to discipline and studies as it does to secure the foot-ball championship for any number of consecutive years. In the long run what would count is not the number of times that a college had secured the foot-ball or cricket championship but the number of good and useful citizens it has turned out. In the matter of discipline it is essential that every college has a perfect system, as is done in some of the schools in Jaffna. A good set of perfects will be an additional asset to the teachers for the maintenance of discipline in and out of the school. There are certain colleges in Jaffna without any perfects and it is no wonder that the boys behave like cattle without a herdsman to look after them. To permit boys to come very early to school and to convert it into a rough-house for their amusement and to the annoyance of the quiet-going boys is a matter that ought to receive serious attention at the hands of school authorities. As regards studies, the results obtained in public examinations give an idea as to the efforts made by the students, principal and staff of a college. The number of passes do not count, but it is the percentage that does count. The percentage obtained in the last two or three years in public examinations is the index to the efficiency of the staff and studiousness of the pupils. Under the cloak of scarcity of paper a leading Hindu educational institution has done away with fortnightly tests. There is no possibility at all of estimating the progress of the students of this college nor for that matter the work of the staff. It is foolish and dangerous to trade for long on the religious sentiments of the parents. The success of this college could be gauged from the results of the S. S. C. examinations of the last two years. It secured, in 1944, 31 passes out of a total of 180 and, in 1945, 43 out of 126. This matter should receive the immediate attention of the authorities concerned.

The Ceylon Civil Service, which has for long won universal admiration, seems to me to be falling from the high pinnacle of reverence by harbouring within its nest men who cannot differentiate between politics and food production. This is indeed a staggering blow to the prestige of the Civil Service which can boast of possessing the cream of our country's intelligence. To treat food production on a political plane is a thing that smacks too much of Lake House poison. An attempt to confuse politics and food production is nothing else but an adroit move to sidetrack the main issue and it is a misguided attempt into the bargain too. In politics the cloak of secrecy and mysticism that baffles the man in the street can be maintained for a long time to come, but not so in food production. It is bound to show up soon. The science of Agriculture is vastly different from the dirty game of politics. Nor will food production respond in the least degree to

EBB AND FLOW

(Continued from page 1)

impossible the spread of infection. To the already complex situation in the Malayan Archipelago the Chinese are adding by their demand for Hong Kong. Contention has already been felt over the possible reactions of Chinese in the Malayan Zone. Though the United Nations organisation may survive the first squalls it is improbable that it will not break asunder when the millions and millions of subject races begin soon demanding, and insisting on their liberation from political and economic strangle-hold of the major nations of the world. The recognition and grant of freedom to all is the sure method of preserving world peace. When that recognition and grant is freely made and practised, the need for a world organisation may perhaps cease to be. When domination and exploitation are banished, peace will be left unmolested.

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(Mis. 127, 1-7-46 to 28-7-47)

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(Mis. 180, 24-12 to 24-3-46)

political jugglery. This science of Agriculture requires much careful planning, forethought and swift execution to make it a success; it is of no use playing hide and seek with it. To shirk the responsibility and throw the blame on the people of a place for the failure of food production in that area is not in itself a compliment to the Civil Service. It may be true that Jaffna's worst traitors are of Jaffna. But it is all the more true that the ignorant outsider who displays his ignorance by a series of inexcusable blunders is the "worst of worst" traitors.

Letters to the Editor

(Continued from page 1.)

run by his henchmen. Mr. Senanayake knows that queries you will be bound to raise will do no credit to his henchmen, the financial geniuses of Ceylon. Mr. Senanayake was put to an election between the dignity of the Ceylonese people and his personal attachment to his henchmen. He sacrificed what he must have thought the less important, to wit, the dignity of the Ceylonese. But let us do him justice; he must have done it with a sigh, under the stress of "cruel necessity."

Time was when the redoubtable Sir P. Ramanathan himself was tempted by his enemies to resign his post as Solicitor-General by passing over his just claim, but Sir P. Ramanathan was too old to be caught in so obvious a trap.

The new Auditor-General will take at least a year to understand his surroundings. Those inferior to him in rank will want the capacity to discover, and the courage and sense of duty to point out, irregularities of people highly placed. The Auditor-General can be hypnotised into becoming a sort of under-secretary to the Minister or he may be sent away when he becomes restive. In the meantime he would have served his purpose if his appointment could have rid Mr. Senanayake of your presence in the department. I noted with regret that the scheme had succeeded to the extent of making you apply to His Excellency for permission to retire. I do request you for the security of Ceylon's finance to withdraw that request to His Excellency and continue in the Audit Department in any capacity whatsoever that can enable you to scrutinise the accounts of the enormous sums spent, under pretence of saving Ceylon during the period of storm and stress—sums which without such scrutiny may well be assumed by the man in the street to have been spent to feather private nests.

Yours Sincerely,
"A True Ceylonese"

Aochchuve'y,
13.3.46

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 528

In the matter of the estate of the late K. Madchi Aiyama widow of Kameswariy Ku ul-kal of Nallur (deceased).

1. Chelliah Kurukkal Nagaraja Iyer
2. and wife Kalyanasundari Ammah, both of the village of Nallur in Vadu od-dai Jaffna
Petitioners.

Vs.
1. Ponnusamy Kurukkal Aiyasamy Aiyar of Palai Veemank mam in Telliralai Jaffna
2. P. Subramania Aiyar
3. and wife Kameswari Ammah, both of Keady in Thumpai Point Pedro
Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioners above named, coming on for disposal before R. K. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 22nd day of February 1946, in the presence of Mr. S. Cumaru Iyer, Proctor on the part of the petitioners, and the affidavit and petition of the petitioners having been read: It is declared that the petitioners are entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased used to them, unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 29th day of March 1946 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 22nd day of February 1946.
Sd. R. K. Selvadurai,
District Judge,
14.3.46.
(O. 145, 22 & 26.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 470

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Thilliamba lam Chelliah of Nallur, Jaffna

Deceased.

Chellammah widow of Thilliamba lam Chelliah of Nallur

Vs. Petitioner

- 1. Kandiah Murugesu; 2. Sabapathipillai Paramsothy, minor; 3. Sabapatipillai Sanmugalingam minor; 4. Annappillai widow of Sabapathipillai all of do; 5. Muthupillai Kasipillai; 6. Muthupillai Vaithilingam both of Punnalakkaduva; 7. Thambipillai Rasadorai of Pandatheruppu; 8. Thambipillai Ponudurai of do; 9. Thambipillai Rasaretnam of do; 10. Thambipillai Thurai of do Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esqr., District Judge Jaffna on the 18th day of January 1946 in the presence of Messrs. Aboobucker & Sultan Proctors for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 1st September 1945 and her petition and the affidavits of the witnesses dated 1st September 1945 having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 2nd and 3rd Respondents for all purposes of this action and that the Last Will and Testament dated 24th September 1942 and attested by D. S. Kandiah N. P. and filed of record in this case be declared proved and that Probate be issued to the petitioner as the executrix named therein unless the Respondents or any other person or persons shall appear before this court on the 1st day of March 1946 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the 4th Respondent do produce the minors 2nd and 3rd Respondents in Court on the said day.

This 18th day of January 1946

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai

Drawn by District Judge,

Sgd. Aboobucker & Sultan

Proctors for P. tr.

1-3 46.

Time to show cause extended till 29 3 46.

In'd. R. R. S. D. J.

(O. 147, 22 & 26)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No 527.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Annammah widow of Selappah Aiyadurai of Urumpirai North

Deceased.

Sellappah Aiyadurai of Urumpirai North

Vs.

- Minor 1. Aiyadurai Sathiapalan
- Minor 2. Aiyadurai Sathirasi appearing by
- 3. Vestivelu Aiyakuddy all of Urumpirai North

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 22nd day of February 1946 in the presence of Mr. A. Thanabalasingam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and

reading the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st and 2nd respondents and that the abovenamed petitioner be granted letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased, unless the Respondents or any others shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on or before the 29th day of March 1946 at 10 a. m.

It is further ordered that the 3rd respondent be present on the said date with the said minors.

The 23rd day of February 1946.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai, District Judge.

(O. 146, 19 & 22)



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[Misc. 243, a. 12/1-12/9] F