

JAFFNA, Ceylon, April 2 MAY 1954

THE Hindu Organ

[The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus]

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

[PHONE No. 56.]

PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. LXVI.

JAFFNA, FRIDAY APRIL 30, 1954

NO. 4

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL STORY OF JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

A MAN OF DESTINY

THE announcement of the appointment of Sir Oliver Goonetilleke as the first Ceylonese Governor-General of Ceylon brings to my mind happy and pleasant memories of my long association with him for nearly 30 years, first as his subordinate officer and subsequently as his successor in the post of Auditor General.

During this long period, I had ample opportunities to know his mind, appreciate his worth and enjoy his confidence, by giving him my most loyal and unstinted services in all his undertakings, specially in the field of Civil Defence and Food during the most hazardous period of the last war.

There has been a general feeling, even among some of his associates in the Public Service, that in his most dramatic and record-breaking career with no parallel in the history of this country, he has been a favourite child of Dame Fortune.

Nothing is further from the truth. On the contrary, he is a child of Destiny, born to rule the country as successive events in his life have amply proved. How this destiny played its part is known only to his close associates in the Public Service in which he had spent a considerable portion of his life.

It was sheer accident that brought Sir Oliver Goonetilleke into the Public Service. Having tried his hand in many fields, he was not successful in getting a secure place anywhere befitting his educational qualifications.

In 1921, Sir (then Mr.) Wilfred Woods, the Colonial Auditor, was acting as Postmaster General. Sir Oliver's father was then the Assistant Superintendent of Telephones (Traffic). He happened to go one day to see Sir Wilfred on some official business, when he mentioned casually that he had a highly qualified son and that to would be grateful if Sir Wilfred would help him to get a job.

Sir Wilfred asked Mr. Goonetilleke Sr. to send his son to him. Young Goonetilleke, who was then 29 years old, saw Sir Wilfred

and left on him the impress of his most irresistible charm and intellectual personality, which later in his life, played a very vital and important part in all his diplomatic services for his country.

Sir Wilfred was the most difficult man to please and satisfy. Before he came to Ceylon as Assistant Colonial Auditor, he was a Lecturer in English in the Leeds University. In the office, he was

By
K. KANAGARATNAM

not only an adept in the auditing of accounts, but he also exercised the tutorial methods of his earlier profession and demanded from the clerks a very high standard of work.

The late Sir P. Ramanathan used to say in the State Council, in which Sir Wilfred was the first Financial Secretary, that the only person he dreaded most was Sir Wilfred, who was a master of figures and precise information on all financial matters and that Ceylonese could justify their claims for higher appointments only when the country produced men of the calibre of Sir Wilfred. It is most prophetic that his words came true when Sir Oliver became the first Ceylonese Financial Secretary and assisted his country to win its political independence.

When Sir Wilfred interviewed young Oliver, he had already recommended one of the officers of the department for the vacant post of Assistant Auditor for Railways. But with his astute brain and highly discerning powers, he could not resist the intellectual impression left on him by young Oliver at the interview, though it was but a brief one, and he also perhaps had the vision of coming events and the foreknowledge of destiny which decreed a royal life to young Oliver at the time of his birth.

When Sir Wilfred reverted to his post of Colonial Auditor, he sent for the officer whom he had already recommended for the post of Assistant

Auditor, and said that he should give way to his new discovery. The original recommendation was there upon withdrawn and young Oliver was recommended for the post.

Sir Graeme Thomson the Colonial Secretary, sent back the recommendation, with the comment that the Press would criticise freely this 'back door' appointment and he asked for further justification. But who can stay the land of Destiny? Sir Wilfred stuck to his guns and the appointment was made and accepted even by the Press which had previously known the potential abilities of young Oliver.

They were days when there was no Public Service Commission or Executive Committees with hide-bound regulations to meddle with the recommendations of the Head of a Department. The decision of the Colonial Secretary was invariably accepted by the Governor and the Secretary of State. One can imagine what the fate of this country would have been, if the entry of young Oliver into the Public Service had been in any way hampered by any external interference or influence of which there is so much talk, rightly or wrongly, in regard to present day appointments.

Once he entered the Public Service, there was no looking back for young Oliver, within a week, he submitted a comprehensive memorandum on the reorganization of the Railway accounts, and this instantaneously brought forth an excellent minute from Sir Wilfred that his selection had been fully justified.

The following year, Sir Wilfred left for London for special work in the office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and this gave a chance to Mr. F. G. Morley to act as Colonial Auditor.

One interesting incident may be recalled at this stage. The Government offices used to be closed on Governor's Cup Day in August Meets, but Mr. Morley, who had his own paritanic views on racing, would not allow this concession. This was a great disappointment to Sir Oliver who had his heart in racing.

Slowly but steadily, he initiated Mr. Morley into the

(Continued on page 6)

Central Figure in the Asian Conference

"His nationalism is equal to his internationalism. A confirmed socialist, he wants for his country only what the country can manage. He is a practical statesman, tempering his ideals to suit his surroundings. But for himself, he is an idealist who would ever strive to live up to his ideals." In these words, Mahatma Gandhi described Jawaharlal Nehru, his political heir and successor.

Jawaharlal is a very attractive man, very lovable. The secret of his charm lies in his frankness and honesty of purpose. His loyalty and courage are unrivalled. He has no mental reservations; he stands for certain fundamental principles and abides by them whatever the cost.

Nehru looks every inch an aristocrat; he possesses clear-cut, fine, sensitive features. But, paradoxically, he is happiest amidst the masses. His face lights up and breaks into a happy smile as soon as they gather round him. He is no orator; he speaks in a personal and unconventional way and his spontaneous words never fail to reach their hearts.

He is intensely human. Mountains, birds, animals and children always attract him. What he dislikes most are exploitation, cruelty, inefficiency and stupidity.

Early Influence

Jawaharlal was born in Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh) on November 14, 1889. He had a sheltered and lonely childhood. He had no companions of his age and did not go to school, having been in the charge of private tutors.

Three people influenced him greatly during his childhood. One was his father, Motilal Nehru, a great patriot and successful

lawyer. To Jawaharlal, his father was the embodiment of strength, courage and cleverness. Another was his mother, who loved him to excess. The third was his father's assistant, Munshi Mubarak Ali, who for hours on end would tell his little wide eyed friend the gallant tales of the Arabian Nights and of the great Indian revolt of 1857. Of him, Nehru writes in his autobiography, "It was many years later, when I was grown up, that that Munshiji' died, and the memory of him still remains with me as a dear and precious possession."

Another person who influenced him greatly was his tutor, Ferdinand T. Brooks, who was responsible for developing in him a taste for reading. He devoured heaps of volumes by Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, H. G. Wells, Mark Twain and Sherlock Holmes. Three books which thrilled him were "The Prisoner of Zenda", "Three Men in a Boat" and "Trilby". He also grew to like poetry, "a liking which has to some extent endured and survived the many other changes to which I have been subject."

To Brooks, he also owes his love of science. He used to spend long hours in a laboratory, dabbling in elementary physics and chemistry.

At Harrow & Cambridge

In 1905, at the age of 15, Nehru set sail for England to join Harrow. At first, he was lonely and homesick, but he soon came to like it. He got a prize for good work a volume on Garibaldi. This book so fascinated him that he bought two other volumes in the series and studied them. Visions of similar deeds in India came to his mind.

(Continued on page 2)



திருச்சிற்றம்பலம்.

சமச்சிவாயவே ஞானமும் சகலவியும்
சமச்சிவாயவே நானறிவிச்சையும்
சமச்சிவாயவே நானவின்றேற்றமே
சமச்சிவாயவே சந்திரபாட்டுமே.

திருச்சிற்றம்பலம்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1954

Treasure These Thoughts

'What good is it to talk of the strength of your muscles, of the superiority of your Western institutions, if you cannot make Truth square with your society, if you cannot build up a society into which the highest Truth will fit?

TREE TAX ENQUIRY

THOSE wise men in whose fertile brains the idea of the tree tax system was first conceived must have been subscribers to the philosophical view that evil could be exterminated by providing for its over-abundance. By the grace of these system-makers, two hundred toddy-kiosks have come into existence in the area where one tavern was and the land which by its spiritual and cultural glory could not be satisfied with anything short of total prohibition has been converted to the faith of total-drinking. The cumulative effect of the working of the tree tax system for two decades has made the Northern Peninsula a veritable den of 'drunken booths'. The situation has become alarming and therefore calls for immediate action.

We do not think that the members of the committee that is enquiring into the working of the tree tax system expect to be furnished with authorities in support of the moral and religious arguments against the use of toddy. If there is any administrative act of the Government that has been detested by the people by means of systematic expression of overwhelming public opinion it is the tree tax system. The Government cannot sidetrack the issue by drawing the red-herring of economic inexpediency across the track. Tappers of toddy are, by reason of the nature of their work, all able-bodied men. Any Government can find

work for able bodied men at any time. Even if the tappers cannot adapt themselves to other circumstances the manufacture of sweet-toddy can be undertaken as a state industry and the economic stability of the workers may be assured.

It cannot be denied that the time has arrived for total prohibition to be introduced. We are confident that the representatives of the people will take up this matter in Parliament without any further delay. The Special Committee on Tree Tax who must have known by now to what extent public opinion has been hardened against the pernicious system that had introduced 'total drinking' in the North cannot ignore the people's echoing voice.

THAT EXPLANATION!

IN an interview to the Press—let it be noted that it was not a press communique—granted by the Premier, the omission of a speech in Tamil, one of the official languages of this country, at the ceremonial opening of the third session of the Second Parliament has been dismissed as unintentional and accidental. However, the Premier has added that the Speaker of the House of Representatives would make a statement at the next meeting of the House on the Procedure followed—but not on the departure from the regular procedure—at the joint session of both Houses of Parliament at the Independence Hall. Let us wait for this promised statement.

The Chief Minister seems to have lost sight of one important aspect of this unfortunate and regrettable incident at the Independence Hall. What was the decision of the Cabinet on the question of the language in which the Addresses of Thanks should be read? Was the 'Sinhalese' issue raised at any time and if so what procedure was agreed upon? Was not the action of the Leader of the House of Representatives in giving a rendering of the Address of Thanks in the Sinhalese language, a contravention of Cabinet decision? If there were a violation of the procedure that was chalked out by the Cabinet has the Prime Minister taken any action? These are questions that should have been directly answered by the Premier if he wanted the people to take in good faith his assurance that the omission of a speech

in Tamil was both unintentional and accidental. In the interest of true democracy the Premier has this duty to discharge.

THE COLOMBO - GENEVA AXIS

The Geneva Conference may be described as a desperate attempt jointly made by the power blocs either to end the war in Indo-China or to extend it. Whatever the potentialities of the two groups may be it cannot be denied that the Communist combination and the Federation of Free Nations would want the war to be ended but certainly on their own terms. If the frequent calls for ushering in an era of peace are a sincere expression of genuine feeling of tolerance and humanitarian considerations then Nehru's five point plan for Indo-China would have been welcomed unreservedly by both blocs. Whether Geneva can provide a congenial atmosphere for an agreement to be reached where Berlin failed depends on the tempo of the worsening of the situation in Indo-China. The war in South East Asia can be ended only when France begins to realise the futility of entertaining hopes for maintaining a global empire with particular partiality for Asian territories.

At the other end here in Colombo five Premiers representing five hundred million people have succeeded in thinking alike on Indo-China and the intervention of Colonial and Communist countries there, though the Pakistan Premier would have liked to have worked for peace amongst themselves before attempting to eradicate warfare elsewhere. This is a happy augury for world peace and Asian solidarity. Will Geneva pay heed to the Colombo decisions?

STORY OF JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

(Continued from page 1)

At 17, Trinity College, Cambridge. He felt very happy at being an undergraduate. He took the Tripos in Natural Sciences his subjects being Chemistry, Biology and Botany. He took his degree at the age of 20 and then joined the Inner Temple. He got through his Bar examinations with, as he says, "neither glory nor ignominy." In 1912, he returned to India after a stay of over seven years in England.

He joined the High Court as a lawyer, but did not like the profession very much. He took an interest in the Indian National Congress and attended its meetings occasionally. At first, he was terrified of public speaking. His first address was in Allahabad at a protest meeting against a new Act of the Government muzzling the Press. When the speech was over, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Liberal statesman, embraced him and kissed him.

But it was his close contact with the peasants of India which helped him to overcome his shyness. At that time, an agrarian agitation was going on in his State, viz. Uttar Pradesh. Nehru went from village to village to investigate matters. To get a true picture, he lived with the villagers, ate with them and talked to them. Often they gathered round him in large numbers and he could not avoid addressing them.

His first meeting with Mahatma Gandhi was at the Lucknow Congress in 1916. His first impression: Although his heroic fight in South Africa command administration, he seemed distant, different and unpolitical!

But Nehru was soon irre-

sistibly drawn to the Mahatma. He found that of all the leaders, Gandhiji alone had a plan of action. It was not long before he wanted to join the civil disobedience campaign. His father, however, was dead against it. Non-cooperation meant for him a complete break from his legal career, political colleagues and the social life to which he was accustomed. But above all, he could not let his own son, whom he loved so much, go to prison.

The mental conflict between father and son grew. "We tried to be as considerate to each other as possible.... Night after night, I wandered alone, tortured in mind and tried to grope my way out". Then Jawaharlal discovered that his father was sleeping on the floor-to find out what life would be like for his son in jail.

But within a year, the father was completely won over by the son. On the one hand, his reason, his strong sense of self-respect and his pride and, on the other, the injustices of the Government, made him throw in his lot with the new movement. When Jawaharlal went to jail, his father went with him.

In fact, the whole family joined. His wife Kamala, whom he had married in 1916, insisted on following him to jail. Likewise, his two sisters, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit and Mrs. Krishna Hutheesingh. His aged mother was hit on the head and knocked down by the Police. Nehru himself was badly beaten and bruised. Here is his own account of it:

"That charge of galloping horsemen was a fine sight, but for the tragedies that were being enacted on the way... People lay on the ground, some still unable to move, others writhing in pain... The horsemen were soon upon us... And then began a beating of us and battering with lathis (long, thick bamboo sticks) both by the mounted and foot police. It was a tremendous hammering... All

(Continued on page 5)

New Year Announcement

SAIVA PRAKASA BOOK DEPOT

PROVIDES

FACILITIES FOR SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS



BOOKS STATIONERY
OFFICE REQUISITES



ON EASY TERMS

RATES REASONABLE

QUALITY SUPERIOR

Saiva Prakasa Press
Vannarponnai

Vaddukodai Hindu College

History Of Its Development

(Extract from the speech delivered by Pandit S. Sangarapillai on the occasion of the opening of the Science Block of the Vaddukodai Hindu College.)

At a time when proselytisation was at its climax, at the instance of his illustrious Guru Sri la Sri Arumuga Navalar, His Holiness Sri la Sri Ambalavana Navala Gnana-sambandha Parasakthy Swamikal, started his brilliant academy as a Saivite Tamil school. This was conducted by him for some years. When his rare services as an ardent propagandist of Siddhanta Saiva religion was earnestly solicited in South India by the Nattukottai Nagaram Communities His Holiness had been obliged to entrust the management of the school in the hands of his brother Sri Sabapathy Pillai.

The necessity for a Saivite English School was then keenly felt in the locality, and representations through Mr. Sabapathy Pillai were submitted to the Swamiji in South India who readily responded to the situation and converted the Institution into an English School.

Then a nephew of the Swamiji Mr. V. Sinnathurai the veteran English teacher had the fortune to be appointed as the Headmaster of the school which was brought in to prominence through the efforts of that noble soul no doubt after strenuous and vigorous service for the cause of Saiva religion in South India. The Swamiji returned to Jaffna to see how the Institution which he started at such an early age, was progressing, of course after repeated correspondences requesting the Swamiji to finance and put up the necessary buildings to recognize the school as an efficient Secondary school, if I am not mistaken.

Immediately after the arrival of the Swami, the cadjan sheds of the school were pulled down, and the four class rooms on the southern border of the school compound was erected by the Swamiji the supervision of which work had been entrusted to me then when I was an assistant teacher in the school.

After the completion of the four class-rooms, then the Swamiji perpetuated his attention to the erection of the present upstairs building. Then the Swamiji made elaborate preparations to lay the foundation stone to the upstairs building and got the then Director of Education Mr. E. B. Denham to have the foundation stone laid when the auspicious coconut was broken by the late Sir Ambalavanar Kanagasabai.

The Swamiji spent large sums of money on the school

buildings. He had personal interviews, with Mr. Macrae the former Director of Education who promised to sanction building grant to the school.

The Swamiji during the later years of his life on account of great faith he had towards him entrusted the management of the school to Sir Waitilingam Duraiswamy, who was then the manager of the Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College and who automatically connected the school with the management of the Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College.

The Swamiji prior to his samathy, in recognition of the inestimable services of his illustrious Guru Sri la Sri Arumuga Navalar, created an 'Atheenam' known as Gnanasambandha Swami Atheenam of the 'Arumuga Navalar Mission'. He executed a Last Will, donating all his properties both movable and immovable to the above Atheenam and attained Samathy at Chidambaram on April Parany 1932.

The roof of this upstairs building was erected by Mudr. S. Kumaraswamy and his wife Valliammai a nephew and niece of the Swamiji and this Science Block too has now been erected by Mr. T. Rajasundaram and Mrs. Rajasundaram Selvaluxmy, a nephew and niece of the Swamiji

We the Trustees and heirs of the Charities of the Swamiji tender the sentiments of gratitude and thanks to the Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College generally, and to Mr. T. Muthuswami Pillai Crown Advocate and Manager of the Jaffna Hindu College and its affiliated schools and Mr. A. Arulampalam Proctor.

I am rather afraid that my talk would be incomplete and I would be wanting in gratitude if I miss this opportunity to offer duly deserving thanks to Mr. V. Sivagunatanapillai, the veteran Principal and his staff, for their keen interest and great devotion for the uplift and enhancement of the Institution thanking the Hon'ble Minister Mr. Vaithianathan for having offered to me the opportunity to address at this most opportune function.

TENDER NOTICE

**Jaffna Hindu College
Old Boys Association
Jubilee Block
Building Committee**

The Secretary J. H. C. O. B. A. invites tenders which should reach the Principal J. H. C. not later than 12 noon on 12-5-54 for the completion of Jubilee Block in two stages namely (a) ground floor including the cement flat top (b) Top floor and both to be tendered separately although under one contract from Building Contractors' firm registered with government for Rs. 30,000 or over

2. Tender forms are available at the J. H. C. office and all intending tenderers may visit the said office, inspect the plans for specification and bills of quantities and render themselves conversant with the nature of works to be performed. Tender forms will be issued up to 12 noon on 3-5-54.

3. All particulars could be obtained from the Secretary J. H. C. O. B. A. or from the Principal's office during 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily.

4. Envelopes should be marked Tender for Jubilee Block J. H. C. and addressed to the Principal J. H. C.

5. The said Secretary acting on instructions from the Building Committee reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders and does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender.

6 Any further details can be obtained from the Secretary.

K. V. NAVARATNAM
Secretary J. H. C.
O. B. A.
15-4-54

(M 6 23 & 30)

ORDER NISI GRANTING LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1725

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Sellathurai Subramaniam of Gopeng in Malaya.

Deceased.
Manonmany widow of Sellathurai Subramaniam of No. 13 New Road, Koddady, Jaffna.

Petitioner

- Vs.
- 1. Subramaniam Narabalasingam
 - 2. Subramaniam Satchithanantham
 - 3. Thajalnayagi daughter of Subramaniam
 - 4. Loganayagi daughter of Subramaniam
 - 5. Subramaniam Pan-chadcharam
 - 6. Subramaniam Raveendras all of No. 13 New Road Koddady Jaffna
 - 7. Sellathurai Soma-

Minors

New Year Celebrations

Donation List

The following are the donations collected towards the Hindu New Year Celebrations conducted on 13-4-54 at the Jaffna Prisons by the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha.

	Rs. cts.
Dr. S. Subramaniam	20 00
Mr. N. Shanmugathan	10 00
A. S. S. & Brothers	10 00
C. S. K. Kandih Chettiyar Firm	10 00
Mr. S. M. Thirugnanam Chettiyar	5 00
" S. S. Coomaswamy	5 00
" Clough Balasingam	5 00
Mr. A. I. Kasilingam	5 00
Dr. S. A. Vettivelu	5 00
" S. A. Tharmalingam	5 00
Mr. V. Rajasegaram	5 00
R. B. & Brothers	5 00
Mr. S. R. Sellathurai	5 00
" K. A. Kanagasabai	5 00
" S. Arunasalam	5 00
N. V. & Co.	5 00
Mr. P. Kandiah	5 00
Sterling Ltd. Jaffna	5 00
C. S. T. C. Jaffna	5 00
Mr. C. Arulambalam	5 00
T. N. Lingam & Sons	5 00
Mr. K. Arunasalam	2 00
Royal Dispensary	2 00
Mr. E. Ayampillai	2 00
" V. Sivaguru	2 00
" S. S. Ponnudurai	2 00
" J. Shubhakaran	2 00
Mr. N. P. M. C. Ponnambalam	2 00
P. K. N. Firm	2 00
V. T. S. Cloth Stores	2 00
Total	153 00

M. MYLVAGANAM,
Religious Propaganda Officer.

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No: 10300.

Vyramuttu Velupillai of Tham-palai,
Plaintiff

Vs.

- 1. Chelliah Sangarapillai,
 - 2. Murugesu Kanapathipillai, and wife
 - 3. Silampathai, all of Tham-palai,
 - 4. Sinnappu Thiyagarajah of do
- Defendants.

To: The above named defendants, and others interested in the land hereby affected.

It is hereby notified that action No. 10300 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the partition act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition of the land called "Malianthanai" 20, 1/4 Lachaux V. C. in extent and situated at Thamapalai in Atchuvety parish, Vajigamam East Divison, Jaffna District, Northern Province. The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 4th day of May 1954 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon.

By order of Court,
A. Sivasithamparam
Secretary

This 22nd day of April 1954.
Drawn by
S. Selvaraja
Proctor for Plaintiff
(O. 13 30 & 8)

sundaram Asst. Irrigation Engineer Kundalama Scheme Dambulla.

1-6 Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem the 7th Respondent

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esq., District Judge Jaffna on the 4th day of March 1954 in the presence of Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam Proctor on the Part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 2nd March 1954 having been read:-

It is declared that the said 7th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the 1-6 (minors) respondents and that the said Petitioner as the lawful widow of the deceased is declared entitled to have letters of administration and the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others on or before the 5th day of April 1954 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The minors also shall be produced on the said date. This 4th day of March 1954

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by
Sgd. V. Sivasubramaniam
Proctor for Petitioner.

5-4-54.
Extended and reissued for 10-5-54.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
District Judge, Jaffna
O. 11, 23 & 30)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1690

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Chellammah wife of Nagamuttu Navaratnam of Colombuthurai, Jaffna. Deceased.

Vairavanather Nagamuttu Navaratnam of Chudikuly Jaffna. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Navaratnam Muttumani C/O Medical Hall, Town Hall, Penang; 2. Navaratnam Panditharatnam of Settlement, Treasury, Penang; 3. Thampu Balasingham and wife; 4. Mutturane of Central Mental Hospital, Tanjongrambutan Post, Perak Ipoh; 5. N. Thirunavatkarasu of No. 10/6, Eachchamodai Lane, Jaffna; 6. Manickam Kanagasabai of Athiady, Vannarponnai east Jaffna.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Raja-

ratnam Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 9th day of December 1953 in the presence of Mr. R. Ananthakumaraswamy Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 6th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the abovenamed 5th respondent for the purpose of representing him and acting on his behalf in this action and the Last Will dated 14th April 1913 and attested by B. Joachimpillai Notary Public under No. 4677 be declared proved and that the petitioner be declared entitled to Probate thereof as the executor named in the said Last Will, unless the abovenamed respondents or any others interested shall appear before this court on or before the 11th day of January 1954 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 9th day of December 1953.

Sgd S. Rajaratnam
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd.R. Ananthakumaraswamy

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1730

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Visuvanathar Nalliah of Thunnalai South Deceased.

Nalliah Nithiyandanan of Thunnalai South Vs. Petitioner.

Vallipillai widow of V. Nalliah of Thunnalai South Respondent.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before S. Rajaratnam Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 15th day of March 1954 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and that of the witnesses of the last will and testament having been read;

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased dated 28th day of October 1953 and attested by V. Senathi Rajasegaram, Notary Public under No. 13004 be proved and that the petitioner be declared entitled to probate thereof as the executor appointed by the said Last Will unless the respondent or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 3rd day of May 1954 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Jaffna this 15th day of
March 1954

Sgd. S. RAJARATNAM,
District Judge.

Drawn by

Sgd. M. R. Karalasingham
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O 8. 23 & 30)

Proctor for Petitioner.

11-1-54.

The above Order Nisi is
extended for 30-4-1954.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
District Judge.
(O. 10 23 & 30)

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

C. O. 15

In the matter of an application under section 243 of Companies Ordinance No. 51, of 1938.

In re Youth's Social Service League Syndicate Limited, Jaffna. Thalayasingham Ethirveerasingham of 207 Galle Road, Ratmalana. Petitioner.

The shareholders and contributors of the above Company are hereby informed and are required to take notice that the petitioner has filed an amended Petition as directed by the Registrar of Companies and the District Judge of Jaffna under Section 240 (1) of the Companies Ordinance No. 51 of 1938 to wind up the said Company and for that purpose to appoint a liquidator to function under the supervision of Court and to get direction from the said Court at all stages to the valid winding up of the said Company.

This notice is returnable on the 3rd day of May 1954.

C. Arulambalam
Proctor S. C. Kokuvil.
(O. 12. 23 & 30)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No 1732

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Gunaneswariammah daughter of Murugar Sivasampu of Uduvil East.

Deceased

1. Velupillai Rasiah and wife
2. Thavamany both of Uduvil Vs. Petitioners

1. Rasammah widow of M. Sivasampu, Lunatic appearing by her Guardian-ad-litem
2. Ponnar Sanmugam both of Uduvil Respondents

The matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners coming on for disposal before S. Rajaratnam, Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 15th day of March 1954 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor on the part of the Petitioners and the affidavit of the Petitioners having been read.

It is ordered that the above-

SALE

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named 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the Lunatic the 1st Respondent for the purpose of representing her in this case and that the Petitioners be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same issued to them accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person or persons shall on or before the 3rd day of May 1954 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Jaffna this 15th day of
March 1954

Sgd S. Rajaratnam
District Judge

Drawn by

Sgd M. R. Karalasingham
Proctor for Petitioners.

(O 9, 23 & 30)

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 2-5-54 TO 8-5-54

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

Do not trust your friends very much this week and do not go out of the way to help them. Health will remain unsatisfactory. Quarrels and domestic upsets also shown. Some improvements in financial conditions promised.

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

Domestic conditions should improve a bit this week. But you will have to shoulder heavy responsibilities. Mental peace will be far away from you. Avoid rash and negligent deals.

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

Domestic affairs will continue to be unsatisfactory. The necessary comforts and happiness will be lacking. Ill health to children also shown. But friends will be very helpful.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

A good week for business deals. You will be able to steer clear of oppositions. Success in agricultural pursuits is also shown. Mental peace will be taking.

LEO Maha, Poora, Uttira 1, [Singha Rasi]

Friends will be very helpful to you this week. Financial gains also promised. You will be worried over some affairs. But later you will find them to be very unimportant.

VIRGO Uttira 2, 3, 4, Atta, Chittirai 1, 2 [Kanni Rasi]

There will be no mental peace this week. You will find it difficult to avoid clashes during the first two days. Troubles in the office are also shown. Some changes in routine likely.

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

The first two days will be favourable. Tuesday and Wednesday will see you in some troubles. But there will be nothing of a serious nature. Rest of the week will turn favourable again.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

A somewhat stormy week. You will find it difficult to negotiate any ventures. Quarrels and misunderstandings in the family circle shown. Tuesday and Friday the worst out of the lot.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1. [Thanu Rasi]

You will succeed in your ventures after initial difficulties. Be a little firm in your dealings. Health should be given particular care. The last day of the week may land you into some difficulties.

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

This will be an unsettled week. Financial difficulties may arise. Troubles through secret enemies shown. Be careful in all your dealings.

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

A good week for professional or business deals. Unexpected gains also promised. Go ahead with your plans. Social success and fame promised week end.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revati. [Meena Rasi]

You will find it difficult to steer clear of opposition this week. New ventures will be delayed. Troubles in office shown and unless you are careful you may be made a scape goat.

N. Vaitilingam & Co Ltd.,

COLOMBO — JAFFNA

HARDWARE MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS
&
BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

High quality Building Materials etc. etc.
could be had at competitive prices.

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Colombo Office Jaffna Office
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THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL

(Continued from Page 1)

mysteries of racing and it did not take long for the student to outwit the master in this great game. Mr. Morley thereafter plunged into it whole heartedly with intensive studies into the forms, classifications and capping of horses, and this led eventually to Mr. Morley through the influence of Sir Oliver, securing the post of Secretary, Ceylon Turf Club, in 1931, two years prior to the time of his normal retirement and Sir Oliver becoming the first Ceylonese Colonial Auditor. Within three months, with the introduction of the Donoughmore Constitution, Sir Oliver became the first Auditor General of Ceylon.

His work as Auditor General is a matter of history. With his journalistic experience, he knew how to draw the attention of the public to his interesting reports on the embezzlement of public funds, with well-timed 'purple patches' in his reports. Soon he established a 'Goonetilleke tradition' in writing the Audit Reports, so much so that, when he submitted his report on the well-known Government Factory defalcations to Governor Stubbs the latter remarked that the Audit Reports were becoming famous not only for the mastery of facts and the correct and precise sifting of evidence, but also as the fine pieces of English literature.

Incidentally, I might mention that I carried out this great new "tradition" faithfully during the period I was acting for him, but unfortunately this "tradition" was broken during the period when a new Head from abroad took charge. The Department however is now being rebuilt under a Ceylonese officer as its head.

It is interesting to note the way Sir Oliver used to 'cross-examine' the Heads of Departments at sittings of the Public Accounts Committee in those days. With uncanny discernment, he concentrated on the essential points in the report and used his audit sledge-hammer with the 'velvet glove' in so telling a way that the officers involved could never forget the experience. One incident is worth recording. There were some of his school-day contemporaries in the Civil Service who used to make fun of the Government over the appointment of a failed 'Civil Servant' as the Auditor General in Ceylon. One such road of a Department, working at an outstation, walked into the Public Accounts Committee room straight from the Railway Station, and said that he had come all the way to defend himself against what he called an audit charge referring to some expenditure incurred by him personally in setting up an office in

his residential quarters. He spoke at length with an air of superiority so much as to suggest that there was no justification for such a reference to this action in the Audit Report.

I attended the meeting along with Sir Oliver as his Deputy, and, after listening to the long harangue of this officer, who, I may mention, was one of the ablest Ceylonese Civil Servants of his day with an extraordinarily brilliant scholastic record, my own feeling was that the expenditure was justified in the public interest and should not have been queried. Sir Oliver allowed him to talk and at the end expounded the fundamentals of finance and expenditure which created a most stunning effect, not only on the officer himself but on every member of the Committee. The officer did not utter a word, but I soon found that he had realised that at last he had met his Waterloo in Sir Oliver.

Sir Oliver was first tested outside his normal duties in the Civil Defence work. Japan entered the war field on the 6th December, 1939, and Ceylon was quite unprepared in its defence, when Col. Reeves, Civil Defence Officer, New Delhi, visited the island at the request of Dr. D. M. de Silva, after Japan had raided and bombed Siam-Burma. Col. Reeves expressed his great astonishment at Ceylon's sleepy state, with the enemy so close at its door. Sir Oliver had just celebrated the marriage of his elder daughter when the Governor, Sir Andrew Caldecot, sent for him and requested him to organise the Civil Defence. He consulted the late Mr. D. S. Senanayake then Minister for Agriculture and Lands, and his friend the late Mr. C. L. Wickremesinghe, Land Commissioner, and both of them dissuaded him from taking up the post as the bureaucratic Government of the Englishman had sadly neglected the defence of the country and Sir Oliver's acceptance of the post at the very last minute would entail on him all blame if he, a Ceylonese, failed successfully to resist the enemy who was already approaching Ceylon and India.

It was the most crucial moment in the modern history of Ceylon. He sought my advice quite casually in my position as his Deputy, and knowing him as I did during 18 long years, I remember very well that I told him: "You are a man of vision and courage. Take it." On the 28th December, 1939, he accepted the post and became the Civil Defence Commissioner on 1st January, 1940.

The Japanese raid took place on the 6th April, 1940 and it is a matter of history how Sir Oliver organised the

Civil Defence forces, built air-raid shelters etc., all within the short period of 3 months and saved the country with negligible damage to the city. Sir Geoffrey Layton, the Commander-in-Chief, Ceylon, was so struck by his organising powers with no previous experience of military strategy that he exclaimed that, if only Ceylon had a few more Goonetillekes, the country need never fear any invasion from outside.

The day after the raid, the city was almost deserted and practically all the shopkeepers had fled from their places of business. Sir Oliver toured the city in the company of the Governor and the Mayor, and a decision was taken that the shops should be broken open and provisions supplied to the remaining population in order to keep up the morale of the city.

The enemy planes were still hovering about the place, and even most of the members of the State Council had left the City. Sir Oliver could only lock up to his old department for this emergency service. A call came to me at about 5 o'clock on the 8th April to bring the entire staff of the Audit Department to undertake this new and hazardous work.

I do not think that any other man in the whole Public Service could so successfully have commanded and obtained the loyalty of his old staff. To a man, every one from the Acting Auditor General to the humble peon they rallied round him in the grave crisis of the raid and faced the danger with the courage of the soldier in the fighting line. Sir Oliver too made his office his home, working night and day, and very few people knew that the little rest he had was only on a sofa in his bath room placed there by some of his friends anxious about his health.

The food situation at the time was becoming as acute as the question of the defence of the country, and Sir Oliver unhesitatingly shouldered this burden too and saved the people from starvation.

I remember on one occasion, the request made to the Indian Government for certain foodstuffs through the Ceylon Trade Commissioner in Delhi was met with a flat refusal; and when Sir Oliver informed the then Trade Commissioner that he would go to Delhi to make a personal appeal, he was informed in reply that no useful purpose would be served by his going there. Nevertheless, Sir Oliver made the trip, interviewed the Food Minister of India in his sick bed in Calcutta and obtained all that he wanted to avert a

food crisis in this country. I need not refer to Sir Oliver's great political achievements while he was yet in service. He has a non-stop brain in full action all through the 24 hours of the day, either conceiving or executing some major problems affecting the country. And his close collaboration with the late Mr. D. S. Senanayake who sought his advice at every turn, is too well known to be mentioned in this brief resume which deals only with certain landmarks in his career in the public service.

Nor would I venture to touch on his subsequent activities as Minister of State, High Commissioner, etc. but I would say with pride as a Ceylonese that a 'Goonetilleke' is born only once in a century and that had he had the luck to be born in England, Germany or Russia and directed the operations of the last war, the history of the world during that period would be written in a different way. He is always a man of peace and, as a diplomat, he is unrivalled in any country, and with his instinctively unruined temper and sweet reasonableness and the abundant stock of Gandhian philosophy which he unconsciously possesses, he would have played a much larger role in world politics. It's a matter for lasting regret that his greatness has not been adequately recognised and appreciated in his own country.

I venture to congratulate the Prime Minister on rising above all local politics and making the right choice of the first Ceylonese Governor-General Sir Oliver enters the

NOTICE

No: 553

IN THE COURT OF REQUESTS OF CHAVAKACHCHERI
Sinnathamby Velupillai of Chavakachcheri South
Plaintiff

Vs

Ponnambalam Ampikaipakar of Meesalai North (Treasurer of and on behalf of the Karachchi Co operative Transport Society, Paranthan) (unregistered)
Defendant

It is hereby notified for general information that action No. 553 has been instituted in the Court of Requests of Chavakachcheri by the plaintiff abovenamed against the defendant abovenamed as Treasurer of and on behalf of the Karachchi Co operative Transport Society, Paranthan (Unregistered) for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 101/- interest and cost.

By order of Court
A NADARAJAH
Chief Clerk
20-2-54

(M 12 30)

portals of Queen's House with an international fame which is a credit to Ceylon and with a fully established reputation for strict impartiality and fair treatment of all who claim this country as their own, irrespective of caste, race and creed or religion. He has a perennial flow of the "milk of human kindness" and sympathy which will mellow all political rancours which are inevitable in a young democratic State. In his great task, he will miss greatly the grace, charm and sober advice of his dear wife whom I had the privilege to know as the best embodiment of all the virtues of oriental womanhood.

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

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

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
Shroff.

வாங்குகில் வழாது பெய்க மலினன்கு காக்க மன்னன்
கோனமுறை யாக செய்க குறைவிலா துயிர்கள் வாழ்க
நான்மறை யறங்க கோங்க கற்றவம் வேன்வி மல்க
மேன்மைகொள் சைவ தீதி விளக்குக வலக பெய்கலாம்,

Printed and Published by S. P. KANDIAH, F. I. S. A. (Lond.) residing at 245, Navalar Road, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on Friday, April 30, 1954.