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THE LANGUAGE FRONT

TAMIL SPEAKING PEOPLE WILL NOT ACCEPT

INFERIOR POSITION IN STATUS OF LANGUAGE

BUT A CALM ASSESSMENT OF THE ISSUE IS NECESSARY

WE should not forget that democracy is rule with the consent of the people, including the national minorities. The rule of the majority would be impossible and, at any rate, cannot be peaceful without such consent. I may not be an experienced out-door political campaigner for any appreciable length of time, nor sun-burnt in the heat of an election fray, but my life, rooted in the village, runs on simple enough lines and enables me to associate freely with and enter into the thoughts and feelings of the Tamil-speaking people of Ceylon. It would, therefore, be no presumption to state before a group of friends such as this that it would be unwise and unreal for anyone to imagine that the Tamil-speaking people would ever accept and be content with an inferior position as regards their own status or that of their language.—Thus concluded Sir K. Vaithianathan his talk at the New Lanka Club on the language problem on October 28. The full text of the speech is given below:—

I agreed some weeks ago to speak to you today on the subject of 'The Language problem in Ceylon today', when the barometer showed no signs of the recent upheaval of frenzy in regard to this matter I feel obliged, however, to keep that promise, even though if asked in the present circumstances I might have avoided this talk. When passions are roused, whether in a street mob or in a learned assembly, the first requisite is to restore calm by all means possible. Intricate arguments, stimulating though they be, hardly contribute to a calm assessment of the issues at stake. In an atmosphere of acrimonious controversy, if talk becomes necessary, it has to be brief and, perhaps, limited to a few fundamentals only.

Great sages in India advised even silence at such times Lord Buddha too, as he subsequently explained, avoided being drawn into one or the other of the warring philosophical camps in a controversy, mere talk, on the subject of the nature of the Ultimate Reality behind existence—the seeming world of phenomena. But there is something fundamental and urgent in our Problem today, and I hope, therefore, that this group discussion would lead to some constructive results.

I take courage in that I speak to a group of thinking people who have set before themselves the objective of a new Lanka. I shall be content if in this very brief talk I have provided some material to stimulate your own individual thinking. It is really not necessary to trace the story of the language problem of the country and the policy of

Government in the last two decades, as I had intended to do when I first agreed to speak today, since most of that history has been related from different viewpoints, not always dispassionately, by many speakers on various occasions. I am glad to have this privilege of addressing a predominantly Sinhalese audience, for it is they who should eventually produce the answer to the present controversy, perhaps after the dust and smoke of the 'battle' have cleared away.

I had better start with my first proposition, with a few words of the Hon. Mr. D. S. Senanayake when he introduced a motion in the State Council recommending acceptance of the Soulbury Constitution as a prelude to complete freedom, almost exactly 10 years ago (November 3, 1945):—

"Accusations about Sinhalese domination," he

said, "Have been bandied about. We can afford to ignore them, for it must be plain to everyone that what we sought was not Sinhalese domination but Ceylonese dominion... I do not normally speak as a Sinhalese, and I do not think that the Leader of this Council ought to think of himself as a Sinhalese representative: but for once I should like to speak as a Sinhalese and to assert with all the forces at my command that the interests of one community are the interests of all. We are one to another, whatever our race or creed."

The constitution was accepted by all, bar one who was a non-Ceylonese. The issue then was not different in character and if all could think in the way Mr. D. S. Senanayake thought there will be no problem for us to face today. It is relevant to

add that over a year earlier (May 25, 1944), the State Council had already passed a resolution "to make the National Languages in Ceylon namely, Sinhalese and Tamil, the Official Languages of the country." It is significant to note the degree to which they were then prepared to go, as the resolution also stipulated that Sinhalese and Tamil should be made the medium of instruction in all schools and should be made compulsory subjects of all public examinations. This was before Independence was won.

My second proposition is a quotation from a memorandum of Mr. D. S. Senanayake's dated September 15, 1949 soon after Independence was won:—

"Nor again should it be forgotten that our essential task is to create a nation and that our people speak not one

language but two or perhaps three..... Language distinctions must be continued because we are not prepared as a nation to lose any part of our cultural plane and not be allowed to create communal distinctions in spheres where they are irrelevant. Whatever be the medium of instruction we must ensure that Sinhalese, Tamils, Muslims, and Burghers shall be able to serve in any part of Ceylon."

For my third proposition, I quote again from a speech, made on 24th July, 1951, by the Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake, by then acclaimed by all as the Father of the Nation, when he denounced the Sinhala Maha Sabha in the House of Representatives for its Resolution which placed "the Tamil Language in a

(Continued on page 2)

LANGUAGE PROBLEM MUST NOT BE MADE AN ELECTION ISSUE

FORWARDING the correspondence between him and the Honorary General Secretary of his Party, on the language question, Senator S. R. Kanaganayagam states that the annexed Resolutions which were submitted on 10-9-55 have not come up for discussion by the working committee of the U. N. P. and that he has asked the General Secretary to give these resolutions precedence over the other recent ones, as according to him this is an administrative and educational problem—not a political one. The Senator further observes that the extremist M. P's and communal organisations, who are thinking only of the forthcoming elections, if allowed to run riot, will destroy the freedom that is enjoyed at present.

The Correspondence

10th September, 1955

Honorary General Secretary, U. N. P.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter U. N. P/7 dated 30-8-55, I have the honour to request you to submit the following resolutions for consideration by the Executive Committee on 2-9-54:—

(1) That, whereas it is the declared policy of the Party to make Sinhalese and Tamil languages the

media of instruction in schools and of administration in Government Departments, the Executive Committee of the Party requests the Government, with a view to achieve the above objects, to make immediate monetary provision for

(a) the employment of two Swabhasa teachers outside the eligible quota in every Senior Secondary School in the Island (numbering in all about

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சமஸ்தீவராயவே ஞானமுக்கவியும்
சமஸ்தீவராயவே காணநிலிச்சையும்
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சமஸ்தீவராயவே காணநிலிச்சையும்

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1955

Treasure These Thoughts

"Vivisection, in my opinion, is the blackest of all black crimes that man is at present committing against God and His fair creation. We should be able to refuse to live, if the price of living be the torture of sentient beings"

—MAHATMA GANDHI

DEMOCRATIC DEGENERATION?

THE staging of communal demonstrations, all in the name of the nation, is only leading the country gradually into a shameful degradation. The body politic of the Island is being eaten up by cancerous communalism and day in and day out the dire disease is threatening to become more virulent. Misinterpretation and misconception of simple problems have been made in a sinister attempt to arouse racial passions.

Falsehood is stalking abroad in the name of politics and patriotism. The record of work of rank communalists on the issue of state languages has been most ignominious and detrimental to the progress of the country. The entire resources of the intelligentsia, therefore, have to be harnessed together to seek a remedy that can cure the dangerous evil that is sapping the Island's vitality.

Irrelevant discussions and irresponsible statements in the conflicting claims of one or the other of the two national languages of this Island have gone beyond the limits of reason and tolerance, tact and goodwill, and must be stopped forthwith. All those who claim to speak for the masses and who profess to work for their welfare will do well to pause for a while and consider what steps should be taken to save the people from being misled into the blind alley of blatant

racialism and lead them back to the highway of harmonious living.

We feel the need to suggest that the leaders of all communities who sincerely feel for the common good should get together and form an Anti communal Front to promote and work for the attainment of national solidarity without prejudice to the rights and privileges of all who claim this Island as their homeland. The Front should set about to do vigorous propaganda both in the press and on the platform against the upsurge of the curse of rabid communalism and help to forge bonds of common interest. No man high or low, no organisation small or strong should be allowed to ruin the cause of the country, the welfare of the people as a whole and the bonds of friendship and fraternity of several centuries. Leaders who work with a sincerity of purpose can attain even seemingly impossible things only if they would give their entire selves to the cause that is so dear to the welfare of the nation. We can only commend to the leaders of this country the weighty words of Pandit Motilal Nehru that were uttered during the days of the Indian struggle for freedom:

"What is it which still prevents long separated brothers from embracing each other in a loving embrace and putting out their united strength in the service of a common mother? It is nothing but the same old mad race after the empty bubble of official favour which bursts in the hand that clutches it. Let us put an end to this unseemly struggle which at best only leads to the personal aggrandisement of the few but involves the wanton sacrifice of the dearest interests of all. Only bring the leaders of both communities together in a genuine spirit of co-operation with, and confidence in each other and the whole mass of the Hindu and Mohamedan population of India will be so welded together as to present an invulnerable front to a startled world!"

PERSONAL

The Public Service Commission has appointed M. Subramaniam E. O. A. to act as Office Assistant, Batticaloa Kachcheri with effect from 1-10-55 until the assumption of duties by Mr. N. P. Jaganathan, C. C. S.

Tamil Speaking People Will Not Accept.....

(Continued from page 1)

doubtful position":-

'In fact, I remember,' he said, "the occasion when at a U. N. P. Committee Meeting the question of introducing Sinhalese and Tamil as official languages was considered. There were certain people at that meeting who felt that Sinhalese should be the official language, and the reason was the ancient culture of the Sinhalese. It was then stated that Tamils also could claim to have a culture of their own. It was ultimately decided that if the culture of the Sinhalese has to be preserved as it is to the benefit of the community, then the culture of the Tamils also has to be preserved. That was the decision of the U. N. P. That was the decision of this Parliament. In spite of all that, to put that decision now in an altogether varied form and to keep the Tamil language in suspense is not the right attitude. Of course, the reason that was given for having worded the motion in that way was that the Sinhala Maha Sabha was concerned with Sinhalese and of course if Tamil was to be there also, they had no objection. That shows the danger of communal organizations doubling in politics in Ceylon."

I propose to step over the subsequent pronouncements and administrative actions on this matter, but refer for my fourth proposition, to three important Resolutions, one of the Government Parliamentary Party and two of the United National Party:-

(i) A special meeting of the Government Parliamentary Party held on 3rd April, 1950, visualised a time-table for promoting 'the National Languages of the country, i. e. Sinhalese and Tamil....—to be the Official Languages of the country on terms of equality'.

(ii) In September 1951, the United National Party passed the following Resolution at its conference—"This conference approves the appointment by Government of the National Languages Commission to implement its decision to make Sinhalese and Tamil the Official

Languages of the country."

(iii) On the 20th February, 1954, the United National Party also passed another Resolution at its conference—"This conference reiterates its decision to make Sinhalese and Tamil the Official Languages throughout the country in shortest possible time."

I need only remind you that nearly all the public men of today were participants of these decisions or gave tacit or silent approval to them.

In this short space of 10 years since independence chiefly due to the progress made in adumbrating and implementing steadily the Language policy by three successive Governments, despite some obvious defects in the educational structure, we did proceed a long way in welding the people of this country, admittedly multi racial and "speaking two or perhaps, three languages", into a Ceylonese nation.

Moreover, minority fears and rank communalism which raised their ugly heads in the previous decades began to subside.

Unfortunately, the clear stream of good order and steady progress, for which this fair isle has already earned a good name in the whole of Asia and the English speaking democracies is again being muddied; and that is what we call the Language Problem which faces us today. It is not my business to apportion the blame for this state of affairs to anybody, but I could say this that it behoves all right thinking people of this country to ensure that reason and harmony are quickly restored in order that a deep sense of nationhood among all the communities inhabiting this Island may continue to evolve and blossom forth. Independence has, no doubt, come to us peacefully and smoothly in a way which has not been accorded to many nations of the world, particularly in Asia, since the dark ages. Let it not be said by future generations that because we won freedom so easily, that we got into the habit of taking many things for granted. The occasion has arisen for us to do some hard thinking and bring out the nobler elements in human nature, and let the fruits of independence grow and mature into a rich harvest of material prosperity and spiritual advancement with happiness for all. In this background, I wish humbly to submit to you that platform politics is hardly the atmosphere to find a solution for the Language Problem,

which requires highly specialised study of its many technical aspects, and genuine statesmanship to implement the results of such study. We require all the forbearance, tact and statesmanship we can summon to overcome the emotional upsurge that prevail in our midst now.

Professor G. P. Malalasekera says:-

"It is not for us to bemoan the consequences of our history but rather to build a single homogenous nation out of the present racial, religious, cultural and linguistic groups. The development of the language issue as it exists today, is a powerful reminder, that we are yet not a nation in the true sense of a nation as a political social and cultural entity. The fact is that we are witnessing the birth-rang of such a nation."

I could agree with the learned Professor if I knew exactly what he means by "single homogenous nation". I cannot think that he wishes to resurrect Hitler! The question is whether homogeneity could or should be achieved by suppressing the language, culture and religion of other sections of people constituting the nation and imposing on them the language, culture and religion of the majority. Is a strong united national consciousness incompatible with linguistic, cultural and religious differences within the nation? Is it not open to us to find a solution that would meet the situation created by "the consequences of history" without doing violence to the principles of democracy on which our Constitution is founded?

We are a democracy in which there should be equality not only of rights—the right, for instance, of conducting one's own business with Government in the language one knows, but of opportunities—opportunities, for instance of employment in the Public Service. As Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike said on a classic occasion, there are other independent nations which are placed in a similar or worse position but have solved their problems and are "carrying on reasonably satisfactorily". The method of solution in any one such country might not suit us in every respect, but a study of all such methods would point the way to meet our special circumstances. Once the principle is accepted, the actual working out of the details of the procedure should present no difficulties, provided there be a willingness to give and take among the communities, major and minor. There is, however a misconception that democracy is majority rule, pure and simple. If that were so, even a political minority in a completely homogenous nation

(Continued on page 5)

DESTINY OR HEREDITY

A STUDY OF THE SVETASVATARA UPANISHAD

CAN WE CARVE OURSELVES INTO WHAT WE WISH?

(By MUHANDIRAM E. P. RASIAH)

IT has not been possible to secure a clear-cut, unequivocal answer to the question, "whether a man is born to be great?"

When the lives of many of those who have influenced the destinies of nations or discovered the fundamentals for the alleviation of human suffering or materially aided the clearer understanding of the laws of Nature or left behind the immortal treasures of the fine Arts, are inquired into, the question does arise as to whether Destiny played a part in the contributions they had made to mankind.

Many of those who had received world praise for their great contributions to learning, science, war, philosophy, music and arts, appear to have been victims to physical ailments, mental or moral instabilities, emotional upheavals, serious diseases and even poverty. In the case of the average man, even a fraction of any one of such difficulties would have proved insuperable barriers to success in life not to speak of fame; yet, in the lives of the under-mentioned persons, who had achieved world-fame, instances of diverse factors of hindrance to achieving such greatness and of curious incompatibilities can be found:-

1. Zeno (500 B. C.) who founded the Stoic set was only a merchant by trade, but had formed a school of his own, emphasizing irreproachable manner and austerity; but when 98 years of age he is said to have strangled himself to death for shame as he had broken his little finger by a fall.

2. Chrysippus, respected of Cicero, died of an immoderate fit of laughter at seeing an ass eat figs. He had however been the author of 705 volumes of Great Thoughts, but an ass settled him.

3. Plato (427 B. C.) who had studied with Socrates had been invited to the Court of Dionysius I. He made himself such a nuisance there that he was kidnapped and put up for sale in the slave-market. Ransomed by a friend, he lived to write the immortal Republic.

4. Descartes, was a puny, delicate child, thrown out of the army, published a revolutionary book on physics, detested the cold but accept-

ed an invitation from the Queen of Sweden to teach her "how to live happily in the sight of God." Having to rise early, he contracted pneumonia there and died.

5. Leibniz, the precocious child on whom the University of Leinizg refused to confer the Degree of Doctor of Laws owing to his extreme youth, quarrelled with everybody he met—suffered intensely from gout yet he proved himself to be a brilliant jurist and diplomat.

6. Francis Bacon, always insovent was raised to the peerage and in 1621 became Viscount St. Albans. Within 4 months he was convicted of bribery and sent to jail. His popular work was "The Essays"

7. Kant, Hegel, Schopenhaver were all in their young age compelled to study subjects they loathed and therefore revolted against their parents. They however lived to contribute master-pieces to Philosophy.

8. Alexander the Great, romantic dreamer with a passion for Homer, pupil of Aristotle conqueror of Greece, Asia Minor, Persia, Palestine and the territory up to the banks of the river Jumna, wept when he found that there were no more lands for him to conquer.

He planned his gigantic waterways to start on a date in the month of June—drank merrily on the 15th and 16th, developed fever on the 17th, speechless on the 27th and every man of his great army marched past to say fare well before he died on the 28th.

9. Julius Caesar known to all school boys—His exploits covered all Europe but he suffered from epilepsy. He was attacked in the Senate House, where on seeing his trusted lieutenant also attacking him, he collapsed and died.

10. Despite the fact that William I. could claim no legal paternity he rose to eminence as William the Conqueror and every school boy knows the year 1066 and the turn of events in world History.

11. Frederick the Great. No deformity, Kyphosis, prevented Frederick the Great from waging War in Silesia and for 7 years invading Bohemia. He hated dust so much that he bathed 5 times daily. He suffered from Asthma, gout, erysipites and

in between his dropsy went to the battle field.

12. Willam of Orange, married at 15 was an asthmatic skeleton and died of small-pox. A week after his death, a son was born who became King William III of England.

13. Lord Clive who secured India for Britain, suffered from mental instability and suicide complex. He took his life when 50 years of age.

14. Charles II. In olden times people believed that a miraculous event generally heralded the birth of Royalty. The birth of Charles II coincided with the appearance at mid-day of the star of Venus. Truly it was venus for Charles II who though a confirmed consumptive ended up his life by having 5 illegitimate sons, who were created Dukes. He had a broken arm and was subject to attacks of malaria.

15. The famous Duke of Wellington was painfully under weight, ate frugally, drank little, developed malaria in Bombay and missed the ship to London which later went down with all troops on board. He had however the honour of defeating Napoleon, the terror of Europe. He lies buried under the dome of St. Paul.

16. Marshal Blucher, the great Prussian General was sacked from the Army over and over again for his wildness and excesses but he was however entrusted with the task of facing the Duke of Wellington's Army at the age of 75, long past military retirement.

17. Lord Nelson. Likewise this naval wizard was kept in command of the navy although he was minus one arm and one eye. Every student of history knows his naval exploits.

18. George Washington never attended school regularly, taught himself mathematics, 6 ft tall, heavily built, had no back teeth in the upper and lower jaws, became the first President of U. S. A. He died of laryngitis after his Doctors had bled him 4 times.

19. Napoleon, a sickly child, baptised at home as it was thought he would never live. His digestion was weak, incapable of throwing a stone, suffered from malaria and itch which he never got rid of. Victim of piles etc yet he shocked Europe by his military exploits and lightning marches.

From 1808, he grew fatter and fatter, more and more lethargic and drowsy; his body is said to have grown more and more feminine and his body had scarcely any hair.

Napoleon's quick decline is attributed to a dysfunction of (Continued on page 4)

(By A Science Graduate)

(Continued from our issue of 28-10-55)

Appendix: Notes and Glosses (Contd.)

உடம்புடைய யோசனைகள் தாம் உற்ற சிற்றின்பம் அடக்கத்தம் பேரின்பத்து ஆக்கில்—தொடங்கி முனைப்பதும் ஒன்றிலும், முடிவதும் ஒன்றிலும், இளைப்பதும் ஒன்றிலும் இவ்வ.

Yogies who are still in the flesh (for eating up their Pirarapta Karmam) transform all their worldly joys into heavenly bliss. To them indeed there is no seed for birth nor death nor suffering hereafter.

Apart from the Alala Sundarar love incident referred to above, it should be noted that our Saint, like Vakeesar, Manikka Vachakar, Krishnar and others before him, was sent down to this world by an all-benign Providence for a set purpose, a gracious purpose—Vide note on Meykanda Devar and Avatars generally in our "Elements" (chapter IX). Their sufferings, &c, for their slight lapses were quite of a minor nature and of secondary importance only, mere incidents, drops in the mighty ocean of their respective great missions.

Sundarar's life and work serve as a concrete example, a typical illustration of the teachings of the tenth Sutra of Siva Gnana Bodham and Siddhiyar: இவன்...எனது அன் பணியில் சினைபடவும் அகலும் குற்றம், சிவனும் இவன் செய்தி எவ்வகை என் செய்தி என்...பரிவர்ப்பு பதவததைச் செய்திடினும் பணிசூசகி விடுவே. If one identifies himself with God and dedicates all actions to Him, his faults will vanish, God will father his actions and even heinous sins performed in this condition of true love (Bhakti) will become transformed into acts of piety.

Before discussing further the actions of Sundarar, we have to note the context in which the Periya Puranam came to be composed. It had to be a great epic out-rivalling the great Jaina epics, the Jivaka Chintamani, &c, if it was to serve the immediate purpose it was intended for. It had to display all the requirements of epic poetry including the painting of the inner cravings of the heart, both worldly and heavenly (அன்பொருள்), if the king and his courtiers were to be weaned from their predilection for the amorous imagery of the Jaina poets. There were not many love episodes (in a terrestrial sense) in the lives of the saints, and the author had to make the best possible use of the few occasions which presented themselves before him for the purpose. Needless to say that Seklar rose to the occasion and made full use of his poetic license in embellishing the so-called love scenes in the life of Sundarar.

But even after making due allowance for poetic embellishments, there remains the skeleton of the (worldly) actions of Sundarar, which the average reader would still want to be explained.

We discern two persons in Sundarar: (1) Sundarar the perfect saint and (2) Sundarar the frail mortal. Such Sruties as the Siddhiyar verses இத்திரியம் எனப் பற்றி சினை... எவ்வகை புகு உழுவதம்... சாக்ஷிதே அநிதந்தைப் புரிதவகை... &c, should be perused in this connection.

We might as well quote these verses in full and give their purport here for the information of the generality of our readers though, we confess, we are fully aware that such isolated quotations and our rendering of their purport in a foreign tongue will not be productive of even a fraction of the effect likely to result from an earnest study of the original texts in their proper context and right perspective. We shall start by quoting the Siva Gnana Bodha Sutra which forms the central pivot on which these verses hinge and end by making a few additional quotations relevant to the occasion from other Shastras.

அவனை தானே ஆசிரிய அந்நொதி
அகனது இறை பணி சிற்றே,
மலம் மாணம் தன்னெடு வல்வினை இன்றே.

(Siva Gnana Bodham)

Identify yourself with God, even as God identifies Himself with you (Advaita relationship), and dedicate all your actions to Him. (The remnants of) Anavam, Maya and Karmam will then vanish.

(To be continued)

Destiny Or Heredity

(Continued from page 3)

the pituitary gland and endocrinologists are fond of pointing to such historical personages whose career started brilliantly but ended dismally on account of a failing pituitary.

In experiments against yellow-fever, malaria, sleeping-sickness, and the discovery of new metals, many have been martyrs.

Pierre Currie, who worked despite his T. B. and Madam Marie Currie who died of T. B. but had laboured hard to give to the world "Radium"; and to Pasteur, the son of a tanner who after a partial recovery from a stroke at the early age of 46 succeeded in crowning his work with his discovery of the cure for hydrophobia

Among musicians we have Beethoven, who became stone-deaf during his latter years, Chopin who died of T. B. and Liszt who severed and adjusted the tendons of his hand so that he may play the chords, which are the bane of Liszt's devotees.

Thus the question hangs—are men born to be great or is greatness the result of factors controllable or uncontrollable? The examination and study of some of our glands may some day yield their secrets, when we might, at will, produce a Napoleon, or a Julius Caesar or even a Gandhi.

Let us now consider the other side of the picture—where greatness has been inherited from the parents or from geniuses among the ancestors. "Greatness in some ways is in all things and in all men, for the hand of God is there"

Human beings are generally dissimilar—mentally and physically. The mental equipment of various human beings and their capacity to extend the acquirements of civilisation vary greatly. Between the genius and the idiot there are countless intermediate grades of intelligence and likewise differences exist in regard to temperament and character. Why are some people cheerful and others gloomy, some intelligent and others dull, some industrious and others lazy, some agreeable in company others intolerable?

Those who think biologically, have no difficulty in teaching our mental and bodily characteristics rooted to our hereditary equipment; and that environmental influences (including education in a narrower sense) can do no more than either speed up or retard the flowering of hereditary potentialities. Heredity, thus gives us the materials out of which a personality can be built up and the power to make one. Marble temples

cannot be made out of mud, though mud can be shaped into a shrine and dedicated to a Deity; one cannot be a genius by will or having faith.

There are other cleavages in the mass of humanity, the possession of which stamps a man apart from his untalented fellows. The musical faculty is one of these hereditary gifts or talents. In the Bach family music of a high order has been traced to five generations. In the Mozart family seven generations had displayed brilliant talent culminating in Wolfgang Mozart. The same history can be repeated in the families of Beethoven, Brahms, Schubert and Liszt. Similarly mathematics has been manifested as a strong hereditary feature. The famous mathematical family of Bernoullis gave nine professors—4 in mathematics and 5 in physics. In the Krupp family of warfare equipment—manufacturers, technical invention with a marked talent for business organisation can be traced through three generations. In the Siemens family, three brothers were distinguished inventors. Boyle, the celebrated physicist and philosopher had 14 distinguished scientific relatives.

From the inter-connected families of Pitts, Temples, Grenvilles and the Wyndhams, England had produced great and leading statesmen. In the field of science, Darwin came from the celebrated stock. There was Erasmus Darwin, then his sons—

(1) Robert, who was a great physician and a F. R. S.

(2) another Charles, of remarkable promise gained the first gold medal of the Aesculapian Society for Research, but died at the age of 20.

(3) Then Charles Robert Darwin, author of "The Origin of Species" produced four sons, three of whom were Fellows of the Royal Society.

To speak of religious teachers of eminence, Gautama Buddha alone belonged to royalty while Zoroaster, Christ and Mohamed came from the humble stock.

According to Huxley, "There is, if not a Saint, at least a genuine man implicit in the raw materials with which we all set out. What form shall be actualised is, to a great extent, within our choice. We can carve ourselves to what, within limits, we will. Within limits I repeat. For it is obvious that the nature of the created personality must be strictly determined by the nature of the given materials."

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN FIRST INSTANCE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF TRINCOMALEE

No. 367.

In the matter of Last Will and Testament of Joseph Bernard Miranda of Division No. 2, Trincomalee.

Alphonso Seraphin Miranda of Division No. 2, Trincomalee Petitioner.

This matter coming for final disposal before V. K. Kandasamy Esquire District Judge Trincomalee on the 5th of October 1955 in the presence of Mr. A. C. Kanagasingham Proctor on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 12th July 1955; the attesting Notary Public and the witness as dated the 12th day of July 1955 having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament No 1050 made by the deceased abovenamed original of which has been produced and is now deposited in Court be and the same is hereby declared proved and it is further ordered that the petitioner abovenamed is the Executor named in the said Will and he is there by entitled to have Probate thereof issued to him accordingly on his taking the usual Oath and tendering security.

Sgd. V. K. Kandasamy District Judge.

The 5th day of October 1955. (O. 92. 28 & 4)

TEN YEARS OF U. N. WORK

(Continued from last Issue)

But conditions change, and people change (in fact, new people are coming on the scene all the time). So the adjustment that we reach will probably not fit the changing circumstances and will need to be changed itself. Our task, then, is to make these adjustments among countries as well as we can, as peacefully as we can, and to the best of our ability to advance human freedom and social justice at the same time. It is an endless task, I suppose. But this is the direction in which we must move and this is the direction in which we are moving as we work increasingly together through the United Nations.

Looking at the work to be done from this point of view, I stop asking myself: How far has the United Nations succeeded? The United Nations is not a pupil to whom I give good marks or bad marks.

It is not the United Nations that is on trial: it is all of us, all governments, all peoples, ourselves.

True, we can judge the staff of these organizations, and say they are efficient or less efficient than they should be in doing their part of the work. But their governing bodies can be left to do that.

We can ask, have the members—the countries and their peoples—worked together as they ought through the United Nations? Well-informed people, and those ill informed will differ in their opinions—people of different countries will differ about one another!

For my part, when I consider how deeply rooted are the tensions among people, how passionately and with what conviction conflicting doctrines are held, I am astonished rather than the principles and methods of the United Nations have commanded as much support as they have.

The ideals and principles which are expressed in the United Nations were not created by the United Nations; they gave birth to this particular organisation, and I believe that their strength in human affairs has been thereby increased.

It is late in the life of human society to begin organizing internationally for world-wide co-operation. But I recall the answer of eighty-year-old Cato when he was asked why are you beginning to learn Greek at the age of eighty? He replied: "At what other age can I begin?"

We have begun.—"Unesco."

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 6-11-55 TO 12-11-55

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

A stormy week as far as domestic affairs are concerned. You will have no peace of mind. New ventures must be handled with care. Week end favourable for financial deals.

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

A good week for new undertakings. Gains through lands and landed properties promised. Health will not be very satisfactory week-end.

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

Health upsets likely. You will be worried over something or other. Financial improvements promised but you will spend whatever you make.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Professionally this is a good week. New ventures will be very successful. But all is not well on the domestic side. Relatives will be on the war path.

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

Brothers and sisters will prove to be very helpful this week. You are sure to succeed in your new ventures. But work will be heavier.

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

You will be quick to pick up quarrels with your friends and relatives this week. Expenditure will be heavier. Professionally a good week but there is no indication of getting ready money.

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

Health will be far from satisfactory this week. New ventures will bring in good results. But you will have to face a lot of opposition and criticisms at first. Week end will bring in some good news.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anursha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Health will not be satisfactory this week. Avoid arguments with friends. Financially a good week. But expenditure will be on the rise.

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

The first two days of the week will not be satisfactory. Health upsets and trouble in the office likely. Rest of the week will be quite favourable. Go ahead with your ventures.

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

An unsettled week. The first two days will be favourable for your professional deals. Thursday and Wednesday will upset you much. Rest of the week will be comparatively favourable.

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

A good week except for Thursday, Friday and Saturday morning. Professional success and fame promised. The last two days will upset you a little.

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

Troubles through paternal relatives likely this week. You will have to be careful in all your undertakings. Domestic upsets also possible.

Tamil Speaking People Will.....

(Continued from page 2)

could be suppressed and we can continue to boast of democracy, as is done in certain dictatorships. It has even been suggested that there cannot be any parity in rights unless there is parity in numbers that there can be no question of parity between '50 lakhs and 9 lakhs' on any matter—not that the figures mentioned are accurate.

The words "Parity of Status" seems to stick in many people's throat, because they conjure in their minds a variety of impossible situations. It is surprising that many people should think that, given par ty, every child will be compelled to learn both Sinhalese and Tamil, that the education bill of the country would be doubled, that there will be "very drastic effects" on Buddhism, that jobs in the Public Service will have to be divided equally between the Sinhalese-speaking and Tamil speaking peoples irrespective of merit, that the peaceful homogenous Sinhalese villages will be over run by Tamil intruders and vice-versa, etc., etc. Further, I was amazed to hear it graphically detailed in the House of Representatives, how under the present policy of the Government, after English ceases to be an official language, a Tamil judge in Galle hearing a case conducted in Sinhalese would record the proceedings in Tamil! Perhaps, he could if we don't frame a procedure making such farcical incidents unthinkable. One is often asked as to what would happen to correspondence in external relations if we have two official languages. Obviously, we cannot write the same letter in two languages and it would therefore become necessary to decide on one language as the medium of communication with foreign powers. There will have to be some priority within parity, the contradiction in terms notwithstanding. For a matter of that, there would, certainly be no parity at all when it comes to the use of the two languages in the rural areas of the Island, say, for instance in the market places of Point Pedro and Matara. Nevertheless a state of nervous fear is growing in both sides of the Island on flimsy grounds. The masses of the people of this country on both sides of the Island are being fed on such poor fare, that it behoves members of Societies such as yours to take an active interest in discussing and solving the problem before the country, and educating the masses in the right approach to this question. The masses cannot be expected to form a correct judgement on their own after weighing all the circumstances and considering the long-term interest of the country as a whole. Today in Ceylon, there is supposed to be complete equality of status between Sinhalese, Tamils, Muslims and Burghers. One community may be larger in number, more influential and

IN MEMORIAM

VISUVALINGAM

Nannythamby Visuvalingam, Malayan Pensioner and Proprietary Planter Mallakam. Left us 6-11-46. Lingasthan, Mallakam, 31-11-55

(M 471 4)

TAMIL MUSIC

Expert coaching, in Vocal and Veena for S. S. C. and N. C. O. M. S. exams, by Sangitha Siromani lady teacher. Apply No 2, St. Anne's Lane, Chundikuli, Jaffna. (M 173. 4.)

wealthier than the others, but no one has claimed up-to-date that the status of these communities in this Island is anything but equal. The membership of a majority community is bound to give one certain advantages over others which is natural and which will be recognized; but it would be fatal to the existence of the nation if a member of the majority community claimed a privileged position in law as against a member of any minority community or vice versa.

The best of the shiboleths which I have come across in this connection is the opinion reported to have been expressed by even learned men, that if Tamil also had the status of an official language, then Sinhalese would gradually wither and die. A great school master is reported to have stated in addition, that the Tamil-speaking people of this country should not even be given the opportunity of learning Sinhalese for the reason that they would become such masters of the Sinhalese language to the detriment of the Sinhalese people themselves! No comment on these nightmares seem necessary except to wake up, if one can, the sufferers from their perilous condition. Now that the mother tongue has been made the medium of instruction, with English, after a certain stage, as a compulsory second language, it might appear wiser not to make a third language also compulsory. But it would certainly be advantageous to make the National Language other than one's own, optional and provide the necessary facilities for learning it. I think I have said enough to show that, given the goodwill and patience there is no difficulty whatsoever in continuing the present policy of the Government and overcoming administrative obstacles as they arise and I hope you have some material to judge the case for continuing the policy of two official languages with equality of status for both.

Language Problem Must Not Be.....

(Continued from page 1)

250 only) to teach Sinhalese and Tamil to pupils as optional subjects

(b) for the training of teachers having a competent knowledge of both languages, and

(c) for the appropriate amendment of the regulations governing the conduct of the G. C. E. Examinations enabling candidates to offer both Sinhalese and Tamil language and literature as subjects.

Note: There is no compulsion here. Those desiring to equip themselves with the necessary knowledge are given the opportunity thereby advancing their individual interests and achieving the ideal of a United Nation.

(2) The Executive Committee of the Party requests the Prime Minister and his Cabinet to fix a date, preferably ten years from now, after which date no candidate will be eligible to sit for the Central Clerical, Postal, Railway or other services unless he or she shall have previously obtained a pass in both Sinhalese and Tamil in the G. C. E. Examination.

I shall be thankful if you will give the Executive Committee the opportunity to consider this all important question which affects the future of the nation.

The question of amending the constitution will be superfluous, if these proposals are accepted.

Yours sincerely,
S. R. Kanaganayagam

UNITED NATIONAL PARTY
"Siri Kotha",
No. 532, Galle Road,
Kollupitiya, Colombo,
22nd September, 1955
UNP /&/1

Senator
S. R. Kanaganayagam,
Advocate,
Jaffna.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 10th instant forwarding certain resolutions re the Language question, I have to inform you that in the opinion of the Sub-Committee in view of the fact that the deliberations of the National Languages Commission are expected to be concluded shortly, it would be inopportune for the Executive Committee to discuss the said resolution.

Yours faithfully,
Hony. General Secretary,

ORDER "NISI" DECLARING WILL PROVED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 108

In the matter of the last will and testament of Nagalingam Kandiah late of Thirunelvely Jaffna.

Deceased

Thambiah Nalliah of Thirunelvely Jaffna

Petitioner

Vs.

1. Valambikai widow of Thambipillai, 2. Saravanamuttu Nadarajah and wife, 3. Pooranam, 4. Arunasalam Nadarajah, 5. Sellathurai Nadarajah all of Thirunelvely, 6. Mounasamy Ramalingam and wife, 7. Leelawathy both of do presently Rural Hospital S. G. P. 400 Hengur g da, 8. Sithamparapillai Kanagasabai M. R. I. Entomologists Section Colombo 8 and wife, 9. Thevasunthary of Thirunelvely, 10. Arunasalam Nadarajah of do presently Bill Department National Bank Colombo and wife, 11. Sivagamunthary of Thirunelvely, 12. Miss Kamalawathy Sellathurai of do, 13. Sinnathambiy Sonthurai of do, 14. Sinnathambiy Palanithurai of do presently way and Work Department C. G. R. Nacu Oya, 15. Sinnathambiy Asaipillai of Thirunelvely presently Govt Dispensary Bogawantalawa, 16. Sinnathambiy Thurasamy, Bank of Ceylon Jaffna, 17. Naitammah widow of Nagalingam Sinnathurai of Thirunelvely, 18. Murugesu Balasunderam and wife, 19. Sinnammah both of Thirunelvely, 20. Thambipillai Selvarajah of Nanthavil Kokkuvil, 21. Kanagasabai Kandiah P. W. D. Overseer Secretary Sandilipay, 22. Sinnathurai Sivagany of Kokkuvil, presently Bank of Ceylon Talaimannar, 23. Sinnathurai Sivasubramaniam of Kokkuvil now at No 280 High Level Road Nugegoda

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 22nd day of October 1955 in the presence of Mr. P. Casipillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 20th October 1955 and the affidavit of the witnesses to the will dated 16th and 17th October 1955 having been read;

It is ordered that the will of Nagalingam Kandiah the abovenamed deceased dated 10th January 1955 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or others interested shall, on or before the 28th day of November 1955 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the said Thambiah Nalliah the abovenamed petitioner is the Executor named in the said will and that he is entitled to have probate of the same issued to him accor-

WANTED

URUMPIRAI HINDU COLLEGE

Wanted a Watcher immediately—Apply to the Manager through the Principal (M 175 4)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 550

In the matter of the estate and effects of the late Sinnaramby Kandavanam of Polikandy Pasupathy Pillai widow of Kandavanam of Polikandy

Vs

1. Kandavanam Selvaratnam of do
2. Parameswary daughter of Kandavanam of do
3. Muttu Maniccam of Do presently of No: 182, New Chetty Street Colombo Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-item over the 2nd respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the late Sinnaramby Kandavanam be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal S. ThambiyDurai Esquire Acting District Judge Point Pedro on the 12th day of October 1955 in the presence of Mr. K. Subramaniam Proctor for Petitioner and on reading the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated 10th October 1955-

It is ordered that the 3rd Respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-item over the 2nd respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Sinnaramby Kandavanam be and the same is hereby issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 17th day of November 1955 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the minor the 2nd Respondent be produced in Court on that date.

The 12th day of October 1955

Sgd. S. ThambiyDurai
Acting District Judge

Drawn by
K. Subramaniam
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 96 4 & 11)

dingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 28th day of November 1955 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

This 22nd day of October 1955

Sgd. P. SRI SKANDA RAJAH
District Judge.
(O 98 4 & 11)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction. No 92 T

In the matter of the estate of the late Suntharam Navaratnam of Ariyalai, Jaffna Deceased

Packialedchumy widow of Navaratnam of Ariyalai, Petitioner

Vs.

Minor 1. Navaratnam Kubathasan

Minor 2. Navaratnam Kumarakulasingham

3. Thambiah Sornu all of Ariyalai, Jaffna Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before A. E. R. Corea Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 28th day of September 1955 in the presence of Mr. S. C. Mahadeva Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 26th day of September 1955 having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st to 2nd respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as widow of the said deceased unless the abovenamed respondents or any other person interested appear before this Court on the 31st day of October 1955 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary

This 28th day of September 1955

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge.

Order Nisi extended till 11-11-55 (O. 90 28 & 4)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 541

In the matter of the intestate estate of Anandamail Velummailum of Valvettiturai Deceased,

Muttumanickam widow of Anandamail Velummailum of Valvettiturai, Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kumuthini daughter of Velummailum of Valvettiturai

2. Vinothini daughter of Velummailum of Valvettiturai

3. Sivaji son of Velummailum of Valvettiturai

4. V. Kandasamy Selliah all of Valvettiturai, Respondents.

This matter coming on for final disposal before S. Thamby Durai, Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro on the 15th day of September 1955 in the presence of Mr. K. K. Balasubramaniam proctor on the part of the petitioner and the Petitioner

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. P/44

Kanapathipillai Kanthappu of Karainagar Plaintiff.

Vs.

1 Vaithilingam Sabaratnam of Karainagar West; 2 Vaithilingam Kasipillai of do; 3 Thambimuttu Somasundaram and wife; 4 Kamalavaihy of do now at Klang, Union of Malaya; 5 Sanmugam Velupillai and wife, 6 Meenadchippillai of Karainagar West; 7 Rasiyah Ponnampalam and wife; 8 Nagammah of do; 9 Kandiah Vaithilingam and wife; 10 Yogammah of Karainagar North; 11 Kanapathipillai Ambalavancar of Karainagar East; 12 Kautthar Vaiyapury and wife; 13 Thangam of Karainagar North; 14 Appukuddy Apputhurai and wife; 15 Sinnamah of do; 16 Veerakaththy Sinnathamby and wife; 17 Valliammai of do; 18 Paramu Sellathurai and wife; 19 Kanagammah of do; 20 Sanmugam Veeraputhirar; 21 Alagammah of do; 22 Velan Kandasamy of do Defendants.

It is hereby notified that action No. P.44 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the partition act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition of the land called "Veeriyampulam and Karai-puriyal" in extent 361 lms. V.C. situated at Thankodai in Karaitivu.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 20th day of December 1955 at 10 O'Clock of the forenoon.

This 21st day of October 1955.

By order of Court,

K. A. SEBASTIAN Secretary, D. C., Jaffna O. 93 28 & 4)

and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st 2nd and 3rd respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests in the administration proceedings and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased and the same is issued to her accordingly as his widow unless the said respondents or any other persons interested shall appear before this court on the 10th day of November 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 minors in court on the said date.

This 15th day of September 1955.

Sgd. S. Thamby Durai District Judge.

Drawn by Sgd. K. K. Balasubramaniam Proctor for Petitioner (O. 97 4 & 1)

AUCTION SALE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. C O 15

I shall sell by public Auction the undermentioned properties belonging to the Youth's 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 Valigamam 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 Kanagasingam and shareholders, West by the property of Kandiah Senathirajah and South by the property of D. C. Arulanandam and shareholders.

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

(c) All that piece of land situated at do called 'Aradchchipulam' in extent 16 Lms V. C. and bounded on the East and West by the property of the Youth's Social Service League Syndicate Ltd North by the property of Nagar Sinnappu Murugesu Kanagasingam and shareholders and South by the property of D. C. Arulanandam.

(d) All that piece of land situated at do called "Kondappulam in extent 37½ Lms V. C. and bounded on the East by the property of Velsuthar 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 ½ share of all that piece of land and premises situated at Kopay North aforesaid called 'Aradchippulam' in extent 85½ Lms. V. C. and bounded on the East by the property of Mailvaganam Murugesu North by the property of the heirs of Nitchingar Naganathar West by the property of Sinnathamby Nagappan and South by the property of Vallipuram Achchikuddy.

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

V. A. DURAIAPPAH Court Commissioner and Auctioneer Jaffna, 19-9-55 (M 134 23-9, 4-11)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

No. 548 Testy.

In the matter of the intestate Estate of Murugar Vaithilingam of Karaveddy North. Deceased.

Vaithilingam Sivasubramaniam of Karaveddy North. Petitioner.

Vs.

Vaithilingam Kanagarajah of do Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thamby Durai Esquire, Acting District Judge, Point Pedro, on the 29th day of September 1955 in the presence of Mr. N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner be an he is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration and that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner, as son and heir of the deceased Murugar Vaithilingam accordingly; unless the Respondent or any other persons interested in the said Estate shall appear before this Court on the 10th day of November 1955 and shew sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 29th day of September 1955.

Sgd S. Thambydurai, Acting District Judge.

Drawn by N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor for Petitioner. (O. 91. 28 & 4)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MANNAR

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 829

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Seemampillai Mudaliar Muttutambay late of Sinnakadai, Mannar Deceased.

Anantham Seemampillai of Sinnakadai, Mannar Vs. Petitioner.

1 Isabelle Annapillai Muttutambay and

2 J. W. M. Ratnarajah both of Sinnakadai, Mannar Respondents.

This matter coming on for final disposal before E. F. de Silva Esquire, Addl District Judge, Mannar on the 8th day of September 1955 in the presence of Mr. M. M. Aboothahir Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavits of the petitioner and Notary having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament dated 26th March 1949 be proved and that petitioner be appointed executor of the said Last Will and that probate be issued to him and that the 2nd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem of the 1st respondent to represent her in these proceedings unless the respondent or any other person or persons shall on or before the 4th day of October 1955 show sufficient cause to the contrary,

(Sgd.) E. F. de Silva Addl. District Judge

The 8th day of Sept. 1955, 21 10 55

Date of showing cause extended to 15 14 55.

Sgd. R. Paramakuru Adl. District Judge (O 94 4 & 11)

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 or 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 வர்த்தக பெயர் மலிவுகளுக்கு சரக்க மண்ணை கோளமுறை யாக செய்து குறைவிலா தயிர்செய் வர்த்தக காரணமாக வர்த்தக சேர்த்துக் கற்றவம் வேண்டி மக்களே மென்மையாகித் தைவரீதி விளங்குக வகை மெய்வரம்.