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NO. 25

## Public Service Commission Reviews Its Achievements In 1954

Two amendments to delegations of the power of disciplinary control were made in the year under review. The delegations granted were chiefly in respect of summary punishment under Public Service Commission Rule 40.

As many as 612 of the 706 appeals received against punishment awarded by officers holding delegated authority were rejected. On an analysis of the figures for the last five years it would appear that 74 per cent of appeals have been disallowed. Despite this the number of appeals continues to increase and it is quite apparent that many officers resort to appeals on the most trifling and flimsy pretext since the right to appeal exists and the procedure is inexpensive. A statement showing the disposal of these appeals appears in Appendix E. I.

Disciplinary proceedings have been taken against 54 officers in receipt of pensionable emoluments exceeding Rs. 2,520 per annum during this year as against 90 in 1953, 52 in 1952 and 21 in 1951.

Two senior officers were dismissed on the findings of Tribunals appointed by the Commission.

A number of Public Officers were arraigned before Boards of Inquiry under the Bribery Act. Six officers were found guilty and were, in accordance with Section 29 (d) of the Bribery Act, deemed to have been dismissed from the Service.

Proceedings for retirement on the ground of inefficiency were entered against 28 officers. Four of these cases pending at the end of the year under review.

Requests by Heads of Departments to the Public Service Commission to vary their own orders are given careful consideration.

Besides the appeals enumerated above there have also been 397 miscellaneous appeals received and disposed of by the Commission.

The Commission accepted 82 resignations during the year under review. More than half these resignations were from Medical Officers who left the service

to secure higher qualifications abroad or to set up in private practice. A tabulated statement of these resignations is at Appendix G.

A general revision of the Public Service Commission Rules is under consideration and several Rules have already been amended with a view to speeding up disciplinary proceedings. The Commission has impressed on inquiry officers that it is their duty to arrive at the truth without regard to legal forms and solemnities. All that is necessary is that the accused officer should be made aware of the charge and given an adequate opportunity of defending himself. The Commission also found that the requirement that departmental disciplinary action should await the conclusion of criminal proceedings instituted against an officer led to unnecessary delay and in certain cases to over long interdiction. An amendment to the rules enables departmental disciplinary proceedings for breach of regulations or negligence to be taken against an officer, independently of the question whether criminal proceedings are to be instituted against the officer.

The rules under the Public and Judicial Officers' (Retirement) Ordinance have been varied and an officer automatically retires at the age of 55 years unless he applies for an extension. If the extension is granted the period of extension will be for one year only, and for every successive year till the officer reaches the compulsory age of retirement he is required to renew his application for retention in the Service. An officer can accordingly be retired at 55 or at any age after that without any further formality.

Steady progress has been made in the preparation and revision of departmental schemes of recruitment and promotion. In the year under review the Commission approved of 19 such schemes and amended 17 approved schemes. It is proposed to issue in due course a complete booklet of the schemes of recruitment and promotion to the Public Service of the Island.

The procedure laid down  
(Continued on page 2)

## REAL RELIGION

Religion is faith for knowing and worshipping God. It is not a matter for discussion on a club table. It is the perception and realisation of the True Self. It is the fulfilment of the deepest craving in man. Live every moment of your life for its realisation. Life without religion is real death.

Analyse your thoughts. Scrutinize your motives. Remove selfishness. Calm the passions. Control the Indriyas. Destroy egoism. Serve and love all. Purify your heart. Cleanse the dross of mind. Hear and reflect. Concentrate and meditate. Attain Self-realisation.

There is something dearer than wealth. There is something dearer than your wife. There is

By  
SWAMI SIVANANDA

something dearer than your children. There is something dearer than your life itself. That dearest something is thy own Self (Atma), Inner Ruler (Antaryamin), Immortal (Amritam). This Immortal Self can be realised by incessant practice of meditation.

Dear Immortal Self! Be bold. Be cheerful even though you are in the role of unemployment, though you have nothing to eat, though you are clad in rags; thy essential nature is Satchidananda. The outer cloak, this mortal physical sheath, is an illusory production of Maya. Smile, whistle, laugh, jump, dance in joy and ecstasy. Sing OM OM OM. Come out of this cage of flesh. Thou art not this perishable body. Thou art Immortal Soul. Thou art sexless Atma. Thou art that Atma who dwells in the chambers of your heart. Act as such. Feel as such. Claim your birthright, not from tomorrow or the day after, but right now from this very second. Tat Twam

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## WORK -- STOP -- RELAX

(By MUHANDIRAM E. P. RASIAH)

For some time past, we have noticed some of our brainy men suddenly mowed down by that fell disease Hyper-tension said to result from over work, worry and living at high tension.

Medical men tell us that living at a sustained pitch of high tension is injurious to both physical and mental health. Yet most of us can think of only two ways to use the leisure time we all have. We either work or play—and in either case, invariably, do it to excess. It rarely occurs to most of us that there is another valuable use for the pauses in every day life, namely, rest and relaxation—a simple antidote for blood pressure and a tonic for a well-balanced living.

Modern life is full of work, worry and interest, but it is apt to make people nervy, strident and exhausted and finally to fall victims to hypertension. Most people cannot escape from the constant calls and conventions of civilisation, the rush from one thing to another and the frequent necessity for 'keying up' which so often leads them to sudden break-downs.

Perhaps it would be a good idea, fantastic as it sounds, to muffle every telephone, stop every motor vehicle and halt all activity, for, say half an hour, some day, to give people a provocation to ponder on what all this mad rush is about, why all are hurrying in perpetual tension and what they are really after. That is bound to act as an eye-opener to all, and sooner or later, thoughtful men are sure to sober down and go about at a quiet pace.

Medical men say, that one of the best ways to combat this nerve-racking is to punctuate the day with frequent pauses—even slight pauses of a couple of minutes would prove useful, while ten or fifteen minutes rightly

used, will ease tension and act as a tonic. This could be tried by everyone, regardless of age or experience; and it is an important method of living wisely. In time of trouble, when one is harried by anxiety or is under some other emotional stress, there is no more reliable method of attaining comparative calm, than by getting to a corner and relaxing. Nor could anyone tell us of any other method which is so economical of time and energy and capable of helping one regain control of one's reason and judgement.

What would most of us think, if we saw a generally busy man sitting quietly in the lobby of a hotel or in the veranda of his house overlooking a main thoroughfare—neither reading nor writing, nor working or playing—just sitting apparently doing nothing? Our first thought would be, that he was waiting for someone or was trying to kill time. It would never enter our minds that in spite of the appearance of doing nothing, he may be actually doing something both useful and delightful—allowing his mind to disconnect itself entirely from the immediate surroundings, to wander away from care-free thoughts and relaxing.

Such relaxation, medical experts say, conserves energy, and helps to keep life balanced and elastic. It is also said that through it, we could arrive at a decision of values which can help higher inward development and serve as a stepping-stone to Concentration of mind and Meditation.

For this purpose, no special effort or definite technique is required. It is simply a matter of freeing one's mind and allowing it to wander in peace beyond its usual objectives. It is no more than deliberately bidding

(Continued on page 5)





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### Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1955

Treasure These Thoughts

Don't care for anything, but go and spread the Name of the Lord from door to door! It is only by doing good to others that one attains to his own good, and it is by leading others to Bhakti and Mukti that one attains them himself

#### WHAT SACRIFICE?

In an earlier issue of the *Hindu Organ* we brought to the notice of our readers the whole some views Mr. L. H. Mettananda had expressed in writing long before he was appointed to be a Member of the Commission on Higher Education in the National Languages. Ironically enough another Member of the Commission has made thought provoking observations on the same subject not in the course of his deliberations at a meeting of the Commission but in the process of a postprandial entertainment at a College Alumni Dinner. Dr. Malalasekera is reported to have stated that some sacrifice should be made for a successful solution of the problem of state languages to be arrived at. The suggestion is vague but the implication is clear. It is a well known fact that Dr. Malalasekera belongs to the majority group of the Commission. Despite his assurance that a definite decision had not been made by the majority group it is an open secret that Dr. Malalasekera belongs to that section which would leave no stone unturned to make Sinhalese the State Language. The after dinner speech might have been delivered in the form of parables but the inference could be deduced without any effort. Dr. Malalasekera may paraphrase his

suggestion and tell us that both Sinhalese and Tamil must be prepared to make a little sacrifice. But we wish to point out to the learned Professor that the establishment of State Languages can be effected without any sacrifice being made at all. Sacrifice has to be made only when one of the two languages is undemocratically established at the expense of the other.

On reading between the lines of Dr. Malalasekera's alumni speech, the inspiration of Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike's suggestion of compelling Indian Tamils to make Sinhalese their mother tongue can be unmistakably noticed. It was only recently that the leader of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party had contributed a series of articles to the Press on his text book conception of true democracy and how the U. N. P. had completely failed to fulfil the pledge it had given to the people that the country would be governed democratically. Now Mr. Bandaranaike appears in the role of the dictator of the Sinhala Maha Sabha and frankly puts forward the theory of *Sinhalaization*.

Who should make the sacrifice is quite clear. We certainly are aware of the fact that neither Malalasekera and Mettananda nor Bandaranaike and Dahanayake make the Sinhalese people. The real leaders of the majority race are genuine nationalists. Whatever the composition of the U. N. P. may be it must be admitted that on no occasion had the present President of the party or his predecessors made any statement in Parliament to the effect that Sinhalese alone should be made the state language.

In this connection it is gratifying to note the captivating tone of enlightened moderation of the speeches made by Senator S. Nadesan and Sir Kanthiah Vaithianathan. We agree with Sir Kanthiah in his earnest appeal that 'an atmosphere of friendship' should be created for the burning question of the moment to be discussed. We go further and state that it is imperative that the atmosphere is not allowed to be clouded by drawing the red herring of extraneous matters across the track. Sacrifice has to be made but not by the people. Tub-thumping leaders should curb their wagging tongues and thus forgo the wanton pleasure of talking at will.

### THE LANGUAGE FRONT

## AN ATMOSPHERE OF FRIENDSHIP

### Sir Kanthiah's Appeal In The Senate

But I do not want the Opposition to take the credit for what the Government firmly believes in. I have therefore to take a little time to explain with your indulgence that this issue of official and national languages has been and is constantly before the Cabinet. Hardly a month passes without some reference or some discussion on the subject. And of late, hardly a Cabinet meeting passes without some discussion or reference being made to this important issue.

It is the settled policy of Government. Nevertheless there are as the hon. Senator from Jaffna (Senator Nagalingam) also stated earlier, many communalists on both sides, and these communalists keep on raising imaginary hares and chasing them. There is an old Chinese proverb which comes to my mind: "One dog barks at the moon and all the other dogs bark at the noise". It is perhaps flippant on my part to have said that but I want to be understood seriously because the question itself is serious. It is a human problem and involves the rights of the people.

I personally admire the moderation and sincerity with which the learned Queen's Counsel, the hon. lawyer Senator, stated his case. For a hardened critic of the Government, for a persistent opponent, he dealt practically with this theme throughout his budget speech, whereas in other years he used to drive a bulldozer right through the whole gamut of this Blue Bible. It shows the sense of responsibility with which he dealt with the subject and I do appreciate and admire the moderation and sincerity with which he put his case across. For sheer patriotism I have yet to hear a more impassioned appeal for the unity of the Ceylonese nation.

If I am not divulging the gist of a casual conversation or the secret of a Cabinet colleague, I want to say, that at one stage when the hon. lawyer Senator said that in certain circumstances he will not have any hesitation in opposing every single party that is against this policy and in voting even for the U. N. P. if it supports it, an observation came from my hon. Friend on my right. He said it would not be a bad idea getting him to explain the issue and putting his ideas in that way before the public and to put it over with such moderation and sincerity.

That shows that he appreciates the position. He too said what the other hon. Senator said, namely—that this was a human problem, but he said it with a great degree of moderation and sincerity.

This is not a new issue. What is new is this misleading of the people which is going on and which the hon. lawyer Senator referred to as if it had arisen out of the Town Hall meeting last week. He is not unaware that this hobby-horse has been ridden before. I am referring as a Tamil to the Tamil community which started through their leaders this same issue many years ago.

Who gave the idea to the Member for Kandy seat to let his seat fall vacant and contest it again on the language issue? It was one of our own members who did so by saying that the Tamil language was in danger and that the Tamils should unite on that issue. We Tamils ourselves have only to blame. A lot of what is regarded as communalism, a lot of what is regarded as Vadakaha stupidity—for all that, the Tamils themselves as a community have to take a large share of the blame. True enough, the minority expects a certain amount of indulgence in the way it continues to talk of its own rights, because if it did not talk of its rights they may lapse by default—not in the way that it has been going on for the last few months but in the same manner that it has been discussed by the Queen's Counsel.

Looking through the debate in the other place, I have seen words used against the Government, words used personally against the Head of the Government, for which I as a Tamil must apologise, because that cannot be Tamil culture, and that is not how Tamil culture should be maintained in this country. Therefore that is why I say that I admire the moderation and sincerity with which the hon. Queen's Counsel stated his case, to the admiration of my Cabinet Colleague on my right.

"It is therefore absurd for us to imagine that anyone who calls himself a well-wisher, a person who is really interested in the welfare of the country, could ever go to the countryside in the guise of a patriot and rouse communal feelings and passion to enthroned Sinhalese

### Public Service Commission

(Continued from page 1)

by the Commission is generally being observed by Ministries and Departments in making recommendations for the award of scholarships.

On the recommendation of the Commission the Government has agreed to the release of Civil Servants who are selected for the award of scholarships for the study of Government or Public Administration. An officer of the Civil Service was selected during the year to follow a course in Public Administration at the Administrative Staff College at Henley-on-Thames.

The Commission also decided that officers who are on probation or trial should not be recommended for selection for the award of any Scholarship, unless it was a condition of their appointment or part of their training, as their suitability for confirmation had yet to be determined.

It was not possible for the Commission to award a number of scholarships offered under the Colombo Plan Technical Co-operation Scheme and other International Bodies on account of the lack of suitable candidates.

The High standards of conduct expected of public servants are laid down in Sessional Paper XX of 1954 and it should be the duty of all officers to endeavour to conform to that code of conduct and ethics. It cannot be over emphasised that the first duty of a Public Servant is to give his undivided allegiance to the State at all times. A Public Servant is not to subordinate his duty to his private interests; neither is he to put himself in a position where his duty and his interests conflict. The Commission also wishes to emphasise that the tradition of public servants political impartiality and reserve in controversial matters must always be maintained.

The Prime Minister issued in November, 1954, a comprehensive directive on the duties and responsibilities of Permanent Secretaries and Heads of Departments. The Commission would like to draw the attention of all officers to this directive and to the appendices to the directive in so far as they deal with matters connected with Public Officers and the Public Service Commission.

### Goa Problem Will Be Solved

I am no prophet. But I think I can say with some confidence that forces are at work, all kinds of forces, national, international, economic and other, which are bringing that solution nearer and which ultimately will undoubtedly solve this problem. Again I cannot say when.



**AN ATMOSPHERE OF FRIENDSHIP**

(Continued from page 2)  
 as the national language. I must confess that this charge is even more applicable to those who pretend to be really interested in the welfare of the Tamil people, go to the country in the guise of patriots and rouse communal feelings and passion in the name of good Government of this country. The fault is as much ours as on the other side. So I wonder whether in such a situation an atmosphere of calm, of freedom from sentiment and emotion, can be reached in which a very difficult and most important problem can be discussed and a solution found. I am not altogether without hope, because I see the futility of the procedure that is being adopted by many of our countrymen. Whether they will be united or have a united front, I do not know; but even presuming that they do, I do not see what result can be achieved beyond what happened on a previous occasion when they came united to the Parliament in Colombo.

It has been said that democracy was the rule of the majority, with the consent of the minority. That is correct. But a Federal State cannot come into being and is impossible of attainment in this country without the consent of the majority, without friendship on both sides of the House. Therefore I do not know what people can achieve by preaching a theory, almost a doctrine, which is impossible of achievement without the consent of at least a substantial proportion of friends from the south. I know that this craze to be united is merely a desire to come back to Parliament and then—perhaps like the boy who killed both his parents and pleaded in mitigation that he was an orphan—ask for favours in an atmosphere of animosity, in an atmosphere of frustration rather than in an atmosphere of friendship which we have already cultivated in this country, as has been well explained, for over two thousand years.

While on this subject, I should say that I do not think any Minister, or even the Minister of Education is happy at the moment with what is known as the segregation of the Tamil children and the Sinhalese children. It has arisen no doubt as a result of action taken a few years ago, on the theory of educating children in their mother tongue first but the result has come in now very forcibly before the Government, the public and various political parties. I can speak on behalf of the Cabinet and say that we realise that it is an evil and that we must find a solution for it as early as we can. If we have not put any remedy in motion, it is because of various other pressing problems of education which we have been thrashing out and for which some kind of immediate solution had to be found as I shall show presently. But

what I would like to say is that this education policy or this question of the status of Sinhalese and Tamil in this country is not a new problem which has arisen as a result of any motion, which has been given notice of in the other place by a Member of the Opposition, or because of the meagalomani performances of a Member who lets a seat fall vacant only to contest it in order to be sure that a halo hangs round his head, because he believes himself to be the only one who can solve this problem and in the only way in which one individual can solve it. It goes back to a period even before the present Constitution.

On June 22, 1943, the State Council passed a Resolution that steps should be taken to effect the transition from English to Sinhalese and Tamil—mark the words—with the object of making Sinhalese and Tamil the official languages of the country. In 1945, after various inquiries had been conducted by a Sub Committee of the State Council, which was appointed to consider and report on the steps necessary—I repeat,—to effect the transition from English to Sinhalese and Tamil with the object of making Sinhalese and Tamil the official languages of the country”, certain decisions were reached by the State Council. The Report of the Committee was published as Sessional Paper XXII of 1946.

An Hon Senator said that this Government has taken eight years, or has been trying for eight years to solve this simple problem. In 1947 and 1948, with the introduction of the new Constitution and the attainment of Independence, the various problems that confronted this country had to be solved by Government. Mr. President, the very same Ministers who then represented minority communities in the Cabinet now complain that nothing had been done during that period of ten years or so. They are going about trying to put the blame on others who have had first to tackle the mess they left behind, instead of telling them do what they can towards solving this problem.

Then there was the Official Languages Commission. I refer hon. Senators to Sessional Paper XXI of 1951. Its terms of reference were not different. In that, too, the objective was that Sinhalese and Tamil should become the official languages of Ceylon. That Commission submitted several Reports. A first and second Interim Report, a third Interim Report, a fourth Interim Report, a fifth Interim Report and a final Report which was published as a Sessional Paper XXII of 1953. The Government continued to take action on the various Interim Reports and the final Report too

*Extracts from Sir K. Vaithianathan's speech in the Senate*

**THE LANGUAGE FRONT**

**DEVOTION TO DEMOCRATIC IDEALS**

**IMPLIES REGARD FOR HUMAN RIGHTS**

(Portions of Senator S. Nadesan's speech in the Senate on the 'Language question'.)

There is a type of people with whom we are dealing, and in respect of this class of people the easiest method is to go and tell them—if democracy means the will of the majority, then it is right and proper to tell them—“Look here, Sinhalese should be the sole official language of the people, so vote for it”. They will all put their hands up and vote for it. Then, of course, it will be said that they have done the proper thing. Of course, if it is a decision by the will of the majority certainly then they have done the proper thing by raising their hands, and the decision of the majority they will say, because this is a democracy, is right. Even if they took this vadakaha and suffered as a result of taking that still it would be the thought by them to be right.

All that I want to say is this This is not the way in which a democracy should function. In a democracy it is the duty, particularly in a democracy such as ours where the people are sufficiently educated, of a statesman, of a man who wants to be a patriot, who wants to do service to the country, to tell the people what is right and what is wrong. There is no use in hiding or being ambiguous with regard to matters with which the people are vitally concerned. These problems have to be fully examined, and any man worthy to be called a statesman must frankly and categorically tell the people. “These are my views; this is the correct view in respect of these matters,” and thus educate the people into accepting the correct view.

It is a difficult task, no one denies that, but if one were to address one's mind to the question from a proper angle and were to find out what the solution to the problem is he should, thereafter, have the courage to tell the people, “This is the solution that I recommend to you”—despite the fact that for the time being that solution may not be acceptable to the people and he might even be thrown out as a result of advocating such a solution.

This is a matter of crucial importance, the question of a national language of this country as the official language of this country. It is a sufficiently important matter for it to be solved here and now. There should be no delay with regard to the solution of this problem, and a declaration should be made about. If need be it

should be embodied in the Constitution of this country as a part of the law of the land so that no one may have any doubts with regard to what the position is in regard to the official languages.

There is one course of action which this Government can adopt straightway on this question of the official languages, that is, to get the experts to go into the history of this question and find out how other countries have this problem—after all this is not a problem which is new to us—and thus arrive at a decision as to how this problem should be solved.

Instead of doing that, what do we find? We find that the United National Party Government has proclaimed, time and again, that so far as they are concerned they are for complete equality, complete parity, as between the two languages of this country Sinhalese and Tamil. That has been their proclaimed policy. But one has only to walk up the stairs to the Prime Ministers's office to see how they have given effect to this policy of theirs. There you will find “Prime Minister” in English and in Sinhalese but not in Tamil. I wish to know why it is not printed in Tamil.

Secondly, I say, if you have once proclaimed parity of languages, then it is a sufficiently important question to be embodied in the Constitution of this country. One cannot get away from that; no amount of argument can possibly take away this stark fact that if this Govt. says that it is for parity of languages then it should set to it that that principle is embodied in the Constitution of this country in unequivocal and clear terms as it is embodied in the Constitution of practically every other country in the world which has a similar problem. That constitutional safeguard is found practically in every Constitution of the world: I emphasize that.

All that I want to tell our ultra-nationalists here in Ceylon, particularly the Sinhalese nationalists, the type of people who meet at the Town Hall and deliver speeches, is that, apart from the United National Party, there are only two other Parties which are for complete parity in so far as Sinhalese and Tamil are concerned they are the N.L.S.S.P which is run by Dr. Perera, and the Communist Party.

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 73

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Joseph Wijayaratan Abraham of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna. Deceased.

Dr. Mrs. Rabekah Matthai Abraham of 74, Arasady Road, Vannarponnai East Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Eliza Rasama Kantheppar
2. George Kanthapper Thambipillai
3. Samuel Kanthapper Aruliah all of Amirthakaly Batticaloa
4. Sakuntaladevi daughter of Chelliah and her daughter

Minor 5. Kanakambujam both of Chavakachcheri. Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 5th Respondent and that the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased which is filed in this case be proved and that Probate be issued to the Petitioner as executrix named in the said will coming on for disposal before P Sri Skanda Rajah, Esqr., District Judge, Jaffna on the 24th day of August 1955 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and the witnesses and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the said 4th respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the minor the 5th respondent that the Last Will and Testament of the deceased dated 8th June 1955 be proved and that probate be issued to the petitioner as executrix appointed by the said will unless the said respondents or any other person or persons shall appear before this Court on the 26th day of September 1955 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said 4th respondent do produce the said minor in Court on the said date.

Jaffna this 24th day of August 1955

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge.

Drawn by Sgd. M. R. Karalasingham Proctor for Petitioner. (O. 68. 16 & 25)

With regard to the other L. S. S. P. for some mysterious reason, they are in favour of making Sinhalese the sole official language of the country and Tamil a regional language. One does not know what they mean by that.



## Tamil Cultural Society

A meeting of the Council of the Tamil Cultural Society was held with Mr. C. Nagalingam Q. O., the President of the Society in the Chair. The Council appointed a Committee to consider the ways and means of effecting the publication of a trilingual Dictionary in English-Sinhalese and Tamil. The Council also appointed a Committee to report on the steps necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the following resolution on the motion of Dr. Kumaran Ratnam unanimously passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Society:-

"That the Society should summon a conference of all Sections of the Tamil speaking peoples at an early date to discuss the language question and formulate a policy with regard to the future status of the Tamil Language in Ceylon for all purposes." The next meeting of the Council was fixed for 10th October on which day further steps regarding the implementation of the above resolution will be pursued on receipt of the recommendations of the Committee.

### PERSONAL

Mr. S. Velupillai Retd. Shroff Mudir Jaffna Kachcheri is an inmate of the Jaffna Civil Hospital.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CHAVAKACHCHERI

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 49 T

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the Late Solomon Ramalingam Sathaseevan of Kaithady

Deceased, Samuel Seevanayagam Sathaseevan of Kaithady

Petitioner Vs.

1. Daniel Davies Vethanayagam Sathaseevan of Kaithady presently of No. 1 Manojing Square Manning Town, Colombo
2. May Thayarayake Sathaseevan and
3. Elizabeth Sinnaththangam Sathaseevan both of "Seeva Vasa 2, Kaithady"

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the Late Solomon Ramalingam Sathaseevan of Kaithady coming on for determination before S. ThambyDurai Esq. District Judge Chavakachcheri on the 1st day of July 1955 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Karthigesoo Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Affidavit and Petition of the

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 64.

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Nagamattu Kathiravaloo of Chundikuli

Deceased Felix Kathiravaloo Balaratnarajag of Chundikuli.

Petitioner

Vs

1. Lily Gnanasoundarimmah Kathiravaloo widow of Nagamattu Kathiravaloo of Chundikuli
2. Joy Kathiravaloo Ratnandan of Chundikuli presently of Anuradhapura
3. Kathiravaloo Kamalanandan of Chundikuli
4. Kathiravaloo Tharmannandan of Chundikuli presently of Borella
5. Sakuntala daughter of Kathiravaloo of Chundikuli

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. SriSkanda Rajah Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 25th day of August 1955 in the presence of Mr. D. Rajadurai Proctor on the part of the petitioner abovenamed; and the affidavit of the petitioner and the affidavit of the Notary and of the attesting witnesses having been read.

It is ordered that the last will and testament No. 2078 made by the deceased abovenamed and attested by D. Rajadurai Notary Public on the 14th day of February 1955 the original of which has been produced and now deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared and that the petitioner abovenamed is the executor named therein and he is hereby declared to have probate thereon issued to him accordingly, unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 20th day of September 1955 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 25th day of August 1955 Sgd P. SriSkanda Rajah District Judge

(O 65- 16 & 23)

petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased be issued to the Petitioner as one of the sons and as heir of the deceased unless the respondents shall appear before this Court on or before the 16th day of August 1955 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary

The 1st day of July 1955

Sgd S. ThambyDurai District Judge.

Drawn by Sgd V. S. Karthigesoo Proctor for Petitioner.

16-8-55

Time to show cause extended to 20-9-55.

Intd. S. T. D. D J.

(O. 67. 16 & 23)

## Elucidation Of Policy On Goa

Dealing with Goa, Mr. Nehru said that there was apparently a feeling—and even newspapers in India and abroad had given expression to it—that there had been some marked or sudden change in the Government's policy in regard to Goa. Further, it had been thought by some people, more particularly by some foreign observers, that the Government had made this change because of foreign opinion or foreign reactions. "Naturally", said Mr. Nehru, "we follow and we are interested in foreign reactions not only about this matter but about every matter. We want to be wide awake and know what the world is doing and thinking. But I should like to make it clear that whatever decisions we have arrived at have been completely internal decisions. We attempt to follow the policy which we consider right. Nothing that has happened or has been said in foreign countries has, in the slightest, affected or brought about the decisions we have made".

Mr. Nehru said that there had been no reversal of the policy that the Government had consistently followed through. It was true that there had been sometimes a varying emphasis. It was true that at some periods there was a certain laxity in enforcing that policy. Government might be blamed for that.

The basic element of the Government's policy in regard to Goa, said Mr. Nehru, was that the methods must be peaceful. It was open to a person to think that the methods employed in regard to Goa must be other than peaceful but there was nothing that he (Mr. Nehru) could debate with him or argue with him because the Government ruled out non-peaceful methods completely.

I think peaceful methods should be known to a large number of people in Patna including the students and including, of course, the police and others. I think it is time that the people of this country and all parties decided that it is not desirable or in the interests of the country to indulge in non-peaceful and undisciplined methods of action.

If the police is wrong, the police must be punished. No body defends a wrong action by the police or indeed any official. But if I may say so, one of the elements in our thinking has been not only what happened in Goa but what happened subsequently in the city of Bombay and elsewhere, the indiscipline, the methods other than peaceful that came into evidence.

Mr. Nehru said that he was not blaming anybody but that he exhibited a certain atmosphere in the country which was the

very reverse and the opposite of a peaceful atmosphere which was so necessary for any peaceful movement of satyagraha.

He recalled how Gandhiji had stopped satyagraha movements "utterly and absolutely" whenever they slipped as they sometimes did. Gandhiji felt that nothing was going to be achieved by indiscipline and by people diverting themselves from the basic policies through excitement or anger or even some justified resentment.

Ever since satyagraha was talked about in regard to Goa, the Government had repeatedly laid emphasis on peaceful methods. Secondly, emphasis was laid that there should be no mass satyagraha in the form of mass entry. Thirdly, they said that it should be predominantly the business of Goans.

—Madras Hindu

### ORDER

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 72

In the matter of the estate of the late Nagalingam Arumugasamy of Vaddukodai West, Jaffna

Deceased

Rasammah widow of Sinnappah Nagalingam of Vaddukodai West

Petitioner

Vs.

1. Arumugasamy Nagaraswary of do
2. Arumugasamy Maheswariammah of do
3. Gnanaladchumy widow Nagalingam Arumugasamy of do

Respondents

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 24th day of August 1955 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the 3rd respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors 1st and 2nd respondents and that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration of the estate of the deceased issued to her unless the said respondents shall appear before this court on the 26th day of September 1955 and show cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

This 24th day of August 1955

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge

(O. 71. 23 & 80)

### AUCTION SALE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. C O 15

I shall sell by public Auction the undermentioned properties belonging to the Youths Social Service League Syndicate Ltd; Jaffna on Saturday the 12th, November 1955 at 4 p. m. at the spot.

### PROPERTY

(a) All that piece of land situated at Kopay South in the parish of Kopay Valigam East Jaffna District Northern Province called "Aradchchippulam" in extent 16 Lms. V. C. and bounded on the East by the property of Ponnammah widow of Naganathar Sinnappu and shareholders, North by the property of Nagar Sinnappu, Murugesu Kanagasigam and shareholders, West by the property of Kandiah Senathirajah and South by the property of D. C. Arulanatham and shareholders.

(b) All that piece of land situated at do called "Aradchchippulam" in extent 16 Lms V. C. and bounded on the East by the property of Rasammah wife of Veluppillai Rasiah and shareholders North by the property of Nagar Sinnappu, Murugesu Kanagasigam and shareholders, West by the property of Ponnammah widow of Sinnappu and shareholders and South by the property of D. C. Arulanatham and shareholders.

(c) All that piece of land situated at do called "Aradchchippulam" in extent 16 Lms. V. C. and bounded on the East and West by the property of the Youths Social Service League Syndicate Ltd North by the property of Nagar Sinnappu Murugesu Kanagasigam and shareholders and South by the property of D. C. Arulanatham.

(d) All that piece of land situated at do called "Kondappulam" in extent 37 1/2 Lms. V. C. and bounded on the East by the property of Velauthar Kandiah North by the property of Sithampari West by the property of Kanagasabai and others and South by the property of Sithamparam and others.

(e) An undivided 1/2 share of all that piece of land and premises situated at Kopay North aforesaid called "Aradchchippulam" in extent 8 1/2 Lms. V. C. and bounded on the East by the property of Mailvaganam Murugesu North by the property of the heirs of Nitchingath Naganathar West by the property of Sinnathambay Nagappan and South by the property of Vallipuram Achchakuddy.

All these lands now form one block. Further particulars can be had from Mr. J. Patrick Proctor, Jaffna.

V. A. DURAIAPPAN Court Commissioner and Auctioneer

Jaffna 19-9-55 (M 134 23-9, 4-11)



WORK—STOP.....

Letter to the Editor

'Dravidians'

(Continued from page 1) one's thinking mechanism to take a holiday, leaving the lesser realities of every day life, and thus purposely producing the same state of mind which one automatically falls into when listening to the strains of rapturous music or gazing at some enchanting scenery. "The attitude is one of wonder without expectancy; of contemplation without planning or striving".

According to a Doctor, "At the beginning, you will need the opportunity to be alone, preferably in a quiet room to make the most of 5 or 10 minutes. No physical aids are required save a reasonably comfortable place to sit. Neither are surroundings very important, for once the habit is acquired, one becomes unconscious of them. Quiet and beautiful surroundings can help, and sometimes of themselves induce the proper state of mind. Then let every muscle go slack, close the eyes, breathe deeply and gently enjoying each breath and let every worrying thought 'go hang'".

The great psychologist, William James, considered that the practice of going to a quiet place was suggestive of contemplative thought and aided in keeping one's point of view right side up. According to him, going to a quiet corner was much like the experience of a person, who being jostled about in a crowd, climbs upon a nearby doorstep, looks over the heads of the people, sees what the crowd as a whole is doing, and is then able to descend again into the jam and push in the right direction.

All through the day, odd minutes, that could be used for such relaxation, occur. It is often in the midst of the busiest hour that a short deliberate pause is said to be of the greatest benefit. But it is no use just sitting quiet, unless your nerves and muscles could be relaxed. Some can do this easily; others do not know the meaning of relaxation. I have seen doctors finding it difficult to get their patients to 'go slack' in order to facilitate certain medical examinations. They can sit or lie down, but they hold themselves tight and stiff even on bed.

In bus or train, or in breaks between tasks, we should try and avoid spending the minutes sitting tight and thinking of all the jobs one has got to do and of all the worries to come. We should learn to just disconnect our minds and relax every now and then, for

Sir,—Will any of your learned readers enlighten us as to the meaning of the word "Dravidian." Does it indicate a race or tribe of people or does it indicate a land and its inhabitants? If so was this word used by the people themselves or was it an epithet given to them by others? Is it correct to call all people speaking Tamil, Sinhalese, Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam languages as Dravidian? What was the name by which the ancient inhabitants of Mohenjodaro and Harappa called themselves? Are the inhabitants of the Old Sera, Chola and Pandya Kingdoms Dravidians? Was Sankaracharya the celebrated philosopher of India a Dravidian, was Gnana-Sambandan a Dravidian was Rama-Nuja and Madava Dravidian? But are not these religious leaders Brahmins who are Aryans by repute or is it that they were Dravidian Brahmins? Is there any difference in the word (Aryan/Tamil ஈரியன் and ஈரியன்? Is the letter # used by Sanskrit Aryans? Who are the Pancha Dravidians that are said to have lived on the Southern Slopes of Vindiya Hills as opposed to the Pancha Goudas who lived on the Northern Slopes of the same hills and were, both, reported to be Brahmins? Yours etc.

S RAMANATHAN  
706 Kollapitiya Rd. Colombo 1

in the midst of the multitude keeps the sweet independence of solitude."

I know of a hard working Co operative Official who could, in between heated discussions whilst travelling in a train, just lean to a side and snore away. He could find sound sleep within a couple of minutes of jumping in to his berth. What a blessing?

According to Thirumoolar, the senses are but servants of the mind without any independent volition of their own. He therefore, appears to be against, imposing any restraint upon the senses, for it will be tackling the mind from the wrong end. He suggests that the mind should be separately treated and so trained, as to bring about its effective disjunction or disconnection at will, like that of detaching the engine of a moving car or free wheeling a bike. When one has acquired mastery of the mind in this fashion, to disconnect at will, he gains freedom from the senses—not by bringing them under control, as most others Eastern philosophers and Savants would have—but by transcending them.

"அஞ்சம் அடக்கம் செம்பர் அறிவிவர் அஞ்சம் அடக்கும் அமரரும் அகநிலை அஞ்சம் அடக்கில் அநேகமமா மென்றிடம் அஞ்சம் அடக்க அறிவிநீர் தேடுகே"

Need for a Spiritual Recovery

To Avoid Destruction By Scientific Discoveries

Religion is a transforming experience. It is not a theory of God; it is spiritual consciousness, insight into Reality. Belief and conduct, rites and ceremonies, dogmas and authorities are subordinate to the art of conscious selfdiscovery and contact with the Divine.

Even those who are the children of science and reason must submit to the fact of spiritual experience, which is primary and positive. We may dispute theologies but we cannot deny facts. The fire of life in its visible burning compels assent, though not the fumbling speculations of smokers sitting around the fire. While realisation is a fact, the theory of Reality is an inference. There is a

difference between contact with Reality and an opinion about It, between the mystery of godliness and belief in God.

The fulfilment of man's life is spiritual experience, in which every aspect of man's being is raised to its highest point; all the senses gather, the whole mind leaps forward and realises in one quivering instant such things as cannot be expressed. Though it is beyond the word of tongue or concept of mind, the longing and the love of the soul, its desire and anxiety, its seeking and thinking are filled with the highest spirit. This is religion; it is not mere argument about it.

The only hope for man is a spiritual recovery, the realisation that he is an unfinished animal and that

his goal is the Kingdom of God which is latent in him.

There is a void today in man's minds which dogmatic religions are unable to fill. When the old gods, the old verities, the old values are fading, when life itself has become dim and its very forms are stiffening, there are always some intense natures to whom it is intolerable that there should not already be new and greater faiths in sight. We are too profoundly religious to be able to endure this precarious predicament.

Without a spiritual recovery, the scientific achievements threaten to destroy us. We are living in days of destiny. Either the world will blow up in flames or settle down in peace. It depends on the seriousness with which we face the tasks of our age. A human society worthy of our science and the mobilised wisdom of the world can be built if those in power and position are willing to submit to severities not so drastic as a war will demand.

- Vision,

-Astrological-

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 25-9-55 TO 1-10-55

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

This will be a comparatively better week. Much of the earlier evil influences will diminish. Friends will prove to be very helpful. Go ahead with your plans.

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

Health will be very satisfactory this week. Sunday and Monday morning will upset you much. You will have to be on the guard against secret enemies. Rest of the week will be comparatively favourable.

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

This week will not be very favourable. Monday afternoon Tuesday and Wednesday must be spent with care. Rest of the week will bring in good results. But you will have no mental peace.

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

First half of the week will be favourable for new undertakings. You will find much improvements in your finances and domestic conditions. Wednesday evening Thursday and Friday will upset you a bit. Week end turns favourable again.

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

Except for the last day this will be a fairly good week. Many of your problems will be solved. New ventures will bring in good results. Financial tension will ease.

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

Expenditure will be on the rise this week. Your responsibilities also will increase. Do not begin anything new. Routine work is sure to bring in good results.

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

Some favourable changes will take place during this week. Financial conditions will improve but at the same time expenditure too will be on the rise. You will find it difficult to come to any decision in important affairs.

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

Some changes in your routine work likely this week. You may not be able to carry on your work without any disturbance. Friends will help you out of difficulties.

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

You will find most of your worries vanishing into thin air this week. Opposition will melt away. Health and finances should improve a great deal. Social success also promised.

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

You will have to go slow in all your programmes this week. Friends will not be very helpful and there will be troubles in the office due to secret enemies. Avoid arguments.

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

You will find a change for the better in most of your affairs this week. Ruin to enemies and success in social undertakings promised. Financial gains and fame will come without much efforts.

**PISCES** Pooraddati 4, Uttaraddati, Revathi. [Meena Rasi]

You will not be able to negotiate things with much ease from this week. Financial conditions will not be satisfactory. Avoid arguments with friends. New ventures must be handled with care.



# UPWARD TREND IN WORLD RICE TRADE

## Increased Production in Sri Lanka

International trade in rice in 1954 increased 3 percent as compared with the preceding year, but continued below the postwar peak of 1952. Exports, including re-exports, from all countries totaled 10,250 million pounds in terms of milled rice compared with 9,930 million pounds in 1953 and 11,300 million pounds in 1952. Trade was approximately half the 20,000 million pounds exported annually prior to World War II.

Despite a small gain in total exports, the general trend in rice trade was somewhat downward. A pronounced increase in shipments of Burma was primarily responsible for the gain in total trade, but rice exports declined in many countries. Exports from Asia increased 1,122 million pounds, of which 1,060 million pounds came from Burma. Exports from Thailand of 2,607 million pounds include considerable quantities of coarse ground broken, mostly inedible, included in total imports of some importing countries of Asia. This is a favorable aspect of Thailand's trade, as it represents a disposal of around 400 million pounds of inferior rice from previously reported stocks. Actually, exports of rice of a quality comparable with the 2,945 million pounds exported in 1953 was only 2,214 million pounds, a decline of 15 percent.

Rice exports of the Western Hemisphere countries were only two-thirds of the year before, and exports and re-exports from the countries of Europe declined 22 percent. Export availabilities from Egypt's crop for the first time in several years resulted in an increase in Africa's exports, but those in other countries decreased, and the total exported from the surplus countries of Africa was less than half the average in the immediate postwar year (1946-50).

The United States had the largest reduction in volume exported, despite having an increase in exportable supplies. Exports were down more than 600 million pounds, or approximately 30 percent. Dullness in the world rice market was responsi-

ble also for a decline in exports of other countries, as Taiwan, Korea, Italy, Ecuador, Nicaragua, and countries that in recent years have been producing rice for export at higher prices than prevailed in 1954. Portugal's small 1953-54 crop prevented rice from being the export commodity that it has been in other postwar years.

Rice exports in South America were the smallest since World War II. Even though Brazil had surplus supplies of around 400 million pounds, the country is reported to have exported no rice in 1954. Exports also declined from British Guiana, Chile, Ecuador, and Uruguay. Some increase is reported, however, in the rice exports of Cambodia and South Vietnam, Indochina. Although statistics for Pakistan are not available, estimated exports exceeded those of 1953. Rice export increases occurred in the Near East countries, Iran and Iraq. Spain exported slightly more than in 1953, and Australia's exports were about the same as in the year before.

Increased imports of the two largest importers, Japan and India, brought the total of those countries to more than half the world rice imports. India's imports came from Burma, while those of Japan originated in countries of Asia, Europe, North America, and South America. Rice was imported into the Philippine Republic to build up stocks, whereas in the year before domestic production was sufficient for all requirements.

On the other hand, imports into several of the countries usually considered to be among Asia's heaviest importers of rice—Malaya, Ceylon, Indonesia, and Hong Kong—were the lowest in several years. Reason for the declines are (1) increased production, (2) consumption of surplus stocks, and (3) withholding of purchases because of relatively high prices in exporting countries, especially in the first part of the year.

Total rice imports into Europe increased 24 percent compared with 1953, and were the largest since

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Manonmani wife of Arumuga Kandarajah of Vannarponnai East Deceased

Nagaratnam widow of Thigarajah of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna Petitioner Vs

M. Arumugam Kandarajah of Wellandaru Estate Kanawatte Respondent

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for letters of administration to the intestate estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 9th day of September 1955 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read

It is ordered that Letters of administration be issued to the Petitioner to the intestate estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the Respondent or other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 14th day of October 1955 and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

Jaffna this 9th day of September 1955

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge

Drawn by Sgd. M. R. Karalasingham Proctor for Petitioner (O 70 23 & 30)

World War II. Even so, imports of nearly 1,000 million pounds were only 30% of pre-war imports. Largest gains were in France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Belgium and Luxembourg, and imports increased also in Denmark, Finland, and Yugoslavia. On the other hand, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland took less rice than in 1953. On account of heavy exports in 1953, Greece imported a significant volume of rice for domestic consumption before the 1954 crop was marketed. The principal reason for a decline in imports in North America was an expansion in the rice production of Cuba in 1953 and 1954, which decreased the import requirements. Rice imports increased in Canada, British Honduras, Costa Rica, and some of the British West Indies. Because of a small crop in 1953, rather than exporting rice, Colombia imported a relatively large amount.

E. S. I. S.

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 79

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 74

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kamalambal widow of V. S. Ramanathan of Nayanmarkaddu, Jaffna. Deceased.

1. Manuel Alles and wife  
2. Jessica Alles both of Dehiwala Colombo. Petitioners.

Vs.

1. Ramanathan Jayasingam,  
2. Jeyarany daughter of Ramanathan,  
3. Ramanathan Jeyanthiran,  
4. Ramanathan Jeyarajah Kumar, of Nayanmarkaddu presently of Dehiwala, Colombo  
5. Thambu Selliah of Mathagal, Jaffna. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 24th day of August 1955 in the presence of Mr. S. C. Mahadeva Proctor on the part of the petitioners and the affidavit of the petitioners dated 23rd day of August 1955 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the above-

### Real Religion

(Continued from page 1)

Asi-Thou art That'. Feel. Assert. Recognise. Realise God.

Find out your centre. Dwell always in this centre. This centre is the abode of supreme bliss and eternal sunshine. This centre is your sweet original home, the abode of Immortality and fearlessness. This centre is Atma or Brahman. This is the Imperishable Brahmic Seat of ineffable splendour and glory.

named 1st to 4th Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioners as brother-in-law and sister of the said deceased unless the abovenamed respondents or any other person interested appear before this Court on the 26th day of September 1955 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 24th day of August 1955

Sgd. P. SRI SKANDA RAJAH District Judge.

(O. 96 23 & 30)

## THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00  
Amount of Calls made Rs. 616,313.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 80 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.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

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

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI, Shroff.

வாங்குநிலை வழங்கு பெயர் மலிவாகக் காக்க மின்னல் கோட்டுறை யாக செய்க குறைவிலா துயிரின் வாழ்க காண்மறை யதற்கு கோக்கக் கற்றவம் வேன்வி மங்க மேன்மைகொள் ளைவ நீதி விளங்குக ளைவ பெய்க்காம்.