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# THE Hindu Organ

(The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus)  
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## MODERN YOUTH MORE PROMISING

### Fear Of The Future Can Still Be Allayed

IT is difficult to treat in one article a subject so complex as that of modern youth in the civilized world. Perhaps, too, it would be better attempted by a young man instead of by one whose contacts with young people in several countries have been professional rather than of his own seeking. Nevertheless few questions are of more importance for the world of tomorrow depends to a large extent on the spirit of youth to-day, and of all countries, it is the youth of America which will largely shape the destiny of our changing world.

It was hardly a century and a half ago, during the Napoleonic era which saw the rise of the Romantic movement that youth's opinion on current affairs was first sought, and young people were invited to talk about themselves. But it was not until after the 1914-18 war that the appeal to youth became fervent. As men from the services returned to civil life, the cult of youth was adopted. Men and women no longer young in years tried to emulate the adolescent in dress, hair style, pursuits and mannerisms. It was in keeping with the mood of the twenties to emphasize the shortcomings of the past generation, who had not been able to prevent the war, to repudiate the past and its teachings and to call on youth to build a new world.

For about fifteen to twenty years, youth held sway; young men and women rushed headlong into business and politics, elbowing aside their seniors, and boasting cynically their contempt for what they considered outworn sexual and ethical morals. Their apparent bravado was somewhat naive and concealed a good deal of timidity. They suffered from a tendency to self-analysis, from a desire to probe the depths and from a secret lack of will-power. Contemporary writers such as Scott Fitzgerald, Hemingway, Dos Passos in America, Huxley in England, and Gide, Mauriac and Martin du Gard in France, portrayed the mood of this "lost generation" fairly accurately, for literature can be compared to a distorting mirror, its very exaggerations being a truthful if oversized reflection of current trends.

#### The Period Between Wars

This generation of the period between the two wars, revered by its elders, has been a disappointment. The fault is not entirely its own. The adulation of youth was a great deception. All excesses are possible in youth; idealistic dreams, an egotism often base, wanton pleasures and a craving for heroism. Youth is tormented by the need for a faith, which, if indiscriminate, may make it the easy victim of some blind fanaticism.

Dictators in different countries exploited this cult of youth to enlist young men and women in uniformed groups, to gain adherents to their cause and to ensure future support of their policies. They played upon the idealism and the fighting spirit of youth to prepare it for another butchery.

Other countries viewed with alarm this totalitarian regimenting of youth, and retaliated with an equally false isolationism and slogans of peace at any price and with chauvinism.

Men between forty and sixty years of age, who should have guided this war-time generation which had grown up without leaders, preferred to drug it with such phrases as "Make way for the young" and "Youth will succeed where we failed." They merely postponed the resolving of problems which would not brook delay and allowed a world crisis to develop from the aggression of the Japanese in Manchuria, of the Italians in Abyssinia and of the Germans in Europe. Faced with these vast problems, the younger generation lost heart. They were isolated from their contemporaries in other parts of the world, and their elders, while extolling youth and blindly seeking their own pleasures, were of little or no assistance. They left youth to solve the problems they themselves should have tackled, merely repeating Louis XV's words: "Après moi le deluge."

#### More Realism Now

In many ways, the period following the Second World War offers more hope. Present-day problems are perhaps graver, but they are faced with more realism. Young people all over the world know that much depends upon them, and that they must think in different terms. They are not giving way to complacency as did their elders in the early twenties. They know that, alone, they cannot overcome the superhuman obstacles which lie ahead. They feel united with the youth in other countries. Certain new trends seem to characterize modern youth, although in summing them up one should avoid sweeping generalisations. These trends may be described as follows:

1. Young people of to-day are as keen and as ardent as ever but they do not intend to let their enthusiasm run away with them. They dislike empty words and meaningless phrases. They will not this time adopt indiscriminately such slogans as "Make the world safe for democracy", or "Outlaw war". They knew the millennium is not at hand; that no one country can claim moral superiority over the others. Though romantic, they discipline their ardour. For this genera-

## United Kingdom Passports And Visas

The High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Ceylon has announced that from the 1st March onwards his Office will take over from the Ceylon Passport Office the responsibility in Ceylon for the issue of passports to citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies and to British Protected Persons. Visas for entry into the United Kingdom or any Colony will similarly be issued by the High Commissioner's Office from that date. After the end of February, therefore, applications should be addressed to the Passport Section, Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, 7 Prince Street Colombo, 1.

The United Kingdom Passport Office will be open to the public from 9 a. m. to noon daily, except Sundays.

In announcing the new arrangements, the High Commissioner expressed the warm gratitude of the United Kingdom Government to the Ceylon Authorities for having undertaken this work for so long on their behalf.

tion wishes to see things clearly. These young men and women are not more cynical about relations between the sexes than the generation of Aldous Huxley, Caldwell and Montherlant, or even that of Moravia or Sartre. They want to be clearheaded and rational; Freudian theories and statistics on sexual behaviour will, if need be put them on guard against romanticism and excess of irrational emotion.

2. Idealistic and revolutionary phrases come easily to the lips of young people, but sincerity must be suited to action. Young people today, realise that if they are to come to terms with themselves, ready-made slogans and the influences illusions of their adolescence must be discarded.

#### Striving Towards Truth

The youth of to-day has made greater efforts than any other generation in striving towards truth. Modern literature, even though it may be the achievement of a small minority of the more sensitive and thoughtful men and women, indicates this general trend. The interest aroused in various countries by the works of French existentialist philosophers is significant. The typical heroes of the present-day novel are not the money-makers, the social climbers, the aristocrats clinging to their titles and estates, or Don Juans renowned for their conquests. They disregard social values and scoff at the hypocrisy which mars so many aspects of the relationship between men and women and obtrudes in business life.

The heroes of Anouilh, Sartre or Camus are no less hard on the intellectual hypocrisy which causes men to hush themselves into comfortably accepting a theory or a doctrine of dubious faith. They reject security, and above

(Continued on page 4)

## National Flag Decision

### Tamil Congress Accepts

At a meeting of the General Committee of the All Ceylon Tamil Congress held at the Town Hall, Jaffna on Sunday at 9.30 a. m., Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam speaking from the chair gave a comprehensive account of the Flag question since the time it was first raised in Parliament by him and told the Congress Committee Members how Senator Nadesan had expressed his willingness to accept a flag with only a white stripe indicative of minority representation and how he had single-handedly laboured all these twenty-four months to persuade the members of the majority committee to agree to a design that would be acceptable to all communities.

Mr. Ponnambalam went on to narrate how the Flag Committee had to dissolve itself without coming to a decision and how later he was able to win the support of the opposing group and to decide on something which if not fully satisfactory was yet an honourable compromise in the interests of all concerned and added how certain Tamils who have been wishing for a breakdown in the negotiations have been annoyed by the happy compromise and how they have given their true mind out in an anxious moment of annoyance.

Mr. A. V. Kulasingham Advocate proposed and Mr. R. Sivagunaratnam Proctor S. C. seconded the principal resolution accepting the decision arrived at by the Flag Committee. Several members of A. C. T. C. C. from all parts of the Peninsula spoke in support and gave their approval of the action taken by the President. The motion was passed without a single dissentient vote.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Mayor of Jaffna moved a resolution placing on record the Committee's appreciation of the great work done by the President Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam in effecting an honourable settlement of the flag question.

It was also decided that a public meeting of the Tamil Congress should be held on March 1 to discuss the flag compromise.

## Naval Reception to V. C. Chairman

A public reception was held on 13th January 1950 to Mr. V. Mahesan V. C. Chairman Manipay at Naval Community Centre Hall presided by Mr. K. Sornalingham. The speakers included Mr. M. Sabaratnam D. R. O. Vali-West, Mr. Kalanthaivelu, Secretary Naval Community Centre and Pandit S. Balasubramanian.

This was followed by Katha Pirasangam by Vannai C. S. S. Mani Iyar on the subject "Baktha Gouri"

## HINDU CODE BILL IN INDIAN PARLIAMENT

### Is Hindu Dharma in Danger?

ANY consideration of the Hindu Code Bill involves two questions. Is the codification of Hindu Law desirable? Is the proposed code acceptable to the Hindus in the context of their traditions and sentiments?

In the Eastern part of India, the law followed is the Daya-bhaga system of inheritance which is markedly different from the Mitaksara system of inheritance followed in the rest of India, except in some parts of Malabar and of South Canara. The law under the Mitaksara School is not the same everywhere. The authorities relied upon for the interpretation of the Smriti law are different in different parts of India; the decisions of the High Courts have added to the variations in the interpretations of law by their own interpretations of the law of the authorities held valid by them and by their recognition of some usages as valid and authoritative against these sastric authorities. The result is that Hindu law is not the same for the Hindus living in different parts of India. One cannot deny that the time is now ripe for a uniform code for the Hindu community throughout India. But the legislature in its zeal for uniformity need not forget the important fact that Hinduism represents a synthesis of varied cultures of varied ethnic stocks integrated through the course of centuries into a fairly homogeneous community through the pattern of the caste system, and that it has recognised the manifold diversities of cultural patterns as consistent with the prevailing unity of the fundamental Brahmanic pattern. It is this aspect of Hinduism which reveals its greatness and grandeur, and the legislature should not ignore it in its attempt to seek uniformity.

#### Sanathana Dharma

As for the second question, the traditionalists oppose the draft Code on the plea that Hindu Dharma is Sanatana, i. e., eternal and immutable, and, therefore, any interference with it on the part of the legislature is not justified. In view of the alarming nature of the protest against the code it becomes imperative to know in what sense Hindu Dharma is Sanatana.

From very early times it is recognised, Hindu law has always derived its sanction from the Vedas. All writers on Hindu Law have sought to justify their interpretation by either quoting a Vedic text or by interpreting a Vedic text in a way to yield the desired meaning; and thus Hindu Law has changed in terms of time and place. From very early times when the Vedas came to be studied in different Sakhas and Caranas, different traditions clustering round these Sakhas and Caranas came to be evolved in the different localities in which these Sakhas were studied, and,

under the influence of different historical epochs moulded by the genius of the leaders of the Sakhas or the Caranas. These traditions found expression in the Sutra-literature of different schools and became the law for the adherents of the particular school. It is this particular development of the Vedic learning which explains why Apastamba regarded the Vedas and the agreements of learned men as sources of Dharma. Besides, with the methods of interpretation of the Vedic texts evolved by the founders of the Mimamsa School, some Vedic texts came to be regarded as vidhis, or obligatory injunctions, while some came to be looked upon as arthavadas, or merely recommendatory or laudable prescriptions, thus providing scope in its own way for the development of Hindu Law.

#### Custom Provides Development

In the early Christian era, the conflicting opinions given in the Vedic text of the Smriti texts were found either to be too complex for the people or against public opinion with the result that in the Mahabharata and Yagnavalkya Smriti what was approved of by the people came to be defined as Dharma. One more channel for the development of the law was provided by custom. The caste system contemplated in Manu Samhita at this period in Indian history was an attempt to integrate into Hindu community different tribes and peoples with different strata of culture under a hierarchic system which determined the social distance of these different groups on the standards of Brahmanic pattern of life. The Brahmanic law provided for the conduct of life of those who were looked upon as elite and entitled to the recital of the Vedic texts. The rest who were outside the pale of the Sacred Law followed their own law. Though the usages of these groups were in conformity with the set of sacred laws, living in proximity for centuries and the consideration of status in the hierarchy of the caste could not have kept them aloof from culturally imitating the followers of the Brahmanic law and thereby assimilating gradually the Brahmanic pattern of life in their culture-complex. This process of acculturation cannot be one-sided though it can be intensive in its receptiveness on the part of one, the culturally inferior. While the lower groups always try to approximate to the pattern of the higher group, they, in turn, do influence the higher group in ideas and ideals and thus provide for syntheses of cultures instead of conflicts of cultures. We thus find down from the time of the Vedas to the end of the eighteenth century, Hindu Dharma expanding in scope and meaning under

(Continued on page 2)

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Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1950

Treasure These Thoughts

Neither praise the character and actions of any, nor dispraise them. Look upon the whole universe as an outgrowth of Purusha and Prakriti and one with God. He who praises or dispraises the character and actions of others has his heart set on the unreal, and therefore quickly falls away from the perfect spiritual state, wherein one sees God in all.

—SRIMAD BHAGAWAT

THE FLAG COMPROMISE

WHAT HAD BEEN FEARED to be an inevitable, break-down in the deliberations of the Flag Committee was avoided at the eleventh hour by all members of the Committee save one realising the fact, though late, that in questions of national import the better part of statesmanship would be to allow a spirit of compromise yield to an attitude of intransigence. It cannot be said, however, that from the point of view of the minorities the National Flag as decided upon by the Flag Committee is fully acceptable to the minorities. But considering the acrimonious circumstances that have surrounded this issue ever since the question was first mooted in Parliament, one cannot but accept the popular view that a major political rift between the majority community and the minorities has been circumvented.

The All Ceylon Tamil Congress Committee has unanimously decided to accept the decision and to commend it to a public meeting of the Congress for approval. Individuals have expressed the opinion that the decision of the Flag Committee is unacceptable to the Tamil Community. How far public men expressing their personal views can reflect public opinion is a matter for the public to decide. Opinions of representative associations and the elected representatives in Parliament only can be credited with mirroring the mind of the public faithfully.

From the very commencement of the Flag controversy there was unanimity in one aspect, namely, that the Lion Flag should be either replaced or so altered as to include indications representing the minorities. What exactly



Angel and Ass

This is a dangerous subject, but it requires some handling. We have all heard of the unapproachable ability of the judiciary for inference. The other day a Badulla Magistrate in sending a case up observed "you might fail to get anything from anywhere, but from the judiciary you can always expect to get justice unadulterated and immaculate." He had to take the case out of his file because he said attempts had been made to influence him. That was correct and commendable. But in the abstract, this theory of justice being available, unadulterated and pure, is often an abstraction. How often have we not seen decisions and judgements being reversed, then re-reversed and so on in revision after revision? Human limitation is a factor that tends to rob from justice that is meted out as unadulterated, the element of permanence. I remember having heard of our Pon. Ramanathan when he practised as an advocate that on one occasion he ended his plea for his client with the submission that he expected justice to be done. Prompt came the rejoinder from the judge that he was there to administer the law not justice. Of course it is good to feel that justice and nothing but justice is coming, though human frailty pours out freaks. If justice is an angel Law is an ass!

A Picture of the Press

This is somewhat out of date, but the matter retains a freshness for reference, and it is about the Ceylon Press. "All that was reported in the Ceylon press was correct," said Mr. Paul E. Saner, South African representative at the Commonwealth Conference, in giving a chit to us in the clos-

should be the change in the Lion Flag has been a matter of diverse opinion. At the time when the Tamil Congress Party in Parliament moved an amendment to the motion of Mr. A. Sinne Lebbe on the National Flag, demanding a tri-colour flag with the Lion Emblem, Mr. C. Suntheralingam, moved another amendment suggesting that the Lion Flag of King Sri Wikrama Rajasingha should be altered to the extent of the addition of two parallel bands, one of orange above and the other of white below in such suitable proportion as to have a pleasing effect. It will be seen thus that all shades of opinions pointed to the demand for some symbol in the Lion Flag indicating the rightful place of the minorities in Sri Lanka. The Flag and the National Language are questions of vital importance to the minorities and cannot be treated in a light-hearted manner. Reviewing the different stages of the deliberations of the Flag Committee and the expression of opinion of leaders, we are glad to note that a substantial change in the Lion Flag has been effected and that with the express purpose of making the Flag of Sri Lanka truly national and representative of all the communities in the Island.

ing public session. But earlier Pandit Nehru had dealt a little more fully with our press, was it desirable, he asked, to have secret sessions in the modern world since the press had a habit of making a real thing real. That created difficulties: "All sorts of reports had appeared in the press, some of which struck him as peculiarly unfortunate because they gave a completely wrong picture. The press seemed to function more and more on a plane of high excitement with the result that it tried to interpret events in snarl-colours. He realised that peace was not news. Wars and discontentment made news. When work was being done in a quiet and peaceful manner the press imagined there was something wrong. Otherwise they would have nothing to say." Where Saner was being complimentary Nehru simply told the truth, as he always does. That's the press, brethren of the pen!

This Blasted—

Topdogs will go down, employees and menials will look up and dictate terms, superiors will have to climb down, so and so on have been the prognostications of the times by people who professed to peer into the prospects of the world in Panchangam fashion. I don't know if our Sripaty has said anything like it, but if he has I should not be surprised. The world in general looks like being topsy-turvy. You readers, I am sure, have been experiencing the change for the worse in life, in conditions, in the atmosphere. And if Prof. Einstein assures us that the production of the H bomb will mean the end of human life on this earth, perhaps one world wish it were so!

Minister in a Melee

Now, what I was going to say is about "the mounting conflict between top-men and subordinates and the rank and file in our own little island. Look the lawyers are up to the neck and ears in a fierce controversy with the Minister of Justice, another lawyer, over the Supreme Court site. They, all of them, produce documentary evidence to prove the other side is all bunkum. The medical officers have started a dressing down, in which president and secretary of the Association are attaching each other. The university is on the move to bring about a controversy over political apron-strings, and you will see quite a lot of fun. The Leftists are having their own showdown too, but perhaps with them it is just routine. Seeing all this, is any wonder if people prefer to be blown into roasted smithereens by the atom bomb or the hydromb—it makes no difference which! Altogether it is a wretched world is this.

Tortoise-Tale

The development of the newly discovered drug cortisone, it is said, may enable humans to live to be as old as tortoises between one and two hundred years. That's bad enough, but suppose it made us as slow, too? We won't reach anywhere.



The Jawahar Manner of Old

There was something of the Jawaharlal in the press Conference of this month when he spoke with characteristic bitterness and direct bluntness of the pressure-politics of certain Western powers and papers in regard to Kashmir. He had good reason to be bitter, for who could have contained himself after the experience of the way the high and mighty nations have been playing with the Kashmir problem? If Nehru had been less responsible he might have roundly rebuked the whole Western gang as a set of low dishonest opportunists seeking to profit by setting other peoples one against another. The revelations about the part played by British, American and Belgian men in important positions relating to Kashmir make disgusting reading. Could decent men stand it? But power-politics is pigsty politics in the modern world. To put the crown on a castle of half-truths and falsehoods the Pakistan advocate in the Security Council suggested that Major Delvoice, the man who smuggled gold and diamonds from Kashmir to Karachi and escaped by resignation, should arbitrate on Kashmir! People who claim to have read the character of the Anglo-Saxon say that the bolstering up of Pakistan as against India is that inner urge in him to take the side of the under-dog. That may be a plausible explanation, but there is more to it than one need discuss.

The Problem Province

Known in the early days of India's struggle for freedom as the home of bombs Bengal has maintained the reputation for revolutionary courses. Ever since Japan came to Bengal's threshold there has been recurring resort to violence among the people. Communism would seem to have spread its tentacles over Calcutta, and no Congress Government has so far been able to drive the monster. The fair city of capitalists and princes in the grip of madness what with Congress parties fighting for power one with another. The personal intervention of Nehru, Patel, and Azad, at different times, does not seem to have had any effect towards improvement. The troubles are too many there, from local tussles for power to Pakistani infiltration and border refugee exodus. Bengal is a festering sore today in the body politic of the Union of India, and only a miracle can heal it.

Congress to Crack?—Not Yet

Quite a good member of people think that Congress, having seen the achievement of freedom for India, can now close down. Many of these belong to groups which find Congress an impediment in their own advancement, for Congress still commands the respect and allegiance of a vast majority of the country's millions. Its charm can still gather votes. Unfortunately, however, for Congress and country, the record of Congressmen thrown up in the upsurge of freedom and catapulted into positions of power and pelf, has not been altogether clean. In some provinces it is dismal, dirty, and detestable. Men brought up on austerity and famished fare have found the rich and rare flavour of authority too gripping. No cap of Nehru's philosophy and

Vadamaradchy Co-operative Union

Fifth Annual General Meeting

The Fifth Annual General Meeting of the Vadamaradchy Co-operative Stores Union, Point Pedro, was held on the 11th day of February 1950 at the Puloly Boy's English School with Mr. R. Shivapathasundram, Advocate, President in the Chair. 61 Co-operative Stores and 4 A. D. Ds are attached to this Union. The business turnover for the year was Rs. 2, 231, 975/63 and the Net Profit was Rs. 13, 324/56. This Union is placed in class 'A' by the Co-operative Department. An Executive Committee of 15 members was elected and Mr. R. Shivapathasundram, was unanimously re-elected as President. As Mr. P. Kanapathipillai, Procter S. C., one of the Vice President and Auditor of this Union has been appointed Chief Translator in the Legal Draughtman's Department, a vote of appreciation of his invaluable services to the Co-operative movement in Vadamaradchy in his capacity as Vice President of this Union and as a Director of Co-operative Central Bank, Jaffna and as the Banks delegate to the Apex Bank in Colombo and as Hon'y Secretary of the Uduppidy Co-operative Stores, was unanimously passed.

Northern Assizes.

Accused Acquitted In Rape Case

Nagalingam Nadarajah of Mandaitivu who stood charged with raping one Sellammah (16) daughter of S. Kulanthavelu of the same place was acquitted and discharged by Justice Dr. R. F. Dias Bandaranaike at the Jaffna Assizes.

All the witnesses except the village Headman were deprived of their batta.

Mr. M. Balasundaram with Mr. J. Rajaretnam instructed by Mr. S. C. Cathiravelu appeared for the defence.

precept and practice has meant a thing for the power-mad Congressman in vantage position. People predict a crushing defeat for Congress if an election came, but it is not likely. Rather than close down Congress should continue, and its top-leaders are now endeavouring to re-vitalise the ancient body so that it could contribute to the solution of the many problems facing the country. If Congress could turn its eyes from government and tackle the people's social and economic problems there will be plenty to do. Gandhiji himself had begun to divert Congress from government after the fight was over, but today the absence of that voice means so much of misery, unless his Chelas can succeed in re-vitalising Congress.

Letter to the Editor

A Fraud-Flag For Ceylon?

Sir,—Many members of the public may wish to know my views on what is reported to be the "final design" of the National Flag.

One can hardly be expected to accept, or acquiesce in, an uglified form of the "Singhala Kodiya" as the "Sri Lanka Kodiya." The only merit of the so-called "final design" is that Mr. A. E. Goonesinghe can roll the flag round the flag-staff to exhibit only the "Singhala Kodiya". I am credibly informed that the majority of the Flag Committee, including Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, agreed on this alteration because of this special merit.

One can understand the support of Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam and the truncated Tamil Congress for any face-saving solution. They tried successfully a similar stunt with the Indian National Flag during the General Election of 1947 in Ceylon, by having a streak of red near the pole and pretending that Mahatma Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were supporting the election of the Tamil Congress Candidates against Mr. D. S. Senanayake. Will the Tamils of Ceylon be fooled by Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam for all time?

I do earnestly hope that Ceylon will be no party to perpetuation of a fraud in her National Flag.

Yours truly,  
C. SUNTHEBALINGHAM,  
M. P., Vavuniya.

Hindu Code Bill In Indian Parliament

(Continued from Page 1)

the stresses of culture contacts, local variations, historical changes and intellectual leaders provided by the community in different epochs and all these changes have been incorporated under the various devices of Desadharma, Aparadharma, Yugadharma, Kalivarjya, peculiar interpretation of old texts, or quotations from texts supposed to be once existent but now lost, etc. Hinduism is thus a growing tradition. But inasmuch as the content of Dharma at any time in Indian history was shown to be derived only on the authority of the Vedic texts, it is Sanatana.

Degree of Change

If Hinduism thus stands for progressive change and if that is the very essence, the very vitality which has kept it firm-rooted over centuries in spite of attacks both from within and outside this land, there is no sense in saying that Hindu Dharma is in danger with the proposed codification of law. What one would however, like to stress is the nature and degree of change, the strides taken at a time, because assimilation of new traits or incorporation of new ideas and ideals can be properly integrated into the existing culture-pattern only when there is a cultural compatibility and sufficiently long time for absorption. Let us review the provisions of the proposed code from this angle.

The proposed code contemplates sweeping changes in matters of property and marriage. These changes should be examined against the background of our achievements so far, as they are reflected in our traditions, sentiments and legal enactments, and our present aspirations.

(Extracts from Indian Social Reformer)

# PILGRIMAGE TO TIRUKETHEESHVARAM

BY T. SIVASUBRAMANIAM  
(a pilgrim)

**F**AR removed from the enervating atmosphere of Colombo and in the quiet hustings of Mantota, 7 miles from Mannar Railway Station, stands the most ancient and Sacred Hindu Shrine of Tiruketheeshvaram. Its name and fame in the earlier centuries of the Christian era had shed lustre not only in this beautiful Island of ours, this meeting-place of the four great religions of the world - Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity and Mohammedanism - but throughout the length and breadth of the entire Hindu world. Its sanctity was such that it found an honoured place in the collection of religious hymns (Theverams) sung by two of our greatest Saiva saints, Thiruganasambanthar and Sundaramoorthy Swamikal. Pilgrims from India, Burma and other parts of South-East Asia had made pilgrimages to this sacred shrine. It was the Mecca of all devotees of Lord Siva and His consort Gowri.

But owing to some reason or other this shrine was neglected and continued to remain in that neglected state till recently when the Tiruketheeshvaram Temple Restoration Society took up the matter, and it is gratifying to note that the endeavours of this Society to bring this shrine back to its pristine glory are being crowned with success. Already the benevolent government has proclaimed Tiruketheeshvaram a protected area and excavations are to be carried out by the Archaeological Department shortly.

It was to this most sacred and time-honoured Hindu shrine that the Welfare Section of the Ministry of Transport and Works, at the instance and co-operation of the Tiruketheeshvaram Temple Restoration Society, organised a pilgrimage, on the 10th of February this year.

The special train chartered for the purpose of the Tiruketheeshvaram Special left Colombo Fort Railway Station on Friday, the 10th February, at 9.05 p. m. The pilgrims consisted not only of Hindus but also members of other faiths. Here, there was no thinking in the narrow terms of "I and Mine". The pilgrims realised once and for all that -

"Life's but a walking shadow,  
a poor player,  
That struts and frets his hour  
upon the stage,

And then is heard no more"  
and that the summum bonum of life lay not in the boast of "heraldry" or the "pomp of power" but in regarding their fellow beings as sisters and brothers all wending their way to the same goal - the goal of Eternal Happiness. As the train moved out of the platform, after the lighting of camphor and reciting of Thevarams by the pilgrims, a spontaneous shout of "Aroh-hara" rent the air. Throughout the journey the officers of the Railway Department in keeping with the high ideals of humanity and service looked after the needs of the pilgrims.

The Tiruketheeshvaram Special reached Mannar Railway Station in the early hours of the following morning. It was just the time when -

"உயிர் பூங்கூயில் உயிர் தோழி  
குருகுள் துயம்பின

கூயம்பின சக்கம்"  
The Station was gaily decorated for the occasion, and a large and representative gathering was present to welcome the pilgrims. After spending some time for the morning prayer and tea, the pilgrims boarded the fleet of buses that was lined up opposite the station. Half an hour's run along the dry sandy shores of Mannar District took the pilgrims to the Holy Land of Tiruketheeshvaram. The first sacred duty performed by the pilgrims here was a bath in the holy waters of the Palavi river. Then they entered the temple to worship the Lord enshrined there. The morning programme at the temple was Abishegam and Pooja, specially arranged for the occasion. In the afternoon a prayer meeting was held under the chairmanship of Mr. K. Ramachandira. For nearly an hour devotional songs were sung by school children and others. Among the speakers was Hon. Mr. C. Sittampalam, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, who stressed on the importance and urgency of the Restoration work. The speech of a Muslim brother, Mudaliyar Cassim Marikar, who stated inter alia that the restoration of this great and ancient temple would increase the peace and prosperity of the whole Mannar District, was received with great applause. In winding up the proceedings of the meeting, Mr. Ramachandira paid a tribute to Mr. S. Sivabramaniam, the Secretary of the Tiruketheeshvaram Temple Restoration Society, for his selfless services and appealed to those present to extend to the Society their whole-hearted co-operation and unstinted support. In the evening there was Pooja which ended with the images of Siva and Gowri being taken in procession round the temple premises. Vipootan prasadam was then served to all devotees. During the stay here the pilgrims were entertained to lunch and dinner by a benefactor, Mr. S. Kandasamy of the P. W. D., Anuradnapura.

The pilgrims returned to Mannar Railway Station at about 9 p. m. and from there took the Tiruketheeshvaram Special which reached Colombo Fort Railway Station on the morning of Sunday, the 12th February. The sight at the Fort Station was a touching one, and the atmosphere was spiritually surcharged. The pilgrims stood around lighted camphor and Thiruketheeshvaram Thevarams were sung. At the conclusion of the Thevarams, Mr. Ramachandira, in thanking the Ministry of Transport and Works and the Railway Management, on behalf of the pilgrims and the Tiruketheeshvaram Temple Restoration Society for the excellent arrangements made, remarked that that day's scene was a fine illustration of what wonderful and miraculous things could happen for reviving one's ancient culture and religious customs when a country attains full independence. Dr. Chandra Guneratne, the Chief Welfare Officer, and Mr. A. B. Demmer, the Operating Superintendent, replied suitably on behalf of the Hon'ble Minister of Transport and Works and the General Manager of the Railway respectively. The pilgrims then dispersed "to part the glories" of this holy pilgrimage.

## Savings Committee Meeting

A propaganda meeting of the Savings Committee of Jaffna Town area was held at the Hindu Ladies College, Vannarponnai at about 5 p.m. on 17-2-50.

Mr. C. Ponnampalam, the Mayor of Jaffna presided.

The gathering included a large number of ladies and school-children interested in the movement.

Dr A. Gurusamy of Colombo the Asst. Commissioner of the Savings Movement spoke at length quoting facts and figures interluding it with wit and humour.

Mrs. Sarojini Rao, M.A., L.T. Messrs. T.S. Durairaja, R. Sivagurunather and Mudaliyar Tyagaraja also spoke on thrift and the benefits of saving and exhorted everyone to cultivate the habit of saving.

Mr A. Arulambalam, the Secretary of the Savings Committee in proposing a vote of thanks to the chair and the various speakers, thanked the gathering for responding to his invitation in large numbers.

The pupils of the Ladies College enlivened the occasion with a few select songs.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No-1127  
In the matter of the estate of the late Velupillai Kandiah of Karainagar West deceased Kanapathipillai Shanmugam of Karainagar North Petitioner

- 1 Sellammah widow of Kandiah
- 2 Mathavi daughter of Kandiah
- 3 Kantappu Kanapathipillai all of Karainagar West

This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Gunasegara Esquire District Judge, affina on the 13th day of December 1949 in the presence of Mr. N. T. Sivaganman Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 10th December 1949 having been read:

It is ordered that the 1st respondent be appointed guardian and litem over the minor the 2nd Respondent and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that such letters of administration be issued to him, unless the Respondents or any other person interested shall on or before the 2nd day of March 1950 show sufficient cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this court.

It is further ordered that the said minor be produced in Court on the said date  
The 13th day of December 1949  
Sgd. R. R. SELVADURAI  
District Judge.  
(O. 130. 21 & 24)

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1139  
In that matter of the intestate estate of the late Annamma widow of Sivasithampampillai Thiruganasambandipillai of Vaddukodai West

- 1. Narasapillai Apputhurai and wife
- 2. Selvaratnamah both of Vaddukodai West

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq. District Judge Jaffna on the 23rd day of January 1950 in the presence of Mr.

## Citation

In the matter of the application for citation by creditor S. N. L. Narayanan Chettiar. Sena Narayana Leyna Narayanan Chettiar of 256 Sea Street Colombo Petitioner

And Nagamuttu alias Sinnatungam widow of Kandiah of Vannarponnai East Jaffna Administratrix of the estate of the late K.S. Kandiah in 5016 Testy D. C. J. To the Respondent abovenamed Respondent.

Whereas the Petitioner abovenamed, who is the sole heir and legatee of Sena Narayana Leyna Ledchumanan Chettiar, a creditor of the estate administered in this Case, applied to this Court for a citation on the Respondent abovenamed to show cause why a decree for Rs. 2000/- being the principal and interest due to the creditor S. N. L. Ledchumanan Chettiar from the late K. S. Kandiah, the deceased in this case on a promissory note dated 2nd May 1922, should not be made and why the said Petitioner should not be allowed to draw the said sum of Rs. 2000/- out of the amount lying in deposit in this case; and whereas this court has ordered to issue citation on you -

You are hereby cited to appear before this court on the 22nd day of February 1950 at 10 a.m. and show cause, if any, why such decree should not be made and the petitioner allowed to draw the said sum of Rs. 2000/- out of the amount lying in deposit in this case.  
This 14th day of February 1950  
By order of Court,  
K. Sabaratnam,  
for C. C.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No 1113 Testy

In the matter of the intestate estate of Annapooraniammal wife of Thirunavukkarasu of Vannarponnai East Deceased Ramalingam Thirunavukkarasu of Vannarponnai East

- 1. Thirunavukkarasu Gunecawaran of Vannarponnai East
- 2. Thilagavathi daughter of Thirunavukkarasu of do
- 3. Aravinda Devi daughter of Thirunavukkarasu of do

dead 4. Thirunavukkarasu Wignwaran of do minors appearing by their G. A. L.

5. Sinnappah Raja of Vannarponnai East Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Goonesekera Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 11th day of November 1949 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratnarajah proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner - It is ordered that the 5th respondent abovenamed be appointed guardian and litem over the 1st to 3rd minor respondents abovenamed and that letters of administration of the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner unless the respondents or any others appear before this court on the 27th day of February 1950 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 11th day of November 1949  
Sgd R. R. SELVADURAI  
District Judge.  
Drawn by  
Sgd V. Navaratnarajah  
Proctor for petitioner  
(O 128 21 & 24)

N. Ehamparam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioners having been read.

It is ordered that the Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the Petitioners as heirs unless the said Respondent or any other person shall appear before this Court on the 8th day of March 1950 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.  
The 23rd day of January 1950  
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai  
District Judge.  
(O 127 21 & 24)

## Sale of Land

No: 498 G District Court, Jaffna  
By Order of Court made in the above case tenders are invited from intending purchasers of the land fully described in the schedule below belonging to the minor children of the late Saraswathy wife of Thambiah Veerasingam of Vannarponnai East.

Tenders should reach either me or the Secretary of the above Court on or before the 14th day of March 1950 at 4-30 p.m. giving the prices for which the intending purchasers are prepared to buy the land which will be sold only at the discretion of the above Court.

THE SCHEDULE  
Land situated at Vannarponnai East - Kanderamadam lane in extent 1 1/2 Lms. V. C. with half share of stone built house, well, plantations and bounded on the East by lane, North by property of Ponnammah widow of Subramaniam Ramalingam West by property of Sivapackiam wife of Chellathurai and on the South by the said Sivapackiam. The whole hereof excluding the share of the well belonging to the Southern boundary land and right of way and water course.

By order of Court  
A. Thanabalasingam,  
Proctor.  
Anaipanthay,  
affina  
21-2-50  
(M. 159. 21 & 250)

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF

COLOMBO

Testamentary Jurisdiction

No 13794

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sinnappu Venasithamby of Moolai, Jaffna, Deceased

Subramaniam Mahadavan of Inner Flower Road, Colombo, and Petitioner

Venasithamby Thillainadesan of Moolai Jaffna, Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before N. Sinnethamby Esquire Additional District Judge of Colombo on the 21st day of January, 1950, in the presence of Mr. S. Coomaraswamy, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 28th July 1949, and the affidavits of the attesting witnesses dated 1st day of December 1949, and 5th day of November, 1949, having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament made by Sinnappu Venasithamby, the deceased abovenamed, and dated the 28th day of July, 1949, the Original of

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(M. 258. 21, 24 & 28)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1133

In the matter of an application for letters of Administration with will annexed of the estate of the late Sivapackiam wife of Eliathamby Sinnadurai of Vannarponnai East Deceased

Selliah Velauthapillai of Vannarponnai East Petitioner

- 1 Inthirani daughter of Sinnadurai
- 2 Jeyarani daughter of Sinnadurai both of Vannarponnai East Presently of Colombo, minors appearing by Guardian ad litem
- 3 Sivacolunthu widow of Chelliah of Vannarponnai East.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 22nd day of December 1949 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratnarajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and the affidavit of the witnesses and of the Notary to the Last will having been read.

It is ordered that the Last will No: 424 dated 24th June 1933 and attested by Mr. S. Patanjali Notary Public be declared proved, that the petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration with will annexed, be issued to him accordingly, that the 3rd respondent be and she is hereby appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors 1st and 2nd respondents abovenamed, for the purpose of representing them in the above testamentary proceedings unless the respondents or any others interested show sufficient cause to the contrary on the 6th day of March 1950 to the satisfaction of this Court.

This 22nd day of December 1949  
Sgd. R. R. SELVADURAI  
District Judge  
Drawn by  
Sgd. V. Navaratnarajah  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(O. 129. 21 & 24).

which has been produced and is now deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed is one of the Executors named in the said Will and he is hereby declared entitled to have the Probate thereof issued to him accordingly unless any person or persons interested shall on or before the 2nd day of March, 1950, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. N. SINNETHAMBY  
Additional District Judge  
This 8th day of February, 1950  
(O. 126 14 & 27)

# MODERN YOUTH MORE PROMISING

(Continued from page 1)

all they despise virtuousness. Man must rise above the habits and vanities of conventional life and see himself in his selfishness his obscenities, his moral corruption and his essential absurdity. The hero of the modern novel aspires to rise above this delusion of himself and of his fellows, to accept his fate and, fully aware of the implications of his actions, to assume responsibility for playing his part in a world whose significance he cannot understand.

## Not Optimistic

3. The youth of to-day is not optimistic. In a recent article, Jean-Paul Sartre maintains that a wide gulf separates the young people of Europe, suffering the aftermath of devastating war, and obsessed with the idea of the evil abroad in the world, from those inveterate optimists of the United States, who are instinctively opposed to the Jansenist conception of the Latin "way of life." The recent evolution of American youth, however, gives the lie to his statement. The second World War, which Americans fought through Pacific jungles and among the ruins of European cities, has made a profound impression upon them.

They recognise that the evil forces are perhaps fundamental in humanity, that life is essentially tragic and that the pursuit of happiness, vaunted by their fathers, is a hollow precept, since those who covet happiness rarely obtain it.

The younger generation to-day without exception, pessimistic, that is to say resolute and constructive. It does not delude itself by repeating that things are all right and will soon be better, as that would deprive its existence of all meaning. Young people are aware that they are living through a period of apocalypse. They realize that the forces of evil which threaten to blind men's reason, and corrupt their souls do not originate in any one country. Catholics, Protestants, Jews and unbelievers feel that they must unite in a common cause against these forces.

## Broad View

4. Many real and urgent problems confront youth in different countries, and it is encouraging that, in recent years, the more responsible elements among the young generation are seeking knowledge of other peoples and taking a deep interest in foreign affairs, in international economy and in politics in the broadest sense. The word, politician, still held in esteem by the followers of Saint-Simon, has ceased to command respect during the last century. Perhaps unjustly so, for the statesman's task is arduous, involving as it does the necessity of acting rationally upon reflection, of combining a knowledge of men and an ability to govern them with an understanding of the motives which actuate mankind. During the twentieth century, successive generations of young men and women have shown an unfortunate lack of critical judgment and independence regarding seemingly inspired leaders, whom they shamelessly acclaimed. It is unlikely, however, that the present young generation will be so deceived. The intelligent elements in Germany who, a short time ago, prided themselves on being "apolitic" and left the management of public affairs to technicians rather than to theorists, seem to have recognised their mistake. Today, men of intelligence and

imagination are needed in political affairs. Modern youth realises this, and no longer puts all its faith in science, techniques and machinery. Life in the atomic age has shown men that science does not necessarily further human prosperity and progress. Scientists themselves share this sense of disillusion. Scientific research continues but the answer to present-day problems must be found in a different sphere.

## Saving the World

5. For today the problem consists in saving a world in peril: first of all, men must tackle difficulties in their own countries, and afterwards turn their attention to world problems. The youth of any nation reflects all shades of opinion. It is certain, however, that young men and women, whether they lean towards conservatism or revert to the exaggerated and rather theoretical socialism of the years following the second World War, will not tolerate social injustice. They give short shrift to the principles of monopolistic capitalism, which lacks on the one hand, poetry and vitality, on the other, a philosophy and a clearly thought-out doctrine. They know that the problems of overproduction and underconsumption, of recurring crises and unchecked speculation must be resolved. The benefits of free enterprise can only be obtained by restricting its excesses. It is to the youth of America that President Truman owes his rejection; they rejected his opponent because he could not offer them a satisfactory programme. In the field of internal politics, no regime can afford to exclude too large a proportion of its citizens from its benefits without committing injustice and running the risk of revolution.

6. This fact is still more important to foreign affairs. The two chief victims of the last war were isolationism and nationalism; and it is encouraging that young people all over the world are, today, far less nationalistic than in 1918. Men who fought in the 1939-45 war, and those who have grown up just after it, and who see the shadows of another conflict ahead, are generally intolerant of any form of narrow patriotism. They are more and more attracted to the idea of European union or of still wider union.

This is obvious in Europe, but it is also evident, and more unexpected, in the United States. Such manifestations as Garry Davis' gesture for world citizenship, the projects elaborated by the Hutchins Committee in Chicago, and the numerous federal movements in American colleges indicated a hopeful trend of American youth to day. There is a feeling of solidarity with the rest of the world, of readiness to take part in solving world problems and, if these attempts fail, to share in world disaster. There is an understanding, too, of the views of lesser nations who expect from the United States a more positive policy than mere opposition to Communism. The spread of a faith, even if a perverted one, will not be arrested by military or atomic barriers, but only by the propagation of another greater and more liberal faith, which will give men the courage to suffer present misfortunes in the hope of a better future.

Men must change. In the past, great religious faith

changed men's nature and education and the consciousness of imminent danger could perhaps do so today. The youth which is growing up in the leading nations of the world today is idealistic. For, in spite of their pessimism and disillusionment they are convinced of their aim—the relief of poverty, and the abolition of war. They are, however, realistic, and do not lull themselves with idle dreams. They know that these ends can only be achieved patiently, with wisdom and a firm determination, and in a practical way.

We believe that they are fully aware of the difficulties that lie ahead, and that they realise the scope and the limitations of their objectives better than any generation in the last fifty years. It is up to their elders to help them with knowledge gained from their own experience, with helpful criticism, and with their good will. The ambition of older men should be to retain the idealism and ardour of their youth. If the young men and women of to-day can combine clear-sightedness with spontaneity and an imagination abounding in new solutions, if they will reject the selfish compromises arising from success and distrust day-dreams which lead to disillusion, then may be, they will succeed in freeing our world from fear of the future and in building a world in which men may live peacefully.

(From the Vedanta Kesari)

## The Jaffna Commercial Corporation Ltd. (In Liquidation)

A General Meeting of the Company's Creditors will be held on Saturday the 25th of February 1950 at "Kalambayam", Vannarponnai Jaffna, commencing at 4 p.m. to consider the closing of the Liquidation proceeding, Liquidator's report and any other business of which due notice has been given to the Liquidators.

Those creditors who have not yet applied for and obtained payment of the Dividend of 15% declared for 1943 (not for 1945 as published by an error on 7-2-50) are requested to apply at once for payment.

S. W. RAJARATNAM, C. N. DEVARAJAN, Joint Liquidators.

Office No. 422, K. K. S. Road, Vannarponnai, Jaffna. (MP 248)

## NOTICE

### Special Committee on Hindu Temporalities, Etc.

It is hereby notified for public information that the Special Committee appointed by the Minister of Home Affairs and Rural Development to consider the representations made regarding the introduction of legislation to control Hindu temporalities and endowments, to prohibit animal sacrifice in Hindu temples, and to ensure freedom of worship in Hindu temples to all Hindus without discrimination will pay a second visit to Jaffna and hold public sittings as follows:—

Place of sitting	Date	Time
Committee Room of the Jaffna Municipal Council	Saturday, 25-2-50	10 30 a. m. to 12 30 p. m.
Resthouse, Kayts	Sunday, 26-2-50	2 30 p. m. to 4 30 p. m.
Committee Room of the Jaffna Municipal Council	Monday, 27-2-50	10 00 a. m. to 12 30 p. m.

2. The investigations of the Special Committee will close at the end of February, 1950. Those who intend making representations are kindly requested to do so before 1st March.

M. VAIRAMUTTU, Secretary.

Special Committee on Hindu Temporalities, etc.

The Ministry of Home Affairs and Rural Development, Colombo 7, February 16, 1950

(G. 119 21 & 24)

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 (M. 247, 3, 10, 21-2-50)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1098

Nagaretnammal widow of C. Sundramoorthy alias Arunachalam of Vaddukoddai West

Vs. Petitioner

- 1 Sinnammah widow of A. Chellappah of Araly West
- 2 Sinnathamby Ambalavanar and wife
- 3 Thangammah of Vaddukoddai West

In the matter of the estate of the late Chellappah Sundaramoorthy alias Arunachalam deceased of Vaddukoddai West

This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Goonesekara Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 14th day of December 1949 in the presence of Messrs. Saravanamuttu and Nadarajah Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 22nd September 1949 having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate as his lawful widow and such letters of administration be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 2nd day of February 1950 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 14th day of December 1949  
 Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai

Drawn by District Judge, Saravanamuttu & Nadarajah Proctors for Petitioner  
 Time to show cause is extended to 2-3-50

Id. R. R. S., D. J. (O. 131- 21 & 24)

## Situation Vacant

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(M. 212. 14 & 21)

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Chief Editor T. MUTTUSAMPILLAI