

'Sinhala Only' Bill Passed By Simple Majority

THE Sinhala Only Bill was debated till 5-50 A. M. on June 16. The debate lasted 51½ hours. Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam's superseding amendment was lost by 11 votes to 66 the Leftists the Communists and the Members for Mutur and Kalkudah abstaining from voting.

The second Reading of the Bill was passed by 66 votes to 29.

At the Third Reading Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam moved an amendment that the third reading be taken up 1000 years hence. This was defeated by 66 votes to 29.

95 members and the Speaker were present. Sir John Kotelawela, Gate Mudir. M. S. Kariappar, Messrs. S. Rajadurai and C. Goonewardene were absent.

Messrs. C. Suntharalingam and S. J. V. Chelvanayakam spoke on the last day of the debate.

MR. C. SUNTHARALINGAM, M. P.

Mr. C. Suntharalingam said the real author of the Bill was Mr. F. R. Jayasuriya, who would go down in the history of satyagraha as one who had attempted to fast unto death drinking orange juice and glucose. He said he had been characterised as a communalist since January 13th 1955, but he wanted the House to know that Mr. Dudley Senanayake, a former Prime Minister, would bear testimony that he was not a communalist.

He said he was sorry the Prime Minister had charged him last week with working against his countrymen by joining the D. S. Senanayake Cabinet. Mr. Suntharalingam recalled the days when he assisted Mr. P. de S. Kularatne to put Ananda College on a good footing at a time he was needed to help Jaffna Hindu College.

He said it grieved him to think that they had come to the parting of ways—when what would follow would be communal riots.

He asked the Prime Minister whether it was too late even now to come to terms in the year of the Buddha Jayanthi.

Mr. Suntharalingam said

that Tamil has been the official language up to 1833. He said that at no time did Tamil cease to be the official language of the Tamils in their traditional homelands—and that was the state of things for 2,500 years. Only after the British came in 1833, did English become the official language.

He said the Government was now becoming solicitous like the British, to the Malays and Burghers. He said the Britons were to be conserved for their riches and more profitable exploitation of their superior services like the plantations and foreign trade which paid rich dividends.

Speaking on the switch-over to Sinhalese he said it would take 40 to 50 years for a Batticaloa Tamil to sit for a competitive CCS Examination in Sinhalese. He then described how, at the University, in Chemistry, Botany and Physics, there were at present only three students on the average per class.

He said if this was to be done in Sinhalese it would take 300 years to sell. For example, the 1,000 books they would be able to publish in these subjects. He said it was utter madness to give up English in the higher studies.

Mr. Suntharalingam said that the mad patriots of

the day did not realise the simple fact that if they wanted efficient higher education they should have English. He said that 90 per cent. of the universities of the world taught English. He held the view that English should never be dropped as an official language.

Mr. Suntharalingam said that from the time Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam came into the political field he had taken a keen interest in political and language problems.

In 1943, he said, the first step was taken to make both Sinhalese and Tamil the official languages. After 1946, this was stated in unmistakable terms. The State Council worked the national languages through the schools without any loss to the country.

He said that if the present move was known in those days, no self-respecting Tamil would have become a party to the reform of the Constitution. Now the person who wrote to Colombo from Jaffna for an official purpose would have to write in Sinhalese. He hoped the day would never come when this became necessary.

Mr. Suntharalingam said that Mr. D. S. Senanayake had appealed to him, in the presence of Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, to join the Cabinet because otherwise Ceylon would not attain Independence. The understanding, at the time, had been that English was not to be displaced. Parity did not mean that Sinhalese and Tamil children would have to learn each other's language. At election meetings persons, including Mr. Bandaranaike, had told Sinhalese voters that their children would have to learn Tamil.

MR. S. J. V. CHELVANAYAKAM M. P.

The language dispute was only a symptom of the body politic. Their complaint, was that in a country where the constitution provided certain rights, they were

(Continued on page 6)

THE LANGUAGE BILL AND THE FUTURE

The passage of the Languages Bill by a majority though a serious set-back to national progress was a foregone conclusion.

The passage of the Bill, no doubt, is a national calamity. It would, however, be a still much greater calamity, if the people of the country of all sections and the leaders re-act wrongly and unwisely to this incident and lose themselves and their balance. The greater difficulty, the greater the crisis, the greater is the need for wise and balanced judgment and action and the necessity to compose existing differences and the determination to preserve peace, law, order, national unity and the spirit of co-operation and inter-communal good-will.

Countries and nations have their good and bad times. Their history cannot always be one even unbroken record of placid peace and prosperity. Modern India which has made astounding progress under the leadership of great personalities like Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Jawaharlal Nehru is having her own share of troubles, like ours, though on a much bigger scale. Linguistic and sectional differences have reared their ugly head and Bombay and other parts are having very unfortunate experiences. India's Prime Minister has made the following observations as being principles applicable to such problems:-

(1) "The way to solve differences which existed among the people was by mutual discussion and not by breaking each other's head. To try to convert the opponent with the use of a stick was not the way of democracy".

(2) "In the use of languages, they should not convert people by force".

When the leaders of the Ceylon National Movement demanded self Government

for the country and when the British said there was a possibility of our making mistakes, the reply of our leaders like Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam and Sir James Peiris was that we wanted the right to commit our own blunders. In India, leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore said the same thing.

A considerable section of the non-Tamil speaking people including Sinhalese

By
S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM

speaking people, and the entire Tamil speaking people hold the view that that the Bill that has been passed by the House of Representatives violates principles of equity and nationalism. It is gratifying that in the House of Representatives itself non-Tamil speaking Members of Parliament have eloquently and cogently voiced their sentiments of opposition.

It is also gratifying that several prominent leaders outside Parliament including the Bishops of Chilaw and Kurunegala, two prominent Sinhalese, have expressed their disapproval of the principle of the Bill and are sharing the views expressed by Bishop Kulendran and Bishop Emilianus Pillai,

An atmosphere of calm and tranquility is not only an end in itself always but is also an indispensable requisite for the solution of the language problem in a satisfactory manner, sooner, or later. It would, however, be desirable for all well wishers of national unity and peace to bear in mind that the opposition to the Bill cannot be expected to relax its efforts merely because of the passage of the Bill by the House of Representatives. The passage of the Bill is only one incident in a

(Continued on page 5)



தமிழ்ச் சிவாயவே நம: ஞானமும் கல்வியும்
தமிழ்ச் சிவாயவே நம: ஞானம் விச்சையும்
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தமிழ்ச் சிவாயவே நம: ஞானம் காட்டுமே.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1956

Treasure These Thoughts

Guru and the Chosen
Deity are one.

MOCKERY OR MADNESS?

THERE is no gainsaying the fact that the M. E. P. Government, when it introduced a pernicious piece of legislation on language, did have sufficient knowledge of all the possible disruptive potentialities of its indiscreet action. Also it cannot be denied that the communal conflagration that has been kindled by this irresponsible attempt has been left to its own natural course. The failure of the Prime Minister to pay personal attention to the situation that has arisen out of the racial riots by himself visiting the danger spots confirms this inference. It is true that the normal machinery of administrative action has been set in motion and the 'mass' activities of unruly mobs have been brought under control. But what evidence is there to show that an atmosphere of assurance of civic security has been created in such a measure as to enable all those who had evacuated the Gal Oya Valley, either voluntarily or compulsorily, to unhesitatingly return to their rightful places.

There cannot be anything more despicable than a new Government within the all too short space of six weeks of its assumption of administrative responsibility, being confronted with communal clashes despite the oft repeated assurances of democratic rule. It is a dismal augury, a dangerous portent.

Have all the colonists in the Gal Oya Valley returned to their farms? Have all officers in the employ of the Development Board resumed work there? Or, to be precise has all necessary action been taken to ensure the willing return of the Colonists and the officers? The Government has not placed before the public

any information that can lead to the presumption that the normal working order has been restored in this area. All that the Ministers who had visited the spot in a whirlwind inspection tour could state was that everything was quiet in the valley. Yes, a vast territory that was humming with great activity for the agricultural and industrial development of the Island has become quiet not because an act of God has made the locality become deserted or there were technical and engineering blunders but the fiendish fury of racial fanatics had been allowed to hold sway savagely over unsuspecting and unarmed innocent citizens. Why does the Government, we ask pointedly, prefer to keep quiet in circumstances that could have moved even totalitarian dictators to action—to trace the origin of the trouble, investigate the several acts of criminal outrages and restore a sense of security.

What time the Premier's presence was urgently required at the Gal Oya Valley, Mr. Bandaranaike was waxing exultant at the Hill Devale at Kataragama over his self-announced success in bringing peace and plenty to this country.

Peace and plenty! These are the very words which the present Premier cannot utter even in an uncertain moment of political mockery. The Premier perhaps does not realize the absurdity or rather impudence of his statement in the holy premises of a sacred shrine, of all places, about peace and plenty when within a hundred miles of the temple, what once had been a centre of racial harmony was being converted into a hot bed of beastly hooliganism with the black background of communal hatred.

The luxury of participation in a Premier's Conference outside the Island for which and other allied political pastimes, seeking publishers for short stories not excluded, Mr. Bandaranaike has been yearning, cannot be allowed to blind him to the immediate requirement of his personal presence in the trouble-brewing areas in this Island.

The governing party cannot be made to see the glaring fact of the Government's insufficiency in such a situation. The Premier should either take immediate action to enable the common man sincerely feel that order and a sense of security have been actually restored or resign from office admitting incompetence and insufficiency.

The First Duty Of Tamil-speaking M. Ps

The M. E. P's parliamentary majority, backed by assault, arson, looting and every other manner of hooliganism has imposed Sinhalese as the only official language on the country. If responsible M. Ps are to be believed, the outrages were not spontaneous outbursts by irresponsible mobs, but had been carefully planned and organized at higher level. The Tamil speaking people owe a deep debt of gratitude to those fair-minded and honourable Sinhalese who in and out of Parliament raised their voices in defence of justice and fair-play to a defenceless minority. But the Tamils are not deceived by the Mettanandas and Malalasekaras who having stirred the mobs to frenzy, shed crocodile tears at the last moment and made hypocritical appeals for tolerance and maitreya—on behalf of the poor "Dravidians".

But a parliamentary decision, particularly when a linguistic group, relying purely on its numbers and reinforcing parliamentary action by organized thuggery and violence, imposes its will on a numerically weaker group, possesses neither finality nor moral validity.

By

S. Handy Perinbanayagam

The aggrieved minority has a right and an obligation to secure justice for itself by extra-parliamentary means; and the duty now devolves on the leaders of the Tamil speaking people to decide what these means shall be. The M. Ps of the Northern and Eastern Provinces went to Parliament by popular suffrage and can be presumed yet to retain the confidence of their constituents. On this question of the rights of the Tamil speaking people to use Tamil in their official dealings, there is complete unanimity among those M. Ps and between the M. Ps and their constituents. Therefore the first duty of these M. Ps is to get together and come to a decision on this question of how best the Tamil speaking people of Ceylon may carry on their struggle to secure recognition for Tamil as an official language. Thereafter they should set about organizing the

Letter to the Editor

The Tamil Language —Its Future

Sir,—The passing of the "Sinhala only" Bill by the Ceylon Parliament should make Sinhalese the only official language of the whole Island. The English language as a vehicle of modern thought will continue to be studied by all, Sinhalese, Tamils and Buddhists, Hindus, Christians and Muslims alike. It is probable that Tamil will suffer the fate of Portuguese and Dutch languages when they ceased to be the official languages of Ceylon in spite of their being living languages with good literature. This will be hastened by the Tamils being Sinhalised as was mentioned in Parliament by the Hon. A. P. Jayasuriya. This has happened in the past in coastal regions of this Island. There is nothing in the Bill to prevent anyone official or unofficial from refusing to correspond except in Sinhalese only. Under these circumstances Tamil literature and culture will not grow. In India the home of Tamil language, conditions are not too bright for Tamil, from a long range view, as Hindi is to be the official language and the incentive to study Tamil will not be there as no official business will be transacted in Tamil. Tamil can be kept alive only by the affection people have for this language which has been enriched by Vedic, Saiva, Vaishnava, Jain, Buddhist, Christian and Islamic thinkers. Unless Tamil is recognised as the official language of some area in this world it will be a dead language sooner or later, like Latin and Sanskrit, both of which are now used in religious practice only. What a sad plight for this very ancient language which has survived so many vicissitudes in its long history. God alone can save it.

Yours etc.

A Tamil Speaking Citizen
of Sri Lanka.

people for this struggle. This is not the time to fight for party prestige or personal glory. If their chosen representatives fail them at this time of trial and tribulation, the people must then ask these worthy people to step aside and themselves undertake the task.

How Hatred- Mongering Harms A Nation

(From a speech delivered by Shri C. Rajagopalachari at the Vivekananda College, Madras).

In a large country mere material progress would not ensure the happiness of the people as a whole. Only the right type of culture would help to liquefy the national wealth and make it available for all the people.

Hatred-mongering jeopardised the country's progress. By national progress, they, no doubt, meant material progress; but material progress must be supplemented by unity and culture; otherwise it became useless. Wealth and material progress could not by themselves, confer happiness on a community.

Neither the Communist nor the Socialist methods of making all property in the country belong to everyone of its people could produce the desired result. It was culture and unity that made what belonged to an individual belong to everybody in the country.

The secret of national progress lay in the development of culture by which all that the people possessed—whoever they might be—would be available to all other people. Just as water in the village tanks and pools would remain stagnant if there was no irrigation system there so also if there was no culture mere increase in the wealth of the country would serve no purpose. So, culture and unity were the two pillars on which national wealth must rest.

Hatred mongering, was the deadliest enemy of culture and unity of the people. The word kalacharam in Tamil was wrongly used to denote culture. He would prefer to call it "yogam"—self-restraint, gentleness of spirit, compassion; softness of heart, mind and language. temperate habit—as described in the Gita. Acharya Vinoba Bhave was a living example of this type of "yogam". "Opapuravu Arithal" as described in the Thirukkural was the exact equivalent of social co-operation and good citizenship.

"This persistent dissemination of ill-will and hatred, "is contrary to the best interests of the people of this country.

(Continued on page 5)

Bishop's Call For Prayer

I am very glad that the Diocesan Union has called a special meeting to express our consternation at the Language Bill that has been introduced into Parliament. It is our duty to safeguard what is part of our life and which is necessary for our progress and advancement. It is difficult to understand how man can forget the rights of his neighbour and ride rough-shod over him

Our Lord has taught us that we are all children of the same father and therefore we are brothers to each other. The world-over our little island—is big enough for all of us to live as brothers, each one developing himself along the path that our Creator has placed us on. That is why, I repeat, it is difficult to understand why those who happen to have temporarily the power that majority gives, should ignore the just claims of those who have lived with them as brothers. Allow me to recall here what Our Holy Father Pope Pius has told us:—"Nations cannot expect interior peace until men know how to enlarge their horizons and raise their ambitions to the height of the common welfare."

Let us invoke the special guidance of God on our present leaders and Government officials so that a just and equitable solution could be found on the basis that as children of God, we should help each other to live happily and not destroy what my brother cherished as something that is his very own.

We have already offered public and private prayers for this intention in the Diocese. Let us continue to pray and offer sacrifices so that no harm would happen to us and to what we hold dear. With this intention we have prescribed the following prayer to be recited at the public devotions:—

Let us pray for all rulers of States, their assistants and authorities that Our Lord and God may, for our perpetual peace direct their hearts and minds according to His will:—

Almighty, everlasting God, in your hands are the powers and rights of all peoples: look

O Traveller! Listen!

This Samsara is essenceless. It is sapless like the stem of a plantain tree. It will vanish ultimately when you attain Samadhi. Worldly life is Apoorva (not full), finite, imperfect, limited. It is full of weaknesses, pains, sorrows, diseases. Commence your journey on the divine path from today. All your anxiety and worry will end then and there.

Develop a correct value of life here. It is not full. It is not perfect. There is always a sense of want. This world which consists of friends, enemies and neutrals, which affects you with pleasure and pain, is only a creation of your mind which is a product of ignorance. The objects of the world act as intoxicants. Money is opium. Man to woman, and woman to man, is wine. Position is ganjah.

By
SWAMI SIVANANDA

Power is brandy. Landed property is champagne. Do not be deceived by the charm of external objects. It is an illusion. This world is a pit of live coals, a vale of tears. You cannot expect lasting bliss here.

A worldly man is very busy with the play-toys of worldly objects. He forgets to look within and enjoy the eternal bliss of his Soul. An ordinary worldly man lives in his emotions. He lives in his lower mind. He has no idea of intuition. A worldly man has a perverted mind. He is intoxicated with the wine of ego. Vain are the ways of worldly men. Vanity is the foundation of society. Be thou in this world as though you are a passer-by on the road, or like a lotus leaf in the water.

Verily, long is the way. Nil desperandum. Comrade! March fearlessly. Be patient. Success is sure. You will reach the goal assuredly. This world is

down graciously upon those in authority over us that, by the protection of your right hand, soundness of religion and safety of the state may ever abide Through our Lord, Amen.

Sgd J. EMILIANUS PILLAI

O. M. I

Bishop of Jaffna

an inn. Start your homeward journey. Your original home is Paramdharma, Immortal Abode of Brahman. What have you to do with relatives? How shall your wife bestead you? All should surely die. Seek the Immortal Atma hidden in the cave within your heart.

O nectar's son, O child of Immortality! Sing the song of strength. Sing the song of triumph. March forward fearlessly and reach the goal of illumination. O traveller! O pilgrim! Tread the path of Truth. Meditate. Hear the Voice of the Silence. Enter the Silence.

Jaffna Town Teachers' Association

The following were elected office-bearers for 1956-57 at the Annual General Meeting of the Jaffna Town Teachers' Association held at Vembadi Girls' High School, Jaffna on Tuesday (12-6-56)

President: Mr. E. Sabalingam, Kokuvil Hindu College.

Vice-Presidents: Miss R. Thomas, Vembadi Girls' College and Mr. A. R. Rajanayagam, Kokuvil Hindu College.

Hony. Secretary: Mr. A. Visuvanathan, Chavakacheri Hindu College.

Asst. Secretary: Mr. M. C. Francis, St. John's College.

Hony. Treasurer: Mr. V. Karthigesu, Vaidyeswara Vidyalaya.

Hony. Auditor: Mr. T. K. Rajasegaram, Parameshwara College.

Mr. A. Vaidyalingham the retiring President, delivered his address in Tamil and the entire proceedings were conducted in Tamil with the unanimous approval of the members present.

Mr. C. M. A. Jeffrie, the retiring Secretary was congratulated on his appointment as Principal of Zahira College, Puttalam.

GOVT. TENDERS

JAFFNA KACHCHERI

N1491-Tenders will be received by the G. A., Jaffna, at the Jaffna Kachcheri up to 12 noon on 29-6-56, for the Toll Rent-Kerativu-Sangupiddy Ferry Service-1-8-56-30-9-57 to commence on 1-8-56. Reference may be made to the Govt. Gazette 15-6-56. (G. 56 22.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 563 T

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Kanther Kathiravelu of Imaiyanan, Deceased Kathiravelu Thaaikasalam of Imaiyanan Petitioner Vs.

Elalyachchy widow of K. Kathiravelu of Imaiyanan Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thamby Durai Esquire, District Judge Point Pedro on the 4th day of June 1956 in the presence Mr. P. Kanapadhipillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is hereby ordered that the Petitioner be and is hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondent or any other person shall appear before this court on or before the 5th day of July 1956 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 4 day of June 1956.

Sgd. S. Thamby Durai
District Judge

(O. 200 15 & 22)

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

No. 179/Testy

In the matter of the Estate of late Mahaledchumy wife of Dharmarajah deceased of Sandilipay Jaffna Suppar Selvadurai of Alankulai, Sandilipay Petitioner Vs

1 Dharmarajah Jayaluxmi
2 Dharmarajah Manchari
3 Dharmarajah Yogeaswaran
4 Dharmarajah Soundari all of Sandilipay, Jaffna
5 Sabaratnam Tharmarajah of Araly North, Vaddukoddai Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skandaraiah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 4th day of June 1956 in the presence of Mr. R. Sivasupramaniam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 1st day of June 1956 having been read:

It is ordered that the 5th respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th respondents and that the petitioner Suppar Selvadurai be appointed Administrator of the estate of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly, unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 29th day of June 1956 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

N. Sivagnanasundaram
District Judge, Jaffna

(O 204 22 & 29)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 173

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Ramalingam Sivagurunathan of Vannarponnai East Jaffna, Deceased,

Visaladchieammal widow of Ramalingam Sivagurunathan of Vannarponnai East Jaffna Vs. Petitioner.

1. Sivasubramaniam Rajavarothayar of Bank of Ceylon Colombo
2. Sivasubramaniam Sivaramalingam of No. 37 Green Lane Colombo
3. Valliammal widow of Nagalingam Sivaguru of No. 16 Madangahawatte Lane Colombo
4. S. U. Somasegaram of Education Office Jaffna
5. Sanmugam Seenivasagam of Vannarponnai East Jaffna
6. Sivapackiam wife of S. Seenivasagam of do
7. R. S. Sivanesarajah of College Road Jaffna
8. Tharmamayagi daughter of S. Rajathungam of do
- Minor 9. Rajathungam Mahendran
10. Kulanthanachan widow of S. Rajathungam of do as G. A. L. over the 9th Respondent
11. K. V. Sinathamby of Kodikamam Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skandaraiah Esq. District Judge Jaffna on the 4th day of June 1956 in the presence of Mr. A. Shanmuganathan Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 30th May 1956 and also the affidavit of the witnesses and Notary attesting the Last Will dated 29th April 1956 having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will of the said Ramalingam Sivagurunathan, deceased dated 6th January 1956 and numbered 1068 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 25th day of June 1956 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said 10th respondent be appointed G. A. L. of the minor the 9th respondent and that the said Petitioner is the executor named in the said will and that she is entitled to have probate of the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 25th day of June 1956 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary

And it is further ordered that the 10th respondent do produce the minor on the said date.

This 4th day of June 1956

Sgd. N. Sivagnanasundaram
District Judge, Jaffna.
12 6-56.

(O. 202. 15 & 22)

MUSLIM TAMILS

Sir Razik Fareed's allusion to vandalistic imagination about Tamils who have embraced the Islamic Faith reminds one of many Tamil speaking people who embraced Islam after giving up their ancestral faith but who continued to observe some of their previous customs and habits. In 1934, a Tamil Hindu named Suppaiah of Gampola became a Muslim, adopted the name of Ahamadu and went on a pilgrimage to Mecca. He had changed his versti for the sarong grew a short beard, trimmed his mustache and wore Muslim head dress. When asked whether he worshipped in the Kaba in that dress he replied that he had to bathe in the zum-zum well put on a

BY
S. R.

white cloth round his waist and another over his shoulders, the rule being that nothing stitched with thread and needle should be worn. He went round the Holy of Holies doing "pradakshina" just as in any Hindu Temple but there were no idols, images or rituals. He recalled historical personages like the Prince of Malabar (Seraman) who gave up his Kingdom became a Muslim and went to Mecca never to return and several other Tamil speaking people in India who often went over to Islam in big groups. One is aware of three educated Tamils who embraced Islam in recent times in addition to many uneducated people. It is historical fact that the Tamil speaking Barathas of South India became Roman Catholics to escape from being forcibly converted to Islam.

If an Englishman, Frenchman or Italian gives up Christianity and becomes a Muslim he does not lose his nationality. If a Chinaman gives up Buddhism and becomes a Muslim he continues to be a Chinaman. Should not the same rule apply to a Tamil when he becomes a Muslim? Among the Tamil speaking people there are Hindus of various sects such as Saivites, Vaishnavites, in addition to different castes, there are also Jains and Buddhists, Christians of various sects such as Roman Catholics, Protestants Anglicans, Methodists etc. and Muslims too. Can anyone deprive the Tamil of his

freedom to change his Faith and yet retain his nationality? In practice it is not so. Islam being an international religion continues to give solace to all its votaries irrespective of caste or colour, race or climate. The contribution of Tamil Speaking Muslims to Tamil literature and culture is considerable enough to influence even the non Muslims. Their monotheism, socialism, a casteless society and unfincting faith in their religion have contributed not a little to modern progress among their non-Muslim neighbours. Swami Vivekananda advised his followers to adopt the Islamic form of society with the Vedantic form of Religion. Whatever the faith the Tamil will continue to be a Tamil but always true to his Faith.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testy No. 174

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Rasamah widow of Somasundaram Arumugam of Martyn Road Jaffna Deceased

Arumugam Ramalingam of Martyn Road Jaffna Petitioner

Vs

- 1 Arumugam Thanaledehumy
- 2 Arumugam Kanagalingam and
- 3 Arumugam Vijayaledehumy all of Martyn Road Jaffna minors appearing by their guardian ad litem
- 4 Somasunderam Kandiah of Kandermadam Jaffna

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skantha Rajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 31st day of May 1956 in the presence of Mr. A. Thanabalasingam Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 28th day of May 1956 having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem of the minors the 1st, 2nd and 3rd respondents, that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration of the estate of the abovenamed deceased and the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 25th day of June 1956 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 31st day of May 1956

Sgd. N. Sivagnanasundaram
District Judge

(O 203 15 & 22)

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 24-6-56 TO 30-6-56

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

There will be a marked improvement in most of your affairs this week. Financial gains & triumph over competitors promised. Go ahead with your ventures.

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

Financial gains promised. But spend Sunday and Monday morning with care. Relatives likely to cause you some annoyance. Rest of the week will be favourable.

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

You will have to work hard for your success this week. Monday afternoon Tuesday and Wednesday will be troublesome. Rest of the week will be fairly favourable. But there will be no mental peace.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Financially a good week. New ventures will bring in the desired effects. Some changes in routine likely. Wednesday afternoon, Thursday and Friday will prove to be irksome. Avoid tussles and arguments. Week end will turn favourable again.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 178/T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Nannithamby Kanthar Thambiayah of Urumpiray, Jaffna Deceased

Sirnathangachechey widow of Nannithamby Kanthar Thambiayah of Urumpiray, Jaffna Petitioner

Vs

- 1 Thambiayah Selvaratnam
- 2 Thambiayah Navaratnam
- 3 Gunawathyammah daughter of Thambiayah
- 4 Thambiayah Kanagaratnam
- 5 Thambiayah Jeevaratnam
- 6 Thambiayah Jeyaratnam
- 7 Chellappah Aiyadurai all of Urumpiray Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before T. Muttusamipillai, Esquire, Acting District Judge, Jaffna on the 1st day of June, 1956 in the presence of Mr. S. Visuvalingam Proctor for the petitioner and the Affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

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

Except for Friday evening and Saturday this week will be fairly fortunate. Gains in new undertakings promised. Relatives will cause you some worries week-end.

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

Gains through lands and landed properties promised this week. Brothers and sisters will be very helpful. Professional success and ruin to enemies also shown.

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

Health will not be very satisfactory this week. Eye-troubles likely. New ventures will have to be postponed. Troubles through paternal relatives likely. But financial gains promised week end.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Maternal relatives likely to cause you some troubles this week. Conditions in office also will be far from satisfactory. Mental worries and changes in routine also shown.

sence of Mr. S. Visuvalingam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and Affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 7th Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 4th to 6th Minor Respondents, that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly, unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on or before the 29th day of June, 1956 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 7th Respondent do produce the said minors before this Court on the said date.

This Order Nisi is returnable on 29th June, 1956.

This 1st day of June 1956
Sgd. T. Muttusamipillai
Actg: District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by
S. Visuvalingam
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 291 22 & 29)

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

Conditions in the domestic sphere will be far from satisfactory this week. Misunderstandings and quarrels likely. Avoid arguments. Financially a good week.

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

You will be quick to pick up quarrels this week. Friends of the opposite sex will be the cause of some troubles. Financially a fairly good week.

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

Your mind will not be at rest this week. But financially a good week. Be careful in all your ventures for some time. Week end will bring in some romance.

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

A troublesome week. You will find it difficult to make both ends meet. Clashes with relatives and upsets in the domestic circle shown.

Schools' Science Exhibition at Jaffna

A Schools' Science Exhibition, organised by the Northern Province Science Teachers' Association in collaboration with the Education Officer, Jaffna, will be held at R. K. M. Vaidyeshwara Vidyalaya, Jaffna on 21st 22nd 23rd June 1956.

The Exhibition will be open from 9 a. m. to 12 noon and 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. on Saturday 23rd June. The shows in the mornings of 21st and 22nd June are for students only.

The attractions include Shell Company's "Story of Oil Exhibition", working models of an electric railway system; a blast furnace and ocean currents, film shows and books exhibition.

About 25 colleges in the Northern Province are participating in the Exhibition.

The Language Bill.....

(Continued from page 1)

series of steps. *A wrong thing cannot become right merely because it has been imposed by Parliament.* It would be the duty of all peaceful and justice loving citizens to take all constitutional steps to undo a wrong thing.

A quotation from *Sir Ponnambalam Ramathan's* book on "Riots and Martial Law in Ceylon, 1915, when he espoused the cause of the Sinhalese people comes to my mind:

"Civil and Political Liberty can never flourish in a country which has no veneration for Justice, and does not cultivate the sense of justice; in which the people do not protest then and there against acts of oppression, and take up the cause of the down-trodden as their own cause, and work constitutionally for redress."

The following are some of the methods that could be adopted in this direction.

1. The holding of conferences between representatives of the various sections of the people interested in the solution of the language problem and the promotion of good-will and co-operation between the communities. Such conferences could be held in various parts of the country and in various centres in as many as possible and quite independently of Government and Parliamentary initiative. This will be of considerable educative value and bring about greater knowledge of the problem and as a result greater understanding, leading to unity of thought and action. *Such knowledge and understanding are the sure and indispensable foundations towards solution. It is unwise and harmful to tread irreconcilable paths.* The following utterance made by Dr. Radhakrishnan two days ago at Moscow when he went there on a good-will visit is worthy of adoption by the leaders as well as the rank and file in Ceylon.

"We do not want to die for our doctrines, We hope to live for our ideals in the future."

2. The Prime Minister also could hold such inter-communal conferences to assist in the easing or adjustment or solution of difficulties created by the

language problem. When the present Prime Minister was in Opposition he expressed approval of the idea of round table conferences. The reasons for such Conferences are very much greater now than they were at any time in the past. If such conferences are to achieve any result, it will be unwise for the Government to insist the scope of such conferences should be limited by the provisions of the Bill even as it would be unwise for representatives of other schools of thought to insist on acceptance of their view point by the Government. *All parties could meet at such conferences without prejudice to their respective opinions.* This is the one and the only basis on which such conferences could be held under present conditions, if any good is intended to the country.

3. So far as the present Bill is concerned efforts could be made to widen and enlarge the number of persons opposed to the Bill and programme laid for common steps as far as it is possible in the pursuit of such programme.

The illegality and unconstitutional nature of the Bill could be brought up before the Supreme Court and if necessary before the Privy Council. The procedure of submitting such matters to legal tribunals is a constitutional method in political work. Omission to take this matter to the law court would be a set-back not only to the cause itself but to the sense of law-mindedness which is an indispensable requisite for the functioning of democratic institutions and ideals in any civilized State. Such omission would be a distinct act of disservice by itself to the country. *Parliament and the Courts of Law are two of the main mediums through which modern society and states function.*

5. The Senate would in due course consider the Bill. Another exercise of the constitutional method would be for the public to persuade the Senate to reject the Bill.

6. Intensive constructive steps must be taken to promote and preserve Tamil Language and culture in the face of the present Legislation. Similar steps should also be taken to enable the judiciary

(Continued on page 6)

How Hatred-.....

(Continued from page 2)

No progress is possible if hatred is engendered between the various units of the community. We have great national plans and aspirations. This activity (hatred-mongering) in our part of the country is a crime of the gravest kind." The Penal Code contained provisions in which sedition had been described. He expressed the view that no sedition could be a greater crime than hatred mongering. "Is it not remarkable" that this hatred-mongering is going on meeting with little disapproval or discouragement from those in authority?" Even a foreign Government under which they all lived till a few years ago had put down the engendering of hatred and ill-will as a grave crime and had attached very serious penalties for such crimes. Those provisions were still in the Penal Code. Still, that kind of crime was going on openly. If such things were dangerous under a foreign rule they were even more so in an independent country. The need was all the greater for preventing that kind of hatred mongering.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testy No. 181

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Paakeer Mohideen Mohamed Meera Lebbe of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna.

Deceased

Meera Lebbe Mohamed Rasheed of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna.

Vs.

1. Meera Lebbe Mohamed Shaheed and
2. Meera Lebbe Mohamed Mohamed Rafeek both of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before T. Muttusami Pillai, Esquire Acting District Judge, Jaffna on the 8th day of June 1956 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the Last Will of the abovenamed deceased dated the 29th day of February 1956 and attested by M. R. Karalasingham, Notary Public under No. 3417 and deposited in this Court and the affidavit of the Petitioner and of the attesting Notary and the witnesses thereto.

It is ordered that the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased be declared proved and that Probate be issued to the Petitioner as the Executor named therein unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 3rd day of July 1956

and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

Jaffna this 8 day of June 1956
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. M. R. Karalasingham,
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 208 22 & 29)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 185

In the matter of the Last Will and testament of the late Helen Rose Swampillai wife of Alfred Swampillai of Fourth Cross Street Jaffna. Deceased.
Alfred Swampillai of Fourth Cross Street Jaffna, Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Mary Theresa Rukmany Allegakoon widow of Kingsley Allegakoon.
2. Evelyn Rita Sarawathy Swampillai daughter of Swampillai.
- Minor 3. Anton Winston Vijayam Swampillai son of Alfred Swampillai and
4. J. D. T. Christopher all of Jaffna.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before N. Sivagnana sundram Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 14th day of June 1956 in the presence of W. B. Nagarathna Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and of the witnesses to the Last Will having been read; It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor the 3rd respondent and that the petitioner be declared entitled to have probate of the Last Will and testament of the abovenamed deceased as one of her Legatees and Executor mentioned in the said Last Will and that the said Last Will be declared proved and probate be issued to the Executor accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 2nd day of July 1956 and state objection or show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. Sri Skanda Rajah,
District Judge.

Jaffna
14th June 1956.
(206 22 & 29)

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE DECLARING WILL PROVED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 177 T.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Velupillai Ramalingam of Sooravattai Deceased Amminiammah widow of Velupillai Ramalingam of Sooravattai Petitioner

Vs.

- 1 Ramalingam Suntheralin.
- 2 Lalithathevy daughter of Ramalingam
- 3 Thanikathevy daughter of Ramalingam
- 4 Ramalingam Sadacharalingam
- 5 Ramalingam Karunakara-

Village-Raj Before Swaraj

(From a speech delivered by Acharya Vinobha Bhave)

Present-day society laid much emphasis on money. Everything was done through the medium of money. The tendency was to get a large amount of money in a short time. But hunger could not be satisfied with money but only with foodgrains. Therefore the value of foodgrains was constant while that of the money fluctuated.

"Villagers to-day have foodgrains and every other thing useful for their daily life but still they are poor. But persons in towns who do not have these necessities of life, are considered rich. This is the fallacy which you should understand. The passion for money in the minds of villagers makes them sell all the wealth they have to the townsmen denying the same to themselves and their children. The townsmen take advantage of the villagers' passion for money and drain the wealth from villagers. It is high time that the villagers realised this. They should not dispose of their necessities. They must be self-supporting by producing cloth, oil, grains etc. Then only the real Gram Raj will dawn upon villagers. Swaraj would come to the villages only through the development of village industries.

lingam

- 6 Mahaledchumytheyy daughter of Ramalingam
- 7 Thayapurithevy daughter of Ramalingam
- 8 Ramalingam Kengatharalingam
- 9 Ramani daughter of Ramalingam
- 10 Thambipillai Sivalingam, all of Sooravattai

Respondents

This matter coming on for final disposal before N. Sivagnanasundaram, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 12th day of June, 1956 in the presence of Mr. S. Visuvalingam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Affidavit of the said Petitioner and the Affidavit of the Notary and the witnesses having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will of the abovenamed deceased dated the 9th day of January, 1956 the original of which has been produced and now deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved and Probate of the said Last Will be issued to the Petitioner who is the Executrix named in the said Will accordingly This 12th day of June, 1956

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge Jaffna

Drawn by
Sgd S. Visuvalingam
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 207 22 & 29)

'Sinhala Only' Bill Passed.....

(Continued from page 1)

not in a position to fight for those rights.

To the dispute before them, the people in the Northern and Eastern Provinces were united in their Opposition to the Bill. There was no question that Sinhalese should find its natural and normal place in the life of the country. But the question was whether Tamil should also occupy a place qualitatively in the affairs of the country. The complaint was against Sinhalese only. One would have expected the Prime Minister to justify the Bill on constitutional theory, natural justice and practicability. But he failed to do so, but claimed that he had a mandate for implementing a Sinhala only policy.

Their basic objection to the Bill was that the Tamil-speaking people were to be reduced in status to the level of political untouchables. It was the inevitable consequence of that Bill that the Sinhalese people would not only be the masters of Ceylon but also the chosen people of Ceylon.

Referring to the incidents, which had followed from June 5, Mr. Chelvanayagam denied that the Federalists were responsible for them.

More than two million people, including the Moors of the Eastern Province were opposed to the principle of the Bill, and considered that opposition a life and death struggle.

The Federal Party had no agreement with the Americans. Those charges had no foundation whatsoever. Not a cent of American money had been obtained by any member of the Federal Party.

The members of the Federal Party were of the view that the only way to safeguard the interests of the Tamils was by the establishment of a Federal State. A Federal State did not mean a division of the country although it meant a division of powers enjoyed by the Central Government.

It was a complete misnomer to call Federalism a division as Federalism meant a Union.

He went on to refute

certain other statements made by the Junior Minister for Posts in connection with the number of Tamils in Government Service. There were 85 per cent. Tamil in respect of the main Government Departments and 30 per cent in other services like stenographers. In any case he did not see why recruitment should be based on numbers as the criterion should be merit alone, and added, "We do not want to live in this country as political untouchables." He went on to say that it was for the people that used the language and not for the language itself that they of the Federal Party opposed the Bill.

Whatever assurances the Prime Minister had given it would be impossible to implement the Bill without causing injustice to the Tamils. Even before the Bill had been passed and implemented Ministers of State were going ahead with the policy of making Sinhalese only the official language. He then produced a letter sent in Sinhalese by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE

(IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 172.

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Murugesar Sivapragasam of Puloly South, Point Pedro. Deceased.

Thangarajah Murugesapillai of Thunnalai South, Karaveddy, Point Pedro.

Petitioner.

And

1. Thillainayagampillai widow of Sivapragasam.
2. Sivapragasam Panchalingam.
3. Sivapragasam Mahalingam, and,
4. Sivapragasam Sundaralingam, all of Puloly South, Point Pedro.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. SriSkanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 31st day of May 1956, in the presence of Mr. S. Cumarasuriy Proctor on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 21st February 1956 and the affidavit of the attesting Notary and witnesses of the last will and testament dated 4th May 1956 having been read.

It is ordered that the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased Murugesar Sivapragasam dated 4th

THE LANGUAGE BILL.....

(Continued from page 5)

ous retention of English for purposes of knowledge, national advancement and international intercourse.

7. All other peaceful and constitutional efforts should be continued to have the present Bill replaced by suitable Law.

8. The contemplated legislation regarding Regional Councils ought to be introduced without delay so that the Language Bill and the provisions of the Regional Councils Bill could be considered by

February 1940 attested by V. Senathirajasekaram Notary Public under No 5611 marked "A" and now deposited in Court be and the same is hereby declared proved in the first instance.

And it is further declared that Petitioner abovenamed is the Executor named in the said Last will and Testament and that he is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to him accordingly.

This 31st day of May 1956.

Sgd. N. Sivagnanasundaram District Judge, 14-6-56

Drawn by, Sgd. S. Cumarasuriy, Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 205 22 & 29)

the public simultaneously. The Prime Minister has stated that the Regional Councils would go a great deal to satisfy the present requirements of the Tamil speaking people. It is necessary to state that if such be the Prime Minister's view, then the proposed legislation relating to Regional councils could be placed before the Parliament and the public for consideration.

9. It is high time that leaders of the Tamil speaking people, politicians, educationists and others, adumbrate in detail their views and requirements on the Language problem specifically in writing for consideration by the leaders of the Sinhalese speaking people and that a similar procedure is followed by the latter also. Such procedure ought normally facilitate reasoned discussion and may even lead to fruitful action eventually. The mere reiteration of the expression "Sinhalese only" and "Parity" without going into details and without giving the content of such expressions is not at all helpful.

10. The matter of fresh

Parliamentary elections might be considered and pursued if the other avenues of approach are not sufficiently successful in bringing about an adjustment of the present difficulties.

11. Resignation from their seats in the present Parliament by the Representatives of the Tamil speaking people is unwise and harmful. For one thing there are very many matters in which the country and the Tamil speaking people are greatly concerned and by which they will be affected for good or evil. The language problem though of paramount importance does not exhaust the list of the country's urgent and primal needs attention to some of which would have beneficial and mellowing effects on the language problem itself. The continued participation of Tamil-speaking representatives in the work of Parliament is absolutely vital.

12. Close co-operation as far as possible between Tamil-speaking representatives in Parliament and the other Opposition groups is also a prime necessity. This co-operation could be extended to extra Parliamentary spheres whenever possible.

13. The twin policy of gradualness and constitutionalism for the purpose of the attainment of sound solutions to our problems is on the whole suitable to the conditions prevailing in the country and the genius of the people of Ceylon of all communities and is in keeping with the course of the political evolution of the country which could not have regained its National Independence without its undivided territorial integrity and the unity and combined efforts of all sections of the people of Ceylon.

14. It is well to remember that the present prosperity of each one of the different sections of the people of this country is due to the joint efforts of all the sections of the people put together, and this is one of the most cardinal features of the national life of modern Ceylon. The old aphorism that a house that is divided in itself cannot stand is particularly worthy of being taken into account by all Ceylonese citizens, today irrespective of race, creed or section, and of being reflected in all their activities relating to the State.

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(Established 1918)

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Amount of Calls made Rs. 616,313.00

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கோஸ்முறை யாக செய்க குறைவிலா துயர்க்க வாய்க்
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மேன்மைகொன் னைவ நீதி வினக்குக வலக மெல்லாம்

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