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JAFFNA, FRIDAY MAY 7, 1954

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NO. 5

NORTH CEYLON PROHIBITION LEAGUE MEMORANDUM

ON THE TREE TAX SYSTEM

The North Ceylon Prohibition League, Jaffna, is an organisation established in 1952 to work towards Prohibition. One of the aims of the League is to work for the abolition of untouchability and the uplift of the so-called depressed classes. Untouchability is the greatest social evil in Hindu Society which has contributed a great deal towards the degeneration of a class of people who are considered untouchable because of the type of work they do for their livelihood.

The League proposes to realise its aim of prohibition by gradual stages with the co-operation of the people and the Government. Unless the Government of the Island is wedded to a policy of Prohibition the League cannot achieve its aim. Prohibition without the co-operation of the Government is not feasible.

The argument that liquor consumption should be encouraged in the country for the purpose of revenue to the Government is vicious and one-sided. Collection of revenue through the sale of Liquor Taverns and Licences is an iniquitous act. The method employed in collecting this revenue through contractors who are out to make money for themselves by any means is again a wrongful act.

The toddy tappers and their supporters go about saying that the activities of the League are a subtle move of the so-called higher caste people to deprive the tappers of their legitimate means of livelihood, so that they may be kept in poverty and servitude. This is a lie. The League is a non-religious, non-political organisation working towards the moral, social and economical well-

being of every section of the community. The members of the League are not religious die-hards who believe in untouchability as a religious institution which should be perpetuated for ever. The officers of the League have very explicitly proclaimed the aims and objects of the League at all public meetings they happened to address.

It is the firm conviction of the members of the League, that the social uplift of the so-called depressed classes cannot be achieved unless the depressed classes give up toddy tapping and take to other forms of livelihood. Compulsory free education will gradually wean the younger generation from toddy tapping and the time will not be far off when we will not have any group of people as untouchable toddy tappers. Even, today, in the various parts of the peninsula, because of the scarcity of toddy tappers, capitalists have brought tappers from South India. Illegal immigration into the peninsula and toddy tapping employment are very closely connected subjects. People who were tappers and toddy drinkers in South India are daily entering the peninsula because of the possibility of earning their livelihood as tappers and the availability of toddy, in every nook and corner of the peninsula, for them to drink.

We admit that legislation against intoxicating drink by itself cannot make people moral. But what we like to point out is that the removal of the temptation from the way of the non-addict, will gradually bring down the number of consumers of liquor in the country and ultimately stabilise the

moral tone of society. Where drink is available easily, there, the evils of drink spread and people who would otherwise never drink are tempted to drink. Open bars, taverns and toddy booths invite those who do not yet know the taste of drink and gradually make them addicts. If our environments provide the opportunities for drink, then the temptation to drink is irresistible.

According to modern political ideologies, it is the duty of the State to provide the necessary environment which will promote the well-being of its citizens. A logical corollary to this is for the State to remove from the environment such detrimental factors in it as tend to enslave the individual to habits which have an over-mastering sway over him. This is what the Prohibition League expects the Government to do.

Answers To The Questionnaire

1. The Tree Tax System has definitely proved harmful because of the following reasons.

1. It has increased the number of toddy booths throughout the peninsula. This in turn has spread the habit of toddy drinking among all sections of the people even among women and girl students. It was brought to the notice of the League by more than one person that girl students were seen procuring toddy through agents on occasions when they go out on picnic.

2. During the time of Taverns people who wished to drink were compelled to go to the Taverns as toddy was not available in any other place. This restriction presented women and students from drinking toddy. But Tree Tax System has

converted every compound where toddy is tapped into a toddy booth, and every body finds it convenient to obtain toddy without being noticed by others.

The System should be abolished immediately in the interest of the moral and social well-being of the community.

2. Both are not acceptable to the League. But relatively speaking Tree Tax System is worse. If there are taverns, the people, at least, will have the right to

close them in areas where they do not like taverns to exist. Tree Tax System is imposed on the people for the sake of revenue and the people do not possess the means to remove it. This position is un-democratic.

The Government of a country should endeavour consistently to remove from society all factors which go to increase crime and make society fit for the development of higher values of life. Crime in Ceylon is daily in the increase and the Government (Continued on page 6)

THE PACIFIST SCIENTIST

Einstein Always Condemned Intolerance

"The works of the understanding outlast the noisy bustling generations and spread light & warmth across the centuries. Consoled by this thought, let us turn, in these unquiet days, to the memory of Newton, who three hundred years ago was given to mankind."

In this tribute to Isaac Newton, Albert Einstein, who recently celebrated his 75th birthday, defined his own approach to science and society, as well as that of his great predecessor—for it was not Einstein who uttered the anobish boast that "fewer than a half-dozen men" could understand relativity. Few men have worked harder to refine and clarify their thinking, and give it to the world in the simplest, most direct and graphic form that is possible.

His scientific work, the best of which explores the remotest frontiers of knowledge may be abstract but he has sought always to maintain contact with reality. From his work in the Patent Office in Berne Einstein has kept a pronounced inclination for practical inventions. Thus, he conceived a theory to explain the effect of the current of a winding river

upon its two banks. And there are many other examples, for he has never abandoned his conviction that "concern for mankind and its future should always be the principal purpose of any technical advance. Never lose sight of this amidst your diagrams and equations."

The least of Einstein's experiments in the field of physics can be likened to a work of art whose depth is only equalled by its originality.

The Brownian motion (i.e. the agitated movement of microscopic particles in gluey or gelatinous suspensions) had been solved, in its principle, before Einstein. It was known that the particles move because they are constantly subjected to shocks caused by the invisible molecules of the liquid in which they are suspended. Though it was possible to give a general idea of this phenomenon, it seemed hardly feasible to develop a mathematical theory to account for its fluctuations. Yes, it was by doing so that Einstein first made a name for himself.

Einstein was beginning to make name for himself (Continued on page 2)



திருச்சிற்றம்பலம்.

சமச்சிவாயவே ஞானமும் விஷயம்
சமச்சிவாயவே நானறிவிச்சையும்
சமச்சிவாயவே நானவின்றேந்தமே
சமச்சிவாயவே நன்னெறிசாட்டுமே.

திருச்சிற்றம்பலம்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1954

Treasure These Thoughts

Cultivation a melting herat, giving hand, kind speech and equal vision. You will soon attain God-realization

ASIAN AGREEMENT!

THOUGH it cannot be denied that the Asian Premiers' Conference had in effect created a healthy atmosphere for future consultations on questions affecting the welfare of not merely the Eastern Continent but the world as a whole yet it has to be admitted that vital consequences cannot be expected to flow from these deliberations. Had the Asian Chief Ministers emulated the statesman-like agreement signed by India and China then it could have been said that the South-Eastern countries had really and unreservedly agreed on the basic principle of mutual respect for one another's territorial integrity and sovereignty. Pious resolutions passed at Conferences cannot take the world anywhere unless the resolving nations proceeded to business and translated their expressions of earnestness for peace into action. If only India, Burma, Indonesia, Pakistan and Sri Lanka would agree among themselves to live in amity and complete harmony respecting one another's integrity and refusing to be drawn into interference in others' internal affairs and thus present a united peace front to the Big Five, then Colonialism and Communism would have to withdraw their ugly heads from the sacred soil of Asia and turn their attention to 'pastures new' if there be any.

To say that peace should be established in warring Indo-China and then to sit complacently watching the international wind in readiness to sail with the blowing that is suitable will be only to give false

WHEN & WHERE

Chief Ministers Ceased To Clash—Colombo

Asian Premiers' Conference ended in as promising a mood as it began, the scenic splendour of the Hill country having provided the final inspiration. Peace in Indo-China, opposition to Colonialism and Communism, recognition of China were among the more important common issues that were agreed upon.

Globe Masters—Will Go Their Way!—Katunayake

—Application for landing rights will be made and The Ceylon Government will allow it—Direct consequence of Colombo Premiers' common agreement!!

Dr. Malan Sees It After All—Cape Town.

'Nehru is the enemy of the white man' this realisation for Malan is not un-interesting. U. N, Communism and Nehru together make Malan's enemy camp! All alone by himself Malan has become a unique institution of unbridled stupidity!!

More Evidence Against Tree Tax

Mr. N. Arunachalam, Chairman of the Chavakachcheri Town Council opposed the Tree Tax System and preferred the Tavern System. The Ven. J. A. R. Navaratnam, Archdeacon of Jaffna stated that the Tree Tax System should be abandoned and added that the tavern system was a lesser evil.

Messrs, T. Murugesapillai (D. R. O, Pallai) S. Thambiah (D. R. O.) Chavakachcheri) condemned the tree tax system.

The North-Ceylon Sammarka Saiva Sabhai opposed the sale of liquor under any system and added that if local option rules were invoked to reopen taverns then women also should be granted the right to vote.

hopes to the people. If only the Asian Premiers would adopt the Nehru plan in its entirety and not upon it as a team the peace of Asia and therefore of the world could be assured.

THE PACIFIST SCIENTIST

(Continued from page 1)

in science when Max Planck's Quantum Theory was developed. Sooner than anyone else he realised the far-reaching implications of this theory and spent much of his time on the problems which it could help explain. Starting from the hypothesis that the atoms of solid bodies vibrate in three directions, he applied the Quantum Theory to these vibrations and outlined an evaluation of the specific heat of solid bodies. This work was later to be completed by Pieter Debye and Max Born. Einstein also underlined the vital part played by Planck's action quantum in determining the properties of matter at extremely low temperatures.

Any one of these accomplishments would have been enough to ensure fame to a physicist. The notion of the photon—i.e., particle of radiation—represents an even greater contribution to the electromagnetic and electronic theory of light. While retaining the wave theory of light derived from classical optics, Einstein associated with it the idea of particles to explain the energy of light. Thus, he found the key to the photo-electric effect and the basic photo-chemical law, by which each photon absorbed results in an elementary chemical process. But above all, he paved the way for wave mechanics, developed by Louis de Broglie.

The very diversity of Einstein's research should not be allowed, however, to obscure the sense of unity which pervades all his work. This need for unity, which is already apparent in the photon theory of light, bursts forth in his major contribution to modern physics; the Theory of Relativity. Theory or rather theories for Einstein's thought can be

likened to a series of structures, each of which, enlarging upon the former strives to discover in the multiplicity of phenomena, an underlying permanent reality. The Special Theory of Relativity asserts the independence of the laws of the physical universe in relation to a linear movement which affects phenomena observed and their instruments. The General Theory of Relativity asserts the same independence in relation to any movement. The Unitary Field Theory seeks to establish a common origin for the electromagnetic and gravitational forces which are the two main figures of the Relativity Theories.

Throughout his whole life-time Einstein has followed his basic inclination to unite that which is separated and also to reject ready made ideas and paralyzing conformity. This trend is apparent in all his work, whether he seeks to link time and space, to extricate Newton's law of gravitation from its isolation and to relate it intimately to space and time from their status a "scenery" to that of actors, or to underline the local and flexible character of time and the possibility that our Universe is limited in its extent as it is in mass. We note, however, that this great scornor of ready-made ideas has never questioned concepts—among them the belief in universal determinism—others have not hesitated to throw everboard.

Is it going too far to claim that the same aspirations guide him in his social convictions and his warm feeling for human solidarity? After all he wrote:

(To be continued)

In Parliament

'Breach Of The Standing Orders Of The House'

Mr. C. Suntheralingam Presses For An Explanation

While the members of the Government Party appeared to have been satisfied with the explanation issued by the Chairman of the Party on the omission of a speech in Tamil at the ceremonial opening of Parliament by the Queen it was left to Mr. C. Suntheralingam of the Opposition to call for an open explanation in the House of Representatives and enquire whether Sinhalese and Tamil had or had not a parity of place.

The Speaker repeated the explanation of the Chairman of the Government Party and the matter ended there.

The Amendment to Standing Order No. 8 moved by Mr. J. R. Jayawardene raised a storm of protest from the Opposition who contended that the public would be deprived of enough opportunity to have their grievances heard in Parliament through their representatives.

In The Municipal Council

Request For Daily Health Clinic

Mr. T. S. Durairajah moved at the last meeting of the Jaffna Municipal Council and Mr. R. C. Manmatharayan seconded that immediate provision should be made for a health clinic at the Jaffna Hospital. The motion was passed.

The Council expressed its opinion that the electric lighting scheme for the Jaffna Peninsula should continue to be under the management of the Government Electrical Department.

Jaffna College—Undergraduate Section

Classes preparing for the 1956 B. A. and B. Sc. (General) examinations of the University of London will be formed at Jaffna College on June 1st, 1954. Admission to these classes is open to those who have passed the London Intermediate examinations or have met the requirements for Direct Entry on the G. C. E. A. Advanced Level examination. Applications for admission to these classes (on forms to be secured from the Clerk, Jaffna College) should be sent to the President, Jaffna College, Vaddukodai, before May 29th.

S. K. Bunker President

(M. 147 & 14)

JAFFNA HINDU LADIES' COLLEGE CARNIVAL & EXHIBITION

MAY 7th — MAY 23rd

Raffle Counterfoils to be Returned

Before 10-5-54.

EXAMINATIONS— ADMINISTRATION REPORT

The Change-Over To G. C. E.

In the past the S. S. C. Regulations (distributed free) and Syllabuses were published separately. They have now been incorporated in a single publication and the English Sinhalese and Tamil versions are sold over the counter by the Government Publications Bureau. No arrangements exist, however, for the purchase of the publications of this Department through the post and the Publications Bureau has not found it possible to extend to them the convenience of sale over the post. As an economy measure the annual re-printing of the London G. C. E. (Advanced Level) syllabuses locally has been discontinued. Copies of these syllabuses are, however, available for reference both at Provincial Education Offices and at the Offices of the Department in Malay Street. Candidates may also get them direct from the London University on the payment of one shilling and six pence (including postage).

Entry forms for examinations are distributed free. There is, therefore, a great run on them. Although 41,000 forms were issued in connection with the Training Colleges' Entrance Examinations of 1953, less than 20,000 candidates entered for these examinations. An attempt is being made to arrest this gross wastage of forms by issuing only one form to each applicant. Separate periods of time have been allotted for the issue of forms to personal callers and to applicants by post with a view to preventing any overlapping.

Inquiries from members of the public are now more efficiently and expeditiously dealt with as a separate telephone has been installed in the Inquiry Office which has been placed under a trained officer.

Results of Examinations

The results of the larger examinations are now released within three months of the date of examination while those of the smaller are available within two months of holding them. The entering and checking of the marks and grades in the registers, the assessment and checking of the results and the preparation of results sheets—all done under confidential conditions—require a good deal of care and time. G. C. E. (Ordinary Level) Results are assessed and checked exclusively by Staff Officers. This work requires unrelaxed concentration of physical and mental energy over long periods.

The usual S. S. C. pass list has been done away with in view of the nature of the G. C. E. (Ordinary Level) Examination, which being a "subject" examination would have necessitated the pre-

paration and printing of a colossal pass list and consequently the postponement of the release of the results. These results—with all the details of attainment in all the subjects taken by each candidate—now reach every school and every private candidate direct. I am happy to record that this system has received the approbation of every one concerned.

Private candidates and academies continue to swell the ranks of failures at the G. C. E. (Ordinary Level) Examination. Every private candidate should examine his chances of passing an examination prior to his entering for it. The need for considering carefully the adequacy and competence of the arrangements made and the instructions given by private tutors and academies cannot be overstressed. The only virtue of the entry of an utterly unfit candidate lies in its voluntarily generous contribution to the coffers of the State.

The change-over from the S. S. C. to the G. C. E. (Ordinary Level) Examination has set up a problem as the latter is a "subject" examination where practically every candidate is entitled to a certificate. As the Senior School Certificate continues to be the requirement for most purposes, the issue of the General Certificate of Education to those who are entitled to the Senior School Certificate or to reference is expedited. The question of issuing General Certificates to others who have qualified in the various subjects is being actively considered. Prospective employers have, however, been advised to accept the Results Sheets of private candidates and state

men's from Heads of Schools as "prima facie" evidence of candidates' performances.

Attempts to forge certificates and statements of results, to tamper with the detailed reports and results sheets issued by the Department have come to light. These unscrupulous activities are being brought to the notice of the public at large with a view to warning it against such deception.

(G. C. E. Ordinary Level) Examination

Over 59,000 candidates—an all-time record—entered for the December examination.

In furtherance of educational policy Agriculture and Handicrafts were included in the list of subjects for this examination. For the first time candidates sat for Agriculture and Handicrafts (Woodwork and Weaving).

The filip given by the Official Languages Commission the study of Sinhalese/Tamil Shorthand and Typewriting was reflected in the entry of larger numbers for these subjects. The non-availability of typewriters appears to have handicapped many candidates.

It gives me great pleasure to announce that negotiations for the recognition of the Ceylon Senior School Certificate and the Ceylon General Certificate of Education (Ordinary Level) as preliminary qualifications for admission to some of the leading Indian Universities have been successfully concluded. The latter certificate too is now recognized for purposes of admission to the courses of certain Indian Universities.

Many private candidates and some school authorities do not appear to be still aware of the conditions under which the Senior School Certificate is awarded. These conditions which remain unchanged, are clearly stated in an Appendix to the Regulations for the G. C. E. (Ordinary Level) Examination.

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/-.

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BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

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

LEADING CONTRACTORS IN THE NORTH.

Colombo Office Jaffna Office
38, 3rd Cross Street, Colombo. 138, KKS Rd, Jaffna.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1724

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Muththu Ariyaratnam of Urumpiray Deceased
Asaipillai widow of M. Ariyaratnam of Urumpiray
Petitioner

Vs.

1. Satkumanathan
2. Manomany
3. Pathmanathan
4. Sivagnanamany

Minors 5. Jeyanathan

" 6. Jeyamaany

" 7. Renganathan

" 8. Thatparanathan all Children of Muththu Ariyaratnam all of Urumpiray the 5th to 8th Respondents are minors appearing by their proposed Guardian-ad-litem the 9th Respt.

9. Ramalingam Kavaiyah of Kockavil

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 2nd day of March 1954 in the presence of Mr. V. Venasitamby, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 9th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 5th to 8th Respondents for the purpose of representing them in this case and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 2nd day of April 1954 and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

The minors are to be produced on the said date.

Jaffna this 2nd day of March 1954

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. V. Venasitamby
Proctor for Petitioner

Time to show cause extended till 14-5-54.

Sgd. S. R
D J

(O. 167 & 14)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1674

Kandiah Murugupillai of Velanai East
Petitioner

Vs.

1. Jeyaledchumi daughter of Namasivayam
2. Pusparani daughter of Namasivayam
3. Karthigesu Kandiah and wife
4. Sethupillai all of Velanai East, the 1st and 2nd Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian ad litem the 3 and 4 Respondents.

Respondents.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Arumugam Namasivayam deceased, of Velanai East.

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 10th day of October 1953 in the presence of Mr. S. Rasiyah, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 5th October, 1953, having been read.

It is ordered that the said 3 and 4 Respondents be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 1 and 2nd respondents and that the said Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate and the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 13th day of November 1953 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner do produce the minors before this Court on the said date.

This 10th day of October 1953.

Sgd. SPENCER RAJARATNAM
District Judge.

12-3-54

Time to show cause extended to 9-4-54.

Sgd. Spencer Rajaratnam
District Judge.

9-4-54 Time to show cause extended to 14-5-54

Sgd. Spencer Rajaratnam
District Judge.

(O 18 7, 14)

WHY GANGES WATER IS HOLY?

(By MUHANDIRAM E. P. RASIAH)

In December last, I went on pilgrimage to Rameswaram, where I heard from the Temple authorities that I could on payment obtain Ganges water stored and kept there for performing abishekams to the Deities. It appears that some quantity, out of the Ganges water brought down daily by North Indian pilgrims for abishekam, was collected and kept stored separately in a vessel for supply to South Indian devotees. I was told that that water, unlike water from other sources, kept fresh for months. This prompted me to make inquiries, the results of which I give below for the information of those of my readers, who may be sceptical of the virtues and freshness of Ganges water, which all Hindus extol as really holy and sacred and possessed of even curative properties.

Dr T. C. Harrison of McGill University, Canada had written that

"A peculiar fact which has never been satisfactorily explained is the quick death, in 3 to 5 hours, of cholera vitrio (cholera germ) in the waters of the Ganges.

When one remembers sewage by numerous corpses of natives (often cholera casualties) and by the bathing of thousands of natives, it seems remarkable that the belief of the Hindus that the water of this river is pure and cannot be defiled and that they can safely drink it and bathe in it should be confirmed by means of modern Bacteriological research".

Then again, a well-known French physician Dr. D. Havell who had made scientific investigations was surprised to find,

"that only a few feet below the bodies of persons dead of dysentery and cholera, where one would expect to find millions of these dysentery and cholera germs, there were no germs at all."

He is said to have then grown germs from patients having the disease and to these cultures added water from the Ganges. When he incubated the mixture for a period, much to his surprise, the germs were completely destroyed.

A British Physician, Dr. C. E. Netson, F. R. C. S. states

"Ships leaving Calcutta for England take their water from Hoogly River, which is one of the mouths of the filthy Ganges and this Ganges water will remain fresh all the way to

England. On the other hand ships leaving England for India find that the water they take on in London will not stay fresh till they reached Bombay, the nearest Indian Port, which is a week closer to England, than Calcutta. They must replenish their water supplies at Port Said, Suez or at Aden on the Red Sea."

It is therefore, no wonder that Hindus consider the Ganges sacred and possessed of curative powers not found in any other river. No germ can flourish in it. Even in the West, Ganges water is said to be sometimes prescribed for treatment of skin diseases.

"Ganga Snanam—Thunga Panam"—Ganges for bathing and Thunga for drinking is a popular saying with North Indians.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 507

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kovindan Murugan of Puloly South

Deceased

Ledchumy widow of Kovindan Murugan of Puloly South

Petitioner

Vs.

1. Kanapathy Manikkan and
2. Wife Seethevy
3. Kanapathy Kandaiyan and
4. Wife Eledchumy all of Puloly South

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before A. W. Nadaraja Esquire District Judge of Point Pedro on the 11th day of March 1954 in the presence of Mr. R. Navaratnam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration in respect of the estate of the deceased and that letters of administration be accordingly issued to the Petitioner as his lawful widow unless the said Respondents or any other person interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 1st day of April 1954 and shew cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 11th day of March 1954
Sgd. A. W. Nadaraja
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. R. Navaratnam
Proctor for Petitioner

Time to shew cause extended to 4-6-54

Intld. A. W. N
D. J.
(O, 19 7 & 14)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 485

In the matter of the estate of the late Chellammah wife of Sinnathambiar Veluppillai Kandiah of Alvai west.

Deceased

Richard Muruguppillai Gunaratnam of Point Pedro.

Petitioner

Vs

- 1 Kandiah Amirtharatnam of Alvai West presently of Malaya
- 2 Kandiah Jeyaratnam of do.
- 3 Subirthamalar daughter of Kandiah of Alvai West
- 4 Chelvamalar daughter of Kandiah of do.
- 5 Kandiah Paopalaratnam of do.
- 6 Ghandimalar daughter of Kandiah of do.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before A. W. Nadarajah Esquire District Judge, Point Pedro on the 4th day of March 1954 in the presence of Messrs Kandaiya & Mailvaganam Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 15th February 1954 having been read

It is ordered that the Petitioner is the administrator-de-bonis non of the estate of the said deceased and is entitled to have letters of administration-de bonis non issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 13th day of May 1954 show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 4th day of March 1954
Sgd. A. W. Nadaraja
District Judge.
(O. 14. 30 & 8).

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1745

Arumugam Krishnapillai Navaratoam of Tolpuram

Petitioner

Vs

1. Thangammah wife of A K Navaratnam of Tolpuram
2. Chelliah Ponnudurai of Thampalai

Respondents

In the matter of the Estate of the late Parvathy wife of Chelliah Ponnudurai deceased of Tolpuram

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 7/8th day of April 1954 in the presence of Mr C Subramaniam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 7th April 1954, having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate as one of her heirs and letters of administration be issued to him accordingly

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 509

In the matter of the Last Will of the late Thamber Elaiyathamby of Kerudavil

Ponnammah widow of Thamber Elaiyathamby of Kerudavil and presently of Baseline Road, Colombo

Vs. Petitioner.

- 1 Mooththathamby Ponnudurai of Kerudavil;
- 2 Suppiah Ponnudurai of do;
- 3 and wife Sellammah of do;
- 4 Arumugam Nadarajah of Uduppiddy;
- 5 Saraswathy daughter of Arumugam of do;
- 6 T. Sinniah Thambimuttu of Kerudavil;
- 7 Sinniah Ponniah of Kokuvit in Batticaloa;
- 8 Walli-Thangam widow of Kandiah of do;
- 9 Sinniah Alagaratnam of do;
- 10 Sinniah Arasaratnam alias Sinnathamby of do;
- 11 Marimuttu wife of Thambimuttu the 6th Respondent of Kerudavil;
- 12 Suppiah Kulandaivelu of do;
- 13 Suppiah Thuraiyappah of do;
- 14 Ponniah Nadarajah of do;
- 15 and wife Sothimuttu of do;
- 16 Suppiah Thambu of do;
- 17 Suppiah Somasundaram Head Guard, C. G. R. Batticaloa;
- 18 Suppiah Vythingam of C. I. D. Office, Colombo

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before A. W. Nadarajah Esqr., District Judge on the 26th day of March 1954 in the presence of Mr. S. Appadurai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the said petitioner and the affidavit of the attesting Notary and subscribing witnesses having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will of the abovenamed deceased dated 11th October 1953 and attested by S. Appadurai N. P. under No. 5518 be and the same is hereby declared proved the abovenamed petitioner be declared entitled to obtain Probate thereof and she be issued with the same accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 20th day of May 1954 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 26th day of March 1954
(Sgd.) A. W. NADARAJAH
District Judge.

Drawn by
(Sgd.) S. Appadurai
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O 17. 7 & 14)

unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 10th day of May 1954 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 7/8 day of April 1954
Sgd. G. Thomas
Addl. District Judge
(O 15 30 & 8)

Tiruketheeshvaram Temple Restoration Society

The Seventy First meeting of the Working Committee of the Tiruketheeshvaram Temple Restoration Society was held recently at the Old Kathiresan Temple, Bambalapitiya, Colombo. New members for the Society from various parts of Ceylon were elected. The President of the Society, Sir Kandiah Vaithianathan, made a statement regarding the progress of temple construction and about arrangements for the care of the Society's madam at Tiruketheeshvaram. Mr. V. K. Chinniah, President of the Malayan Association of Ceylon, was co-opted as a member of the Working Committee. The Committee decided to republish the Tiruketheeshvaram Thavara booklets for distribution among devotees and Mr. O. Sornapillai, partner of the firm of Messrs A. S. S. Sangaralingampillai and one of the members of the Committee offered to get the same published at his expense. Arrangements regarding the forthcoming Sangha Abishekam in June were considered. A vote of condolence on the death of Mr. C. Ragunathan, one of the members of the Committee of the Society and Retired Registrar of Co-operative Societies was passed.

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No: 10300.

Vyramuttu Velupillai of Thampalai,

Plaintiff

Vs.

1. Chelliah Sangarapillai,
2. Murugesu Kanapathipillai, and wife
3. Silampathai, all of Thampalai,
4. Sinnappu Thiyagarajah of do.

Defendants.

To:

The abovenamed 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 "Maliathansai" 20, 1/4 Lachams V. C. in extent and situated at Thampalai in Atchuvely parish, Valigamam East Division, 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 27th day of April 1954.
Drawn by
S. Selvaraja
Proctor for Plaintiff
(O, 13 30 & 8)

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 9-5-54 TO 15-5-54

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

You will be unable to make both ends meet this week. Health will be very unsatisfactory. Troubles through paternal relatives shown. Favours from foreigners promised week end.

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

A somewhat turbulent time in office. But no danger of any serious consequences shown. Financial luck promised but health will remain a problem.

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

Be careful in your new deals. Financial conditions should improve. Some domestic upsets likely. Do not be quick to pick up quarrels.

CANCER *Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]*

Expenditure will be on the rise. But you will get enough to meet them. Triumph over competitors promised. You will have to shoulder some new responsibilities week end.

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

Success in new undertaking promised. Financial gains also shown. But health will not be satisfactory. Quarrels with relatives also likely week end.

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

There will be no mental peace throughout this week. Vehicles may cause you some expenditure. Work will be heavier and whatever money you make will not be enough to meet your expenditure.

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

A good week for new undertakings. Help from relatives and friends promised. You may effect some changes which will bring in good results. Fame and social success also promised.

SCORPION *Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]*

Mental worries and troubles in the office are likely this week. Quarrels and misunderstandings with friends are also shown. Avoid arguments. Financial tension will not ease and you may get into debts.

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

The first two days of the week will land you into some difficulties. You may fall out with your friends. Rest of the week favourable for business deals. Financial gains promised. But health will remain unsatisfactory.

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

An unsettled week. New ventures must be handled with care. Monday afternoon Tuesday and Wednesday the worst out of the lot. Do not get involved into any difficulties avoid commitments.

AQUARIUS *Avittam 3, 4, Satayam, Pooraddati 1, 2, 5 [Kumbha Rasi]*

The first four days will be very favourable. Financial gains and fame promised. You will be able to form some new contacts. Social success also shown. Thursday, Friday and Saturday must be spent with care.

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

You will have to work hard for your success this week. New ventures must be handled with care. Friends will be very helpful. Do not overspend week end.

ORDER NISI
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDRO
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 510 T,

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Ponnachchy widow of Sinnathamby of Karaveddy North Deceased
Sinnathamby Chelvadurai of Karaveddy North
Vs. Petitioner.

- 1 Sinnathamby Rasiab of Karanavai
- 2 Sinnathamby Velupillai & wife Walliammai of Karaveddy North
- 3 Arumugam Manickam of do
- 4 and wife Thangammah of do
- 5 Nagalingam Sanmugalingam of do
- 6 Sanmugalingam Nagalingam of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before A. W. Nadarajah Esqr, District Judge Point Pedro on the 31st day of March 1954 in the presence of Mr. C. Thamoiberampillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner dated the 31st day of March 1954 and 25th day of March 1954 having been read:

It is ordered that the 7th Respondent be and is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor 6th respondent, that the said Last Will be declared proved that the petitioner be declared entitled to obtain probate thereof as executor appointed thereunder and that probate thereof be accordingly issued to the petitioner unless the respondents or any other persons appear before this court on or before the 13th day of May 1954 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 7th respondent do produce the minor before this court on the said date.
This 31st day of March 1954
Sgd. V. M. CUMARASWAMY,
Addl. District Judge
Drawn by
Sgd. C. Thomotherampillai
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 20. 7 & 14)

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDRO
No: 4257.

Kovindapillai Kandappa of Point Pedro Plaintiff.
Vs

1. Rukkmany widow of Dr K. Sabapathy; 2. Sabapathy Sandrasegaram both of Thambachetty; 3. Kandan Velan of Puloly West; 4. Namasivayam Gopal of Point Pedro; 5. Walliammai daughter of M. Sinnathamby; 6. Kasiopillai Ponnudurai of Point Pedro; 7. Konesapillai Vairamuttu of do; 8. Rasaratnam widow of Venasithamby Poothathamby; 9. Appukuddy Vairamuttu of Point Pedro; 10. Vairamuttu Alvappillai; 11. wife Manickam; 12. Sinnathankachy widow of Sinnathamby Murguppillai; 13. Thangammah wife of Vaithilingam; 14. Kandiah Thambippillai; 15. wife Walliammai; 16. Naganmattu Sinnadurai; 17. Vanna.

By order of Court,
A. SIVASANMUGAM
Clerk of Court
Drawn by
K. Ratnasingam
Proctor for Plaintiff
This 28th day of April 1954
(O. 21. 7 & 14)

National Savings Progress

The Jaffna District had saved Rs. 1,330,102.47 for four months ending 31st January and had overshot her target for the period by Rs. 120,102.47, said Gate Mudaliyar C. Thiagarajah, District Organiser, at a meeting the Jaffna District Savings Committee held at the Jaffna Kachcheri on Tuesday. He also announced that several Savings Competitions had been organised for the year among Rural Development Societies, Community Centres in Village Committee and Town Council areas, Village Headman and D. R. O's Divisions.

Mr. A. S. Navaratnarajah; A. G. A. presided.

Mr. V. Sachchithanandam, Commissioner, National Savings Movement, said he hoped to persuade Sir Oliver E. Goonetilleke to launch the Savings Week in the Jaffna District this year. He also announced that pictorial savings stamps would be issued now which should be an incentive for school children to save.

In reply to a question as to why the rate of interest on Savings Certificates had not yet been raised particularly in view of the fact that Government was borrowing at a much higher rate from abroad, the Commissioner said that the matter would come for consideration at the forthcoming meeting of the National Savings Committee. He had every hope that the rate of interest would be increased. The novel and unique schemes of propaganda effected by the Jaffna District should be an inspiration to other areas, the Commissioner concluded.

The Savings Week for the district was fixed from the 28th August, and it was decided to organise a full Savings Rally on the occasion of the inauguration by Sir Oliver. It was also decided to organise a competition in National Games.

Mr. K. Panchalingam, District Supervisor, read his report on the progress of the savings group drive. It was disclosed that there were 884 Savings Groups functioning of which 496 were in schools, 31 in Government Departments, 48 in Community Centres, 35 in families, 199 in Rural Development Societies and 75 in other institutions.

chappillai widow of Samunday all of Point Pedro.
Defendants.

It is hereby notified that action No. 4257 has been instituted in the District Court of Point Pedro under the partition act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition / sale of the land / lands called Nedukulavelithenikadu and Palla kadu in extent 33 1/2 ams. V. C. and situated at Puloly Malavarayakurichy.

By order of Court,
A SIVASANMUGAM,
Clerk of Court.
Drawn by
K. Ratnasingam
Proctor for Plaintiff
This 28th day of April 1954.
(O. 21. 7 & 14)

Telephone Transmitter Radio System For Jaffna

A deputation with Mr. W. M. Coomarasamy as spokesman-giving evidence before the Commission on Broad-casting stated that the Radio Ceylon did not cover adequately the actual talent available in North Ceylon and suggested that a telephone transmitter system should be installed in Jaffna to enable artistes in Jaffna to provide items of merit without inconvenience and to make the Radio Ceylon a worthy institution. Mr. A. E. Tamber said that schools broadcasting service required to be developed and re-organised.

The Commission consists of Messers D. B. Ellepola, S. Pararajasingam, K. S. Arulnandby and K. Kanagaratnam.

FOR SALE

1. A Compound with a stone built house near Post Office Chundikully.
2. Three Compounds with stone built houses near Chundikully Girls College.
3. A Compound with a stone built house near Mahendra Theatre.
4. A piece of land 5 Lms. near Rly Goodshed Stanley Road
5. A piece of land 4 Lms. near Chundikully Girls College.

For particulars please apply:

To S. RATNASABAPATHY,
Auctioneer and Broker,
42, Colombogam Road,
Jaffna.
(M 20 7, 14)

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDRO
No. 4425

1. Selvamanickam Shanmugasundaram
- 2 and wife Nathanayaky

both of Valvettiturai
Plaintiffs
Vs

1. Kanthimathiammal widow of Thiyagarajah
2. Selladurai Muttulingam
3. Wife Sivagamasundari
4. Veluchamy Kumarasamy
5. wife Mathanasundari
6. Ponnampalam Kanagasabai all of Valvettiturai
7. Ponnuchamy Balasubramaniyampillai
8. wife Inthiraniamah both of Valvettiturai
9. Thambiah Thedchanamoorthy of Uduppiddy Defendants

It is hereby notified that action No 4425 has been instituted in the District Court of Point Pedro under the partition act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition/sale of the land/lands called Anaivilanthanai in extent 1 1/2 Lms. V. C. and situated at Uduppiddy Parish Valvettiturai.

By order of Court,
A. SIVASANMUGAM
Clerk of Court
Drawn by
K. Ratnasingam
Proctor for Plaintiff
This 28th day of April 1954
(O. 21. 7 & 14)

Palk Strait Swimmer Feted

At Kokuvil

Mr. M. Navaretnaswamy, the Palk Strait swimmer was given a rousing reception by the residents of Kokuvil in the lawn in front of the Manonmani Community Centre. Mr. M. Navaretnaswamy was received under a specially erected pandal near the Village Committee Office at Kokuvil and from there he, with Mr. C. Arulampalam, Chairman Village Committee was taken in procession. All along the route was gaily decorated and the residents profusely garlanded Mr. Navaretnaswamy.

Mr. C. Arulampalam who presided expressed the hope that Mr. Navaretnaswamy's wonderful achievement will be a stimulating inspiration for the youth of the present day. Whatever ambition they had in their young age could be achieved if only they are persistent and determined to achieve their ambition in the same way as Mr. Navaretnaswamy has gloriously achieved his ambition of his young days said Mr. Arulampalam in conclusion.

Dr. V. Ponniah of the Govt. Training College, Colombo said that Navaretnaswamy's splendid performance had created a record in the whole world.

Mr. V. S. Karthigesu, Proctor stressed that this feat should serve as a stimulus for the young men of the day to follow his foot steps in every walk of life. "Where there is a will there is a way".

Mr. P. Nadesan, Health Propaganda Officer while paying glowing tributes to Mr. Navaretnaswamy's wonderful achievement in swimming the Palks Strait, which the heroes of Ramayana could not perform, he suggested to those present to make representations to Government to change the name of "Palk Strait" into "Navaretnaswamy Channel" and thus commemorate his bold and heroic act.

Mr. R. Candiah, Head Master R. K. M. School and Pandit N. S. Murugesu spoke.

Mr. S. Paramasothy, a Kuzman who accompanied the party in a steamer launch gave a full description of their trip from Vakkattiarai to Pt Calimere.

Mr. Navaretnaswamy in his reply thanked the residents of Kokuvil for the reception and said that he has decided to swim the Palk Strait up and down instead of going to U. K. to swim the English Channel.

Mr. Navaretnaswamy was presented with a Gold Waist Jet by Mr. Arulampalam on behalf of the residents as a token of their appreciation and admiration of his wonderful performance.

Mr. R. Kangasehapathy proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Navaretnaswamy and the various speakers.

Story Of Jawaharlal Nehru

(Continued from last Issue)

For Nehru, August 1947, was the happiest day of his life. "Long years ago, we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge", he said in his historic speech on Independence Night. It was a turning point in the history of India as well as in his own career.

Nehru, the revolutionary, matured overnight into a successful statesman. His first task was to heal the wounds of Partition. "All of us, to whatever religion we may belong, are equally children of India with equal rights, privileges and obligations, he declared. He carried on a crusade against communalism and proclaimed India a secular State.

He became convinced more than ever that India could prosper and develop only through adherence to Gandhiji's message of communal unity and peace. Under Nehru's inspired leadership, was drafted one of the world's most enlightened and democratic Constitutions, guaranteeing political and religious liberties for all. The Constitution abolished caste distinctions and gave equal political and other rights to women.

Politics did not occupy his sole attention. He introduced much-needed social and economic reforms. In the economic field, Five-Year Plan was worked out. Huge river valley schemes and industrial enterprises by the State were introduced. Scientific research received an unprecedented impetus and a chain of eleven National Laboratories were set up.

On the social side, one of the most outstanding reforms was the abolition of landlordism, a historical achievement in itself.

In foreign policy, Nehru has followed in the steps of his spiritual leader, Mahatma Gandhi. His efforts have been directed to one end—preservation of world peace. He has repeatedly urged that all problems of the world should be solved by peaceful means. It is largely through his endeavours that Korea is now on the way to peace.

In Asia itself, the oppressed nations saw in him a new hope. Witness, the manner in which Indonesia in distress, Burma in a crisis and other Asian peoples in difficulties have turned to him for guidance and support.

Nehru has repeatedly stated his foreign policy is one of keeping aloof from power blocs and of being friendly alliances. This is because non-involvement may increase India's usefulness in the work of reconciliation. Though at first this policy displeased both sides; it won respect for him. The very fact that India has managed to maintain cordial and friendly relations with the United States and Britain as well as Soviet Russia is a tribute to the success of his policy.

North Ceylon Prohibition League Memorandum

(Continued from Page 1)

ment cannot shut its eyes against factors which are promoting the increase of crime. It is immoral on the part of the Government to produce liquor for

The coconut trees need not be tapped for toddy for a view to providing income for the owners. The trees produce enough income with out tapping for toddy. The price of coconuts is very high. During tapping season the trees fail to yield sufficient nuts. This is a clear loss to the owner. Even after the tapping is over, the trees fail to yield for a very long time

Palmyrah trees need not be tapped in the interest of the owners. Tapping of the palmyrah palm solely for the purpose of extracting toddy need not be the only industry connected with the palm. For ages the palmyrah industry has been one of the most important cottage industries of the peninsula and the adjoining islands. This industry can be organised on modern lines as it is done in South India today

Sugar Refineries can be started in more than one place. Production of Jaggery can be organised on a large scale basis and also as a cottage industry. In the Madras State "At the end of June 1950 there were 1,881 palm Jaggery manufacturing societies with 1.27 lakhs of ex-tapper members who represented nearly 78 per cent of the tappers thrown out of employment on account of Prohibition. During the year ended 30th June 1950, all the societies put together produced 27.44 lakhs of maunds of Jaggery worth Rs. 122.80 lakhs."

Government of India are conducting a Central Palm Gur Training School at Cuddalore, wherein Co-operative Departmental palm gur instructors are trained in all aspects of the palm gur industry. The instructors not only train up the members in the method of tapping palu juice for Jaggery manufacture and the preparation of jaggery, but also conduct demonstrations and propaganda in the areas allotted to them "

"The training related chiefly to construction of improved furnaces, application of lime to the pots attached to the trees, correct process of boiling, etc."

"Equipment for jaggery manufacturing, sufficient for 1000 tappers, was supplied free of cost to jaggery societies for distribution to members. A proposal to supply more such sets of equipment, at half cost, during the next palm gur season is under consideration of the Government." (Cottage Industries in Madras State pages 51-52).

If the Government of Ceylon could only follow the schemes adopted by the

Madras Government to manufacture jaggery and thereby employ toddy tappers, the economic problems arising out of the abolition of Tree Tax System can be satisfactorily solved. The following are the steps taken by the Madras Government to employ ex-toddy tappers:

- (A) Organisation of ex toddy tappers' co operatives;
- (B) Training of Departmental Instructors in Palm Gur Industry;
- (C) Demonstration and Propaganda;
- (D) Financial and other types of assistance to ex toddy tappers;
- (E) Research in the Various Aspects of Palm Gur Industry.

In addition to the organization of the Palm Gur Industry both as a large scale industry and as a cottage industry, the Cottage Industries Department can organise the other aspects of Palmyrah Industry with the aid of modern accessories. Palmyrah baskets, mats, fibre brushes and fancy furniture can be made in attractive forms. If the Government could appoint a Palmyrah Products Commission to go into the various aspects of the Palmyrah Industry, much information can be collected and ways and means can be found to promote the industry,

Those who are responsible for the administration of the country maintain that the abolition of liquor consumption will adversely affect the finances of the country. If it is difficult to balance the budget of the country without liquor revenue, the only way open is to curtail all extra expenditure and to concentrate on items of a productive nature for a fixed period till the finance of the country improves. In the process of milking the cow, one should not adopt devices which may kill it. In the attempt to balance the budget, the government should not introduce measures which will ruin the nation's health and its economic prosperity. The use of foreign liquor is one of the sources through which money is being drained out of the country.

5. (a) The Tree Tax system has to a certain extent helped to improve the economic condition of the toddy tappers. The capitalists among them are the people who are more benefited,

The condition of these who are employed under the capitalist cannot be said to be better.

(b) The tree owners do not gain anything except a small sum once an year which is nothing when compared to the damage done to the trees.

(c) The consumer pays more for toddy under the Tree Tax System than what was paid under the Tavern System. Because sale under Tree Tax System is illicit sale.

The argument that toddy is a substitute for a good meal is a myth. The quality of toddy which is sold at the present toddy booths is absolutely detrimental to the health of the consumer. The majority of the people who resort to the toddy booths today use toddy as an intoxicant and not as a substitute for food. In the toddy booths of today, more non labourers are found than actual labourers. During the Tavern System, respectable people kept away from the taverns for fear of public opinion. But now respectable people find it convenient to go to secret toddy booths.

The price of toddy ranges from 40 cents to 60 cents. A labourer requires at least 2 bottles a day. For the 2 bottles he must pay more than a rupee; whereas, he can easily get a good meal for 80 cents. By drinking toddy he not only ruins his health but also ruins his wife and children by extravagant expenditure.

(b) Tree Tax System has increased drunkenness and has spread toddy drinking among all sections of the people, including students and women.

6. Tree Tax System should be abolished.

7. Nil.

8. If the people want toddy let them go to the polls and express their wish. The Government should not as a matter of course, introduce Taverns in palace of Tree Tax. The people should have the right to decide what they want and nothing should be imposed on them for the sake of revenue.

9. The Tree Tax System should be abolished. Immoral things cannot be amended to become moral. Drinking is a vice. It should be eradicated in a country which has evolved a culture based on the Eternal Principles of Religion. Ahimsa and total Abstinence are considered as Fundamental Virtues in Buddhism and Hinduism.

வாண்டுதில் வழாது பெய்த மலிவான சாக்க மன்னன் கோண்டுறை யாச செய்க குறைவினா தயர்கன் வாழ்க நாண்மறை யறங்க கோங்க நற்றவம் வேள்வி மல்க மேன்மைகொள் சைவ தீதி வினவஞ்ச வலக மெல்லாம்.