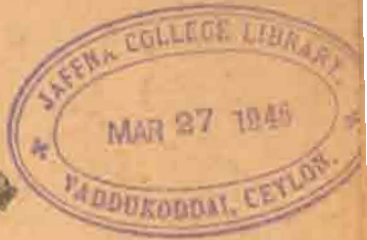


# THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham

VOL. LVII.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1946.

NO. 97.

Letters To The Editor

## POST OF AUDITOR-GENERAL

Sir,—The Acting Auditor General has taken the only step consistent with dignity and self-respect in sending in his papers for retirement from the Public Service, and so far as he is concerned, the matter is concluded. But the country can never forget the conduct of our politicians, who, with all their loud protestations of our fitness for independence and proclamations regarding "Independence Pledges", considered it consistent for them to vote for the resolution. The Ceylon National Congress has come out in its true colours as all its members who were in the State Council cast their votes for the March Resolution and one of them, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, even thought it worth his while to inflict a speech on the house which for sheer opportunism has never been surpassed. What are we to think, of the President of the Ceylon National Congress wanting a place for Ceylon at the E. N. O., while he is content to submit to a resolution of this nature. Only the other day, Mr. J. B. Jayawardene, who claims to be an advanced nationalist, eulogised the struggle for Independence in Indonesia. One wonders whether he thought that the Indonesian Republic had recruited an Auditor-General from Holland. One would be really interested to know the reasons that induced him to vote as he did Independence for Indonesia! An English Auditor-General for Ceylon! But I am a great nationalist. As for Mr. Dudley Senanayake, the public may find it interesting to contrast the great value which he now chooses to attach to the report of the Kantawa's Committee with his past utterances in this connection.

On the 13th June, 1944, the debate on the Supplementary Estimate for the expenses of the Kantawa's Committee took place. In the course of the debate Mr. Dudley Senanayake stated: "I might mention in relation to this matter that the other day when the Acting Auditor General came before the Public Accounts Committee he felt that he was the aggrieved party..... I think therefore that there is a very strong case made out for a special Commission to be appointed to go into the matter. Every body is dissatisfied with it—the Acting Auditor General, Mr. Mediwaka, Mr. Kantawa's, the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, the member for Mata's. So Sir in fairness to Mr. Kanagaratnam, in fact the Hon. Furgher Member made a certain implication that Mr. Kanagaratnam was rather misguided—" (an interruption by Mr. Wille intervened at this stage and the sentence was not concluded).

Mr. Molamure proposed a reduction in the vote of Rs 10/- to

show the dissatisfaction of the House with the Inquiry Committee report. In doing so he said: "We are now asking the House to agree with us that we are dissatisfied with the work of the Committee and it was only to show our dissatisfaction that my Hon. friend the member for Point Pedro said that he would vote against the whole item. Sir that will not be logical but I have his permission to state to the House now that we will be perfectly satisfied if the amendment I am going to move that this vote be reduced by Rs 10/- in order to show our dissatisfaction is accepted. If that is accepted, our principle is admitted that is that we are dissatisfied with the findings of the Committee of Inquiry."

The House, by 22 votes to 12, accepted to reduce the vote by Rs. 10/- and thus expressed its dissatisfaction with the findings of the Inquiry Committee. Unlike in the case of a Commission whose report can be considered and rejected by the House, the report of a Public Service Committee constituted to inquire into the charges against a public officer is restricted in scope and cannot be accepted or rejected by the House. Under the circumstances, the House adopted the only course open to it to express its dissatisfaction. Yet the Hon. Mr. D. S. Senanayake seriously asked the House to act upon a portion of the findings of this Committee which suited his argument and his son Mr. Dudley Senanayake valiantly rose to the occasion and quoted this report against Mr. Kanagaratnam forgetting that the Legislature had earlier expressed its dissatisfaction with the report and that he himself wanted a Special Commission appointed. What has happened between the 13th June, 1944, and the 1st March 1946, for Mr. Dudley Senanayake, who spoke on the earlier occasion about "fairness to Mr. Kanagaratnam" and who pleaded for a Special Commission to investigate the facts as everybody, including Mr. Kanagaratnam, was dissatisfied with the report, to accept the remarks made by the Committee against Mr. Kanagaratnam as correct and to argue from this that Mr. Kanagaratnam was not competent. If he had such faith in the findings of the Committee, how is it that he asked for a Special Commission? What is more, Mr. Dudley Senanayake was one of the signatories to the report of the Public Accounts Committee issued in June 1945 in which the Committee stated:

"The Acting Auditor-General drew our attention to certain unjustified criticisms and adverse comments made by the Committee (i.e. Kantawa's Inquiry Committee)...., and we feel it our

duty to record our unanimous and unqualified appreciation of the services rendered by the Auditor General in bringing these serious irregularities to light".

Now perhaps one can see the reasons for the violence of Mr. Dudley Senanayake's outburst. He had to nullify the effect of his own previous statements.

One may contrast Mr. Dudley Senanayake's reliance on the remarks of the Inquiry Committee after the House had expressed its dissatisfaction with the findings and despite his earlier views on the matter with the ease with which he brushed aside the findings of the Gracegirdle Commission on an earlier occasion. Sir Baron Jayatileke was represented by Counsel before a Commission with large powers unlike Mr. Kanagaratnam who appeared as a witness only before a Committee and had no right to be represented or heard. The Commission disbelieved Sir Baron and yet Mr. Dudley Senanayake and the Hon. Mr. D. S. Senanayake both spoke for the rejection of the report and the report was rejected and Sir Baron remained in office. Mr. Dudley Senanayake acted as a great Sinhalese nationalist on that occasion. Today he considers it right that he should make use of the findings of a Committee with whose report the Council expressed its dissatisfaction for the purpose of discrediting a public officer as presumably he feels that he should do all this in fairness to Mr. Kanagaratnam. He also thought it proper to raise an issue which no other State Councillor raised when he said they should not allow themselves to be blackmailed by the charge of communal discrimination. Why did he suddenly think of this? The whole incident reveals the extent to which our politicians are prepared to sacrifice principles whenever it suits them.

Yours etc.,  
Ceylonese,  
Colombo,  
18 3-46.

### Kankesantural Impasse

Sir,—May I be permitted to add a few comments to certain statements on the Kankesantural Impasse appearing in the Hindu Organ of March 5th.

My letter to Mr. Dahanayake was based upon broad humanitarian considerations which transcend sects and creeds. Nevertheless as some of my Shaiva brethren question my right to speak for the Shaiva school of Hinduism it is my duty to enlighten them on that point.

First let it be clearly known that the Ramakrishna Mission is not engaged in proselytization. Every member be he Shaiva, Shakta, Vaishnava or Christian or belonging to any other creed, is at full liberty to follow his own creed.

Members are bound to the organization by the allegiance to the Master who by his life and teachings has upheld the harmony of all religions.

My co-religionists in the island could not have so soon forgotten the fact that the leading Shaiva organization, the Shaiva Siddhanta Maha Samajam, of South India recognised me, Swami Vipulananda, as a Shaiva leader by asking me to preside over their thirtieth Annual conference held at the thrice holy city of Thiruvannamalai in December 1935. In taking the chair over that august assembly of Shaivaites I was conscious of the fact that I was chosen to sit on the same seat graced on previous occasions by my worthy countrymen Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan and Madaliyar S. Sabaratnam. The Jaffna Shaiva Siddhanta Samajam also accorded me the same honour. Need I add anything more in support of my claim to speak on behalf of the Shaiva school of Hinduism?

Yours etc,  
Swami Vipulananda,

Sir—I have read the views of Mr. Dahanayake and Srmat Swami Vipulananda, in your news paragraph on the above subject, appearing in the issue of the 15th inst. It looks as if they would vote against a tuberculosis hospital at Kankesanturai.

Mr. Dahanayake "agrees that a religious objection is a matter for serious consideration". But, he relies on Swami Vipulananda's letter on the subject to hold that there is no religious objection to the conversion of the present hospital into a tuberculosis hospital. Swami Vipulananda's letter does not say a word concerning the objection to it on religious grounds. Mr. Dahanayake is, therefore, bound by his own words to oppose the proposal for a tuberculosis hospital.

Again, Swami Vipulananda says that "in matters which affect the health of the people it is medical opinion that should count." But, the Kankesanturai Hospital problem is not a matter "which affects the health of the people". Swami Vipulananda would not, therefore, give any weight to medical opinion in this matter, and would not support a tuberculosis hospital on the ground of medical opinion.

The problem is whether there should be a general hospital or a tuberculosis hospital at Kankesanturai. If medical opinion had been unanimous that proximity to the sea was injurious to the health of persons suffering from general diseases that would have been a good argument against a general hospital. But this does not seem to have been the case. On the other hand I have heard it said that the moist air coming from the sea would impair the health of

(Cont. next on page 5)



**FOR SALE**

**BASEL MISSION CALICUT TILES** known the world over for efficiency and reliability absorb the least quantity of water. Test the different makes of tiles sold in the market by immersing them in water and by weighing before and after. To meet modern conditions and requirements a new Model tiles with double grooved interlocking channels are now introduced. These are the perfect forms of tiles ever manufactured in the East. See these tiles before you decide to buy. The usual single grooved tiles similar in form to other makes of tiles are also available.

**Wm. MATHER & SONS.**

SOLE AGENTS-

(Mis. 250, 19-3 to 19-9-46) T

## MALARIA MAHATHAILAM

Many victims of Malaria have been cured by this oil. Can be used even when fever is on.

Has been tried for twenty years.

Registered

**TRY ONCE AND CONVINC  
YOURSELF**

6 oz. bottle	Rs. 5 00
12 " "	10 00
24 " "	18 00

**P. Chelliah,**  
Ayurvedic Physician  
Kanthamadam, JAFFNA

[Mis. 127, 1-2-46 to 28-2-47]



## Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1946.

### SIGNS OF THE FUTURE?

IT IS FORTUNATE THAT there are not many educated Sinhalese who agree with Mr. Dudley Senanayake in regard to his intentions towards the Tamils and their language. It looks, however, that there are just a few who agree with him, and to these it may be stated in plain terms what the Tamil attitude will be towards any misguided attempt to Sinhalize the Tamil race. Mr. Senanayake said he wanted to Sinhalize the Tamils to the extent that English had Anglicised them. He did not realise perhaps that the process of Anglicisation amongst the Tamils has been negligible compared with the same process amongst the Low Country Sinhalese. The process of Sinhalization amongst the Tamils should, according to Mr. Senanayake, be assisted by every Tamil boy being compelled to study Sinhalese, while he would not insist on a Sinhalese boy studying Tamil. With Sinhalese as the only official language, it is expected that the process of Sinhalization will be complete within a very short space of time.

Apart from the stupid arrogance that prompted the expression of these views by a witness who certainly ought to have known better, we take serious exception to the complacent attitude of the Chairman of the Select Committee towards evidence of this description. The terms of refer-

ence, under which the Committee is conducting its inquiry, preclude the admission of such evidence, and we agree with Mr. Natesan that, if the terms of reference were changed, neither he nor any other self-respecting Tamil would care to sit on the Committee. The Chairman has incurred a grave responsibility by attempting surreptitiously to go back on the decision arrived at by the State Council itself. That decision is to the effect that Sinhalese and Tamil should be the official languages, and the State Council has not certainly authorised the Select Committee to inquire into the processes by which Sinhalization is to be effected.

To those perverted politicians in the South who place the alleged need for such a process above the immediate task with which all communities in this island, regardless of race or creed, are confronted, we say that the Tamil position in regard to this matter admits of no argument. The Tamils will oppose, by every means in their power, any attempt to bring about their extinction as a race. They have survived all such attempts in the past and they are not likely to succumb now to the miserable subterfuges of a handful of politicians whose one object seems to be to disturb the harmony and understanding which we, for our part, have tried in these columns to build up. We are profoundly convinced that, in the interests of the Island as a whole, such harmony and understanding are imperative. The greatest need of the moment is, in our opinion, not to introduce ideologies with a disruptive tendency, not to utter idle and foolish threats against an ancient people who have always taken good care of themselves, but to face the urgent problems of government which the Ministers' policy has thrust on all of us. In the accomplishment of this task the co-operation of all communities is necessary, and we have done our best in these columns to show how these problems affect the very future of every citizen of Ceylon. We contend that the Ministers have, during the last few years, introduced a depotism which threatens the rights of every individual regardless of race or community, and they have done this in the name of freedom and increased prosperity for all. Their policy utterly belies their professions, and it is the duty of all races in this Island to subject the achievements of the Ministers' government in this important respect to the closest possible scrutiny. This can only be done by the formation of parties who will avoid communal and racial bickerings and concentrate their attention on matters of common concern to all. The new constitution will be an utter failure if the people of this country are unable to cre-

ate a party system which will place the cause of good government before everything else.

From the evidence of Mr. Dudley Senanayake and the attitude of the Chairman of the Select Committee one thing is clear: there are a few Sinhalese masquerading as Nationalists and champions of freedom who are prepared to prevent the emergence of such a party system by every means in their power. The country has not much faith in the party which Mr. D. S. Senanayake is said to be forming. For one thing, the proposed party will lack one of those fundamental qualifications which are necessary to ensure the success of a party system, namely, sincerity and loyalty to ideals. We wonder, therefore, whether the present emphasis on the process of Sinhalization is not part of a questionable attempt to drive the Tamils once more into the communal camp and to prevent them effectually from lending their strength to uphold the cause of good government. The Senanayake clique has not been in the past above adopting such Machiavellian expedients. We feel, therefore, that the Tamil community must proceed warily in the present situation. We have no doubt that it will firmly refuse to oblige Mr. Dudley Senanayake and other traitorous Nationalists of his stamp by allowing itself to be Sinhalized, but the duty of the Tamils is no less plain that they should do nothing to exacerbate communal feeling and render themselves powerless to co-operate with the Sinhalese community in rescuing the people of this Island from present evils. We would add one word of caution to Tamil politicians. The vital interests of the Tamil people which are threatened by the exploded ideology preached by Mr. Dudley Senanayake, are above party. We firmly believe that this new ideology will be repudiated by the great majority of the Sinhalese people, but it would be as well for the Tamils to be prepared for all eventualities. Tamil political organisations should, therefore, for the present, avoid any activity which is likely to create disunion amongst the Tamils themselves, but on the other hand they should keep themselves ready to meet any political lunacy which may be let loose on the country by politicians of the Dudley variety. For this reason, and to this extent, we support Mr. Sivabramaniam's appeal, published in another column, urging the Tamil Congress not to enter the heated arena of the next election. Though we sincerely deprecate such a contingency the time may come when the Congress and other political bodies will be called upon to save the race from complete extinction. In such an event it is not a general election but a civil war that will have to be fought.

## Jaffna Farmers' Representations to Minister

A deputation consisting of Messrs. S. H. Perinbanayagam, S. Mahadevan and R. Shivapathasundaram led by Mr. S. Natesan M. S. C. met the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture Lands in Colombo on Wednesday 13th March and placed before him the needs of the Paddy Cultivators in the Jaffna District.

The Minister promised to take immediate steps to indent with Engineering Firms in America and Australia for suitable Spray Pumps and Engines for use in the Jaffna District. In view of the fact that Jaffna was essentially a flat country he stressed Lift Irrigation was best suited to these areas.

In the matter of levying paddy for the I. P. S. it was pointed out to him that there was utter confusion in the minds of the minor Headmen due to lack of specific and clear instructions. The Minister promptly undertook to direct the Govt. Agent, Jaffna to levy only from cultivated fields which yielded over 5 bushels per acre. The customary levy for Kalapokam was 2 bushels per acre.

Payment of weeding and transplanting costs has been stopped this year, in all parts of the Island as the Minister was satisfied that such payments did not tend to increase substantially the yield in any area.

The Minister also gave his assurance that the reclamation of the Vadamaradchy Lagoon would be taken up early.

## WEDDINGS

### Nalliah—Sivagurunather

The marriage of Mr. R. R. S. Nalliah Junior Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Department, Colombo, and the eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Nalliah of Jaffna with Miss Poovathy Sivagurunather, youngest daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. K. Sivagurunather of Mapana Walawu, Punnalaikadduvan, was solemnised according to Hindu rites last Monday at the bride's residence at Punnalaikadduvan.

Sri la Sri Somasundera Kurukkal performed the religious ceremony.

A distinguished gathering of friends and relations of the bride and bridegroom graced the occasion.

### Chinniah—Chittambalam

The marriage of Mr. R. M. Chinniah, of the Textile Wholesale Distribution Department, nephew of Mr. R. N. Chinniah, Retired Maniagar, Anacottai, with Miss Panumathy Ammal Chittambalam, daughter of Mr. K. Chittambalam, Ayurvedic Physician of Jaffna, was solemnised according to Hindu rites last Monday.

A host of relations and friends of the bride and bridegroom was present on the occasion.

## The best Way to Save

is to insure Your life with the JUPITER. Provide today for the future when your earnings may be less or uncertain. Write for particulars.

## Jupiter

GENERAL INSURANCE  
CO., LTD.

Managers:

**F. X. Pereira & Sons Ltd.,**  
P. O. Box 187, COLOMBO.

Chief Agents: **The Panadura  
Motor Transit Co., Ltd.,**

PANADURA.

[Mis. 248 15-3-46 to 14-7-47]



Letter to the Editor

## The Proposed Soulbury Constitution and the Tamils

Mr. S. Sivasubramahiam, Proctor S. C., Colombo, who recently tendered his resignation as Joint Secretary of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress writes:—

The prospect of a general election being held in the near future under the new Soulbury constitution has, it appears, given rise to preparations for these elections in various quarters. It is known that some prospective candidates have already entered the field and are endeavouring to canvass support. It has also been suggested that the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress should set up its own candidates to fight the next elections, and that to ensure success at the polls, it should declare its intentions in this matter immediately, select its candidates and put them up before the public well in advance of any declarations or action on the part of other political sections or individuals.

As against this suggestion, several reasons may, however, be urged to show the inexpediency and unwisdom of any such precipitate decision on the part of the Tamil Congress.

The publication of the White Paper some months back necessarily called for a re-orientation of the policy of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress though not of its Aims and Ideals, and the formulation of a detailed programme that might be made known to the public as a basis for the future political work of the Tamil Congress under these changed circumstances. It is only when such a detailed Parliamentary programme has been put forward that clear-cut issues would emerge and the public can be called upon to decide on their merits. In the absence of such a programme, it would be premature and unwise for the Tamil Congress to set up candidates, as neither the candidates nor the public would be in a position to know what the issues are, still less to arrive at any decisions in regard to these issues.

It is obvious that no formulation of any detailed Parliamentary programme on the part of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress is possible until the new Constitution is promulgated and the reactions of the Sinhalese and of the other non-Tamil sections of the people, are known. Further it would be advisable to await the outcome of any negotiations that might be carried out by the Indian Government with the Ceylon Government on the question of the Indian franchise and rights of citizenship. The British Government has announced its decision to leave the matter to such negotiations. Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru and Mr. Jinnah and other Indian leaders will have a large say in the matter and local Indian opinion will be taken into consideration. None of these things can be anticipated, and therefore, it will be impolitic for the Tamil Congress to formulate any policy on the issue just now.

And generally when things political are in a fluid state, it is neither possible nor wise to express final and definite views and base a programme of action on them. Again sufficient time must elapse after the publication of any detailed programme that might be put forward by the Tamil Congress

to enable the Tamil Public to express its opinion on the merits of the programme.

Even at this stage, for the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress to decide set up candidates of its own, there must be a sufficiently strong expression of opinion forthcoming from members of the Tamil community (both Ceylon and Indian) from all parts of the Island urging the Congress to nominate its candidates and fight the elections. This has, so far as I am aware, not happened.

A further pre-requisite that must be present for consideration of the nomination of candidates by the Tamil Congress is the existence of a large membership roll and sufficient party funds to warrant a reasonable chance of success at the polls for the nominees of the Congress. There must also be available a good number of competent and dependable men volunteering to support the policy and programme of the Congress.

It need hardly be said that the adoption of candidates who will prove to be unreliable will result in impairing the power of the Congress to serve the community and any subsequent defection by them is bound to detract considerably from the influence and good name of the Congress. Moreover such ill-advised and hasty action on the part of the Tamil Congress would neither be fair by the public nor conducive to their best interests.

The All-Ceylon Tamil Congress is not merely a political organization; it is essentially the national organization of the Tamils intended to advance the interests of the Tamil community and of the Ceylonese, on cultural, social, economic and political lines. Figuring among the aims of the Tamil Congress are (1) Independence; (2) Preservation of the integrity and safety of the Tamils on terms of equality with the other races in Ceylon; (3) Co-operation and unity among the different communities in the Island; and (4) close and friendly relations with India. It is implicit in this statement of the aims and ideals of the Tamil Congress that co-operation and unity among the people of Ceylon is an essential pre-requisite for the attainment of the other three aims of the Congress.

The question as to whether this co-operation and unity can be best achieved by the maintenance of a 'communal' Parliamentary party can be decided correctly and conclusively only after the reactions of the Sinhalese and other non-Tamil elements to the promulgation of the new constitution are ascertained. Before the Tamils can decide on their future political programme, it is desirable for them to know the policy and programme of the proposed party which Mr. D. S. Senanayake is reported to have decided to found. It would also be desirable for the Tamil community to be acquainted with the findings of the Delimitation Commission, before it commits itself to any definite line of action.

The public must, in the first place, ascertain whether the formation of such a 'communal' Parliamentary party at the polls would lead to greater unity among the Tamils themselves and to a spirit of co-operation and union among the peoples of Ceylon. That I would submit,

is the real test and guiding principle in this matter. It would be unwise for the Tamil Congress to run candidates merely to maintain its prestige. Since the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress was intended to serve the community in all directions—culturally, economically, politically, etc.—it is imperative for the Congress to ascertain whether the running of candidates at the next elections would best serve these ends. What is of utmost importance to the Tamil people and to Ceylon at this juncture is that more dissension and discord should not be created among the Tamils by any ill-advised and hasty decision on the part of the Congress to run candidates for the next elections.

The Tamil community must pause awhile and take more time to consider its attitude towards the sitting Tamil Councillors, most of whom did no doubt wrongfully support the White Paper against the best interests of the Tamils and in the face of Tamil public opinion, but who, nevertheless, judged solely by Ceylon standards, rank among the leading men of the Tamil community, with considerable experience and record of work to their credit. Though their action in registering their votes in support of Mr. Senanayake's motion for the acceptance of the White Paper proposals was undoubtedly an act of great disservice to the Tamil people, this event must not, however, be permitted to result in further dissensions in the ranks of the Tamils. In fact, it would not be inconsistent with the genius of the Tamil people, if attempts are made to turn this sad occasion to good purpose by the bringing about of a reunion and a new synthesis in the political outlook of the Tamils. If such reunion becomes impossible, then we shall have regretfully to do without their co-operation.

Before the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress can decide the question whether or not to nominate candidates for the next elections, a sufficient majority of those who are said to be politically more enlightened and who will be more responsible than others for the working of the constitution, must express their minds to the Tamil masses, and an interchange of ideas must take place. It is not enough for political leaders merely to purport to echo what they consider to be mass opinion. The future welfare of the Tamil community and of Ceylon calls for dispassionate and disinterested consideration of the issues involved in the present political situation, on the part of all earnest and sincere Tamils.

The above are some of the reasons which I wish to urge respectfully before the Tamils and the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress and its members and supporters in pursuance of my suggestion that the consideration of the question whether the Tamil Congress is to run candidates at the next Parliamentary election or not be deferred for the present. It is likely that owing to exigencies of time I may not have stated the subject fully. But enough has been said, I believe, to show the trend of thought I am putting forward.

There are yet many further developments to watch, into details of all of which it is not necessary to enter now. There are occasions when we have to await developments and there are occasions when we should forestall developments. This, I am firmly convinced, is one in which we should await developments. The more fully armed we are with the results of all col-

## Population of Ceylon

### Last Week's Count

Ceylon's population is now 6,650,825. This is exclusive of shipping and Services.

This represents an increase of 25.3 per cent. over that in 1931 when the population was 5,306,871.

#### Population of Chief Towns

The census enumeration of March 19 indicated the population of the following important towns of the Island to be:

Colombo Town: 364,106; Kandy 50,381; Galle Town: 49,038; Jaffna Town: 62,922.

#### Districts

Colombo 1,420,498; Kalutara 456,897; Kandy 720,208 (exclusive of population in 36 estates); Matale 158,334; Nuwara Eliya 268,371; Galle 460,497; Matara 351,792; Hambantota 149,623; Jaffna 427,857; Mannar 31,449; Vavuniya 23,275; Batticaloa 202,900; Trincomalee 67,949; Kurunegala 439,366; Puttalam and Chilaw 184,789; Anuradhapura 132,377; Ratnapura 341,591; Kegalle 401,370 (exclusive of population on 4 estates).

#### Urban Council Areas

Awissawella 2,633; Deriwala-Mt. Lavinia 56,383; Gampaha 2,883; Ja-Ela 3,082; Kolonnawa 13,517; Kotte 39,555; Moratuwa 50,093; Negombo 32,632; Wattala-Mabole-Peliyagoda 12,419; Beruwala 11,489; Horana 3,613; Kalutara 18,844; Panadura 16,545; Gampola 9,194; Hatton-Dickoya 5,350; Kiduganawa 1,322; Nawalapitiya 7,700; Wategama 1,078; Matale 14,046; Nuwara Eliya 9,840; Ambalangoda 9,952; Matara 23,493; Weligama 11,891; Hambantota 3,966; Tangalla-Beliatta 6,841; Jaffna 62,922; Batticaloa 12,948; Trincomalee 28,334; Kuliya-pitiya 2,159; Kurunegala 13,466; Chilaw 9,075; Puttalam 7,766; Anuradhapura 12,287; Badulla 13,162; Bandarawela 3,005; Balangoda 2,142; Ratnapura 12,467; Kegalle 4,922.

#### Local Board Areas

Minuwangoda 1,199.

The Superintendent of Census, in the course of his broadcast talk on Saturday observed: "Many interesting facts may be gathered even at a first glance of the published figures. The population of the whole Island exclusive of shipping and the Services has increased by 25.3 per cent. since the 1931 census. The increase for the period 1921 to 1931 was 17.9 and the figure of 25.3 per cent. for the last decade and a half shows that the rate of increase has been very nearly maintained at level.

"The greatest increase per cent. of a province is in the North Central Province and the lowest is in the Central and Northern Provinces. Of the Revenue Districts Trincomalee District showed the highest rate of increase and Nuwara Eliya District the smallest. Colombo Municipality has increased by 28.1 per cent. during the last fifteen years. The largest population of any Urban Council area in the Island is to be found in Jaffna."

lateral developments the stronger will our position be before views, policy and programme are finalised.

Two matters are of paramount importance at this critical juncture to the Tamil community. One is there should be unity among all the Tamils and the other a feeling of goodwill cordiality and co-operation among all the sections without which constructive work is impossible and the future of our race will be gravely imperilled.



# VEDANTA MOOLA SARAM OR THE ESSENCE OF THE UPANISHADS

(By A Science Graduate)

(Continued from our issue of 5-3-46)

## XXIII

### VI. THE KALAGNI—RUDRA UPANISHAD

கங்காளன் பூசும் கவசத் திருத்திறை  
மங்காமற் பூச மதித்தாரே யாமாசில்,  
தந்தா வினைகளும், சாரும் சிவகதி,  
சிங்காரமான திரு ஆய சேர்வரே (Tirumantiram)

The coat of mail of holy ash worn by the bone-garlanded Lord, if people delight in wearing it undimmed, their sins will not beset, godliness will draw near and they will attain the resplendent Holy Feet (of the Lord).

The Kalagni-Rudram is a very short Upanishad of eleven sutras (or only nine, if the introductory and epilogic mantras are excluded), attached to the Krishna Yajur Vedam. It is one of the five Rudropanishads prescribed for daily recitation (திருத்திய பாராயணம்) and is included in the list of the 32 Upanishads of special importance. It is in the form of instructions given by the Lord Kalagni Rudran to the Rishi Sanatkumarar who addressed the Lord regarding the canons of Tripundram (திரி புண்டரம்), the wearing of the holy ashes in three lines, and derives its name from the said Teacher Kalagni Rudran, the Supreme Lord who burns up the whole universe at the end of time.

In our "Elements" (pp 129 to 131) we touched on the curative, hygienic and piety-stirring characteristics of the holy ashes. The two outward symbols or emblems prescribed in our Shastras to be worn on the body of a religious man are the sacred ashes and Rudraksha beads, the former being indicative of Godliness or holiness and the latter of Divine Grace, and the Mantiram prescribed for contemplation is the Sri Panchaksharam or sacred Pranavam. As explained in previous articles, the Pranavam or sacred Omkaram is the most natural and appropriate symbol of the nameless and formless God, being the first product of creation. Just as the sacred Omkaram (or Nadam, literally sound) represents the beginning of creation, the first of the Pancha Kritis or fivefold functions of the Lord, the sacred ash represents the end of destruction or dissolution, His third function. அந்த மது ஆவது நீறு says our Lord Sambandan, that which is the end is the ash. It is a matter of everyday observation, known even to little children, that whenever anything is burnt it leaves behind some remnants of ashes. Similarly there is a final residuum left behind when the whole world is burnt down at the time of universal destruction, which is called Maha Samharam (மகா சங்காரம்) or Maha Pralayam (மரண பிரளயம்). It is this residuum that is termed Holy Ashes, and the Lord of this Maha Samharam is called Sudalayadi (சுடையாடி), the Dancer of the Crematorium, காடுடையாடையிடுபொடி பூசி, He who besmears Himself with the crematory ashes of the burning place, சடுகாடு படும் மூடும் இடமாகக் கொண்டார், He who chose the crematorium as His dancing hall. It is only in the fitness of things therefore that, just as the first product of creation is taken as symbolic of God, the last remnants left after destruction should similarly be taken as emblematic of Him. This is why our ancestors have paid Divine honours to the Vibhuti or sacred Ashes and the Sri Panchaksharam or sacred letters from time immemorial, and taken them as emblematic of God and Godliness.

From the fact of the Lord being the Author of Maha Samharam, it should not for a moment be supposed that He is harsh or cruel. Even destruction is an act of Grace and Mercy as we have often stated, அழிப்பு இளைப்பாற்றல், சம வே read in Siddhiyar, destruction is for giving rest to the weary. A manual labourer, for instance, cannot work incessantly even for a couple of hours without respite. His bodily powers get tired after a spell of hard work and he should be allowed to rest his limbs for a time before commencing another spell of hard work. Man wakes up in the morning and after doing a day's strenuous work he has to sleep for the night and allow his mind and body to rest and recuperate themselves before waking up the next morning and engaging in another day's work. If he is deprived of this sleep and rest for even a couple of consecutive nights, all his vital powers, both physical and mental, are liable to get deranged. The fact is that work entails wear and tear to the various parts of the bodily and mental mechanism and, unless this wear and tear is constantly repaired, they are liable to get wasted and go beyond the stage of reparability. But even this process of constant wear and tear and repairs effected daily or at shorter intervals cannot go on for ever. We get an ordinary water-lifting basket or an implement of work or a machine repaired from time to time till a stage is reached when they become too rotten or torn or blunted or otherwise wasted and have to be condemned and discarded as beyond repair and unserviceable and replaced by new implements. Even similar is the case of our physical bodies. When man's body becomes too old and decrepit or diseased, he has to be relieved of it and provided with a new body in due course. It is this putting away of the old body that we call death; and birth is the provision of a new body to the spirit (or soul) in man. The destruction or dissolution of the existing world and the creation of a new world are similar. They are necessary acts and it is sheer blasphemy to blame God, the Fountain of all Grace and Mercy, and call Him cruel or harsh for bringing these changes about. That is why our sages have taught us; ஒடுக்கம் இளைப்பு ஒழித்தல், மரணத்தைத் தேற்றும் மலபாடம் வர (Sivaprakasam), Involution is for removing fatigue, while evolution is for toning down impurity.

சித்த சங்காரமும், சிடினைப்பு ஆற்றுக  
வைத்த சங்காரமும், மன்னு மறுதியில்

### Old Boys Entertain Old Girls

The Old Girls of Ramanathan College figured as the chief guests of the Old Boys of Parameshvara College in Colombo at a social held at Saiva Mangayar Kalagam Hall, Wellawatte which was preceded by the business meetings of the two Colleges conducted separately in two different halls but at the same premises.

Mr S. Nadesan, M. S. C., presided at the Parameshvara College, O B A., business meeting, and after a resolution for the revival of the Association was unanimously passed, the election of Office Bearers for the ensuing year took place as follows:—

President Ex-Officio:—Mr. S Nadesan, M. S. C., Principal, Parameshvara College, Vice President:—Dr. A. Kandiah, Dean of the Faculty of Science, University of Ceylon, Colombo. Joint Honorary Secretaries:—Mr. C. Rasiah, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Colombo, and Mr. T. Mylvaganam, Administrative Secretary, Ceylon Textile Chamber, Colombo, Treasurer—Mr. S. Balasubramaniam, Income Tax Department, Colombo.

The meeting terminated with the well wishes and blessings from the Chair for the longevity of the Association and an appeal for sincere efforts by the O. B. A. in the activities of the College.

Then the Old Boys entertained the Old Girls to a social. At the end of the social Mr. S. Nadesan, M. S. C., intimated to those present the proposal to celebrate the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of Parameshvara College, with a Carnival at its premises in Jaffna. He appealed to the two associations which he said he considered as towers of strength and asked them for their co-operation and assistance. He suggested the formation of a Carnival Assistance Committee from amongst members of the two Associations. While suggesting the fixation of a target at the Carnival, he said that the hope of the Founder to build a University in the North at the premises of the present Parameshvara College, and the purpose of both colleges to impart a high standard of oriental education, should not be forgotten.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mahadeva, one of the present directors and an ex-principal of the institution, addressing those present rejoiced at the enviable strength of the Staff and the Students of the College, and said that the good old days when Parameshvara College was high up in the educational field were again coming on. He also referred to the last will of the Founder whose desire it was to bring this institution up to the status of a University.

Mr. S. Mahadeva, Advocate Colombo, then moved that the

### Donations for the Jaffna Hindu Ladies' College

The following donations are acknowledged up to date 20-3-46.

Previously acknowledged in the "Hindu Organ" of July 25th, 1945	37,117 15
Dr. E. V. Ratnam	500 00
Mr. V. Sivakuru	50 00
„ V. S. Mylvaganam	100 00
„ M. Pararasasingam	100 00
„ S. Subramaniam	15 00
J. H. L. College card collections	385 82
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,267 97</b>

A. COOMARASWAMY,  
Principal.

Jaffna Hindu College,  
20-3-46.

### A. S. R's

#### CURE FOR ASTHMA

This powder when burnt in small quantities on a plate and fumes inhaled will give immediate relief to persons suffering from Asthma.

N. B. It does not harm the heart or the lungs.

1 TIN—Rs. 2.

Apply to:—A. S. Rasiah, Physician,  
Kanderamadam, Jaffna  
and

Messrs. Mylvaganam Stores,  
Opposite Bus Stand,  
Grand Bazaar, Jaffna.

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

working Committee of the Parameshvara College O. B. A., Colombo Branch and the Working Committee of the Ramanathan College, O. G. A., Colombo Branch, do form the Parameshvara College Silver Jubilee Carnival Assistance Committee and proposed Dr. A. Kandiah as Chairman. Mr. T. Mylvaganam and Mrs. E. Rajaratnam, as Joint Secretaries, and Mrs. K. Alva Pillai as Treasurer of the Committee.

Dr. A. Kandiah read to those present the message of congratulations and good wishes from well-wishers and while thanking those who had by their presence responded to the invitation and shown their desire to contribute their mite towards the successful organisation of the two institutions said that the two institutions were a gift to the Tamil community by one of Lanka's prominent sons. He also referred to the fact that Parameshvara College had borne only recently and said that it was the introduction of Free Education that had brought this College up once again. He appealed to the old girls and old boys even to avail themselves of leave and proceed to Jaffna during the Carnival week to contribute their mite towards its successful performance.

சத்த சங்காரமும், தேரையப் பாண்டுகரும்  
வைத்த சங்காரமும், மன்னு மறுதியில்

(Tirumantiram).

There are four kinds of Samharam (destruction) to be reckoned, to wit: the daily destruction (sleep); the interim destruction (death) intended for relieving (the soul) of its long-standing fatigue; pure (or total) destruction (or Maha Samharam when the whole universe is resolved) into (its) original cause; and the destruction (of Malam) when the untainted Lord's Grace is implanted (on the soul).

உறங்குவது போலும் சங்காரம், உறங்கி  
விழிப்பது போலும் பிறப்பு.

(Tirukkural)

Death is like going to sleep, while birth is like waking up after sleeping.

It is clear therefore that all these changes of creation, destruction, &c, are merciful acts of the Gracious Lord. (To be Continued)



### Official Language Question

#### Tamil Cannot Be Suppressed

By C. Ponnambalam (Chairman Urban Council, Jaffna)

The following is a letter addressed by Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Chairman of the Jaffna Urban Council, to the Secretary of the Select Committee on Official Languages:—

With reference to your letter dated the 11th instant, I have to state that 9 a. m. on 6th April 1946 will not suit me. I cannot find time to meet the Select Committee on any day before 5 p. m.

Any-how I shall express my views

(1) As regards Civil administration, inter-departmental business etc., my view is that English should continue to be the official language for at least another 40 years. I am strongly opposed to Sinhalese and Tamil being made official languages immediately. If Sinhalese and Tamil are adopted as official languages for inter-departmental business, the efficiency of administration will be seriously impaired. At present, and for another at least 30 years or more, the present government servants or those who are recruited in future will not be competent to express themselves correctly in Sinhalese and Tamil. Further there are no appropriate words in Sinhalese and Tamil for many terms used in official correspondence. There should be first Sinhalese and Tamil Translation Committees and all terms used in official correspondence should be translated in Sinhalese and Tamil, and Sinhalese and Tamil Dictionaries for use in Government offices should be published.

(2) You say in your note annexed to your letter under reference that facilities will of course have to be provided for government servants and others who do not know the languages to learn them. It is very difficult for a man after he becomes an adult to learn anything new—there may be rare exceptions. Therefore facilities being provided for government servants and others who do not know the language to learn them will not make the government servants competent to transact business in Sinhalese and Tamil.

(3) You suggest that a future date may be fixed when national languages alone will be the official languages. I state that the future date should be at least 40 years hence. I will fix the year as 1990.

(4) As regards the business with the general public, public inquiries, interviews and correspondence may be carried on as far as possible in the national languages without impairing the efficiency of the administration. If a government servant, even in dealings with the public, finds it difficult to express himself in any of the national languages, he should not do so.

(5) As regards the judiciary, before there can be administration of justice through the national languages not only the Enactments should be translated but all necessary books in law applicable to Ceylon should be translated. Further, as stated above, at least 40 years notice should be given. It is absolutely impossible at present to conduct any portion of the work in Court in the national languages—not even the examination of witnesses. The judge may not be competent enough to understand any of the national languages. A lawyer appearing on one side may be competent to cross-examine the witness in the national languages; but the lawyer on the other side may not be competent to follow the cross-examination in the national languages. Until all lawyers and all judges are equally competent in the national languages, even the cross-examination of witnesses should not be in the national languages.

(6) As regards the educational

### Tamil Teachers And Forthcoming Elections

The All-Ceylon Union of Tamil Teachers at a committee meeting held on 18-3-46 resolved that the vernacular teachers should play an important role by supporting wholeheartedly the candidates who seek election for the next Ceylon Parliament and who will ungrudgingly work for the betterment of the vernacular teachers. The outstanding problems among others which stand for solution are: (a) The medium of instruction should be in vernacular in all classes in all stages. (b) A uniform salary scales for all types of teachers without differentiating vernacular and English. (c) Widow and Orphan pension.

aspect of the question, if the official languages of the country are to be Sinhalese and Tamil, Sinhalese and Tamil should be the media of instruction from the Kindergarten to the end of the University or professional course. It will be foolish to think of adopting Sinhalese and Tamil as official languages until a system of education is introduced according to which Sinhalese and Tamil should be the media of instruction as aforesaid. What is the object of adopting the national languages as official languages if there is no system of real national education. To make Sinhalese and Tamil the media of instruction till the end of the University and professional courses, books in science, mathematics, philosophy, economics, medicine, law etc. have to be translated into Sinhalese and Tamil. How long will it take to do all these? It may be another 40 to 50 years.

(7) In this connection I may state that my Council at a meeting held in November last passed a resolution accepting the principle of making Sinhalese and Tamil the official languages; but expressing the opinion that the present time is not opportune for the introduction of Sinhalese and Tamil as official languages instead of English.

(8) I find in the press that it has been suggested that Sinhalese should be the only official language. I do not think that any Sinhalese leader with any sense of responsibility will suggest this. If Sinhalese is made the official language, Tamils will be placed at a great disadvantage as Sinhalese will have to learn their own language and Tamils will have to learn a foreign language. If Sinhalese is adopted as the only official language it will undoubtedly be an act of racial discrimination.

(9) Apart from the Tamils being not in a position to enter the public service, the Government of Ceylon cannot be carried on efficiently if Tamils are shut out from the public service by making Sinhalese the official language. The administration of the Government of Ceylon has been carried on successfully in the past and is being carried on successfully to-day owing to the Tamil brains in the public service. Apart from the question of racial discrimination, in order to maintain the efficiency of the administration of Ceylon, Sinhalese alone should not be made the official language.

(10) It has also been suggested that the minorities should study the language of the majority and that the language of the majority should be the official language of the county. Ceylon Tamils and Ceylon Muslims are not communities that immigrated into Ceylon recently; but are communities settled down in Ceylon at the same time as the Sinhalese if not earlier. They are equally entitled to Ceylon as the Sinhalese are. They are also equally entitled as the Sinhalese to have their language as the official language.

To sum up, Sinhalese and Tamil should not be the official languages for at least another 40 years. If you want me to express my views orally, I am prepared to do so any day after 5 p. m.

### Letters to the Editor

(Continued from page 1)

tuberculosis patients I do not know how far this is medically sound. As regards the question of the desirability or the urgency of the one or the other, it is the opinion of the general public that is of any value. There is not a single Government hospital anywhere in Valigamam North. No Government hospital in Valigamam West. No Government hospital in Valigamam East. If the Kankasanturai Military hospital becomes a general hospital, it can serve the needs of these three divisions. The opposition of vested interests is not uncommon.

Yours etc.

S. Shivapadasundaram,

Kandivanam, March 20th

### Temple Entry

Sir—In this letter, I shall take the next two points Mr. A. A's opinion and the particular authorities called for, in the holy Agama which prohibit temple entry for the so-called Harijans.

I shall not discuss the merits of his own views with regard to this matter for the very obvious reason, that there as many opinions as there are men on this earth with regard to any question and that the affairs in and about the temple are too sacred to ratiocinate about; but I shall briefly touch upon the idea of a statement of his which is both significant of his position and a sure index to the different stand points we have taken. The statement is, that birth is an accident. Any student of Saiva religion knows only too well that birth is a necessary consequence of the working of the Law of Karma in the hands of God. The Law of Karma and the fact of rebirth are accepted without dispute by all the Saivites. I "போக்கு வாய்ப்புரிய ஆணையின் கீழ் பண்பு மிகுந்த மனதோடு" Sivagnana bhairava Suthiran II. 2. "பெரிய வின்பமோடு, பிணி, முப்புக்காக்காடு... மன்கருவுட்டபட்ட - த... முன்புசெய்தகரும யிக்விவந்தி யகேது" Sithiyar Suthiran II 99 3 "பய்வு துறவுப் படைப்பதற்கேதுவொருவியின்" Sivapragasam 2nd Suthiran 24th. God and had acts are the causes and the effect the birth comes only follows. If this idea is developed we find in it, a satisfactory explanation to the rampant disparity in the world and on no other hypothesis could this difference of high and low, rich and poor be explained satisfactorily. Saiva religious philosophy is built on the corner stones of the law of Karma as the cause, and the truth of rebirth as the effect. Take these two, in fact they are one, from the Saiva religion. You will certainly destroy it out of recognition. To speak or write ignoring this tenet and all its implications is simply to act as a non-Saivite. It is a travesty of the truth of Saiva religion.

Now I shall submit the chapters in the holy Saiva Agamas. At the outset I should like to point out that the authority for any Saiva religious practice ceremony, or custom of the Saivites is the Saiva Agamas which fact I am afraid is not fresh, with most Saivites. I am assured by my much respected authority to state without fear of contradiction that almost all the 23 Saiva Agamas lay down prohibitory rules on the entry of non-Varnas—now called Harijans with a shing,—into the Temple, but I shall quote one or two as desired.

1. SappiraPothe Agama, Saiva-

### TAMIL KALAGAM, COLOMBO

Under the auspices of the above Kalagam Miss M. A Saratha M.A. delivered a lecture on "Bharathiar" at the Saiva Mangaya: Kalagam Hall, Wellawatte on the 17th instant. Vidvan Pandit K. P. Ratnam, B. A. (Hons), B. O. L., presided over the meeting. The lecturer spoke eloquently on the various aspects of Bharathya's life and his services to the Tamilnad and the Tamil language.

It was also proposed to organise a benefit show at the Plaza Theatre, Wellawatte, to collect funds in connection with the forthcoming annual celebrations of the Tamil Kalagam. Vidvan T. P. Meenakshisundrampillai M. A. M. O. L., B. L., Professor of Tamil Annama'ai University, has kindly consented to grace the annual celebrations with his presence.

### PERSONAL

Mr. R. Navaratnam took his oaths as a Proctor of the Supreme Court before Mr. Justice Soersts on the 14th inst. He comes of a well-known lawyers' family in Vadamaradchy and is a son of the Mr. M. Rajaratnam, Advocate of Thampachetty, Puloly.

Mr. A. M. Kanagasapapathy J.P., U. P. M., District Mudaliyar, Maritime Pettus, Mullaitivu and the last of District Mudaliyars of that district, retires in April after 25 years of service. Mr. Kanagasapapathy had seen service as a teacher before he joined the Government service as a clerk in 1920. He was appointed a District Mudaliyar in 1933.

During his tenure of office as District Mudaliyar, he has earned the goodwill of his superiors and has won the esteem and affection of the people. His retirement at an early age of 53 years will be keenly felt by many.

He will be succeeded by Mr. S. Subramaniam B. Sc., as Divisional Revenue Officer of the District.

Patham Pt II Sathipetha-Padalam 2. Kirna Agama. Pathukurnai, Padalam.

I am afraid that the above references will not help the readers to understand the question, any way better than my previous flat statement that the Agamas prohibit, and therefore I should like to add a few explanatory notes. Respective places and mandapams in the temple are assigned to the respective castes. Starting with the kurukul and the sanctum Sanctorum, with the Praiyachithams attached in every case of breach. The place assigned to the non-Varnas is certainly outside the Gopuram and it is the Car-Court Yard.

I shall close my article on this important question allowing Sivagnana Munivar, and our Sri-La-Sri Arumuganavar, than whom, the Saiva world found no truer interpreters of the Saiva-Shastras, to speak.

1. Sivagnanamunivar in his Mahapadimam Page 13 quotes. "சக் கோயிலின் எல்லாகமத்தின் முறையே பிரதிபலன செய்யப்பட்டது அக்கோயிலுக்கு அம்மகமத்தின் முறையே, பூசை, விழா முதலிய கடத்தல்".

2. Sri La-Sri Arumuga Navalar in his digest Page 166 Peria puranam "தத்தம் சாதி கொதி கடவாது சிவனை வழிபடாது" (சருமம்)—that "பாவாசாயினும் நமக்கம் நமக்கம் சாதிக்கு விதிந்த விதி கடவாது சிவனு வழிபடும் முத்திபெறுவர். அவ்விதி கடக்கேதாப் பயன்பெறுவர்" then why—

Vannarpannai Yours etc. 15-3-46, O. Nagaiah,



**SPECIFY 'UMBRELLA MARK'****De-Aired Calicut Tiles for your new building**

The weight of Tiles has been reduced without impairing their strength, so that our tiles have now the largest covering area to weight ratio of any one in the market.

*The Tiles meet the requirements of those who need full protection from wind and rain, and have satisfactorily passed all tests made on them.*

APPROVED BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

**Sole Agents:—J. CHERUBIM & BROTHER,**  
MAIN STREET, JAFFNA.

[Misc. 243 B. 12-3--12-9-46 T.]

**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 Jam Chelliah of Nallur, Jaffna Deceased.

Chellammah widow of Thilliamba Jam Chelliah of Nallur  
Vs. Petitioner

1. Kandiah Murugesu; 2. Sabapathioillai Paramsothy, minor; 3. Sabarathipillai Sanmugalingam, minor; 4. Annapillai widow of Sabapathipillai all of do; 5. Muthupillai Kasipillai; 6. Muthupillai Vaithilingam both of Punnalakkadavan; 7. Thambipillai Rasadurai of Pandatheruppu; 8. Hambipillai Po nedurai of do; 9. Thambipillai Rasaretnam of do; 10. Hambipillai Thurai of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq., 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 affidavit of the witnesses dated 1st September 1945 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovesaid 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian and 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 Petr.

1-3-46.

Time to show cause extended till  
29.3.46.

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

(O. 147. 22 &amp; 26)

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
(Held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 303PT

In the matter of the Last Will of the late Richard Arumugam Kandiah of Point Pedro Deceased.  
Elizabeth Nallammah Kandiah of Point Pedro  
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Kandiah Samuel Arulanandam,  
2. Kandiah David Arudpiragasam 3.  
Kandiah Solomon Arudchoyan, 4.



(TRADE MARK)

**GRIPE - VIT—D**

Keeps Baby Well

Sure Remedy For

Gripe (Colic), Acidity, Vomiting, Flatulence (gas in the stomach), Convulsions, Disorders during teething period, Diarrhoea, Hiccough and all other stomach and intestinal disorders of children.

Available at

1. MEDICAL HALL } Hospital  
2. ROYAL PHARMACY } Road,  
JAFFNA

Trade inquiries solicited:

Sole Agents for Ceylon:—

M/S MODERN AGENCIES  
CHILAW (Ceylon)

PRICE PER BOTTLE Rs. 1/75

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

Kandiah Re'aces Arulmalar, 5 Kandiah Moses Arulpooranam all of Point Pedro, 6 Victor Arumugam Sandrasegaram of Thunna'lai North.  
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Eardley Wijeywardane Esquire, Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 5th day of March 1946, in the presence of Mr. M. Esur padham Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the Last will of the late Richard Arumugam Kandiah dated 31st January, 1942 marked 'A' and filed on record and the affidavits of the witnesses thereto and of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 6th respondent be appointed Guardian and litem of the minors 1-5 respondents, that the said last will be declared proved, that the petitioner be declared entitled to obtain letters of administration with copy of the said will annexed thereto and that the said letters of administration be accordingly issued to the petitioner and the respondent or any other person or persons shall on or before the 4th day of April 1946 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 5th day of March 1946

Sgd. Wijeywardane,  
Addl. District Judge

(O. 149. 26 &amp; 27)

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 528

In the matter of the estate of the late Kamadebi Amma widow of Kanagasathapathy Kukulal of Nallur Jaffna Deceased.

1. Chelliah Kurukkal Nagarsia Iyer  
2. and wife Kalyanasambhari Ammah, both of Sittankerey in Vaddu'od-dai Jaffna  
Petitioner

Vs.

1. Ponnusamy Kurukkal Aiyasamy Aiyar of Palai Veemankam in Telliralai Jaffna

2. P. S. Subramania Aiyar

3. and wife Kameswary Ammah, both of Ka ady in Thumpasi Point Pedro  
Respondents

This matter of the petition of the petitioners abovesaid, coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 23rd day of February 1946, in the presence of Mr. S. Cumara'riar, Proctor on the part of the petitioners, and the affidavit and petition of the

**NOTICE**

District Court of Jaffna 157G

Tenders are invited for the purchase of a piece of land called Periyapulam in extent 5 1/2 lms V. C situated at Pandaterippu, Valigamam West Division and is bounded on the East and South by lane, North by the property of the heirs of Nagappiar Sittampalam and West by road.

Please apply to the Secretary, District Court, Jaffna, on or before 15th April 1946.  
(Mis. 254. 26)

petitioners having been read: It is declared that the petitioners are entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased issued 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,  
Sgd. B. R. Selvadurai,  
14-3-46. District Judge.  
(O. 148. 22 & 26.)

**A GRAND WEEK OF ENTERTAINMENT**

The Jaffna Hindu College  
and  
The Hindu Ladies' College

**CARNIVAL**

6th to 14th July, 1946

BOOK YOUR STALLS EARLY

S. N. RAJADURAI,

Hony. Secretary, J.H.C.—O.B.A.  
JAFFNA.

Estd. 1944.

**HONEST & PROMPT SERVICE GUARANTEED**

GOLD AND SILVER,  
BRILLIANTS, GEMS AND DIAMONDS SET, JEWELS.

*Of Exquisite and Artistic workmanship  
Can be had on Reasonable terms from:*

**KANDIAH PERIATHAMBY,**

Jewel &amp; Gem Merchant,

509, K. K. S. Road, Goldsmith Street, Vannarpannai, Jaffna.  
(Misc. 196. 7/1-7/1/46.) M

**NOTICE****"HINDU ORGAN" & "INTHUSATHANAM"**

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

	Hand Delivery. Rs. Cts.	Ceylon & India. Rs. Cts.	Malaya- Rs. Cts.
Hindu Organ	6-50	9-50	10-50
Inthusathanam	6-50	9-50	10-50
Both Editions	10-50	13-50	15-00

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT ON APPLICATION

Please make remittances to the Manager and not to the Editors or individuals. Cheques, Money Orders, and Postal Orders may be crossed.

Matter for publication should be addressed to the Editors, legibly written or typed on one side of the paper.

MANAGER,

Hindu Organ and Inthusathanam.

Printed and Published by Pandit V. T. SAMBANDHAN, residing at Vannarpannai West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarpannai, Jaffna, on Tuesday, March 26, 1946.