

# THE Hindu Organ

[The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus]

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

PHONE No. 56

[PRICE 10 CENTS]

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889.]

VOL. LXVII

X

JAFENA, FRIDAY OCTOBER 7, 1955

X

NO. 27

## THE LANGUAGE FRONT

### SPECIAL ACT TO CONFIRM STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLE

The re-affirmation by the Prime Minister in Parliament of the underlying principle implicit in the policy followed by the State Council that Sinhalese and Tamil shall be the national and official languages throughout the country and that the Government will not do anything contrary to the spirit of Section 29 of the constitution is very welcome and opportune. It is a step forward in the evolution of a united Ceylonese nation of which the Prime Minister has spoken. A yet further step is necessary, for the progressive realization of this ideal envisaged by the founders of the Ceylon Reform movement which has culminated in the Independent Ceylon of today. Statutory enshrinement of the statement of principle declaring both the languages to be the official and national languages of Ceylon jointly and severally with equal status and identical functions throughout all parts of the country is required. The object could be achieved either by the introduction of a special act or by amendment of the existing laws of the country. Either procedure would serve the purpose.

There is legislation for almost every conceivable subject. It is an omission of the greatest import that the country's laws do not include a specific enactment regarding the matter of the national languages of the country and their application. It is time this situation is remedied. A special act could perhaps be enacted with greater ease and expedition than an amendment to the provisions of the existing constitution since among other things, amendments to the Constitution require a specific majority while in the case of a new act a bare majority is sufficient. The earlier the requisite legislation is passed the better. The passage of such legislation would have a decisive effect in enlisting the maximum amount of service from the maximum number of Ceylon's citizens for the cause of the country for all purposes internal as well as external.

The absence of the word "parity" in the reply given by the Prime Minister to the question raised in Parliament, inadvertent no doubt, is having a disquieting effect

in the minds of people. The omission coupled with the confusion created in the public mind constitute further cogent reasons for the early introduction of suitable legislation.

The thanks of the Tamil speaking peoples are due to the many Sinhalese leaders who have re-affirmed this fundamental principle governing the relationship between the two peoples who use the languages concerned, who are allied to each other in so many ways and who have lived side by side for centuries with advantage to both. The votaries of both the languages

By

S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM

have contributed to the prosperity and greatness of the country and have also served each other.

The Buddhist priesthood is addressing its mind to the subject. It is trusted that the Sangha would in the fulness of time and with its characteristic and age long spirit of benevolence and righteousness appreciate the

justice and high policy involved in the principle laid down by the State Council under the leadership of the Father of the Nation Mr. D.S. Senanayake and now reiterated by the Prime Minister and give its blessings to the request for legislation to confirm the parity of the two languages.

There is another section in our body politic which could facilitate better understanding on this subject. The Muslim Community in Ceylon which is spread over all parts of the country and which in addition to the beautiful ideals of its great faith has imbibed both cultures, Sinhalese and Tamil, is in a privileged position to bridge differences that may be existing in this connection.

It would not be fair to expect the Tamil speaking peoples to acquiesce in any position of subordination for their language in the national life and Government of the country. Such an acquiescence would involve a permanent position of inferiority for one of the greatest and noblest languages of mankind and its gradual deterioration in Ceylon. If the principle of parity is not

(Continued on page 4)

### DECIDE NATIONAL ISSUE ON NON-PARTY BASIS

Views Of M. P. For Pt. Pedro

The Tamil Citizens of sons said on different Ceylon have had enough occasions.

time and material now to realise how different political sections and individuals belonging to the majority community view the languages question which is now agitating the minds of the Tamils.

Certain leaders on both sides are discussing this question by reference to what the Prime Minister said in Jaffna and later in Parliament and also by reference to what leaders of other political parties and other important per-

The question is not going to be solved by just singling out the Prime Minister and putting the entire blame on him for not making suitable amendments in the constitution. For, in fairness to the Prime Minister, it should be remembered that he is the Prime Minister selected as such, on the strength of his being the leader of the U. N. P. the majority of

(Continued on page 6)

### Seek Speedy Implementation Of Select Committee Recommendations

All responsible sections of public opinion interested in the maintenance of cordial relations between the Sinhalese and the Tamils must strongly condemn the attempts that are being made by some groups and individuals both in the North and the South to create communal dissensions on the language issue.

The wise and prompt action taken by the Prime Minister with the concurrence of his Cabinet colleagues in repudiating the original recommendations of the majority group of the Commission on Higher Education in National Languages has done much to allay the feelings of alarm and indignation caused among the Tamils by the proposal to make Sinhalese only the medium of instruction in the higher forms of Secondary Schools and at Peradeniya University; but further action beyond mere assurance is necessary to convince them that adequate steps will be taken to ensure a permanent place for

By

C. K. Swaminathan B. A.

their languages both in administration and Education. All that is necessary is the full implementation of the accepted policy of equal status for both languages throughout Ceylon and not in separate linguistic areas or regions. The attempt now made by some language fanatics to make Tamil a regional language shows a dangerous trend which must be curbed before it assumes dangerous proportions.

In this connection it is necessary to remind the public that the language policy of the present government is based on the decision of the State Council in May 1944 to make both national languages official languages throughout Ceylon. This decision was supported by all sections of public opinion at the time and was followed by the appointment in September 1945 of the Select Committee of the Council to consider and report on the steps necessary to effect the transfer from English to Sinhalese and Tamil with the object

of making Sinhalese and Tamil the official languages of the country. During their investigations they realised that the question of using the two national languages as official languages was bound up with the urgent need for full development of these languages, and therefore recommended that these should be made media of instruction in post primary classes of our Schools and subsequently within a period of ten years at the University. It was expected that during this interim period steps would be taken to produce the necessary books and teachers trained to teach in the national languages. The Government has since then been taking steps to implement the recommendations of the Special Committee made in accordance with the accepted policy of making both the national languages official languages. No section or community is now entitled to ask the Government for revision of the policy which is being followed in the interests of national progress and national solidarity.

The idea of dividing the country into separate linguistic areas or regions made by some communally minded politicians must be strongly condemned as both unwise and impracticable. Both the communities are found dispersed in all the provinces and have lived together in harmonious relations in the past, and the cordial relation of the past must be maintained and promoted in the interest of national solidarities. The cry raised in the South by some language fanatics that the Sinhalese and their language are in danger of destruction is false and mischievous as they form more than two-thirds of the population, and this numerical superiority, by itself, will enable them to maintain a high position of importance and influence in the affairs of the country. The Tamil speaking people however feel that there is real danger ahead for them on account of the brutally hostile attitude of some Sinhalese leaders who proclaim that the language of the majority must be imposed on the minority and the minorities must become Sinhalese.

All that the Tamils can

(Continued on page 3)





சென்னை, 7.10.55

சென்னை, 7.10.55  
சென்னை, 7.10.55  
சென்னை, 7.10.55  
சென்னை, 7.10.55

சென்னை, 7.10.55

## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1955

### Treasure These Thoughts

*You must have a burning hunger for God. When your aspiration to realise God is intense, you will have His darshan wherever you may live in your house or in the mountains.*

### THEY CROSSED THEIR CONSCIENCE

THAT those intriguing circumstances which characterized the election of Dr. N. M. Perera as Mayor of Colombo also prevailed when the motion to oust him from power was passed by a majority of two votes does not take away from the precincts of criticism the peculiar part that was played by two City Fathers. It was a fact that Dr. Perera became Mayor by the eleventh hour decision of one M. M. C. to go back on the solemn pledge that was given by him to the U. N. P. After the mayoral election more than one member had crossed the floor. But when the U. N. P., having consolidated its numerical strength, decided to profit by its temporary extension of power and made the bold bid of open ballot, it was revealed that the leaders of the party had failed to gauge the 'Conscience' of their followers though they were perfectly sure of full allegiance to the party.

The now-famous two U. N. P. Municipal Councillors whose inner urge was conclusively contrary to the superseding pressure of party prestige did well not to cross the floor. But they were unable to gather sufficient strength of mind to refrain from crossing their conscience. Nevertheless, the Mayor whom their devalued votes had helped to oust from office was highly complimented by them despite all faithful obedience to party discipline

# GANDHIJI'S VIEWS ON PROHIBITION

(Gandhiji day was celebrated all the world over on October 2. An article by Major General Sahib Singh Sokhey M. P. in the 'Madras Hindu' is reproduced here in view of the importance that is being attached to the problem of prohibition in Sri Lanka at the present moment.

One thing more than anything else that we all need to learn from the life of Bapuji is to recognise ascertained facts and to give them full value in drawing conclusions and deciding upon a line of action.

Bapuji was great because, among his other great qualities, he respected facts, so much so that even when he had already given expression to a particular viewpoint, he had no hesitation in changing it if fresh facts were brought to his notice which demanded reconsideration. Bapuji attached the same value to established facts as scientists do. He held the view that even a great

because they could not completely conquer their conscience.

Here is a pattern of democracy that has come into existence not only in Sri Lanka but all the world over purely as a matter of course. The conception of democracy has changed according to the degeneration man has been subjected to by the upward trend of rank materialism. Justice, fair-play and righteousness have become mere empty characteristics that cannot be followed in the rough routine of temporal life. Why? For faith in God has come to be interpreted as having no more significance than a mere text book statement. The passion for power, the greed for individual glory, the ambition for authority have made man assume such unmanly tendencies that one has to exclaim 'what a goodly outside, falsehood hath'.

This week the whole world remembers with gratitude the martyrdom of the greatest man of the age. It is regretful to note that the lessons of Gandhism have been forgotten so soon and with impunity. There is no hope for humanity until political leaders and social workers place full faith in God and learn to respect truth more than text theories of democracy and political science

man had no business to have an opinion on a subject on which exact knowledge was not available. I well remember that when he came out of jail in 1944, he was suffering from hookworm and was reported to have refused to take drug treatment. When it was pointed out to him that the causation and the course of the disease were well understood and scientific observation showed that a certain worm drug afforded the best chance of cure, he immediately asked his doctors to give him this treatment.

Gandhiji looked at the question of prohibition in exactly the same scientific manner. He was willing to study and profit by the experience of other countries which had tried prohibition in modern times.

I wrote an article for him on 'Prohibition' and he published it, along with his comments, in the 'Harijan' dated the 13th November 1937. This article pointed out that the abuse of alcohol is a social phenomenon and should be treated as such. To treat it as a moral problem was to court failure. Moral problems cannot be dealt with by laws, and any attempt to do so was bound to fail, as such efforts had failed wherever tried.

When treated as a social problem it acquires definition and makes clear the ways to handle it. As a social problem its main object is to help society to protect itself against injuries from the abuse of alcohol, and primarily to help the low-wage earning classes in their efforts to prevent the wasting of their hard-earned income on alcohol and thereby damaging themselves and their families. Leaving aside for the present the question of drunkenness in any income group, which is best dealt with by social pressure, the social problem as defined above can not only not be dealt with by the purely negative action of preventing the sale of potable alcohol, but such an effort actually defeats the very purpose we have in view, as we all know.

An intelligent approach

to the problem demands that not only should alcohol be kept out of the way of the people, but that they should be provided with social amenities to enable them to use their leisure hours profitably, and thus lessen the chances and the urge to resort to alcohol.

So if we do want people to eschew the use of alcohol the first and the most important thing to do is to progressively provide good meeting places, like clubs, palaces of culture, sports unions, etc., for working classes, where they can meet together, listen to music, hold discussions, play games and otherwise utilize their leisure in healthy pursuits. Under these conditions the workers would not take to alcohol and would acquire good healthy habits to become sober, intelligent and forward looking citizens. Thus the urge for

alcohol would abate of its own accord.

Next thing to do would be to close down street corner pubs which are an open invitation to workers to use them as their meeting places and acquire drinking habits. Furthermore, there should be a great deal of propaganda done against the abuse of alcohol and to create a social consciousness in them to earn the good opinion of their neighbours and fellow workers. This approach calls for day-to-day active work among the workers, which we do not seem to be prepared to do. Instead, we adopt the futile policy of making society better by passing laws—ever so many laws. We do not understand that laws are effective only when they are honoured by the people.

Besides the three steps that I have suggested above another important condition for achieving

(Continued on page 5)

## Sixty Seventh Annual Meeting of the Saiva Paipalana Sabhai

### 'Parity Of Languages' Urged Unanimously

That the Sabhai resolves that the government should be called upon to amend the constitution to provide for parity status of both Tamil and Sinhalese as official and national languages throughout the Island was the subject of a resolution that was moved by Mudir C. Muthuthamby at the 67th Annual General Meeting of the Jaffna Saiva Paipalana Sabhai.

Mudir Muthuthamby in commending his motion to the meeting for acceptance said that the best way to ensure national unity and preserve democratic government in this Island was to solve the languages problem at the earliest. Mr. R. N. Siva Pirakasam seconded the motion. The motion was passed unanimously.

Earlier Mr. T. Muthusampillai Crown Advocate was re-elected President of the Sabhai.

Dr. C. Gurusamy and Dr. K. Rajah were elected Vice Presidents.

Mr. A. Thanabalasingam Proctor S. C. and Muhandiram E. P. Rasiah were re-elected Secretary

and Treasurer respectively.

Mr. V. Karthigesu was re-elected Assistant Secretary.

Mr. M. Mailvaganam was re-elected Religious Propaganda Secretary.

The Secretaries' report and the Treasurers' statement of accounts were unanimously adopted. A motion to the effect that a sub-committee should be appointed to work out a scheme for ensuring a better financial footing for the journals of the Sabhai was also passed.

Gold medals were presented to Chelvikal S. Senthambichelvy and K. Sivakumthar the two candidates who obtained the highest marks in Saivism in the G. C. E. Examinations of 1953 and 1954. In doing so Mr. Muthusampillai, the President observed that it was noteworthy that greater interest was being shown in the study of Saivism and expressed the opinion that higher education for Saiva students cannot be deemed to be complete without the systematic study of Saiva Philosophy.



## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
POINT PEDROTestamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 548In the matter of the estate  
and effects of the late Sinna-  
tamby Murugesu of Kara-  
veddy North

Deceased,

Chellammah alias Sinnapillai  
widow of Murugesu of Kara-  
veddy North

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Murugesu Chelliah of Kara-  
veddy North,
2. Murugesu Kanagaratnam of  
Karaveddy North,
3. Murugesu Amirthalingam  
of do.
4. Murugesu Kathiravelu of do
5. Parameswary daughter of  
Murugesu of do.
6. Murugesu Thangavela-  
utham of do
7. Sinnatamby Rasiyah of do

## Respondents.

This matter of the petition  
of the abovenamed Petitioner  
praying that the 7th Respon-  
dent be appointed Guar-  
dian ad litem over the  
4th, 5th and 6th respondents  
and that Letters of Adminis-  
tration to the estate of the  
deceased Sinnatamby Muru-  
gesu be issued to the Peti-  
tioner coming on for disposal  
before S. Thambydurai  
Esquire Acting District Judge  
Point Pedro, on the 18th day  
of August 1955 in the presence  
of Mr. K. Subramaniam  
Proctor for Petitioner and on  
reading the petition and affi-  
davit of the petitioner dated  
18th August 1955.

It is ordered that the 7th  
Respondent be and he is  
hereby appointed Guardian-  
ad-litem over the minors the  
4th, 5th and 6th respondents  
and that Letters of Adminis-  
tration to the estate of the  
deceased Sinnatamby Muru-  
gesu be and is hereby issued  
to the Petitioner unless the  
respondents or any other  
person interested shall on or  
before the 29th day of Sep-  
tember 1955 shew sufficient  
cause to the satisfaction of  
the Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that  
the minors be produced in

## BRITISH COUNCIL

## FREE PUBLIC LECTURES

Professor V. T. Harlon  
University of Oxford

Jaffna College

Vaddukoddai: 5-30 p. m.  
Friday, 7th October"WHAT ARE THE ESSENTIAL  
CONDITIONS OF DEMOCRATIC  
GOVERNMENT?"Jaffna Town Hall: 5-30 p. m.  
Saturday, 8th October"MULTI-RACIAL NATION-  
HOOD: DIFFICULTIES &  
POTENTIALITIES."

(M. 142, 7)

Court on the said date.  
The 18th day of August 1955Sgd. S. THAMBY DURAI  
Acting District Judge.Drawn by  
K. Subramaniam  
Proctor for Petitioner

29-9-55

Time to shew cause  
extended to 3-11-55Sgd. S. T.  
A. D. J.  
(O 82, 7 & 14)Seek Speedy  
Implementation...

(Continued from page 1)

reasonably ask for is that  
speedy effect should be given  
to the recommendation of the  
Select Committee without  
allowing extremists on both  
sides to obstruct the progres-  
sive implementation by stages  
of the Government policy.  
The proper thing for all  
parties to do is to await the  
official publication of the  
report of the Committee on  
higher education in the na-  
tional languages, and to dis-  
cuss their recommendations  
in a calm and peaceful atmos-  
phere. As far as the Tamils  
are concerned, they can safely  
trust the two cabinet minis-  
ters—Mr. S. Natesan and Sir  
Kanthiah Vaithianathan two  
of the best representatives of  
Tamil languages and culture,  
both inside and outside parlia-  
ment, to do what is necessary  
in the matter within the  
cabinet.

One very hopeful feature of  
the present situation with  
regard to the Tamils is the  
calmness, knowledge and  
statesmanship shown by all  
the Tamil Senators in their  
speeches on the language  
issue. The speeches of Sir  
Kanthiah Vaithianathan and  
Senator Nadesan have raised  
the whole issue to the highest  
level of statesmanship, and  
the atmosphere of peace and  
goodwill created by their  
speeches must go a great way  
to reassure the Tamils that  
the language problem will be  
satisfactorily settled by a  
friendly government in consul-  
tation with those Tamil  
leaders who are willing to co-  
operate with the Government  
in finding a satisfactory solu-  
tion to the language problem.

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
POINT PEDROTestamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 546In the matter of the estate  
and effects of the late G.  
Cathirgamu . Ganapathy-  
pillai of Puloly West,

Deceased

Nagaratnam widow of Sivap-  
ragasam of Puloly West

Petitioner

Vs.

Pounammah widow of Singa-  
ravelu of Do

Respondent

This matter of the Petition  
of the abovenamed Petitioner  
praying that Letters of Adminis-  
tration to the estate of the  
late G. Cathirgamu Gana-  
pathy Pillai of Puloly West be  
issued to the Petitioner com-  
ing on for disposal before S.  
Thambydurai Esquire Acting  
District Judge Point Pedro  
on the 5th day of September  
1955 in the presence of Mr.  
K. Subramaniam Proctor for  
Petitioner and on reading the  
Petition and affidavit of the  
Petitioner dated 29th August  
1955.

It is ordered that Letters of  
Administration to the estate of  
the late G. Cathirgamu Gana-  
pathy Pillai be and the same  
is hereby issued to the Peti-  
tioner unless the Respondent

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
POINT PEDROTestamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 544.In the matter of the Last will  
and Testament of the  
late Saravanamuttu Kanda-  
samy of Karaveddy North.  
Deceased.Sithamparam widow of  
Kanthasamy of Karaveddy  
North.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Velupillai Maniccam of  
Karanavay North
2. Velupillai Chelliah of  
Karaveddy North
3. Kurunathar Kanapathy-  
pillai of do
4. wife Ledchumy of do
5. Parameswary daughter of  
Alagu of do
6. Kamaleswary daughter of  
Alagu of do
7. Nagaratnam daughter of  
Alagu of do

Respondents.

This matter of the petition  
of the abovenamed Petitioner  
praying that the 7th Respon-  
dent be appointed Guar-  
dian ad litem over the minors  
the 4th, 5th and 6th res-  
pondents and that Probate  
declaring the Last will  
bearing No. 18019 dated 7th  
July 1954 and attested by  
K. Subramaniam Notary  
Public and filed of record  
coming on for disposal before  
S. Thambydurai Esquire  
District Judge Point Pedro,  
on the 19th day of August  
1955 in the presence of Mr.  
K. Subramaniam Proctor for  
Petitioner and on reading the  
petition and affidavit of the  
Petitioner dated 17th August  
1955 and the affidavit of the  
Notary and witnesses dated  
13th August 1955.

It is ordered that the 7th  
respondent be and she is  
hereby appointed Guardian-  
ad-litem over the minors the  
4th, 5th and 6th respondents  
and that the probate declaring  
the said Last will proved be  
and the same is hereby issued  
to the Petitioner unless the  
respondents or any other  
person interested shall on or  
before the 29th day of  
September 1955 shew suffi-  
cient cause to the satisfaction  
of the Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that  
the minors be produced in  
Court on the said date.

The 19th day of September  
1955

Sgd. S. Thamby Durai  
Acting District Judge.

Drawn by  
K. Subramaniam  
Proctor for Petitioner.

29-9-55  
Time to shew Cause  
extended to 3-11-55

Sgd. S. T.  
A. D. J.

(O 81, 7 & 14)

or any others interested shall  
on or before the 20th day of  
October 1955 show sufficient  
cause to the satisfaction of  
the Court to the contrary.

This 5th day of September  
1955

Sgd. S. Thamby Durai  
Acting District Judge

Drawn by  
K. Subramaniam  
Proctor for Petitioner  
(O 80, 7 & 14)

## Astrological

## WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 9-10-55 TO 15-10-55

ARIES Aswini, Barani, Kar-  
tikai 1st part [Medha Rasi]

A good week for new un-  
dertakings. Improvements in  
financial condition also pro-  
mised. But there will be no  
peace in the domestic circle.  
Scandal mongers will be the  
cause of the trouble.

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

Some beneficial changes  
likely this week. You will  
be able to better your posi-  
tion. New friendships will  
be formed. Social success  
also promised. But health  
will be a problem.

GEMINI Mithuna 3, 4,  
Thiruvathirai, Punarvasu 1,  
2, 3 [Mithuna Rasi]

You will be quick to pick  
up quarrels this week. Mental  
peace will be far away from  
you. But friends will be very  
helpful. Some way out of  
financial difficulties promised  
week end.

CANCER Punarvasu 4,  
Pooasa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

An exceptionally good  
week for professional or busi-  
ness affairs. If an officer you  
are sure to get a rise soon.  
Obstacles will be cleared.  
Domestic harmony also  
promised.

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

Improvements promised in  
your personal affairs. You  
will be able to settle many  
problems. Financial gains  
also promised.

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

Expenditure will be on the  
rise. You will find it diffi-  
cult to take rest. Health  
must be given particular care.  
Week end will be favourable  
for finances.

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

A good week. Most of your  
personal problems will be  
solved. Financial gains and  
triumph over competitors also  
promised.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anu-  
sha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

The first day of the week  
will upset you a bit. You  
may fall out with some of  
your friends or relatives.  
Professionally a good week.  
But you will have no mental  
peace.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Poo-  
radam, Uttiradam 1. [Tham-  
u Rasi]

Your problems will be  
solved one by one now. Al-  
though Monday and Tuesday  
will not bring in any satis-  
factory results second half  
of the week will be very  
lucky. Go ahead with your  
ventures

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

Your fathers relatives may  
cause you some anxiety this  
week. Domestic upsets also  
shown. Wednesday and  
Thursday must be spent with  
care. Week end will bring  
in some financial luck.

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

This is a good week.  
Professional success promised.  
But there will be no mental  
peace and health too will  
not be satisfactory throughout  
the month. Friday and Satur-  
day must be spent with care.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Ul-  
raddati, Revati. [Meena-  
Rasi]

Domestic upsets likely this  
week. Don't give room for  
scandals and misunderstanding.  
Financially a good week  
but you will spend whatever  
you make.



# Special Act To Confirm Statement Of Principle

(Continued from page 1)

accepted, it would necessarily mean the relegation of the Tamil language to a place of inferiority and subordination. This in turn would automatically involve the subordination of the Tamil speaking people and creation of two classes of nationals for the country. There could also be no doubt that the majority of the people of Ceylon of all sections would upon a dispassionate consideration of the subject not desire the division of the nationals of the country into two classes, one higher and the other lower.

It has been said that Rome was not built in a day. The achievement of the ideal of a united Ceylonese Nation cannot be achieved in a day. It is a task of decades; likewise the task of complete understanding between the various sections of the people of the country. There are bound to be setbacks and reverses now and then in the onward march. Our main aim should be to have the ideal in view, minimise, each one in our little way, the number of reverses and setbacks, so that ultimate success would be attained speedily, pleasantly and with benefit to all. An abundant exercise of faith, charity, good-will and self-discipline is required for the achievement of the ideal. Even extreme and unsound views have to be met with moderation, tolerance and goodwill without bitterness, to avoid mutual recrimination leading to deterioration of our national affairs, including those of the Tamil speaking peoples.

The following extract from the recent utterance of a great Ceylonese Scholar Rev. Father Thananayagam made at the Colombo Town Hall is relevant:-

"There is no doubt that the task of nation building is not a light one, and that the problems that beset us are many and varied. While other bilingual states are parts of continents and have large territories contiguous to them, Nature and history and a common patrimony intend us to be one nation in our Island home. Because Tamil is the mother-tongue also in other countries, no Tamil speaking Ceylonese has ever ceased to think of this Island but as his home, his country and his motherland. For two thousand years and more, our two major nationalities have lived together, and there are no reasons for not holding that Sinhalese Culture will be a source of inspiration and strength to Tamil Culture and that Tamil Culture will be a source of inspiration and strength

to Sinhalese Culture. The great Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam in a speech that inaugurated the national movement in this country saw a vision of a future Ceylon which because of progress and leadership would serve as a beacon light to the rest of Asia. Asia today throbs with the consciousness of a new hope and destiny, and within the framework of a new world, our country situated in the centre between East and West has the new opportunity to evolve a life of its own, her own democracy by learning from the experience of other nations on either side of her but by solving her own problems in the manner best suited to her own national genius".

A united Ceylonese nation is in the process of evolution and a correct and just adjustment of the position of the national languages is a sine qua non for further and lasting progress.

The present is testing time for the Tamil speaking peoples in Ceylon. We have arrived at a critical and important juncture in our history. The solution however, is not incapable of solution and is not beyond our powers and competence. Most situations in the world could be successfully tackled, if met in the proper spirit and if proper remedies are found. There are some age long ideals which Tamils have inherited from time immemorial as part of their imperishable legacy of culture. It is time that we applied some of these age-long principles to the solution of some of our current critical problems including the Language issue. Some of the high principles of thought and action which could and ought to be applied by Tamil speaking people individually and collectively are enshrined in the following aphorisms:

1. பற்றுதலாயும் சிறந்தது.
2. குற்றம் பார்த்துச் சற்றாய்வு.
3. உயர்வானது பார்ப்பது.
4. சிறந்த குடும்பம் தனிப்பட்டது.

It is needless to explain elaborately on the profoundness of these sayings.

Unselfish action, humility, determination and skilled diplomacy are required in an abundant measure from the Tamil speaking people, if we are to achieve success and survive.

Finally and most important of all requisites, worship of and faith in God are necessary, to whatever religion we belong. Devotion and practice of our respective

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. Testy 76

In the matter of the estate intestate of the late Vaithilingam Ponnampalam of Kokuvil.

Deceased.

Mankayathkarasy widow of Vaithilingam Ponnampalam of Kokuvil West.

Petitioner

- |        |  |              |
|--------|--|--------------|
| Minors | 1 Ponnampalam Sivasubramaniam  | Respondents. |
|        | 2 Ponnampalam Ganeshalingam  |              |
|        | 3 Ponnampalam Nadirajah  |              |
|        | 4 Ponnampalam Sundaralingam  |              |
|        | 5 Ponnampalam Kumaringam all of Kokuvil West. minors appearing by their g-a-l- |              |
|        | 6 Vaithilingam Thambirajah of Punnalai kadduvan.                               |              |

This matter coming on for disposal before A. E. R. Corea, Esquire, Additional District Judge of Jaffna, on the 31st day of August 1955 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratna Rajah, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovementioned petitioner dated 31st August 1955 having been read.

It is declared that the said 6th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st to 5th respondents and that the said petitioner is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 3rd day of October 1955 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the said minors be produced in Court on the same date.

This 31st day of August 1955

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge

Drawn by Sgd. V. Navaratna Rajah Proctor for Petitioner. (O 74. 30 & 7)

religions, participation in religious activities, service to religious institutions and causes are absolutely indispensable. An emphasis on this aspect of life is much needed. This emphasis will enable the Tamil speaking people to go through all ordeals not only unscathed but make them stronger for all purposes, not only religious and cultural but political and material as well. It has been said that service of one's country and people is service to God. It is necessary at this juncture to emphasize the converse of this statement; the converse being:-

"Worship of God and devotion to religion is service to one's country, language and people".

## WANTED

Kokuvil Hindu College—Vacancy for a clerk. Experience in dealing with attendance and annual returns desirable.—Apply Manager through the Principal.

(M 137 30, 7 &amp; 14)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 537. T.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late S. Nitchinger Vairamuttu of Udupiddy

Vairamuttu Rajaratnam of Udupiddy

Vs

Selvanayagam widow of Thambiah Kanapathippillai of Do

Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thamby Durai, Esquire Acting District Judge, Point Pedro on the 22nd day of March 1955 in the presence of Mr. R. R. Dharmaratnam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as the son and an heir of the said deceased to have Letters of Administration to the intestate estate of the said deceased issued to him accordingly, unless the respondent abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 5th day of May 1955 show sufficient cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this court.

This 22nd day of March 1955

Sgd. S. Thamby Durai Acting District Judge

Drawn by Sgd. R. R. Dharmaratnam Proctor for Petitioner 5.5.55

Time to show cause extended for 16.6.55

Sgd. S. Thamby Durai Acting D. J.

16.6.55 Time to shew cause extended for 21.7.55

Sgd. S. Thamby Durai Acting D. J.

21.7.55 Time to show cause extended for 25.8.55

Sgd. S. Thamby Durai Acting D. J.

25.8.55 Time to shew cause extended for 6.10.55

Sgd. S. Thamby Durai Acting D. J.

(79 30 &amp; 7)

## Change of Name

I Ponnampalam alias Sithambaram alias Ponnmany, daughter of Sinnathambar Murgesar of Mallakam do hereby inform the Government of Ceylon and the General Public and declare that henceforth I shall be known as Ponnmany and that I shall sign my name as Ponnmany.

M. PONMANY.

Mallakam, 15.9.55 (M. 138, 30 & 7)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 80.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Visvanather Ambalavanar alias Thambiah of Suthumalai Deceased.

Muttiah Kulanayagam of Suthumalai presently of 170 Customs Road, Trincomalee

Petitioner.

1. Annapooranam daughter of Thambiah of Suthumalai presently of Govt. Tamil Mixed School A/Horopola Kekirawa

2. Nagamab widow of Thambiah P. W. D. Quarters Cannavarella, Mausagolla

3. Thambiah Sivathasan, Hindagalla Estate Namunukula

4. Thambiah Kanapathippillai Sub. Overseer Kotiyatannai, Mausagolla

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the 12th day of September 1955 in the presence of Mr. S. Tirunavukarasu Proctor on the part of the Petitioner dated 12th September 1955 and the affidavit of the Notary and the attesting witnesses to the Last Will having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will of Visvanather Ambalavanar alias Thambiah, deceased dated 23rd April 1955 and attested by V. R. Satchithanathan of Trincomalee Notary Public under No. 546 and now deposited in this Court marked A be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Probate to the said Last Will and Testament and the same be issued to him as Executor mentioned therein unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 17th day of October 1955 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 12th day of September 1955

Sgd. P. SRI SKANDA RAJAH District Judge. (O 73 30 & 7)



# NEW PATTERN OF DEMOCRACY

(Mr. H. C. Heda, Member of the Indian Parliament writing in the "Madras Sunday Times" observes that both Acharya Vinobha Bhave and Premier Nehru are pursuing one end namely a one party pattern of democracy. Here are his observations.)

Bernard Shaw believed with Vinoba that elections should be held without any party being brought into the picture; members should be elected without party labels. After elections one who commands the confidence of the elected members may be asked to form the government. No alliance or alignments should be permissible. No party directive should be necessary. Every member should be free to vote according to his lights or the dictates of his own conscience and the merits or demerits of each problem. The defeat of a government motion need not result in its resignation. The only consequence should be that the decision of the House should be implemented. This Ministry should go out of office only when a specific motion of no confidence is carried by the House.

Such a procedure more or less is followed by the local bodies. Vinoba often refers to decisions made by panchayats and says that no decision is made by a majority of panchayat. A problem is discussed thoroughly and a formula acceptable to all the panchas, generally five, is evolved. Therefore, the word of the panch attains the status of divine law.

Let us now, compare what Vinoba says with the says with the ideas propounded by Mr. Nehru. While the former preaches and practises with an eye on posterity, the latter preaches and practises for the living generation, studying constantly the likely repercussions of his policy and pronouncements. In the event of adverse criticism, Mr. Nehru pauses a while to prepare the ground and create a favourable climate for his ideas to soak into the soil and sprout up in natural growth.

Mr. Nehru is a deep thinker, though he thinks aloud. He is a true democrat. He loves to be the vehicle of expression of the urges and aspirations and emotional awareness of the people. In party meetings, he finds him

extremely sensitive to and supremely conscious of the feelings and opinions of the people. He is superb in leadership. He does not like to ignore opposition.

It is difficult to probe into the working of such an alert mind. His official position, his mental make-up and his complex nature add to the difficulty of assessing his personality. Yet, I clearly perceive that his moves and methods are steering the State towards one-party government, the party being the Congress. That appears to be the trend of Mr. Nehru's thought. His persistent efforts to persuade erstwhile Congressmen to come back to the Congress fold and his appeals to all others to join the Congress indicate his anxiety and ardent desire to make the merger of other parties except probably the Communist Party) with the Congress complete.

At both Kalyani and Avadi Mr. Nehru invited other parties to merge in the Congress. The objective of a socialistic pattern of society set at Avadi has made the Praja-Socialists think afresh on the question whether they should rejoin the Congress. Members of other parties are rushing to join the Congress. There seems to be little hope of any party growing up as an alternative to the Congress. The crushing defeat of the Communists in Andhra shows that the Communists may give up parliamentary politics if the same story is repeated in the next general elections.

The last general elections have shown that enormous expenditure is needed for every seat that is to be won. Even those candidates who are popular with the electorate face a financial problem. Mr. Nehru has raised his voice against this huge election expenditure and favours the minimum election costs. If such high election expenditure persists, democracy would be subservient to high finance. That would be the negation of democracy. On the contrary, if the electorate is made politically conscious, he has often said,

## Acknowledgment

THE LATE MUDALIYAR  
S KUMARASWAMY

Mrs. Valliammai Kumaraswamy, wife, Messrs. S. K. Saravananth, S. K. Thirumal, S. K. Ganesanathan, S. K. Kasinathan, (presently of Springfield College, Massachusetts, United States of America) S. K. Vinasithamby and S. K. Kanagasabai, children, Messrs. S. Kathiravetpillai and S. Velupillai, brothers, members of the family and staff of the late MUDALIYAR S. KUMARASWAMY of Batticaloa beg to thank all those friends, relations, representatives of firms, institutions, government departments and others who attended the funeral, sent wreaths & messages of condolences and for all the assistance rendered in their recent bereavement.

It is regretted that no individual acknowledgments were made to the numerous sympathisers. Indian and Malayan papers, kindly copy." Sithankerny

(Vaddukoddai)  
Jaffna

M. 146. 7).

It should not need much money for a candidate of a popular party to win an election. If, as Mr. Nehru goes a step further to visualize, one party should be all powerful, elections would lose the competitive spirit and result in national savings. The real struggle would then be for the party ticket. It is a desirable objective. It would be an internal affair and would not involve much cost.

This development would not mean throttling of discussion, which is the soul of democracy. Only the venue would change. Party meetings would provide the forum. Once a matter is thrashed out in the party, there is smooth sailing in the legislature.

Had Mr. Nehru wanted that India should have a democracy on the pattern of Britain, would he not have encouraged some political party to play the role of the Opposition and be an alternative to the Congress?

It may have a likeness to it but such a pattern has nothing in common with totalitarianism. Some areas both in Britain and in the U. S. A. consistently return candidates of a particular party. In these strongholds elections are a nominal affair.

Thus we find, that both Mr. Nehru and Acharya

## Gandhiji's Views On Prohibition

(Continued from page 2)

good results is that alcohol should be available to any one who needs it, and that too at a normal price. Such a provision would prevent bootlegging and would prevent the corruption of the police force and of the citizens. What is more, it would not cost a pie to the State on preventive services. The present arrangements, under which the State not only loses crores in revenue but also spends several more crores in maintaining preventive services, are utterly inexcusable. All that is necessary is that the private profit motive should be taken out of the trade in alcohol to curb the incentive to push up sales. The State should assume monopoly for the manufacture, import and sale of alcohol. It should open a few stores in cities, towns and elsewhere. At these Government stores it should be possible for anyone who soever to buy alcohol in a closed package at a normal price. This realistic arrangement would do away with all the trouble we have been having in dealing with this very important social problem. The crores now being wasted on preventive services could be spent with great advantage for building clubs and other cultural centres for the workers.

When these steps have been taken, the most that can be done for prohibition would have been done. It must be clearly understood that preventing the sale of potable alcohol does not take us any nearer to our goal. The whole world experience testifies to this. Wherever absolute prohibition has been attempted it has always led to bootlegging and corruption of the health of the people through the use of bad alcohol. No exception to this experience has yet been known. We know what is happening in the States of Bombay and Madras. That should be a lesson. This sort of prohibition

Vinoba are leading us towards the one-party pattern. The approach of each is different, no doubt, but there is no clash. In fact they are complementary. Together, though not in unison, they are shaping the new pattern of democracy.

## Jaffna Co-operative Provincial Bank

Mr. A. Arulambalam  
Elected President

Gate Mudaliar V. Ponnambalam who was President of the Jaffna Co-operative Provincial Bank for 25 years retired from the Presidency owing to reasons of health.

Mr. A. Arulambalam, J. P. was elected President.

Shri S. Karthigesu Iyer was elected Vice President.

Mr. V. Subramaniam was elected Secretary.

not only does not serve the purpose we have in view, but it actually leads to the deterioration of the social atmosphere.

Because Bapuji treated this problem as a social problem, he, in the true scientific spirit, gave due weight to human experience. Therefore, when the plan was suggested to him in the article I have mentioned above, he commented, "the suggestion about State monopoly of manufacture and sale of intoxicants and about unfermented toddy is perfectly sound."

I draw the attention of our Governments to the scientific approach which Bapuji adopted in dealing with this problem and his wise counsel. We should not merely pay lip homage to the Father of Our Nation, but respect his memory by learning and following the great lessons he tried to teach us, and one of them is to respect facts as scientists do when we draw conclusions and decide upon our line of action. The prohibition problem is of very great importance to the country. We cannot afford to handle it ineptly and there is no excuse for continuing to do so. We have the world experience before us and we have the advice of the Father of the Nation to guide us.



# DECIDE NATIONAL

(Continued from page 1)

members of which are Sinhalese representatives.

Let our leaders, who simply keep on blaming the Prime Minister on this issue, turn round and ask what leaders of other political parties with reasonable chances of forming an alternative Government say on this very issue. And then let these our leaders tell us whether they want us to join or support parties who have unmistakably declared themselves in favour of Sinhalese as the only state or official language in preference to the Prime Minister's party, which at least is in favour of the policy demanded by the Tamils.

This, however, is not to say that I am content to simply have faith in the words of leaders, for these leaders may change their views at any time; or other leaders who step in later, may adopt different views on this language issue.

This is exactly why we want a statutory guarantee. But just to keep on recalling past events and maintaining that the Prime Minister is not implementing his promise in Jaffna is not going to solve the problem.

The best course for our leaders is to see that all important Sinhalese leaders agree to implement the Prime Minister's promise and his language policy.

This is a matter which requires a healthy and statesmanlike approach and not one smacking of the bludgeon. We should earn the good will of the entire Sinhalese people. Today we may attack the Prime Minister. Later are we just going to transfer the attack to other leaders, some of whom may now be in the Opposition.

Of all the parties the present U. N. P. seems to have taken a bold, frank and clear line on the language issue. Have our leaders, who now attack the P. M. assured themselves that other likely P. M.s are prepared to implement this proposal to amend the constitution. Let all our leaders appeal to the Sinhalese people to concede our demand for equality of status for Sinhalese and Tamil in the administrative structure and educational set up throughout the Island—by statutory guarantee. Let

our leaders try to convince the majority community of the justice of our demand.

Let us also say that if that is not going to be conceded, the Tamils would be obliged to seriously consider a struggle for a federal constitution for Ceylon.

The language issue in normal conditions should be decided on a non party basis—but Ceylon leaders appear to think that language, religion and race should be made party issues.

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 83

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sangarapillai Kanther Murugesu of Vannarponnai West Deceased. Kanther Murugesu Sanadurai of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna.

Petitioner. Vs.

Kanther Sangarapillai of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna. Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased No. 3217 dated 26th June 1955 and attested by M. R. Karalasingham Notary Public be proved and that Probate be issued to the Petitioner as Executor named therein coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 14th day of September 1955 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner and that of the witnesses and the Petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased dated 26th June 1955 and attested by M. R. Karalasingham Notary Public under No. 3217 be proved and that Probate be issued to the Petitioner as Executor appointed by the said Will unless the said Respondent or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 17th day of October 1955 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna this 14th day of September 1955.  
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah  
District Judge.

Drawn by  
Sgd. M. R. Karalasingham  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(O 78 30 & 7)

## NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF

JAFFNA  
No. P/43

Dr. Vaidyanathan Tampoe  
Pasupati of Vannarponnai East  
Plaintiff  
Vs

1. Murgesu Rajaratnam Karalasingham and wife
2. Ratnammah both of 361 Kankesenturai Road, Jaffna
3. Ramanathar Sithamparapillai D. R. O. Pt. Pedro
4. Dr. Perumaiyasar Varatharajah and wife
5. Visalakshy both of Vaddukoddai West

Defendants

It is hereby notified that action No. P/43 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the partition act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition/sale of the land/lands called Panrik-kodduvalavu and situated at Vannarponnai West.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 4th day of October 1955 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon.

By order of Court

Sgd. R. Jegasothy  
C C

This 19th day of September 1955  
(O 75 30 & 7)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 81

In the matter of the intestate estate of Sinnatnamby Changarapillai of Suthumalai Deceased. nammah widow of SiChangarapillai of Inuvil  
Petitioner  
Vs

Thyalnayaki daughter of Changarapillai of Inuvil  
Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 12th day of September 1955 in the presence of Mr. S. Tirunavukkarasu Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner dated 12th September 1955.

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be and she is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration over the estate of the deceased issued to her as widow of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondent abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 17th day of October 1955 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 12th day of September 1955

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah  
District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by  
Sgd. S. Tirunavukkarasu  
Proctor for Petitioner  
(O 74 30 & 7)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 78

In the matter of the intestate of the late Sithamparapillai Ratnam of Vaddukoddai West Deceased. Ratnam Sithamparanathan of Vaddukoddai West presently of Ratnakara Place, Dehiwala  
Petitioner  
Vs

1. Ratnam Selvarajah of Vaddukoddai West presently of Malaya
2. Ratnam Ponnurajah of Vaddukoddai West presently of Ratnakara Place Dehiwala
3. Ratnam Poologasingham of Vaddukoddai West

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 5th day of September 1955 in the presence of Mr. N. Eshamparan Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner as his heir unless the Respondents or any other persons appear before this court on the 10th day of October 1955 and show cause to the contrary.

The 5th day of September 1955

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah  
District Judge  
(O 76 30 & 7)

## ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 82

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Suppar Nallathamby of Karainagar East.

Deceased.

Chellammah widow of Suppar Nallathamby of Karainagar East.  
Petitioner.

This matter coming on for final determination before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 12th day of September 1955 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Rudrasingham Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 8th September 1955 having been read;

It is ordered that the last will and testament of the late Suppar Nallathamby the deceased dated 11th November 1935 and attested by K. S. Mahesa Sarma Notary Public under No. 2753 and now deposited in this court be and the same is hereby declared proved.

And it is further declared that the petitioner Chellammah widow of Suppar Nallathamby is the Executrix named in the said will and the sole legatee under the said last will and that she is entitled to have probate of the same issued to her accordingly at the first instance.

This 12th day of September 1955

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah  
District Judge.  
(O 77. 30 & 7)

## 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,

வாங்குநீர் வந்தது பெயர் மலிவாகு சர்க்கார் மன்றம்  
கேள்வியை யாக பெயர் குறைவாக தயார் வந்தது  
சர்க்கார் யந்திர கேள்விக் கற்றவர்க் கேள்வி மன்றம்  
மேலவர்க்கேள்விக் கற்றவர்க் கேள்வி மன்றம்.

Printed and Published by S. P. KANDIAH, F. I. S. A. (Lond.) residing at 245, Navalar Road, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors the Saiva Paripalana Sabbai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on Friday, October 7, 1955.