

MASS HYSTERIA & DEMOCRACY

Attempt To Assimilate And Absorb The Minorities

Democracy demands a sense of discipline and proportion and is different from demagoguery. The writer of this article wants political leaders to understand this simple principle before they endeavour to lead the masses.

DEMOCRACY cannot function effectively except in an atmosphere of tolerance and compromise. Where the majority is a communal one the temptation to intolerance and high-handedness is strong especially in young democracies which have not learned self discipline under great leaders. The majority community, too often identifies its own selfish interest with the national interest and takes steps to promote it at the expense of the minorities. In such an atmosphere there is little prospect of an alternative party based on economic or social principles capturing power. Democracy has been defined as a way of making decisions by discussion. In that case the majority party should be tolerant of criticism and be willing to listen to what the opposition has to say and be prepared to compromise except where the larger interests of the country are at stake. The rights of the minority groups for self-expression and self development should be fully respected, where the majority community feels it can dominate and impose its will on the minorities, then there is a tyranny of the majority which can be easily worse than dictatorship.

Democracy demands a sense of discipline and proportion and is different from demagoguery. There are well-recognised limits within which mass initiatives must operate and which should not be transgressed. The agitation for the reprieve of the sentence of death passed on Batcho is a case in point. Here is a man convicted

unanimously by the jury and sentenced to death by the Assize judge. The sentence was upheld by the Appellate Court and confirmed by the Governor-General. If there had been any extenuating circumstance, the judge would have recommended commutation of sentence. Whether the Governor-General exercises his pre-

N. SANGARAPILLAI,

B. A. (Lond.)

rogative of mercy or the sentence is carried out is no concern of the public. It is quite possible that in some cases the jury and the judge may make mistakes. But for that the law provides an appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal and the Privy Council. Their decision must be accepted as final. To go behind the decision of the courts and the Governor-General and agitate for mercy is to interfere with the administration of justice. The close relatives of the convict are within their rights to petition the Governor-General praying for the exercise of his prerogative of mercy. But for the public to grow sentimental and carry on an agitation on the ground of the convict's religion or some other circumstance is a bad precedent which is bound to have a pernicious political influence. It breeds a mass hysteria which will render any cool and detached consideration of public questions impossible. The incidence of high crime in Ceylon is the highest in the world and this sentimental softness sounds strangely in a country where Buddhism

is the religion of the majority.

The agitation over the language issue is another symptom of mass hysteria. Unfortunately in Ceylon there is hardly any statesman whose leadership is unchallenged and who can rise above personal rivalries and sectional prejudices. The political scene presents an unedifying spectacle of ex-Ministers and ex-premiers and other politicians trying to outbid each other for communal popularity by pandering to the prejudices and susceptibilities of their community and attempting to rise to power by pulling each other's legs. For the achievement of this end the language issue has become a valuable political stunt or trump card. At a recent meeting the Ex premier, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, has expressed the view that once Tamil enjoys parity of status with Sinhalese there is a threat to Buddhism, the Sinhalese language and the Sinhalese race and he invokes the mighty name of his revered father in support of his contention. O Tempora! O mores! How the son betrays his illustrious father for his own political advancement! Either Mr. Dudley Senanayake does not know what he speaks or he is deliberately misleading his community for his selfish ambition. How can a slender minority like the Tamils prove a threat to an overwhelming majority? They can never seize political power and destroy the dagobas and prohibit the study of Sinhalese, even if they would. On the contrary, if Sinhalese is made the only state language it might, in the hands of unscrupulous demagogues, if such men ever happen to rise to power prove a real menace to the Tamils. Parity can never mean fifty-fifty in public appointments or in the voting of funds to Tamil and Sinhalese areas. Whoever may come to power at the next General Election, the stirring up of communal passions by such demagogues will poison political life at its

Glossary of Scientific and Technical Terms (Tamil)

(Memorandum forwarded by the Northern Province Science Teachers' Association to the Commissioner of Swabasha.)

The special committees appointed by the Northern Province Science Teachers' Association to study the question of scientific and technical terminology in Tamil has done so and wishes to make the following suggestions for the consideration of the Swabasha Department and the Ministry of Education. Work has been in progress in Madras for some years on the subject of scientific terminology. This work has been done officially under the direction of the Madras Government and some of the best scholars from India and Ceylon have been working on it with the active association of the Madras and Annamalai Universities. A large amount of published work is available in General Science, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Mathematics.

Our first suggestion is that the Ceylon Committee on this subject should make full use of the Madras Glossaries and work in close collaboration with that Committee. Madras has already been using its glossaries for some years and is now revising it. It would be wise for the Ceylon Committee to avail itself of the experience Madras has

gained through the actual use of their glossaries. This can be best achieved by formal collaboration between the Ceylon and Madras Committees in the work of coining and revising the terms.

The use of a terminology fundamentally different from that adopted by Madras would result in depriving ourselves of the use of the considerable volume of scientific literature available in India. It would be an advantage if wherever possible identical terminology is adopted in India and Ceylon.

If this suggestion is accepted it would become necessary for the Ceylon Government to enter into negotiations with the Madras Government for setting up a machinery for formal consultation. We request that specific action be taken in this matter.

It is surprising that the very first list of technical terms issued by the Ceylon Committee contains no indication of a possible date of revision. Even fruits of mature scholarship do not claim finality. Further it is contrary to the whole trend of scholarly tradition if definite provision is not made for further revision in the light of experience. The general public, the teaching profession and the scholastic world should surely be given a chance to make suggestions for improvement and correction after an appointed period.

The Northern Province Science Teachers' Association has appointed a Special Committee consisting of science teachers and scholars competent to advise the Glossaries Committee on this subject. We would urge that some arrangement be made for collaboration between this committee and the departmental committee appointed by government,

very source and will set in motion forces which will be difficult to control later on. They are indeed playing with fire. They are sowing the wind and will reap the whirl wind. Communal disturbances will arise, and Ceylon which has earned a name for communal harmony will become a place of communal tension and unrest.

One argument usually trotted out against parity of status is its supposed impracticability. If Switzerland can have four state languages and Canada two, why should there be any difficulty in Ceylon

(Continued on page 6)



சென்னை, 9.12.55

சமஸ்திவாயவே ஞானமுதல்விபும்
சமஸ்திவாயவே ஞானவிதிகையம்
சமஸ்திவாயவே ஞானவிதிகையம்
சமஸ்திவாயவே ஞானவிதிகையம்

சென்னை, 9.12.55

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1955

Treasure These Thoughts

Our likes and dislikes, our desires and passions, are thieves that rob us of our intelligence and virtues, our homes are prison houses and the delusion caused by attachment to the body and the sense of 'I' and 'Mine' are shackles that keep us in bondage.

ADMISSION TO U. N.

THE U. N. is an international organisation that is committed in writing to the observance of the several provisions of its Charter of Human Rights. Membership in this august body cannot be gained for the mere seeking of it; on the other hand it is a matter of procedural fiction where the disapproval of a single member-nation of the Security Council can effectively nullify the concerted efforts of the rest.

Sri Lanka has been demanding entry into the U. N. for the last few years. Admission has been sought by this country on the ground of its self-satisfaction that it has reached that stage of maturity in political prudence which is required of nations that volunteer to shoulder the heavy responsibility of maintaining international harmony and preserving 'human rights' in terms of the provisions of the Charter. Unfortunately the growing conflict between the contesting Big Powers for obtaining a tactical advantage in the matter of gaining strength of voice in the deliberations of the U. N. has denied Sri Lanka the privilege of becoming a member of this World Organisation. Eighteen other nations have been similarly brushed aside. Still the U. N. claims to speak of the preservation of human rights while it continues to take pride in shutting out full-fledged nations from its assembly by the arbitrary use of

TAMIL AND MODERN EDUCATION

Now that the Education through the Swabasha medium policy of the govt. has gone far, it is high time that the so called lovers of the Tamil language and culture devised methods of developing the language and its literature to suit modern trends. Recently there has developed a tendency for all and sundry to take refuge in the past glory of the Tamil race and its language. High-class academic discussions and discourses on Thirukkural, Silapadikaram and similar works are very common nowadays. These no doubt help to revive interest in the Sangam works but for how long can the Tamils be merely content with a past glory. In other words what is wanted urgently is literature on a wide range—in all arts and sciences. Such a development besides making useful information available to the lay reader, would also prove to be of immense value to students and research scholars. Encyclopaedias, Text-books and advanced reading matter on sports and the various arts and sciences are urgently required if the Tamil children are to receive a broad-education—a facility hitherto provided by education in English.

The task is a very difficult one but not impossible. The flexibility of the Tamil language, its vocabulary and the presence of a big number of Tamil scholars (both in Ceylon and South India) are factors which would help greatly in bringing Tamil and its literature up to date. What is wanted is not only translation of works in English and other languages but original efforts as well.

It may be noted that in one direction Tamil is keeping up with modern trends in the realm of literary fiction. There was a time when prose had no place in Tamil literature but today the position

the power of Veto by the Big Five.

Sri Lanka can, however, profit by the bitter experience of frustration in being confined to the waiting list for the last seven years. It has become increasingly evident in the internal politics of this country that the minorities have the same tale of frustration to repeat. It may be that the Security Council may learn to honour the objects of the U. N. and welcome the eighteen members by the time Sri Lanka makes up its mind to interpret democracy in its correct connotation and so design its constitution as to enable all the different races of this Island breathe alike the air of freedom.

is reversed, Poetry has been overshadowed by prose. Again while works like Silapadikaram were written in fine verse with prose passages interspersed, modern works like Panjali Sabatham are almost prose. Another feature of this development is the growth of the Tamil novel. But here there is a tendency to translate whole-sale works in Bengali and English. In the realm of detective fiction the work of Vaduvur Thurasamy Iyengar

By

Sabaratanasinghe
Kumarakulasingham

and Mani compare favourably with works of English writers but I have yet to read a Tamil work which is up to the standard of writers like Edgar Wallace, Peter Cheyney, Agatha Christie and the like. One thing is certain. In a few years such works will be common.

Tamil needs wider children literature. It is a happy sign that now there are many magazines in Tamil for children. The youth of today has a fancy for cowboy comics and space thrills and cartoon serials. I do not propose to enter into the comics controversy here but I wish to point out that such literature is a necessity, even if it be an evil. In addition to these, encyclopaedias and fun books are also required. The Tamil script needs re-form badly. Symbols to represent sounds expressed by letters like, F, W, Z, G must be devised. Pure Tamil pandits must come down to reality and admit foreign terms into Tamil. Words like car, radio, television, can be used as they are. Principles for adapting foreign terms into Tamil can be laid down as has been done in the case of Sanskrit words.

Many may say that what Tamils need more urgently is parity with Sinhalese. But may I point out that the problem of developing Tamil is as important as parity. It is true that parity would help this development but even without parity there would be higher education in Tamil. Parity is perhaps more useful from the monetary angle—the common denominator to all modern problems.

The efforts of our Sinhalese brethren to overcome the difficulties connected with the higher education in Sinhalese medium are praiseworthy. Tamils cannot boast of much progress in spite of the fact that they are in a much more advantageous position. This is neither a complaint nor a lamentation but the expression of a pious hope—a hope based on realities—the hope that one day Tamil would be as well developed a language as English.

In conclusion I wish to invite the attention of all

The Late Advocate Mr. S. D. Tampoe

An Appreciation

(By MUHANDIRAM E. P. RASIAH)

NO compilation of Ceylon's legal luminaries of the 20th century would be complete, without prominent mention of the late Mr. Tampoe; and few sons of Lanka in recent times deserved so well of Jaffna as Mr. Tampoe. This is no exaggeration. I had come in intimate contact with him—as complainant, witness and even as accused—for about a dozen years, from 1918 to 1930, having been often pitted against him in legal battles in Excise and connected criminal cases.

Outside the court-house, he had treated me most cordially if not affectionately, but the moment I stepped into the witness-box, I became the target of his forensic thrusts and the victim of his searching if not milling cross-examinations, so much so, that in quick succession I had to change places as his friend and foe, admirer and adversary. As an Excise Inspector and later as Supdt. of Excise I had had occasion to function as a prosecuting officer in most Provincial Courts in the Island and had also to figure as witness in the criminal sessions of the District and Supreme Courts. Everywhere, I had been subjected to severe cross-examinations at the hands of eminent Counsels such as R. L. Pereira, H. A. P. Sandrasegaram, Sri Nissanka, Ford Duraiswamy, G. G. Pon-nambalam etc. I had fared satisfactorily and stepped out of the witness-box quite unscathed. But while under the searching cross-examination of Tampoe, I must confess, I have had the time of my life—not knowing at what moment he would trip me with his simple and innocent-looking interrogations. And finally, when I stepped down from the witness box after an hour's or perhaps a whole day's grueling, I stood bathed in perspiration and

was a tired man, mentally and physically. And yet even at this distant date, I would not hesitate to take off my hat to Tampoe, as one of the ablest criminal lawyers that Ceylon had produced.

Lawyer

Tall and dark, slim and stately he had a towering personality. He was buoyant, good-humoured, warm-hearted and witty. His was a colourful character with a tempestuous career. His penetrating and analytical mind could disentangle complex cases; his ability to dissect the evidence, expose the inherent weaknesses therein and reduce them to simplest facts, were unrivalled. Whenever he got under the influence of a strong belief that his client was 'not guilty', he became a matchless and indomitable exponent of advocacy. His addresses to Judge and Jury abounded in originality and inspirational force invariably characterised by a clarity and precision, peculiarly his own.

That was why his addresses were listened to with rapt attention by Judge and Jury, school-boys and adults—not the attention that was paid to flights of cloudy rhetoric but that which rightfully belonged to a lucid exposition consequent to comprehensive mastery of stubborn facts and complex details. His grip on the jurors was in part the result of the masterly way he was able to re-construct the incident to suit his defence, commenting on the inconsistencies and contradictions, and at times playing to sentiments. The things he said stuck in their minds and stimulated their thinking as he willed, and made them bring in a verdict as hypnotically suggested by him. It was as a result of his addresses that many a man escaped the gallows.

Speaker

But for a speech spontaneous elegantly phrased with an effortless mastery of English, which was essentially chaste and where deep subtle thought was made simple and intelligible to the average

Tamils to a poem of the late Subramania Bharati wherein he calls for works in Tamil on the various arts and sciences but unfortunately Tamil scholars of today seem to be more interested in the literary merits of Bharati's poems than in the noble messages contained therein.

(Continued on page 3)

A SEPARATE STATE FOR TAMILS

(Continued from last Issue)

Means of Attaining Statehood

Our important problem will be to devise ways of achieving our goal. Certainly neither Her Majesty The Queen nor Lord Soulbury are going to come to our rescue. Let us remember that the Britisher, who took a different view in India to suit his purposes, did little for us Tamils in Ceylon, and we badly lost the political battle in the Denoughmore Reforms and in the Soulbury Reforms. We cannot afford to lose a third time relying on others and by consenting to work any constitution where assurances mean nothing. All imposed constitutions have undermined the democratic rights and privileges of the minorities. And, now that the constitution has passed into the hands of the numerically superior, but democratically unheeding majority community, the Tamils must give up any hope of holding their own. This does not refer to the language issue alone. Hence it is necessary to devise ways of separating ourselves at the earliest moment possible. Could self-determination be achieved through the U. N. O.? Certainly it would be a waste of time and energy, especially if we could only realise the significance of American support, to the Sinhalese move, for let us remember that America wants Ceylon into the SEATO. Our State can be achieved only by our effort and not with any external aid. The present parliaments should be boycotted and passive resistance of every kind should be offered with Ahimsa and prayer.

Economic Stability

There is one problem that looms large in the minds of the Tamils more than anything else. There is the sub-conscious fear that a separation would mean the undermining of the economic existence of the Tamils. I do not mean to minimise the problem or gloss it over. Frankly there will be a fall in the standard of living. But what of that? Different countries have varying standards of life. Yet the people in all countries and continents exist. Paddy cat lives in the world where the bug Elephant lives. There is economic activity and international trade in all parts of the world. If there is a necessity to separate out and there is no gain in continuing to live together, it does not matter if the standard of living would fall, for as Goldsmith said "Every rood of ground maintains its man." What we should aim at is whether we can have a minimum standard of living and not a comparative standard of living. There is no doubt our Tamil State will be agri-

culturally self-sufficient and industrially progressive. And if we could have part of the Up-country along with the Ceylon Indians we would have greater share of the plantations which would provide us the necessary exchange for the import of machinery and other manufactures for the development of our State. The Government will have its normal revenue and expenditure, ranging between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 million and run an administration far more efficient and economical than the present one. Our economic development could be well planned and foreign funds secured for the purpose. But it is essential that we include the Ceylon Indians and also territories as compensation for our willingness to take them over. There is nothing impracticable in the establishment and administration of a Tamil State for 2½ millions. What we need is that the entire Tamils in Ceylon should struggle to the last man as a matter of national existence.

Appease or Separate

We have only two alternatives before us, either appease the Sinhalese or strive for a Tamil State. The question of restoring parity must be ruled out. If we want to keep the present economic advantages intact for the Tamils and I am sure this cannot last long, then we might accede to the general wishes of the Sinhalese on the language issue, but on condition that the Sinhalese at least accept the Indian model India's policy has been outlined in the States Reorganisation report and also will be outlined in the Official Languages Commission Report very soon. Indian leaders have assured beyond doubt the position of the fourteen national languages of India and the very restricted place Hindi would have in the centre. Both medium of instruction and medium of expression will be in each of the 14 languages, and for the Union Services all Hindi Officials should learn one of the non-Hindi language as much as all non-Hindi Officials would be required to learn Hindi. A similar arrangement in Ceylon would give the Tamils the substance of parity though not its form. Tamils could accept such a position if given freedom of receiving instruction and giving expression in their own language under a federal constitution. But the underlying motives of the Sinhalese are not the same as that which motivates the Hindi protagonists in India. Nor would matters end there. Hence it would be impracticable and unwise for the Tamils to accept the Sinhalese plea since any assurance would be very deceptive. It the substance of parity were

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 111.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Sellamuttu widow of Kanapathippillai late of Kayts West, Kayts Deceased
Velupillai Sinnathurai of Vaddukoddai West

Petitioner
Vs

1 Velupillai Ponniah, 2 Kanapathippillai Sundrampillai and wife, 3 Sarvaloganayagiammah, 4 Velupillai Kandiah, 5 Velupillai Thillampalam Nadarajah, 6 Nanniappah Pararajasingam, 7 Nanniappah Sockalingam, 8 Nanniappah Nadesar, 9 Kanapathippillai Velupillai, 10 and wife Satkunavathiammah, 11 Karthigasu Nagarajam and, 12 wife Mahaledchumyammah, 13 Kanapathippillai Nadarajah, 14 Kanapathippillai Segarajasingam, 15 Velupillai Subramaniam, 16 wife Sironmaniammah all of Vaddukoddai West Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before A. E. R. Corea Esquire, Acting District Judge, Jaffna on the 4th day of November 1955 in the presence of Mr. M. Kathiravelu, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 30th October, 1955 and that of the attesting Notary of the Last will and witnesses dated 29th October, 1955 having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament No 9750 dated 11th May, 1950 and attested by P. Ramalingam Notary Public of the deceased Sellamuttu widow of Kanapathippillai be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the Respondents or others interested shall on or before the 12th day of December, 1955 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said Velupillai Sinnathurai is the executor named in the said will and that he is entitled to have probate of the same issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or others interested shall on or before the 12th day of December, 1955 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 4th day of November,
1955.Sgd P. SriSkandaRajah
District Judge
(O. 123. 2 & 9)

given under a Unitary or a Federal Government the Tamils would only gladly co-operate in the progress of the country but as things are otherwise, we have no alternative but to fight our way through for the establishment of a Tamil State for 2½ millions.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 114

In the matter of the estate and effects of Sinnathamby Saravanamuttu late of Columbuturai East Jaffna. Deceased.

Sivanantham widow of Sinnathamby Saravanamuttu of Columbuturai East Jaffna

Petitioner.

Vs.

1 Jayaledchumy daughter of Sinnathamby Saravanamuttu of Columbuturai East
2 Vimalakumary daughter of Sinnathamby Saravanamuttu of do
3 Saravanamuttu Manoharanathan of do
4 Saravanamuttu Saravapavanathan of do
5 Chellappah Sinnathamby Karukkattivu in Poonakary Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before A. E. R. Corea Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 11th day of November 1955 in the presence of Mr. P. Casippillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 14th October 1955 having been read;

It is ordered that the abovenamed 5th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st 2nd 3rd and 4th respondents and that the petitioner abovenamed is declared entitled to have letters of administration of the estate of the said deceased and the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 16th day of December 1955 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the said minors in court on the said date.

This 11th day of November
1955Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge,
(O. 119 2 & 9)

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Partiton No 45.

Nagalingampillai Arumugathan of Anaicottai

Plaintiff

Vs.

1. Nagalingapillai Pooranapazupathapillai of Suthumalai
2. Nagalingapillai Sitbesapillai of do.

Defendants.

To The Village Headman of Navaly and Suthumalai

It is hereby notified that action No. 45 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 1. Thenkathoddam situated at Suthu-

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 113.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Rajasavundary wife of K. Nadarajah of Innuvil.

Deceased

Sithambaranather Mailvaganam of Innuvil

Petitioner

Vs.

Minor 1. Sivakamasundary daughter of K. Nadarajah minor appearing by her Guardian-ad-litem the 2nd Respondent
2. Kandiah Nadarajah all of Innuvil Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad Litem over the 1st Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the intestate estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before A. E. R. Corea, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 8th day of November 1955 in the presence of Mr. V. Venasitamy, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read. It is declared that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian - ad - Litem over the minor the 1st Respondent and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have letter of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 12th day of December 1955 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The minor to be produced on the said date.

Jaffna this 8th day of
November 1955.Sgd. P. SriSkandaRajah
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. V. Venasitamy
Proctor for Petitioner
(O. 122. 2 & 9)

malai in extent 2, 1/4 Lms. V. C. 2. Kachipai Palivalavu situated at do in extent 10 Lms V. C. 3. Nambirayan thoddam and other parcel in extent 6 lms. V. C. 4. Land at Navaly called "Vallsal and Santhira vallsal" in extent 20 Lms. V. C. 5 Land situated at do called "Odaikkarai" in extent 30 Lms V. C.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 13th day of December 1955 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon.

This 22day of November 1955

By order of Court.

Sgd. K. A. Sebastian
Secretary
(O. 117. 2 & 9)

Tiruketheeshvaram

The second of the series of Somavara celebrations was held at Tiruketheeshvaram temple. Devotees from all parts of the Island participated in the celebrations. Special religious services were conducted by Siva Shri Nagendra Kurukkal, Jeganatha Kurukkal and Mutucumarasamy Kurukkal assisted by a number of other priests.

Saivapularar T. Kumarasampillai of Kokkuvil delivered a lyrical discourse on the life of Suntharamurthy Nayanar and the sanctity of Tiruketheeshvaram temple. Mr. V. Suppiah Head Teacher, Kamalasany Vidiyasalai, Madduvil, presided over the meeting held at the temple.

The pilgrims were fed after the religious service at Tirugaanasampanthasamykal Madam.

Health Cinema Shows in Jaffna

The Public Health Department of the Jaffna Municipal Council has arranged a series of Cinema Shows within the Town. The first show was held on Friday the 25th, Nov. at the Kanthermadam Hindu School in the Nallar Ward. There was a record crowd present.

Mr. P. Nadesan, Public Health Inspector in charge of Health Education gave a preliminary talk on the principles of health and sanitation. He impressed on the audience the advantages of having water seal latrines and exhorted those present to convert the bucket latrines into water seal ones wherever possible. He said that those having spacious compounds could with advantage construct such water seal latrines. He warned all present that there will be a shortage of conservancy labourers in future years and that difficulty may be experienced in getting the necessary labour for the removal of bucket latrines.

Mr. Nadesan further warned those present that the Jaffna Municipal Council area may be forced to face the same predicament in which the Dehiwala-Mount Lavinia Urban Council was placed recently. There are protests already to the trenching ground at Ariyalai where the night soil is being now disposed of and if that estate has to be abandoned the Municipal Council would be faced with the difficult problem of finding out another site for such trenching purpose.

The Medical Officer of Health has recommended to the Mayor to introduce a sewerage system for the Jaffna Town. This could materialise if a substantial grant or loan is obtained from the Central Government. The Jaffna General Hospital has already an approved sewerage system exclusively for the hospital premises. The Jaffna Council can co-ordinate their scheme with that of the hospital and save the town from its dependence on the unsatisfactory conservancy service which may break down at any time.

The Medical Officer of Health has warned the Jaffna Council long ago of the possibility of a sudden break down in the conservancy service and the necessity to provide a sewerage system. The

JAFFNA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

BUDGET 1956

NOTICE is hereby given in terms of Section 212 (b) of the Municipal Councils Ordinance No. 29 of 1947 that the Budget of the Jaffna Municipal Council containing an estimate of the available Municipal income and details of the proposed expenditure for the year 1956, will be open for public inspection at the Office of the Municipal Council for seven days commencing from 12th December 1955.

N. M. SULTAN
Mayor,
Jaffna Municipal Council
Municipal Office,
Jaffna, 2nd December, 1955.
(G. 45 9).

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Case No. 9. T

In the matter of the Estate of the late Mary Chellamma widow of Daniel Poore of Changanai Deceased Daniel Poore Thomas Chelvarajah. Uduvil Petitioner

and

Samuel Thurasamy Poore of D/B 73 1/4 mile Klang Road Kuala Lumpur Respondents

This matter of the petition of the above named petitioner praying that letters of administration to the Estate of the abovesaid deceased coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna in the presence of Mr. C. T. Kumarasamy Proctor it is ordered that the petitioner as an heir of the abovesaid deceased is declared entitled to letters of administration and that the letters of administration be issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on the 13th day of January 1956.

This 27th September 1955

Sgd, P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge
(O 125 9 & 15)

M. O. H. has notified to the entire health staff of the Council to encourage the construction of water seal latrines wherever suitable sites are available, within the Town area and that the house holders could be granted formal sanction, should they apply to the Public Health authorities.

The rapid increase of population, shortage of labour for conservancy work and the non-availability of sites in crowded areas to construct latrines, and the lack of sites for trenching would be the main cause for the breakdowns of the primitive conservancy service in the town.

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CHAVAKACHCHERI

No. 1081

1. Muttiah Maharatham and wife
2. Saraswathy of Kaladdy Vannarponnai East, Jaffna: Plaintiffs.

Vs.

1. Kumarasamy Sivathanam and wife
2. Thangaratnam of Chundikuly, Jaffna,
3. Sellammah widow of Sinnathamby Aiyadurai, Chundikuly, Jaffna,
4. Kandiah Ramasamy of Valalai, Palaly. Defendants

It is hereby notified that action No. 1081 of the District Court of Chavakachcheri under the Partition Act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition/sale of the land called "Paranthakadu" A24 0 0. (Twenty four Acres) situated at Paranthan, in the parish of Paranthan Karachchi Division Jaffna District Northern Province. The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 6th day of December 1955 at 9 O'clock of the forenoon.

By order of Court.

Sgd S. KANDIAH
Secretary.

12th November 1955,
(112 18 & 25)

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CHAVAKACHCHERI

No. 1082

1. Muttiah Maharatham and wife
2. Saraswathy of Kaladdy, Vannarponnai East, Jaffna. Plaintiffs.

Vs.

1. Kumarasamy Sivathanam and wife
2. Thangaratnam of Chundikuly, Jaffna. Defendants.

It is hereby notified that action No. 1082 has been instituted in the District Court of Chavakachcheri under the Partition Act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition/sale of the land called "Pakikadu" A66-R1-P28 situated at Urvanikappattu in the Parish of Palalai in the Division of Pachipalai in Jaffna District N. P.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 6th day of December 1955 at 9 O'clock in the forenoon.

By order of Court.

Sgd/S. Kandiah
Secretary.

12th Novr, 1955.

(O. 113 18 & 25)

A STUDY OF THE SVETASVATARA UPANISHAD

(By A Science Graduate)

(Continued from our issue of 2-12-55)

Appendix: Notes and Glosses (Contd.)

The reference hereinabove to Tirunalai Povar and his birth brings us to the vexed question of untouchability and the existence in our midst of two diametrically opposed views regarding the removal of the practice thereof. It is the fashion of the day with a section of our leaders to denounce the practice *in toto*. They want it utterly eradicated and swept off the face of the earth. This however is in theory only. But as a matter of fact they, or at least the vast majority of them, are found to be unwitting slaves to the practice in their everyday lives, as witness the instance of the learned Doctor we made reference to in our "Elements" (Chapter V). There are others who vehemently oppose any change and want the *status quo ante* retained in its entirety, stating that it is a religious observance and no man is entitled to lay violent hands thereon. As we have often stated, we would tell both sides that the custom has a most rational, scientific, hygienic and spiritual background behind it, but has greatly degenerated in practice. The institution of Varnashrama Dharmam (வருணஸ்ரம தர்மம்) promulgated in times of yore with the best of intentions has fallen on evil days and is in need of a thorough overhaul. Liberty, fraternity and equality are lofty ideals. But bearing in mind at the same time the intrinsic assimilative character of the soul, we say advisedly that the custom stands in urgent need of being mended but not of being ended. We would tell the reformers that equality should be attained by a process of upgrading our less fortunate brethren, educating and raising their material, mental, moral and spiritual condition, and not by downgrading the more fortunate higher ranks of society. We would also tell them that inequalities cannot be totally got rid of except in theory till we reach the millennium perhaps, as it is sure to lift its ugly head in some other form so long as man's nature remains what it is. Look for instance at the lynch law administered to a section of the population by another section in civilized America, — America which is reputed to be the most civilized country in the world today according to modern standards. Turning to the no-changers, the ultra-orthodox who take their stand on the score of religious sanction, we would tell them that a distinction has to be made between essentials and unessentials. The essentials have to be clung to at all costs but unessentials can be modified and adjusted to suit conditions of time and place and other circumstances. This however is not the place to dilate on such matters, and we stop here.

Before proceeding further we shall cite one more example of two opinions, apparently contradictory, yet capable of explanation. The Purva Mimamsakas (புரவ மிமம்சகர்) or earlier researchers the upholders of Kriya or ceremonial worship, accept the Karma Kanda only of the Vedas as authoritative and consider the Gnana Kanda to be practically useless except for some limited purposes. The Uttara Mimamsakas (உத்தர மிமம்சகர்) or later researchers on the other hand would accept the latter but reject the former *in toto*. The Saiva Siddhanties accept both, and Umapathiyar beautifully and at the same time succinctly explains the relationship between them in less than a quarter of a verse in his Sivaprakasam; கிரியை ஏன மருமணம் மயம் ஞானம் இடைநீதற்கு கிரியை, all Kriyai leads to Gnanam. It is clear that both the Purvapaksha views (புரவ பக்ஷ கொள்கைகள்) are thus in a way reconcilable. But this, we note again, is not the place to dwell at length on such themes.

(To be continued)

Letter to the Editor

Situation Vis-a-vis The Language Problem

Sir,

The United National Party is faced with two contending proposals. One seeks to make Sinhalese the sole official language of the country; the other seeks revision of the Constitution of the country so as to set up two separate independent States or a Federal form of Government of two autonomous States. Both these proposals contemplate far reaching and fundamental changes in the present scheme of things. These two factors, in addition to reasons already urged, necessitate appointment of a suitable Commission with an ancillary Committee to go into the whole matter of the language problem and of the situation created thereby. Pending the recommendations of the Commission and their consideration by Parliament and the people, the consideration of the two proposals now before the U. N. P. might be deferred. In fact it will be open for a Commission if appointed to consider inter alia the two proposals. The issues involved are so grave and far-reaching that they require further, fuller, more patient and dispassionate consideration before final conclusions are arrived at by all sections of the people of Ceylon, and by all political parties and Parliament.

S. Sivasabramaniam

156 Hultsdorp Street,

Cyclone Havoc In S. India.

The cloud-burst that followed in the wake of the cyclone that did great damage in South India and Jaffna has inflicted a severe hardship on the people of Tanjore and Ramnad districts.

Loss of life due to the cyclone that swept over S India at 60 miles per hour is estimated to be more than 300.

The Isle of Rameswaram where the ancient temple of Shri Rameswaram is situated has been cut off from the rest of S. India. Telegraph and telephone communication which was cut off has been restored.

The Late Advocate.....

(Continued from page 2)

educated mind, Tampoe has yet to meet his equal in Ceylon. He had an intellect that can travel in comfort at levels varying from Darling to the ordinary man in the street. There was no arrogance or pomposity in him; he carried his forensic skill lightly. He was a writer of unusual charm and his writings showed the stamp of scholarship.

Man

As a man he was frank, forthright and out-spoken and possessed a quick wit and a genial sense of humour. There was always a twinkle in those mischievous eyes, there was always a joke on those sensitive lips, even when they trembled with infirmity. He did not reserve his wit and wisdom for public occasions only; he spread them generously all over his conversations even with acquaintances whom he drew to himself almost magnetically. When I paid him a visit at Urumpirai, he greeted me saying "You carry a lot inside that old small attache case". When I replied "so do you, Sir, inside that small cranium" he smiled appreciatingly. When we ended up our conversation, he said

"Life has been a series of accidents and yet when we look back, it does weave a pattern"

those were his last words to me. In a recent letter to me he had said "—You have played your part very well in the Drama of life and won golden opinions and rewards...." It emphasised the fact, that it was as an actor that he excelled all. Drama was foremost in his mind.

Stilled now is that deep commanding voice, closed for ever those wise old eyes. "The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power."

All that beauty all that wealth e'er gave

Alike awaits the inevitable hour

The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

All things pass! But some day, somewhere in this limitless Universe, we shall surely meet him, perhaps in different forms. Till then, let his soul rest in peace!!

Navalar Day

Last Monday the Guro Poojah of Sri La Sri Arumuga Navalar was celebrated at the Navalar Mandapam under the auspices of the Saiva Pari palana Sabha.

In the afternoon a public meeting was held with Mr. T. Mutbusamypillai, President of the Sabha, in the chair.

Messrs S. Govindasamypillai, Vidvan K. Karthigesu, N. Senathirasa and M. Mylvaganam spoke on the life and teachings of the Great Navalar.

At Thiruketheswaram

Navalar day was celebrated at the Thiruketheswaram Temple premises. Sir Kanthiah Vaidyanathan presided at the public meeting. Shri M. Gnanapragasam, B. A., B. Sc. and Pundit K. Namasiyayam delivered lectures.

Language Motion

To Stand Down

When the Leader of the House of Representatives stated that the adjourned debate on Dr. N. M. Perera's motion on 'Languages' should stand down, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam M. P. objected to such a 'pontifical announcement' being made. Mr. W. Dahanayake and Dr. N. M. Perera also objected to the debate being put off. However Mr. J. R. Jayawardene's adjournment motion was passed.

In reply to a question asked by Mr. C. Vanniasingam M. P. the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education said that it was not proposed to hold the Tamil Teachers' Certificate Examination and denied that instructions had been issued by the Director of Education that no new Tamil medium schools should be opened.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 107 T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Thangamuttu wife of Arampoo Apputhurai of Tholpuram Deceased
Arampoo Apputhurai of Tholpuram Petitioner.
Vs
1 Apputhurai Balasubrama-

2 Apputhurai Sanmuganathan
3 Apputhurai Thangarajah
4 Elluppola Sannavar all of Tholpuram

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esqr., District Judge, Jaffna on the 31st day of October 1955 in the presence of Mr. V. Eliathamby Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit and petition 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 & 3rd respondents and that letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this court on or before the 5th day of December 1955 show sufficient cause if any to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

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

This 31st day of October 1955
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah,
District Judge.

Drawn by
V. Eliathamby
Proctor for Petitioner.

Estimated Population According To Ethnic Groups

Facts That Betray Language Champions

(From The Administration Report—1954)

Ceylon's population based on the provisional population figure of 8,098,637 returned at the Census taken on March 10, 1953, is estimated at 8,269,000 as on January 1, 1954; 8,385,000 at mid-year (July 1); and 8,478,000 on December 31. These estimates have been made by taking note of the excesses of births over deaths and of the migration differences during the periods concerned.

The increase in population during the year has been 209,000 or 2.5 per cent. compared with an increase of 270,000 or 2.7 per cent. in 1953. The excess of births over deaths (i. e., natural increase) has as in the immediately preceding four years 1950-53, been the only contributory factor to the increase in population. The rate of population increase

recorded during 1954—i. e., 2.5 per cent.—is the lowest since 1943 when the rate, which was 1.9 in that year rose to 3.0 in 1944, and ranged from 2.6 to 3.2 during the years 1945-1953. While the high rate of increase during the years 1944-1946 has been due to heavy gains through migrations (in respect of 1946 there was also a substantial increase in the number of births) and not due to any reductions in the death rate which remained above 20 per 1,000 of the population, it was to a great extent maintained in the subsequent years, due to an exceptional improvement in the death rate, which fell from 20.2 in 1946 to 14.9 in 1947 and continued to improve further almost without a break. The reduction in the death rate was also coupled with a rising birth rate which having gone up

from 36.6 in 1945 to 38.2 in 1946, ranged from 39.3 to 40.5 in the years 1947-1953.

For the first time since the marked improvement in the death rate commenced there has been an appreciable reduction in the birth rate (from 39.4 in 1953 to 36.2 in 1954), thus arresting to some extent at least the great increase in population. If the birth rate does not go back to the high pre-1954 levels in the future, we may continue to have reductions in the rate of population increase, as the scope for further substantial improvements in the death rate will not be as high as it has been hitherto.

Estimates of the distribution of the Island's population as at mid-year among the districts are given in column 2 of Appendix Table XVI. These estimates for 1954 have been based, as for the year 1953, on the population figures returned for each district as at the 1953 Census, but for the first time the actual natural increase in each district and current migration statistics have been taken into consideration in estimating district populations. Estimates of the age composition of the population for each sex at mid-year 1954 are given in Table XIV in the Appendix.

Race	Ceylon		Colombo Town	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
All Races	8,385,000	100.00	438,800	100.00
Europeans	6,000	.07	2,800	.63
Borghers and Eurasians	45,000	.54	17,000	3.90
Sinhalese	5,840,000	69.63	205,700	47.09
Ceylon Tamils	938,000	11.19	56,900	13.03
Ceylon Moors	485,000	5.78	60,000	13.88
Malays	30,000	.36	12,500	2.87
Indian and Pakistani Tamils	945,000	11.27	44,800	10.26
Indian and Pakistani Moors	42,000	.50	15,900	3.64
Veddhas	3,000	.04	—	—
Others	50,000	.60	20,500	4.70

(To be continued)

JAFFNA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Supplementary Budget
No. 2 of 1955

NOTICE is hereby given in terms of Section 214 (2) (b) of the Municipal Councils Ordinance No. 29 of 1947 that the Supplementary Budget No 2 of the Jaffna Municipal Council for the year 1955, will be open for public inspection at the Municipal Office, Jaffna, for seven days commencing from 12th December 1955.

M. M. SULTAN
Mayor,
Jaffna Municipal Council.
Municipal Office,
Jaffna, 2nd December 1955,
(G. 46. 9)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
VAVUNIYA

HELD AT MULLAITTU

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No 396

In the matter of the Last Will
of the late Anantha Iyer
Paramasamy Iyer of Mulliyawalai

Deceased
Jegathesw Iyer Nagaswami
Iyer of Mulliyawalai

Vs

1. Sohammah widow of
Paramasamy Iyer
2. Paramasamy Iyer
Ananthagopala Iyer
3. Jeyalechmy daughter
of Paramasamy
Iyer
4. Jegathambal daughter
of Paramasamy Iyer
all of Mulliyawalai

Respondents.

This matter of the application of the Petitioner for the appointment of the 1st Respondent as Guardian-ad-litem over the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents, and for the Last Will to be declared proved and for the petitioner as joint executor named in the last will to be declared entitled to obtain probate thereof and for the probate of the said last will to be accordingly issued to the petitioner, coming on for disposal before E. F. De Silva Esquire, Additional District Judge, Vavuniya, on the 29th day of September, 1955, in the presence of Mr. P. V. Senathirajah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner dated 29th day of September 1955, having been read.

It is hereby ordered that the 1st Respondent be and she is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents for the purpose of representing and defending them in these proceedings referred to in the petition and that the said Last Will is declared proved and that the petitioner as joint executor named in the Last Will is declared entitled to obtain Probate thereof and that Probate of the said Last Will be accordingly issued to the Petitioner unless the said Respondents or any other persons interested in these proceedings shall on or before the 25th day of October 1955

Jaffna Municipal Council

Tenders for the lease of right
to collect rents in the Gala
including Bus Stand for the
year - 1956

The Commissioner, Municipal Council, Jaffna invites sealed tenders for the lease of the right to collect rents in the Gala and Bus Stand for a period of one year commencing from 1st January, 1956. Tenders should be in prescribed forms obtainable from the Municipal Office on a deposit of Rs. 500/-

A further sum of Rs. 150/- should be deposited to cover value of stamps and Notarial Fees for executing a Notarial bond before the tender forms are issued.

Tender forms will be issued up to 11 A. M. on 16th December, 1955.

All tenders should reach this office not later than 12 Noon on the 16th December, 1955, addressed to the Commissioner, Jaffna Municipal Council 'Tender for Gala including Bus Stand'. Tenders will be opened at the office of the Municipal Commissioner on the same day (16.12.55) at 12-15 p.m. when tenderers are invited to be present.

The tenderer selected by the Council will be required to deposit within five days of such selection one-third (1/3) of the tendered amount. The accepted tenderer in respect of the above should execute before the 23rd day of December, 1955, a notarial bond hypothecating real property supplying stamps and paying notarial fees in addition to the sum of Rs. 150/- already deposited. The balance amount should be paid in eight instalments on or before the 15th day of each month, the first of such payments to be made on or before the 15th day of January, 1956 subject to the condition of lease, forms of which are available at this office for perusal.

Should any tenderer fail to deposit the amounts required and execute the Notarial Bond as stated above his deposit will be forfeited and the rent will be re-sold.

The Council reserves to itself the right to reject all or any of the tenders without assigning reasons therefor.

Any further information may be obtained at this office.

Hudson Selvarajah,
for Commissioner,
Jaffna Municipal Council
Municipal Office,
Jaffna. 8-12-55.
(G. 47. 9)

show sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 29th day of September 1955.
Extended for 19th December, 1955.

Sgd E. F. De Silva
Additional District
Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. P. V. Senathirajah
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 124. 9 & 16)

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 11-12-55 TO 17-12-55

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

A week of ups and downs. You will have to work hard. Responsibilities also will be heavier. Beware of accidents Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

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

Health upsets likely this week. Do not begin anything new. New ventures will not bring in the desired results. Scandal mongers will contribute towards domestic upsets second half of the week.

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

Except for the last day this week promises to be fairly favourable. Some of your personal problems will be solved. New ventures will bring in good results.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4,
Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Financially a good week. But health upsets possible. Abdominal complaints likely. Children will cause you much anxiety.

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

Relatives likely to upset you much this week. You will find it difficult to make both ends meet. Friends will help you out of difficulties week end.

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

Your mind will not be at rest throughout this week. Ill health and domestic upsets also possible. Do not begin anything new now.

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

Quarrels with friends and relatives likely this week. You will be quick to misunderstand them. New ventures will face opposition. Avoid clashes with partners.

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

Health will be far from satisfactory this week. All is not well on the domestic side also. Do not begin anything new. Expenditure will be on the rise.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Poor-
adam, Uttiradam 1. [Thanu
Rasi]

Improvements in your domestic conditions promised this week. But health will continue to be a problem. Take rest and don't take any new responsibilities.

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

Beware of secret enemies this week. Your relatives too will be on the war path. But professionally a good week. Your new undertakings will bring in good results.

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

A good week. You will gain much fame. Opposition will melt away and you will be able to steer clear of most the obstacles that confront you.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Ut-
raddati, Revathi. [Meena-
Rasi]

You will be made a scape-goat this week. Do not interfere in other peoples affairs. Domestic happiness also will be far away from you.

Mass Hysteria.....

(Continued from page 1)

having two? Parity need not mean reduplication of staff and records everywhere. A minimum knowledge of either language is the only thing that is required of public servants. In areas which are predominantly Singhalese, Sinhalese can be given priority. Mr. Dudley Senanayake's contention that Tamils can be the state language in the Tamil provinces is absurd. There are no areas which are entirely Singhalese or entirely Tamil. What becomes of the Tamil in the Central and Western Provinces? Are they to be absorbed by the Singhalese or be denied education and political rights? Economic forces have so mixed up the two races that no definite line of demarcation can be made into Singhalese and Tamil areas. The truth is that the aim of the Singhalese politicians is not the safeguarding of Buddhism or the Singhalese culture and race but to assimilate and absorb the minorities through political influence.

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,

வாங்குபவர்களுக்கு பெரிய மதிப்பைக் கொடுக்க மனம்
கொண்டுள்ளோம். யாருடைய குறைவினாலும் தயக்கம் வராத
பாங்குமற்ற யாருடைய கொள்கைகளுக்கும் வேண்டிய மதிப்பு
மேன்மையுடையவைகளை எல்லாம் நீதி விளக்குவதில் ஆவன செய்கிறோம்.

Printed and Published by S. P. KANDIAH, F. L. 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 Pookan Press, Vannarpoussai, Jaffna,
on Friday, December 9, 1955.