

THE REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

VIII: Regional Councils Will Not Remove Sinhalese-Tamil Conflict

(BY A STUDENT OF POLITICS)

In our last article, we argued the case for decentralisation. But decentralisation may be effected at different levels serving often different purposes. It may be effected at the village (or town) level creating genuine local government bodies. It may also be effected at a higher level, creating what may be called regional councils, co-ordinating the work of local bodies at the lower level. Finally it may also be effected at the national (or state) level creating autonomous federal units.

As to the need in Ceylon for a strong system of local self government, there can be no two opinions. The following is a quotation from Sir Ivor Jennings "Ceylon" on the immediate past and present condition of local government in the Island:

"There is a complete system of central control and administration from Colombo to individual villages. It is further to be noticed that the Central Government exercises, and has always exercised functions which elsewhere are usually exercised by local authorities or public utility corporations.... In short, the Island being a colony, had a highly centralised and bureaucratic form of government. The Governor was until 1940 a benevolent dictator. In such a system there was no place for democratic local government or even for undemocratic local government.... generally local government plays a much less important part than in most developed countries and local government law is not an important branch of the laws of the Island."

While the present unsatisfactory condition of local Government needs drastic reorganisation so that local government bodies are given wider

powers and greater scope for individual initiative, it will be also conceded that such reorganisation will in no way solve the Sinhalese-Tamil problem.

Will decentralisation at the regional level, that is to say the establishment of regional councils solve this problem? There is no question about the general usefulness of such councils. The Donoughmore Commission stated the case for regional councils in the following words: The argument in favour of the establishment of a Provincial Council in each Province is that such a scheme might result in a large part of the administrative work now carried out in the Legislative Council coming into the hands of persons permanently resident in the country districts and thus more directly in contact with their needs; in the relief of the departments of the Central Government of much detail work and in their being thereby set free to consider and advise on the larger affairs of the country; in the special views of the different races predominant in the different parts of the Island having effect in the administration of these parts; in members of the growing body of politically minded persons in the country being placed in an honourable position to render real assistance in the administration; and in an increase in knowledge and capacity of the representatives of lesser local bodies who might be summoned to sit on the councils."

But the question is will regional or provincial councils solve the larger question of Sinhalese-Tamil conflict? The establishment of regional councils with specified powers was part of the pact arrived at between Mr. Chelvanayagam and

Prime Minister Bandaranaike. We presume that the Federal Party was primarily interested in regional councils as an interim measure in the hope that they might prevent state-aided Sinhalese colonisation of Tamil-speaking areas. Now that the pact has been abrogated and Mr. Bandaranaike has further explained that the larger colonisation schemes will not come under the purview of the proposed regional councils, the Tamils can afford not to bother at all about the councils. In fact, regional councils have no relevance in the context of the revision of the constitution since they could be established by the present Parliament.

The main reason why we have ventured to discuss regional councils is the fact that Senator Nadesan has painted a rosy picture of the working of regional councils in China in a series of articles he contributed to a Sunday paper about the time the C-B pact was being negotiated.

In an article contributed by the present writer to the Hindu Organ of July 19th 1957 the working of regional autonomy in Northern Ireland, Spain and South Africa was examined and assessed. In a subsequent article published on July 26th the working of federalism in Canada was discussed. It was argued in these two articles that while Canadian federalism had given a dominant place to the French minority in Canada South African regionalism had reduced the British minority in South Africa to impotence and helplessness.

It is not proposed in the present article to go over the same ground once again. We will confine ourselves to the dis-

Mutual Understanding

(BY S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM)

The proper understanding of another person's views, opinions, sentiments and problems is an indispensable requirement for harmonious, happy and fruitful living resulting in service. A similar understanding is necessary for countries in the international sphere as well as for communities, creeds and classes living in one country. For this purpose, sufficient contact between individuals and groups is indispensable.

Mutual understanding is the corner stone on which the edifice of national and sectional prosperity and happiness depends. For mutual understanding, contact is necessary.

In Ceylon, contact between the various communities is entirely insufficient to meet the exigencies of the present situation. Understanding by one community or section of the problems, sentiments and thoughts of another community or section is practically nil, particularly among the general public. In the case of the Sinhalese and Tamils, the desideratum is in a special manner very great. Not only is there want of proper

discussion of a few additional considerations which go to confirm our earlier conclusions.

The distinction between regional autonomy and federalism is this: Under a system of regional autonomy the regional governments are subordinate to and derive their authority from the general government. Under a federal arrangement, on the other hand, both regional and general governments are co-ordinate and independent of each other.

The autonomy enjoyed by the Provinces in South Africa is substantial. Yet that has not given security

understanding, but, on the contrary, there is a great deal of misunderstanding of a grave nature and great magnitude. Most of the ills affecting the body politic in Ceylon will not only continue, but would still worsen if this sorrowful state of affairs continues.

It would be the paramount duty of one and all, irrespective of community or creed and station in life, to take immediate and constructive steps for the remedying of this crying defect. Peace and goodwill cannot be established in any other manner. It would be like making bricks without clay. The following lines from Robert Burns are worthy of being remembered by every Ceylonese, particularly at this stage of our national history.

"Oh, had we the power
To see ourselves
As others see us".

The difficulties we are facing now in Ceylon are being experienced elsewhere also. In India too the same difficulties are being experienced. Suitable remedies have been suggested by leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Acharya Bhawe and Sri Rajagopalachariyar from time to time. In one of his latest utterances Acharya Bhawe has recommended that on certain and controversial issues, proper information should be given throughout the length and breadth of India through sustained, specific, and constructive efforts.

It is superfluous to add that the object of all endeavours, whether of individuals or sections, should be the acquisition of political virtue and not so much the acquisition of political power; for then only could service in the highest sense be performed at every turn in our individual, sectional and national life.

(Continued on page 6)



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Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1958

Treasure These Thoughts

By continued remembrance of God, who is the one sole giver of peace and happiness, calm down the disturbing waves of your mind and attain the inner joy of the Eternal.

ROADS AND RUTS

Have the Authorities abandoned the roads in Jaffna? The shocking state of the roads in the Northern City is such that any passer by would be compelled to observe within himself that the dilapidation has been the result of willing negligence on the part of those who are responsible for the maintenance of the means of transport in this country.

Time and again in these columns we had drawn the attention of the Authorities to the need for immediate action regarding substantial repairs to the roads of Jaffna so that there might be no further deterioration if not improvement. But the Authorities have not paid the slightest heed to these reminders. Pedestrians and drivers of vehicles have been bearing in silence these great hardships hoping in vain for the small mercies of the Administration.

The stage has been reached where misery that has been imposed by the studied indifference of the Administration could no longer be endured. This wretched state of affairs must be ended. The Rate Payers of Jaffna who sounded a note of warning just before the last Municipal Elections that the mandate to the City Fathers necessarily included the duty to pay their immediate attention to the question of making the roads in the Urban area useful to the people, have re-iterated their demand. The ruts in the roads indicate to an extent the rot that has set in the machinery of

Letters to the Editor.

CEYLON TODAY

Sir,
It is a matter of great regret that the main feature of Ceylon politics today is that law itself has become a tool of lawlessness. If the tendency of the present government to use State machinery and funds to satisfy party and sectarian demands is not checked in time then we may have to face the question which Fascist Italy faced—'Quis Custodiet Ipsos Custodiet?' This is not to say that the situation is fully hopeless or that the present government is to entirely blame for the present plight of the country but no one can deny that a change of attitude on the part of the government would be a stabilising element in the turmoil of Ceylon politics.

Sir,
Democracy is government by majority party but government with the consent of the minorities. In a democratic set up the Cabinet should regard itself as a National Board of Trustees and avoid (the rather irresistible temptation to identify party interests with state interests. Further in emphasising the so called mandate of the people, the number of votes cast for parties other than the M. E. P. should also be taken into consideration. Above all a mandate is no plea for an illegal action. For as it stands the language policy of the government is a unilateral definition of the position of Sinhalese. The Sinhalese Only Act is unconstitutional and undemocratic, violating both written political law and the unwritten law of just human conduct. Until the relative positions and extents of

the Government. For the protection of the people, the road-worthiness of vehicles is strictly insisted upon by the authorities. Where the roads themselves are unworthy how could road-worthiness of vehicles be tested? People who live in road-less areas will not have to suffer the agony of being compelled to use lines of communications that are in dangerous disrepair. Will the proper authorities show a bit of concern for the people and pay attention to this urgent and vital matter even at this very late hour and make the roads serve the purpose for which they were constructed.

use of Sinhalese, Tamil (and English also) are defined properly and such a policy is given effect to, there can be no real understanding between the majority community and the minorities. Such an understanding is vital for the successful functioning of Democracy in Ceylon.

In the economic sphere Labour Legislation and spoon-fed co-operative enterprises are not enough; what is wanted is

(A) A comprehensive industrial programme, working at national level on a system of priorities and in stages. In this the relative positions of the

lon now more than any other factor.

In conclusion let me appeal to all communities to settle their political differences and go all out unitedly to stabilise the economy of the country. Economic stability in addition to raising living standards, and aiding cultural activities will also enable Ceylon to play a greater role in international affairs. This is a goal worthwhile striving for.

Yours truly,

S. Kumarakulasingham
Vannarponnai,
19-5-58,

"Contribution Of Tamil To Music"

Sir
A correspondent Mr. C. Nagalingam from Tondai-manaru, has raised a

THE MARRIAGE

ACCORDING TO HINDU RITES

of

MR. K. E. KATHIRGAMALINGAM,
Advocate, of Chandikuli, Jaffna

with

MISS MANONMANI

daughter of Mr. P. MUTHUSAMIPILLAI Crown Advocate, Jaffna
President, Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha and General
Manager, Jaffna Hindu College and Affiliated Schools

will take place at the bride's residence at Vannarponnai

on

Wednesday, the 28th of May, 1958
between 9 p. m. and 11 p. m.

Friends, relatives and wellwishers are cordially invited

NO INDIVIDUAL INVITATIONS PLEASE

public and private sectors should be clearly defined

(B) Creation of an atmosphere favourable for attraction of foreign capital (apart from aid) and also devising schemes to divert private savings into useful channels of investment.

(C) A more vigorous policy of Ceylonisation. It may be noted that this is closely connected with the Ceylon Indian problem.

(D) An agricultural programme which may be worked at regional level. Large scale mechanisation of agriculture is undesirable in Eastern countries. In this programme the Kandyan peasantry may be given top priority for they suffered more by foreign rule than any other section of the country and further if I am not mistaken the needs of Kandyan areas influence political thought in Cey-

lon now more than any other factor. In the 'Times of Ceylon' of 14-5-58 and rightly concludes his letter by remarking that, 'In our anxiety to find cultural affinities between the two peoples we should also be careful to be true to history.' I submit that the answer to his question 'Could any of your readers give me an example of the marriage of any one of the Three Tamil dynasties, the Cheras, Cholas or Pandyas with a Sinhalese prince?' is an emphatic No.

Mudaliyar Rasapayagam's statement referred to by Mr. Nagalingam that, 'Tamil kings never gave their daughters in marriage to a Sinhalese king', is supported by J. D. N. Derrett of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London in his thesis on 'The Origins of

Federal Party Meets At Vavunya

The three day Conference of the Federal Party began today at Vavunya with the meeting of the working committee. A large number of delegates from branches all over the Island is expected to attend the open sessions. Volunteers of the Youth Front reached Vavuniya on bicycles.

Separatists Under Suntharalingam's Lead

A meeting of the supporters of a separate state for Tamils met at Vavuniya at a public meeting presided over by Mr. C. Suntharalingam M. P.

The Laws of the Kandyan, in the University of Ceylon Review, Vol. IV, Nos. 3 & 4.

On page 147, Mr. Derrett says,

'We have surveyed a good part of the Kandyan Law, so far as it may be known from published sources. Where the institutions are such as might legitimately be believed to have remained little if at all modified by the passage of the centuries, particularly in a highly conservative and remote community such as the Sinhalese were at least for a millenium, during which time the orthodox Hindus would never mix socially with them, the natural inferences to be drawn from the similarity between Kandyan Law and Indian Laws and customs point in a certain direction.'

In a note below he adds,

278 'The Sinhalese were Mlecchas (See Haradate on Cautama dh. SU. 1, 9, 17) and so unfit for contact of any kind. Their interference with South Indian politics in the 11th century is not likely to have made them individually more welcome among the orthodox.'

The term 'Sinhalese' here apparently refers to the descendants of the indigenous inhabitants of South Ceylon and not to the early kings and their relatives!

S. J. Gurasegaram

LINGUISTIC IMPERIALISM

BY SOURI RAYAN

Imperialism can be physical, religious, linguistic or national. The Britisher in keeping with his experience at home where he made the English language the official language of the British Isles which included England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, made the English language the official language of the British Empire but took good care not to thrust it down the throats of the many linguistic groups but allowed them to learn it with profit for themselves. The (British) Indian Empire he created was a sub-continent peopled by different races, speaking different languages and professing different religions with various sects. He held the scales even, recognised merit, and administered justice without fear or favour. The result was the Empire grew in strength and size. The moment the Britisher started playing one section against the other his decline began. The rivalry of Hindu and Muslim was exploited by the British leading to the division of India into Pakistan and Bharat while Burma separated early. It should be noted that Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism are the prevailing religions in each of the above countries.

The leaders of the Indian National Congress after Independence having tasted power, have taken into their heads the imposition of Hindi as the official language of the Republic of India in which fourteen languages are recognised as state languages. This thirst for linguistic imperialism naturally roused the fears of the linguistic groups leading to dissimilar tendencies. To counteract this, leading Congress veterans like Shri C. Rajagopalachari recommend that English should continue to be the language for inter state business as it is a world language and a gateway to modern knowledge. It was the English language which brought all the various Indian races and religions together which no other language had done before. C. R. himself, a student of Tamil, and a writer in Tamil cannot allow to see this ancient language perish by disuse owing to the lack of official recognition. The opposition to Hindi is due to the fear of Tamil language perishing by disuse.

It is unfortunate that the champions of Tamils should have been the leaders of the old anti-Brahmin movement in the Dravida Kalagams which had begun more as social organisation for the betterment of the downtrodden and the oppressed, should have become an instrument of attack against the oppressors. The real cause of all these ills is the Braminical code with its complicated caste rules and now with the advent of popular Government the tables are turned on the privileged. If Braminism had evolved a more homogeneous society like the Muslim one the fate of India would have been quite different. A great Muslim advised Mahatma Gandhi to convert the Indians into Islam when Independence will automatically come. Naturally the reactionaries against progress are found among Bramins and other so-called high castes who enjoyed certain privileges denied to the lower castes. But democracy demands equality, fraternity and liberty, with freedom from fear, freedom from disease, freedom of movement and freedom of worship. Nehru brought up in the English tradition and enjoying the highest position in India cannot realise the upsurge of ordinary Tamil speaking people of South India with a great tradition of their own to have a linguistic state of their own like their neighbours Andras, Carnats, Maharashtras and Keralas. It would be well to seek the cause that prompts these people to seek a separate state. It is purely an economic question, they are unable to live their own life. They are in the same position in which the Muslims found themselves when they asked for a separate Muslim state Pakistan.

The remedy lies in giving up Hindi Imperialism and adopting a more democratic way of allowing linguistic states to form a union with English or Hindi as the medium of inter-state dealings. By the study of English all Indians, and even others will profit. When we find that six million - Sinhalese have a land of their own with a history going back to over 2500 years yet having adopted Sinhalese as the only official language they find it difficult to allow nearly two million Tamils to use their language for

official purposes who will be surprised if the Tamils in India feel that their language will meet the same fate in a generation or two with only 30 million Tamils to 300 million non-Tamils. One cannot get over the fact that Tamil cannot flourish unless it has an official recognition wherever it may be.

To draw the red herring of a Tamil state comprising of South India, a part of Ceylon, Malaya & South Africa is to do violence to common sense. The Ceylon Tamil, even in his hey day of prosperity in historical time and recently never ventured to amalgamate with South India. Indeed even in South India the Tamils never had an all-embracing super Tamil state but had the Sera, Chola, and Pandyan Kingdoms which were always at war with each other. There was no Tamil national feeling in the past. It would be far better to allow Tamil as a state language and continue to use English for central administration purposes until the indigenous language develops. A great mistake is to drag racialism into the language problem. Once that is done the nation becomes divided and nothing, not even war can reunite them. The ideal for Ceylon would be for everyone to know something of Tamil and Sinhalese with more proficiency in one language. That is the only way to promote national unity. Sinhalese and Tamil should be made national languages immediately as in Switzerland.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 454

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Punithavathy wife of Murugupillai Muttiah of Irupalai Deceased
Thambipillai Saravannamuttu of Irupalai
Petitioner
Vs.

1. Murugupillai Muttiah, Teacher, Vadduvakal, Mullaitivu District
2. Sinnammah wife of Thambipillai Saravannamuttu of Irupalai
Respondents
This matter coming on for disposal before N. Sivagnanasundaram, Esquire, Acting District Judge, Jaffna, on the 24th

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 609

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late A. Kandapper Alvappillai of Karaveddy West.

Deceased
Sivapackiam wife of Sithambarappillai Vettivelu of Karaveddy West
Petitioner
Vs.

1. Sithambarappillai Vettivelu
2. Manickam widow of Alvappillai both of Do
Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before V. M. Cumatasamy Esquire District Judge, Point Pedro on the 1st day of April 1958 in the presence of Mr. P. Kanapadhipillai Proctor on the Part of the Petitioner and on reading the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read

It is ordered that the Petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased Alvappillai as the Deceased's only daughter and an heir and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly, unless these respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on or before the 16th day of May 1958 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 1st day of April 1958
S. ThambyDurai
District Judge
Extended & Reissued
returnable 13 June 1958
S. T.
D. J.
(O. 22, 23 & 30)

day of March 1958, in the presence of Mr. W. Muttukumaraswamy Proctor on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read and filed of record:-

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed Thambipillai Saravannamuttu be appointed Administrator of the estate of the deceased abovenamed and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person shall on or before the 5th day of May 1958 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 24th day of March 1958
(Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah)
District Judge
(O. 18, 23 & 30)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 460

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Ernest Joseph Gunaratnam of Irupalai. Deceased,

Lizzie Thangaratnam Gunaratnam widow of Ernest Joseph Gunaratnam of Irupalai.
Petitioner.
VS.

1. Miss Mary Patricia Arulmalar Gunaratnam daughter of Ernest Joseph Gunaratnam. Ratnavasa, Irupalai, Kopyy.
2. Miss Elsie Jayamalar Gunaratnam daughter of Ernest Joseph Gunaratnam of do.
3. Victor Emanuel Navaratnam Daniel and wife
4. Nancy Flora Arismalar Daniel presently both of 140, Kandana Road Debiwela.
5. Seevaratnam Danders Jayasingam and wife
6. Glory Freda Sothimalar Jayasingam, both of No. 2, 43/1 Power House Lane, Jaffna.
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri-skandarajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 2nd day of April 1958 in the presence of Mr. W. Muttukumaraswamy Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner and also the affidavits of the Notary and the attesting witnesses of the Last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed having been read:- and the original copy of the Last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed having been deposited in this Court:

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the late Ernest Joseph Gunaratnam of Irupalai the deceased abovenamed-bearing No. 1829 dated 9th March 1955 and attested by Mr. W. Muttukumaraswamy Notary Public be declared proved and that Probate thereof be issued to the Petitioner as executrix named therein unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other persons interested in the estate of the deceased abovenamed shall on or before the 12th day of May 1958 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court.

This 2nd day of April 1958
Sgd. P. Sri-skandarajah
District Judge,
Jaffna:- 12th May 1958.
Time to show cause is extended to 16th June 1958.
Sgd. P. Sri-skandarajah,
District Judge.
(O. 20, 23 & 30)

—Astrological—

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 25-5-58 TO 31-5-58

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

Health will not be very satisfactory this week. Eye troubles likely. Paternal relatives will cause you some annoyance. Beware of secret enemies.

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

Some improvements in your personal as well as professional affairs promised this week. You will be able to steer clear of obstacles and triumph over your enemies. Domestic happiness and financial gains also promised. But minor health upsets likely.

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

You may have to make some small trips. There will be no peace of mind. Domestic affairs too will remain unsettled. Financially a fairly good week.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

You will have to face much criticisms in your affairs this week. Father's relatives likely to cause you some troubles. Conditions in the office also will not be very satis-

factory. But you will be able to triumph over your enemies.

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

Financial gains promised. You will be able to clear old debts. Professionally too a good week. But health will not be very satisfactory.

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

A good week. But you will have no rest. New ventures will take away much of your time. Professional gains promised. You will have to shoulder some new responsibilities as well.

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

You may fall out with some of your friends or relatives this week. Health too will be far from satisfactory. Beware of minor accidents. Professionally a fairly good week.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anursha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

A good week. Financial gains promised. But there will be no peace of mind. Domestic affairs will be in a mess. Minor health upsets also shown.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

The first day of the week must be spent with care. Rest of the week will be fairly favourable. You will have to exert yourself much. Triumph over enemies promised.

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

A good week. But spend Sunday evening Monday and Tuesday with care. Rest of the week will be favourable. Professional success and fame promised.

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

A fairly good week. You will have no peace of mind. Some troubles in the office likely. Tuesday evening Wednesday and Thursday the worst out of the lot.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revati [Meena Rasi]

A good week. You will be able to overcome your enemies. Professionally too a good week. But spend the last two days with care.

sundaram of Myliddy, 7. Ampalavanar Selvanayagam of Karukampanai, Tellippalai

This matter coming on for disposal before N. Sivagnanasundaram Esquire, Addl. District Judge, Jaffna on the 20th day of March 1958 in the presence of Mr. M. Sithamparamathan, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 10-2-1958 and the affidavit of the Notary and the subscribing witnesses to the Last Will having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will of the above-named deceased Nannithamby Sangarappillai dated 25th October 1953 and attested by M. Sithamparamathan Notary Public under No 3366 the Original of which has been produced and is now deposited in this court, be and

the same is hereby declared proved and that the petitioner as executrix named therein be and is hereby declared entitled to have Probate thereof issued to her accordingly unless the abovenamed respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 28th day of April 1958 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 20th day of March 1958
(Sgd.)
N. Sivagnanasundaram
District Judge

Drawn by
M. Sithamparamathan
Proctor for Petitioner
28-4-58

Time to show cause extended till 26-5-58
P. S. (Intd)

(O 21 16 & 24)

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. P/226

1. Pararajasingam Ilan-ganayagam and wife,
2. Maheswari both of Alaveddy.

Plaintiffs.

Vs.

1. Arulampalam Somas-cantar of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna.
2. A. N. P. Pasupathapillai of Suthumalai.

Defendants.

It is hereby notified that the above action No. P/226 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the Partition/Sale of the land called "Periyavellampattai" in extent Four lakhs and varagu culture (4. Lms. V. C.) situated at Alaveddy.

The Defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in the Court on the 18th day of March, 1958 at 10 o'clock of the forenoon

This 21st day of January, 1958.

By Order of Court.

Sgd R. E. M Navaratnam
for C. C.

(O 17 16 & 24)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 415

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Ramanathar Vaithilingam of Myliddy.

Deceased

Arulnayagi daughter of Ramanathar Vaithilingam of Kollankaladdy Tellippalai.

Petitioner VS.

Ramanathar Sinnathamby Teacher, Myliddy North, Kankasanturai Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri skandarajah, Esquire, District Judge Jaffna, on the 22nd day of January 1958 in the presence of Mr. W. Muttukumaraswamy Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read and filed of record:—

It is ordered that Arulnayagi daughter of

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No 455

In the matter of the Intestate estate and effects of the late Achippillai widow of Visuvanather of Urumpiray late of 59 ABank Road, Seremban Malaya, Deceased.

Kailayar Chelliah of Urumpiray in Jaffna, the attorney of Visuvanather Sabaratnam of 2179-1 Kampang Randan, Pudu Kuala Lumpur.

Petitioner.

This matter coming on for Disposal before N. Sivagnanasundaram Esquire Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 26th day of March 1958 in the presence of Mr. A. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:—

It is ordered that the Petitioner as attorney of Visuvanather Sabaratnam, the Sole heir of the deceased abovenamed, be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless any persons shall on or before 5th day of May 1958 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Jaffna, This 26th day of March 1958

Sgd P. Sri SkanthaRajah
District Judge
Jaffna

19th May 1958

Date to show cause extended to 2nd June 1958

Sgd P. Sri SkanthaRajah
District Judge
Jaffna

(O 24, 23 & 30)

Ramanathar Vaithilingam the petitioner abovenamed be appointed administratrix of the estate of the deceased abovenamed and that letters of administration be granted to her, unless the Respondent abovenamed or any other person interested in the said estate shall on or before the 24th day of February 1958 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 22nd day of February 1958.

Sgd P. Sri skandarajah
District Judge.

22. 2. 58

Time to show cause is extended to 19th May 1958.

Sgd. P. Sri skandarajah
District Judge.

(O 18 16 & 24)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 451

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late N. Sangarappillai of Maviddapuram Deceased

Kathirasippillai widow of N. Sangarappillai of Maviddapuram Vs. Petitioner

1. Nannithamby Thambboo of Tellippalai East,
2. Ponnu widow of Thambboo of do, 3. Kandiah Thirunavukkarasu of 114 Temple road, Nallur, Jaffna, 4. Subramania Mudaliar Ragunathar and wife, 5. Vethanayagam of Pannalai, Tellippalai, 6. Ampalavanar Sivapatha.

M. E. P. Ministers Manysided

Credit For Price Cut?

The price of rationed rice has been reduced by five cents. The reaction to this welcome news however has been varied. The L. S. S. P. while welcoming the cut, however, would draw the attention of the people to the L. S. S. P. theory that the price of rice could be reduced to twenty five cents without inconvenience to Government. The reaction of the Ministers is interesting. To them the credit should go if the principle of collective responsibility is accepted. But Minister Philip Guna wardene has made the public know that the inspiration for this cut could be found only in the pressure brought to bear on the Premier by him. The other Ministers do not think so as they do often. Is the cut in danger of being done away with?

Minister in Mock Sleep?

Minister Marikkar has reassured the public that he is quite vigilant and that he is not sleeping over the mess in the Postal and Telecommunication Services. His admission that there is a mess in his Departments is however a desirable diversion. How far he is awake is not a matter for investigation. He is awake to every criticism that is levelled against him.

Minister Dahanayake is perhaps inclined to believe that Minister Marikkar is not awake for the former has found that it would be wiser if he delivered his own letters to his colleagues himself.

PERSONAL

Mr. K. Sathasivam pillai, son of Sri. and Srimati Kartigesu resident of Jaffna and an official of the Ceylon Department of Agriculture who was here under the Colombo Plan Scholarship and was following a programme of studies leading towards graduation at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada has stood First class First at the Final Examination in Agricultural Economics Option of Spring 1958. Mr. Pillai has secured marks well above 77 per cent and has been awarded a substantial prize for his distinguished performance. He is the first Afro-Asian student who has ever qualified for this award and the Asian students on the campus are particularly proud of his achievement; certainly creditable to his country.

Knowledge Must Lead To Service

(Extracts from a speech delivered by His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya Swami at Ehambareswara Agraharam in Madras.)

Ordinarily each person exalted positions make mistakes, their lapses are lightly set aside and even justified sometimes.

It becomes clear, therefore, that the pursuit of knowledge for earning bread does not always guarantee purity of life. People have therefore to learn and practise an additional art or craft, different from their professional one, with a view to cultivating devotion to God or serving society. Thus, if a person who is in employment takes to the study of the scriptures or the propagation of Dharma, he does it in a spirit of dedication and not for livelihood. It should be the endeavour of every person to cultivate devotion to God and to serve society through some wholesome activity, other than the one which is directed to the earning of livelihood.

Knowledge that does not lead to the contamination of the mind and is put to holy use, can alone aid spiritual progress and merit God's grace.

S.S.C. Tamil Text Commentary

BOON TO BOTH
TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

Scholarly Commentary

ON]]

**KUMBAKARNAN
VATHAIPPADALAM**

V

BY

Vidwan K. Vendanar

★

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PUBLICATION**

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V. Karthigesu
for Hony Secretary
(M.19 23 & 30 & 6)

Thirukkural Test Prize-Winners

The following have won prizes at the All-Ceylon Thirukkural Test recently conducted at 40 centres by the Thamil Maraik Kalagam. Gold medals will be awarded for the first prize winners and silver medals for other prize-winners.

Upper Division

First prize: S Sivapathaviruthaiyar, Colombo.

Second prize: N Poornam, Neduntivu.

Third prize: K. Yogeswari, Panwila.

Fourth prize: N. Arumugam, Tellipalai.

Intermediate Division

First prize: S Mangaiyarkkarasi, Colombo.

Second prize: S Punithavathiyar, Colombo.

Third prize: K Rajeswari, Panwila.

Fourth prize: S Sivagnanammal, Tellipalai.

Lower Division

First Prize: S Rajeswari, Neerveli.

Second prize: P Ponnammah, Mulliyavalai.

Third prize: K Jegasavundari, Mulliyavalai.

Fourth prize: P J Thevaraj, Rakwana.

Preliminary Division

First prize: S Sivakumari, Omantai.

Second prize: S Sarveswari, Alaveddi.

Third prize: S Thivyanathan, Jaffna.

Fourth prize: S Selvarajah, Pungudutivu.

The following Colleges have also won prizes for having sent the highest number of candidates for the Intermediate, Lower, and the Preliminary Divisions respectively.

Intermediate Division: Ramanathan College, Chunnakam.

Lower Division: Vivehananda Vidyalayam, Colombo.

Preliminary Division: Vivehanandha College, Mulliyavalai.

The prizes and certificates will be given away on the 1st of June 1958 at the Sixth Annual Thirukkural Conference of the Thamil Maraik Kalagam to be held in Chulipuram.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

The Tamils naturally feel aggrieved and shocked that Police 'protection' where it is absolutely uncalled for is given to Sinhalese pilgrims visiting Nainativu in Jaffna, while in the Prime Minister's own constituency and at places like Moratumulla and Kuliapitiya where even Buddhist priests are reported to have led processions compelling Tamil traders to close their shops are placed in a helpless position.

The tragedy of it all is that while these things are happening in our little Island, the P. M. is in search of suitable Ambassadors among his

By
S. J. GUNASEGARAM M. A.

people to be sent to the outside world, and men like Dr. Malasekara are advertising the wonderful fruits of the Buddhist Culture and maitriya in Ceylon, to the rest of the world!

The colonisation schemes of our Government may or may not be promoting agriculture, but there can be no doubt that they have tended to enlarge the bounds in Ceylon within which thugs and hooligans have free play. Areas in the Eastern and North Central Provinces where some years ago crime was rare, have been in recent years, the scene of increasing murders, burglaries, thefts and other forms of insolent and violent behaviour.

At Padawiya we are told that labourers are attacking Irrigation Engineers and other Government Servants who get out on inspection in motor vehicles. Unless something is done to check this, the 'Ape Anduwa' will be obliged to provide motor cars to their labourers as well! On the other hand unless the Tamils take sufficient preventive methods in time to stem the spread of this 'Ape Anduwa' culture to their areas, the future of Tamil character and culture are decidedly at stake. It is the duty of any sensible Government as well as that of all thinking sections of this country to save the more peaceful and responsible sections of the Ceylonese Community from the insidious spread of this poisonous gangrene.

The Revision Of...

(Continued from page 1)

or contentment to the British minority living there. As for Ceylon we have no clear picture yet of the regional autonomy proposed by the present Government. But the B.C. pact and the subsequent expositions given to it by Premier Bandaranaike make it abundantly clear that the autonomy envisaged by the Government is very much narrower in scope than what exists in South Africa for example. Therefore we will confine our discussion to the principle of regional autonomy and not to any caricature thereof.

The present Sinhalese-Tamil conflict has arisen because the Tamils are not prepared to put up with Sinhalese domination. What the Tamils demand, as a matter of right, is equality of status. If the Sinhalese so wish it, the equality can be on a basis of genuine partnership.

Regional Councils will be the creatures of Parliament and will function subject to its authority and direction. As long as Parliament is dominated by the Sinhalese majority there will not be even the semblance of autonomy for the Tamil regions even in the restricted field over which they might be given control.

The acid test of autonomy is fiscal autonomy. The power to govern ultimately rests upon the power to tax. Judged by this test, regional autonomy falls to the ground. Wherever regional autonomy exists a substantial portion of the money required by the regions is found for them by the Central Government. This will be the case in Ceylon as well, as evident from the provision in the B.C. pact that "the Central Government will provide block grants to the Regional Councils".

Any arrangement under which the Tamils are going to receive grants from a Central Government over which they will have no control will not give them any autonomy. They will be always at the mercy of the grant-giving authority.

In this connection we can learn something from the recent history of Canada. The Federal Government at Ottawa, in 1946-46 proposed an agreement with all the Provinces where by as during the war they would accept its exclusive control over

revenues from income and corporation taxes and succession duties in return for payments from the national Treasury. The Dominion failed to obtain a collective agreement of this kind. The arguments in favour of the consolidation of taxing power were countered by the Provinces with the plea that the efficiency claimed for a centralized and federal form of taxation would be purchased at the price of provincial autonomy and that while the proposed agreement would increase the ability of the Dominion to manoeuvre financially with better effect it would diminish that of the Provinces. Furthermore it would cut at the vitals of provincial autonomy, for the power to govern ultimately rests upon the power to tax and upon the freedom to tax in that degree and manner deemed expedient by a legislature. Any arrangement, as the Premier of Ontario argued which provided for a centralized collection of the greater part of the tax requirements of provincial governments and which made them mere Annuitants of the Central Government would destroy the real freedom of their legislatures.

In the event the two major Provinces of Canada, Ontario and Quebec refused to enter into any agreement that abridged their powers of taxation.

The argument used by the Canadian Provinces may be taken wholesale and used against any scheme of regional autonomy depending on Central Government subvention.

The Tamils who claim equality and if possible partnership will never be satisfied with any scheme which will only result in glorified editions of existing local bodies.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 456

Is the Matter of the
Intestate Estate of the
late Sinniah Ratnasabapathy of Urumpiray. Deceased.
Alagamuttu widow of
Sinniah of Urumpiray
Vs. Petitioner

1. Sinniah Sellathurai
of Urumpiray, 2. Sinniah
Ambalavanar of Urumpiray
presently of Wella
watte, 3. Kanagasabai
Sanmugam and wife
4. Ratnampal both of
Urumpiray, 5. Kanagasabai
Kasilingam and
wife, 6. Gnanedchumy
both of Urumpiray
presently of Natandiya, 7.
Thambiah Balasundaram
and wife, 8. Amirtharatnam
both of Urumpiray
Respondents

This matter coming on
for disposal before N.
Sivagnanasundaram Esquire
Additional District
Judge Jaffna on the 26th
day of March 1958 in the
presence of Mr. A. Subramaniam
Proctor on the
part of the Petitioner and
the Petition and affidavit
of the Petitioner having
been read:-

It is ordered that the
petitioner as the lawful
heir of the said deceased
be declared entitled to
take out Letters of
Administration to the
estate of the deceased
and that Letters of
Administration be issued
to her accordingly unless
the respondents or any
other persons shall on or
before 5th day of May
1958 appear and show
sufficient cause to the
satisfaction of this court
to the contrary.

Jaffna, This 26 day of
March 1958

Sgd P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge.
Jaffna.

19-5 58
Date to show cause extended to 2nd June 1958
Sgd P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge.
Jaffna
(O. 23, 23 & 30)

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

No: A/129/P/177

Kanther Chelliah of
Valalai, Atchuvelli
Plaintiff

Vs:

- 1 Gnanar Subramaniam of Valalai, Atchuvelli
- 2 Ambikapakar Velupillai do
- 3 Alvan Chelliah do
- 4 Kanakai widow of Kanapathipillai do
- 5 Thambu Selvaratnam of Thampalai, Atchuvelli presently of Uvadikkirawa Estate, Bandarawela
- 6 Thambiah Krishnan of Valalai, Atchuvelli
- 7 Marugesu Nagamuttu of Valalai Atchuvelli
- 8 and wife Sellammah
- 9 Muthupillai Chelliah of Valalai Atchuvelli
- 10 Kandiah Sinnathamby, Valalai Atchuvelli and wife
- 11 Ponnammah
- 12 Thampar Nagamuttu of Thampalai, Atchuvelli
- Minor 13 Ratnammah daughter of Thambu of

Valalai, Atchuvelli
Minor 14 Theivanaipillai
daughter do
G. A. L. 15 Nagamuttu Thambu of do
Minor 16 Subramaniam
Gnanasobithana-nda Sivam of do
G. A. L. 17 Gnanasubramaniam of do
Defendants.

It is hereby notified
that action No P/177 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 'Pallikaladdy' in extent 73, 3/8
Lms. V. C. of this a
divided extent of 55, 1/32
Lms. V. C. on the
northern side with house
wells Etc., and situated
at Valalai in the parish
of Atchuvelli

The defendants in the
above said action are
summoned to appear in
Court on the 29th day of
October 1957 at 10, 0
Clock of the forenoon.

By Order of Court.
Sgd R. E. M. Navaratnam
Clerk of Court

19th September 1957

(O. 16, 16 & 24)

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