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THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

අංක 13,272 — 1962 අගෝස්තු 24 වැනි සිකුරාදා — 1962.8.24

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(Published by Authority)

PART I: SECTION (I)—GENERAL

(Separate paging is given to each language of every Part in order that it may be filed separately)

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Appointments, &c., by the Governor-General

No. 346 of 1962

No. D/VF/42.

ARMY—C. Y. F.—SECONDMENT APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL has been pleased to second the under-mentioned officer of the Volunteer Force of the Army for service with the Regular Force with effect from July 18, 1962.

Lieutenant-Colonel MAVATAGE DUNSTAN TITUS MEDONZA, C.N.G.

By His Excellency's command,

N. Q. DIAS,
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Defence and External Affairs.

Colombo, 17th August, 1962.

8-906

No. 347 of 1962

No. D23/Rect./77.

ROYAL CEYLON AIR FORCE—RETIREMENT APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

THE under-mentioned Officer retires from the Royal Ceylon Air Force with effect from 30th September, 1962:—

Flight Lieutenant W. J. MAY (01056), Administrative/Education Branch.

By His Excellency's command,

N. Q. DIAS,
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Defence and External Affairs.

Colombo, August 11, 1962.

8-907

Appointments, &c., by the Public Service Commission

No. 348 of 1962

THE Public Service Commission has been pleased to order the following appointments:—

A. 213/62.

Mr. A. C. ALLES, Deputy Solicitor-General, Department of the Attorney-General, to be Solicitor-General with effect from July 14, 1962.

A. 186/61.

Mr. D. R. UMAGILYA to be Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Department of Labour, with effect from November 21, 1961.

A. 120/62.

Mr. R. SAMARASEKERA, Senior Assistant Commissioner in the Department of Co-operative Development, to be Deputy Commissioner in the same Department, with effect from July 2, 1962.

Mr. C. R. DE SILVA, C. C. S., to act as Deputy Commissioner, Department of Co-operative Development, with effect from July 2, 1962, until further orders.

N. P. WIJERATNE,
Secretary,
Public Service Commission.

Office of the Public Service Commission,
P. O. Box 500, Galle Face Secretariat,
Colombo 1, August 20, 1962.

8-908

Appointments, &c., by the Judicial Service Commission

No. 349 of 1962

SUMMARY OF APPOINTMENTS MADE BY THE JUDICIAL SERVICE COMMISSION

Name of Officer	New Appointment	Effective Date of New Appointment	Remarks
Mr. D. J. R. GUNAWARDENE	Additional District Judge, Colombo	From 9th August, 1962,	In addition to his other duties till judgment is delivered in D. C. Colombo Cases 44295/M & 50807/M, and to hear till completion D. C. Colombo Cases 46521/M, 48985/M, 44885/M, 45367/M, 53106/M, 50523/M, 48475/M and 46498/M

Name of Officer	New Appointment	Effective Date of New Appointment	Remarks
Mr. N. SIVAGNANASUNDRAM ✓	Additional District Judge, Point Pedro	From 16th August, 1962, to hear till completion D. C. Point Pedro Cases 6611P, T. R. 44, 6420P, T. R. 51, 6766B, & 6426P	In addition to his other duties
Mr. K. A. P. RANASINGHE ✓	Confirmed as an Officer in the Judicial Service of the Island	From 27th July, 1959	—
Mr. D. S. NETHESINGHE ✓	Acting Additional Magistrate, etc., Galle	From 30th July, 1962	During absence of Mr. MOHAMED HUSSEIN
Mr. C. H. UDALAGAMA	Additional Magistrate, etc., Kegalla	13th August, 1962, to record evidence of Magistrate in M. C. Kegalla Case 40485	—
Mr. C. H. UDALAGAMA ✓	Additional District Judge, etc., Kegalla	15th to 17th August, 1962	During absence of Messrs. P. MARAPANA and T. J. RAJARATNAM
Mr. C. A. L. COREA ✓	Additional District judge, etc., Chilaw and Puttalam	17th August, 1962	During absence of Mr. A. S. PONNAMBALAM
Mr. S. M. M. CASSIM ✓	Additional District Judge, etc., Chilaw and Puttalam	16th August, 1962	During absence of Mr. A. S. PONNAMBALAM
Mr. C. A. L. COREA ✓	Additional Magistrate, etc., Chilaw and Puttalam	11th to 13th August, 1962	During absence of Messrs. A. S. PONNAMBALAM and S. SELLIAH
Mr. J. J. DAVID ✓	Additional District Judge, etc., Batticaloa	25th August to 3rd September, 1962	During absence of Mr. B. G. S. DAVID
Mr. J. AMARASINGHE ✓	Additional Magistrate, etc., Hambantota	From 10th September, 1962 to hear till completion M. C. Hambantota Case 37965	—
Mr. P. G. DE SILVA ✓	Additional Magistrate, etc., Awissawella	11th August, 1962	During absence of Mr. J. G. L. SVARIS
Mr. K. RATNASINGHAM ✓	Additional Magistrate, etc., Point Pedro	15th and 18th August, 1962	During absence of Mr. S. JOKA-NATHAN
Mr. C. C. SOMASEGARAM ✓	Additional Magistrate, etc., Jaffna	23rd to 27th August, 1962	During absence of Mr. W. A. WALTON
Mr. C. L. DE SILVA ✓	Additional Magistrate, etc., Balalitiya	20th to 25th August, 1962	During absence of Mr. D. E. DHARMASEKERA
Mr. H. A. JAYAWICKREMA ✓	Additional District Judge, etc., Anuradhapura	22nd to 28th August, 1962	During absence of Mr. C. V. UDALAGAMA
Mr. C. H. UDALAGAMA ✓	Additional Magistrate, etc., Kegalla	22nd to 24th August, 1962	During absence of Mr. T. J. RAJARATNAM
Mr. W. DE SILVA ✓	Additional Magistrate, etc., Kalutara	17th to 20th August, 1962	During absence of Mr. S. J. M. G. S. MUDANNAYAKE
Mr. B. L. ABEYRATNE ✓	Acting President, Rural Court, Kuruwiti Korale, etc.	13th August, 1962	During absence of Mr. T. ABEYSEKERA
Mr. V. A. W. WICKREMASURIYA ✓	Acting President, Rural Court, West Giruwa Pattu, etc.	10th August, 1962	During absence of Mr. M. J. T. SILVA
Mr. A. W. A. EMMANUEL ✓	Acting President, Rural Court, Weudawili Hatpattu, etc.	13th August, 1962	During absence of Mr. T. L. J. HADGIE
Mr. C. B. DE ZYLVA ✓	Acting President, Rural Court, Hurulu Palata, etc.	16th to 18th August, 1962	During absence of Mr. P. M. SENEVIRATNE
Mr. M. A. E. B. PERERA ✓	Acting President, Rural Court, Lewanedi Hatpattu, etc.	15th to 18th August, 1962	During absence of Mr. T. B. WETTEWA
Mr. N. S. SIVAPRAGASAM ✓	Acting President, Rural Court, Karavaku Pattu, etc.	27th August to 1st September, 1962	During absence of Mr. A. ALACIAH
Mr. P. CUMARANAYAGAM ✓	Acting President, Rural Court, Kaddukulam Pattu, etc.	10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 25th, and 27th to 29th September, 1962	During absence of Mr. M. EHAMPARA NATHAN
Mr. N. EHAMPARAM ✓	Acting President, Rural Court, Islands, etc.	17th and 18th August, 1962	During absence of Mr. S. T. RAJARATNAM
Mr. P. R. RAJENDRA	Acting President, Rural Court, Valikamam North, etc.	27th and 28th August, 1962	During absence of Mr. R. PARAMAKURU

N. A. DE S. WIJESSEKERA,
Secretary,
Judicial Service Commission.

Office of the Judicial Service Commission,
P. O. Box 573,
Colombo, 17th August, 1962

8-804

Other Appointments, &c.

No. 350 of 1962

APPOINTMENTS BY THE HONOURABLE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

THE Hon. the Minister of Justice has, under section 120 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 20) appointed—

No. INQ/L. 9/3/62.

Mr. H. B. KULATUNGA, to be an Inquirer for Harispattu Medasiya Pattu, Kandy District, with effect from August 7, 1962, until the resumption of duties by Mr. B. A. PREMAWANSA.

No. INQ/L. 3/4/62.

Mr. C. B. MADAWALA, to be an Inquirer for Gamatapalata Korale, Kandy District, with effect from August 6, 1962, until the resumption of duties by U. B. PETIYAGODA.

No. INQ/L. 8/1/58.

Mr. WILMOT GUNARATNE, to be an Inquirer for Giruwa Pattu West, Hambantota District, with effect from August 3, 1962, until the resumption of duties by Mr. S. DHARMABANDU.

No. INQ/L. 9/2/57.

Mr. E. YATHAVARAYAR, to be an Inquirer for Delft Division in Kayts, Jaffna District, with effect from July 19, 1962, until the resumption of duties by Mr. K. RAMANATHAN.

No. INQ/L. 11/2/57.

Mr. S. PONNIAH, to be an Inquirer for Vidattaltivu Division, Mannar District, with effect from July 29, 1962, until the resumption of duties by Mr. K. MEERA MOHIDEEN.

No. INQ/L. 11/1/59.

Mr. K. K. MAPILLAI MARIKKAR, to be an Inquirer for Erukulampiddi Division, Mannar District, with effect from July 28, 1962, until the resumption of duties by Mr. K. K. S. HABEERU MOHAMED.

No. INQ/L. 11/1/60.

Mr. A. FERNANDO, to be an Inquirer for Palaikuli, Adampan Division, Mannar District, with effect from August 4, 1962, until the resumption of duties by Mr. S. S. RAJADURAI.

No. INQ/L. 14/1/60.

Mr. P. B. MEDAGODA, to be an Inquirer for Mayurawathie Korale, Kurunegala District, with effect from August 4, 1962, until the resumption of duties by Mr. D. A. LANKATILLEKE.

No. INQ/L. 18/2/62.

Mr. R. B. MULLEGAMA, to be an Inquirer for Yatipalata Division, Badulla District, with effect from August 3, 1962, until the resumption of duties by Mr. H. H. N. SILVA.

No. INQ/L. 18/5/57.

Mr. K. P. S. WIJETUNGE, to be an Inquirer for Soranotota Division, Badulla District, with effect from August 1, 1962, until the resumption of duties by Mr. P. B. RATNAYAKE.

No. INQ/L. 21/1/62.

Mr. P. L. PATRICK, to be an Inquirer for Panama Pattu, Amparai District, with effect from August 6, 1962, until the resumption of duties by Mr. B. A. J. CASINADER.

No. INQ/L. 21/2/62.

Mr. K. SOMASUNDERAM, to be an Inquirer for Sammanturai Division, Amparai District, with effect from July 30, 1962, until the resumption of duties by Mr. K. NALLAINATHAN.

No. AI 6/3/61.

Mr. S. T. H. DE SILVA, to be an Inquirer for Bope Village Committee area, Galle District, with effect from August 9, 1962.

No. AI 8/2/62.

Mr. S. DHARMABANDU, to be an Inquirer for Giruwa Pattu West, Hambantota District, with effect from July 18, 1962, until a new appointment is made.

No. AI 10/2/62.

Mr. S. PATHMANATHAN, to be an Inquirer for Killakumoo'ai South Division, Vavuniya District, with effect from July 19, 1962, until a permanent appointment is made.

No. AI 21/1/61.

Mr. S. W. KUMARASINGHE, to be an Inquirer for Buttala Wedirata Korale, Monaragala District, with effect from August 9, 1962.

D. J. R. GUNAWARDENA,
Acting Permanent Secretary to the
Ministry of Justice.

Ministry of Justice,
Colombo, August 17, 1962.

No. 351 of 1962

APPOINTMENTS BY THE HONOURABLE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Justices of the Peace and Unofficial Magistrates

(1) Mr. M. M. SULTHAN to be a Justice of the Peace and an Unofficial Magistrate for the Judicial District of Jaffna.

Justices of the Peace

(2) Mr. V. R. SATCHITHANANDAN to be a Justice of the Peace for the Judicial District of Trincomalee.

(3) Mr. E. R. A. HEWAWITHARANA to be a Justice of the Peace for the Judicial District of Colombo.

(4) Mr. B. A. HENRY DE SILVA to be a Justice of the Peace for the Judicial District of Polonnaruwa.

D. J. R. GUNAWARDENA,
Acting Permanent Secretary to the
Ministry of Justice.

Ministry of Justice,
Colombo, August 20, 1962.

No. 352 of 1962

ROYAL CEYLON NAVY—OFFICERS' CONFIRMATIONS

THE under-mentioned officer is confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant with effect from August 1, 1962:—

Acting Sub-Lieutenant L. R. RAJASINGHAM, Royal Ceylon Navy.

N. Q. DIAS,
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Defence and External Affairs.

Colombo, August 16, 1962.

No. 353 of 1962

No. D20/Rect/20.

ROYAL CEYLON NAVY—OFFICERS' PROMOTIONS

To be Midshipmen with effect from July 1, 1962—

- Cadet A. M. A. P. ABHAYAWARDHANA
- Cadet M. S. SIRIWARDENA
- Cadet C. D. JAYAKODY
- Cadet I. M. TILLEKERATNE
- Cadet P. AMHALAWARNE
- Cadet A. WIJAYATILAKE
- Cadet N. G. A. FERNANDO

To be Midshipmen (E) with effect from July 1, 1962—

- Cadet (E) H. L. L. M. KARUNARATNE
- Cadet (E) F. H. J. PERERA

N. Q. DIAS,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Defence and External Affairs.

Colombo, August 11, 1962.

No. 354 of 1962

CIVIL SERVICE

THE following appointments in the Ceylon Civil Service were effected on the dates notified below:—

No. 74/2/37 (MF).

Mr. S. S. SILVA to act as Assistant Controller of Establishments, General Treasury, with effect from August 2, 1962.

No. 74/2/55 (MF).

Mr. I. M. G. A. IRIYAGOLLE, to be Acting Assistant Land Commissioner, with effect from August 1, 1962.

No. 74/2/210 (MF).

Mr. A. E. GOGERLY MORAGODA to be attached to General Treasury, with effect from July 16, 1962.

No. 74/2/229 (MF).

Mr. B. H. DE ZOYSA to act as Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Nationalised Services, with effect from August 1, 1962.

No. 74/48 (MF).

Mr. D. G. P. SENEVIRATNE to be attached to Kachcheri, Badulla, with effect from August 1, 1962.

Mr. P. A. T. GUNASINGHE to be attached to Colombo Kachcheri with effect from August 1, 1962.

Mr. S. M. L. MARIKKAR to be attached to Kandy Kachcheri with effect from August 1, 1962.

Mr. S. L. B. AMUNUGAMA to be attached to Kachcheri, Kalutara, with effect from August 1, 1962.

H. S. AMERASINGHE,
Secretary to the Treasury.

Ministry of Finance,
Colombo, August 20, 1962.

Appointments, &c., of Registrars

No. 355 of 1962

THE under-mentioned appointment has been made by me with effect from 1.8.1962:—

Mr. T. PARARAJASINGHAM, Officer in Grade II of the Executive Clerical Class of the General Clerical Service to be an Additional Registrar of Lands for the Administrative District of Jaffna, holding office at Point Pedro.

A. M. S. PERERA,
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, July 19, 1962.

Government Notifications

G.G. O. No. J. 88/47 (2).

IT is hereby notified that the Governor-General has been pleased, under section 53 of the Ceylon (Constitution and Independence) Orders in Council, 1946 and 1947, to appoint the Honourable Justice Tambiah to be a temporary member of the Judicial Service Commission with effect from 26th August, 1962, during the period of the leave granted to the Honourable Justice T. S. Fernando, C.B.E.

By His Excellency's command,

S. J. WALPITA,
Acting Secretary to the Governor-General.

Governor-General's Office,
Kandy, 16th August, 1962.

L. D.—B. 60/52.

THE RESTHOUSES ACT

ORDER made by the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and External Affairs under section 3 of the Resthouses Act (Chapter 275).

SIRIMA R. D. BANDARANAIKE,
Prime Minister and Minister
of Defence and External Affairs.

Colombo 1, 16th August, 1962.

Order

With effect from the eighteenth day of August, 1962, the control of each of the resthouses specified in column I of the Schedule hereto is hereby transferred to, and shall be vested in, the appropriate authority specified in the corresponding entry in column II of that Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Column I Resthouse	Column II Appropriate authority
Hingurakgoda Resthouse	... Government Agent of the Administrative District of Polonnaruwa.
Kalkudah Resthouse	... Government Agent of the Administrative District of Batticaloa.
Hanguranketa Resthouse	... Government Agent of the Administrative District of Nuwara Eliya.

8-814/1

L. D.—B. 60/52.

THE RESTHOUSES ACT

ORDER made by the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and External Affairs under section 3 of the Resthouses Act (Chapter 275).

SIRIMA R. D. BANDARANAIKE,
Prime Minister and Minister
of Defence and External Affairs.

Colombo 1, 16th August, 1962.

Order

With effect from the eighteenth day of August, 1962, the control of each of the resthouses specified in column I of the Schedule hereto is hereby transferred to, and shall be vested in, the appropriate authority specified in the corresponding entry in column II of that Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Column I Resthouse	Column II Appropriate authority
Nuwara Wewa Resthouse	... Director, Government Tourist Bureau.
Tissa Wewa Resthouse	... Director, Government Tourist Bureau.

8-814/2

**ANURADHAPURA PRESERVATION BOARD ACT,
No. 32 OF 1961**

THE Honourable Prime Minister has been pleased to appoint in terms of section 3 of the Anuradhapura Preservation Board Act, No. 32 of 1961, Mr. U. A. Gunaratne, C.C.S., Acting Government Agent, Anuradhapura, as a member and the Chairman of the Anuradhapura Preservation Board with effect from 1st August, 1962.

N. Q. DIAS,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Defence and External Affairs.

Colombo, 17th August, 1962.

8-816

L. D.—B 130/46.

No. 4/3/131/GC.
C. I. R.—ORD 87.

THE INCOME TAX ORDINANCE

Notice under Section 46 (1)

BY virtue of the powers vested in me by section 46 (1) of the Income Tax Ordinance (Chapter 242), I, Felix Reginald Dias Bandaranaike, Minister of Finance, do by this notice declare the public charitable trust specified in the Schedule hereto to be an approved charity for the purposes of that section.

FELIX R. D. BANDARANAIKE,
Minister of Finance.

Colombo, 13th August, 1962.

SCHEDULE

Bandaranaike Commemoration Ward Fund.

8-768

THE STAMP ORDINANCE

Order under Section 2

BY virtue of the powers vested in me by sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Stamp Ordinance (Chapter 247), as amended by Act. No. 21 of 1959, I, Felix Reginald Dias Bandaranaike, Minister of Finance, being satisfied that no stamp duty is chargeable in Belgium in the case of any instrument relating to the lease of any immovable property executed by, or on behalf of, or in favour of, the Government of Ceylon, do hereby declare that the exemption granted by paragraph (ii) of the proviso to sub-section (1) of the aforesaid section shall apply, with effect from the 25th day of August, 1962, to any similar instrument executed by, or on behalf of, or in favour of, the Government of Belgium.

FELIX R. D. BANDARANAIKE,
Minister of Finance.

Colombo, August 14, 1962.

8-874

No. 543E 969/5 DC.

PURSUANT to the 2nd section of the Minutes on Pensions, it is hereby notified that the holders of the offices specified below are entitled to pension with effect from 1.4.62.

GOVERNMENT PRESS

Foreman

H. S. AMERASINGHE,
Secretary to the Treasury.

General Treasury,
Colombo, 15th August, 1962.

8-811

CORRECTION

The Conciliation Boards Act, No. 10 of 1958

THE printer's error appearing in the Order dated August 9, 1962, and published in *Government Gazette* No. 13,263 of August 17, 1962, is hereby corrected by the substitution, for the words "do hereby—(1) Rev. Waharakgoda Seelawansa Thero of Ussapitiya of Conciliators constituted for the Galboda Korale Village area", of the words "(a) appoint the following persons to be members of the Panel of Conciliators constituted for the Galboda Korale Village area".

The Order should read as follows:—

" L. D.—B. 59/58.

THE CONCILIATION BOARDS ACT, No. 10 OF 1958

Order

BY virtue of the powers vested in me by sub-sections (1) and (8) of section 3 and sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Conciliation Boards Act, No. 10 of 1958, I, Samuel Peter Christopher Fernando, Minister of Justice, do hereby—

(a) appoint the following persons to the members of the Panel of Conciliators constituted for the Galboda Korale Village area situated in Galboda and Kinigoda Korale Divisional Revenue Officer's Division in Kegalle District:—

- (1) Rev. Waharakgoda Seelawansa Thero of Ussapitiya.
- (2) Yapa Mudiyanse Arthar Francis Abeyratne of Idampitiya.
- (3) Dissanayake Achchillage Podi Banda of Wakirigala.
- (4) Wijesundera Mudiyanse Punchi Banda Wijesundera of Kadigomuwa.
- (5) Iddawela Mudiyanse Gunaratne of Baddewela.
- (6) Joseph Edirisinghe of Dunugama-Maliyadde.
- (7) Wedarallage Peter Premachandra of Rankothdiwela.
- (8) Palihena Rallage Dharmapala Thambugala of Idampitiya.
- (9) Yusubn Lebbe Supiyan Marikkar of Uyanwatta.
- (10) Mrs. Henaka Mudiyanse Ranmenike of Makehelwala-Baddewela.
- (11) Weerasuriya Mudiyanse Kiri Banda Weerasuriya of Makehelwala-Baddewela.
- (12) Tuiyadeniya Gedera Mudiyanse of Makehelwala-Baddewela.
- (13) Ratnayake Mudiyanse Podiappubamy of Danagama.
- (14) Atapatturallage Jayawardena of Pallemulla.

- (15) Handiwedara Piyadasa Banda of Aluthnuwara.
(16) Udawidiya Arachchillage Punchi Banda of Ayagama.
(17) Maharachchigedera Dingiri Banda of Makehelwala Thalagama.
(18) K. B. Weerasekera of Udugama.
(19) H. M. P. Ashoka Bandara of Wakirigala.
(20) B. R. Mudiyanse of Wakirigala.
(21) M. K. Appuhamy of Makehelwala, Baddewela.
(22) Uduwewela Lekamalage Jayaratne Banda of Ambulugala.
(23) Manikpedige Sirisena of Uduwewela.
(24) Lekam Ralla Ukku Banda of Aluthnuwara.
(25) Senaratne Banda Molagoda of Hingula.
(26) Udaha Ranatungedara Kiribanda of Edanduwawa.
(27) Delankage Cyril Samarasinghe of Diwala.
(28) Mara Ranhotige Sirisena of Uduwewela.
(29) Ilandarage Edwin of Diwala-Pallegama.
(30) Kaluarachchigedera Jayasena of Baddewela.
(31) Liyanarallage Punchiappuhamy of Edanduwawa.
(32) Anwarama Pahalagedera Piyadasa of Ambulugala.
(33) Wijesinghe Mudiyansele Sethuhamy Jayasinghe of Makehelwala-Baddewela.
(34) K. Gunaratne of Halagiriya.
(35) M. T. Ukku Banda of Mapiiya.

- (b) appoint Yapa Mudiyansele Arthur Francis Abeyratne of Idampitiya to be the Chairman of the aforesaid Panel; and
(c) determine that the period for which each such member shall hold office shall be two years from the date of the publication of this Order in the *Gazette*.

SAM P. C. FERNANDO,
Minister of Justice.

Colombo, August 9, 1962.

8-779

J/RC/34/51 (i).

THE RURAL COURTS ORDINANCE

Notice

IT is hereby notified that the Minister of Justice has, under section 19 (2) of the Rural Courts Ordinance (Chapter 8), set apart for use as the courthouse of the Rural Court at Uhana the building called Workmen's Club House, situated at Uhana in the Divisional Revenue Officer's Division of Wewgampattu in the Amparai District and bounded on the north by Gal Oya Board Buildings now vested in the Government Agent (Amparai District), south by minor road and Gal Oya Development Board Buildings now vested in the Government Agent (Amparai District), east by Gal Oya Development Board Buildings now vested in the Government Agent (Amparai District) and west by minor road and the boundary fence of the Kachcheri, Uhana.

D. J. R. GUNAWARDENA,
Acting Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Justice.

Ministry of Justice,
Colombo, 11th August, 1962.

8-780

THE HANGURANKETA ESALA PERAHERA

Notification

BY virtue of the powers vested in me by Regulations 1 and 2 of the regulations applicable to pilgrimages relating to the Esala Perahera at Hanguranketa, and published in *Gazette* No. 10,232 of April 6, 1951, I, Maithripala Senanayake, Minister of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs, do by this notification—

- (1) fix under regulation 1 of the aforesaid regulations the period commencing August 30, 1962, and ending on September 15, 1962, as the period during which the said regulations shall be in force in the year 1962; and
(2) determine under regulation 2 of the aforesaid regulations that the area specified in the Schedule hereto shall be the camp area for the purposes of the application of these regulations in the year 1962.

M. SENANAYAKE,
Minister of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs.
Colombo, August 21, 1962.

SCHEDULE

CAMP AREA

All that portion of land situated in Hanguranketa in the Village Headman's Division of Hanguranketa in the Diyatillake Korale of Udahewabeta Division, and bounded as follows:—

On the north by the foot-path leading from Pilapitiya Kandura to the Kandy-Ragala Public Works Department Road, the Kandy-Ragala Public Works Department Road and the northern boundary of Mr. R. E. S. de Soysa's land;

On the east by Elamalwewa Kandura;

On the south by the road leading to the Ceylon Tobacco Company premises from the petrol shed, and the foot-path leading from the Ceylon Tobacco Company premises to the Borahenna Road; and

On the west by the eastern boundary of Pel-Linda Polwatta, the eastern boundary of Kumburegedarawatta, the eastern boundary of Wewliyadda Kumbura, the eastern boundary of Bodandarawe Kumbura, the eastern boundary of Nawaneliya Kumbura and the eastern boundary of Pilapitiya Kumbura.

8-1000

L. D.—B. 60/52.

THE RESTHOUSES ACT

ORDER made by the Minister of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs, under section 3 of the Resthouses Act (Chapter 275).

M. SENANAYAKE,

Minister of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs.

Colombo, August 21, 1962.

Order

With effect from the first day of September, 1962, the control of the resthouse specified in column I of the Schedule hereto is hereby transferred to, and shall be vested in, the appropriate authority specified in the corresponding entry in column II of that Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Column I Resthouse	Column II Appropriate authority
Hanwella Resthouse	Director, Government Tourist Bureau.

8-1005

THE Honourable Minister of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs has accepted the resignation of Mr. Miskin Bawa Kadar Meera Saibo Mohideen Shahul Hameed from the post of Quazi for the judicial division of Badulla-Haldummulla, excluding the villages of Kataragama in Buttala Korale and Karawilagama and Detagamuwa in Sittaramapalatha Korale in Wellawaya Division in Moneragala District, with effect from August 1, 1962.

8-920

THE MOTOR TRANSPORT ACT, No. 48 OF 1957

Order under Section 21A (1)

BY virtue of the powers vested in me by section 21A (1) of the Motor Transport Act, No. 48 of 1957, as amended by Act No. 22 of 1961, I, Michael Paul de Zoysa Siriwardena, Minister of Labour and Nationalised Services, do by this Order, revoke with effect from September 1, 1962, the Order made under section 20 (1) of the Motor Transport Act, No. 48 of 1957, and published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 11,687 of February 28, 1959, in so far as the last mentioned Order relates to each of the properties specified in the Schedule hereto.

M. P. DE Z. SIRIWARDENA,
Minister of Labour and Nationalised Services.
Colombo, August 17, 1962.

SCHEDULE

Property	Location and other particulars
1. Property used by Jaffna Central Bus Co. Ltd.	Bounded on the north by property of Arupillai Kuddithamby. Bounded on the east by the remaining portion of the same land. Bounded on the south by the remaining portion of the same land. Bounded on the west by main road. Situated in the village of Mallakam, Jaffna District.
2. Property used and intended to be used by North Western Blue Line Omnibus Co. Ltd.	Bounded on the north by properties of J. M. Fernando and others, B. B. Schokman and K. S. H. Fernando. Bounded on the east by property of W. M. Munasinghe. Bounded on the south by Municipal Council playground and properties of D. C. M. Perera and K. L. Fernando. Bounded on the west by main road. Situated within the Municipal limits of Negombo.

THE MOTOR TRANSPORT ACT, No. 48 OF 1957

No. W. 105/62.

Order under Section 21 (4)

BY virtue of the powers vested in me by sub-section (4) of section 21 of the Motor Transport Act, No. 48 of 1957, as amended by Act No. 22 of 1961, I, Michael Paul de Zoysa Siriwardena, Minister of Labour and Nationalised Services, do by this Order de-requisition with effect from September 1, 1962, the immovable property specified in the Schedule hereto.

M. P. DE Z. SIRIWARDENA,
Minister of Labour and Nationalised Services.

Colombo, August 16, 1962.

SCHEDULE

Property	Location and other particulars
1. Property used by Omnibus Co. Ltd. Land (no name) together with all buildings standing thereon.	Assessment No. 126, Kurungala Street. Bounded on the north and east by property of A. Sivakolundu. Bounded on the south by property of the heirs of the late V. Mylvaganam. Bounded on the west by main road. Situated in Anuradhapura Town.

8-972

THE WAGES BOARDS ORDINANCE

IT is hereby notified under Regulation 26 of the Wages Boards Regulations, 1943, that under section 9 of the Wages Boards Ordinance (Chapter 136), the Honourable Minister of Labour and Nationalised Services, has been pleased to appoint the following persons to be members of the Wages Board for the Engineering Trade, for a period of 3 years commencing on 17th May, 1962.

V. S. M. DE MEL,
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Labour and Nationalised Services.

Colombo, August 15, 1962.

Nominated Members

Mr. T. Sivaprakasapillai
Mr. L. H. Sumanadasa
Mr. C. Suriyakumaran

Representatives of the Employers

Mr. M. H. R. Astbury
Mr. E. J. Wenham
Mr. D. P. Bennett
Mr. D. B. de S. Gunasekera
Mr. V. T. Sellathuray
Mr. D. G. R. Goonawardene
Mr. Ian E. Amarasinghe
Mr. Eardley de Silva
Mr. J. Weerakoon

Representatives of the Workers

Mr. N. Shanmugathan
Mr. H. P. Ariyadasa
Mr. G. P. Perera
Mr. S. A. W. Silva
Mr. Tilaka Kulasekera
Mr. J. A. Arachchi Appu
Mr. H. C. Wediwardana
Mr. A. W. Andrayas Appuhamy
Mr. R. R. Jámis Fernando

8-875

No. W. 105/62.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, CHAPTER 131 OF THE LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS, CEYLON

THE Award transmitted to me by the Arbitrator to whom the industrial dispute which had arisen between the Ceylon Workers' Congress and the Superintendent of Craig Estate, Bandarawela, which was referred by Orders dated 1st September, 1961 and 30th November, 1961, made under section 4 (1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, No. 43 of 1950, as amended by Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Acts, Nos. 25 of 1956, 14 of 1957 and 62 of 1957, and published in the Ceylon Government Gazette No. 12,633, dated 8th September, 1961 and No. 12,797, dated December 8, 1961, respectively, for settlement by arbitration is hereby published in terms of section 18 (1) of the said Act.

N. T. ABEYWIARA,
Commissioner of Labour.

Department of Labour,
Colombo, August 10, 1962.

In the matter of an industrial dispute

between

The Ceylon Workers' Congress

and

The Superintendent of Craig Estate,
Bandarawela

The Award

This is an award made under section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act (Chapter 131), as amended by the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Acts, Nos. 14 and 62 of 1957, and 4 of 1962. It deals with an Industrial Dispute between the Ceylon Workers' Congress and the Superintendent of Craig Estate, Bandarawela (hereinafter referred to as "the Union" and "the Superintendent" respectively).

2. The Hon'ble the Acting Minister of Labour and Nationalised Services by his Order in writing dated 1.9.61 made under the powers vested in him by section 4 (1) of the said Act has referred the industrial dispute in question to me for settlement by arbitration.

3. The statement of the Acting Commissioner of Labour dated 29.8.61 that accompanied the said Order reads thus:—"The matter in dispute between the Ceylon Workers' Congress and the Superintendent of Craig Estate, Bandarawela, is whether the non-employment of the following workers, by the Superintendent of Craig Estate, Bandarawela, is justified and to what relief they are entitled:—

1. Kaliannan,
2. Rengan,
3. Raman,
4. Kaliannan,
5. Ponnampalam,
6. Karuppan,
7. Muthu,
8. Kuppannan,
9. Natian,
10. Nadesan,
11. Karuppiyah,
12. Kaliannan,
13. Kandiah,
14. Palanie,
15. Ramiah,
16. Nadiyan,
17. Ganesan,
18. Singaram,
19. Paratayan,
20. Arumugam,
21. Marimuthu,
22. Arumugam,
23. Sinniah.

4. By a second Order in writing dated 30.11.61 The Hon'ble Minister of Labour and Nationalised Services, acting under the powers vested in him as set out above referred to me for settlement by arbitration an industrial dispute between the same parties. The statement of the Acting Commissioner of Labour dated 12.11.61 is in terms identical with that accompanying the first Order save in that the names of the dismissed workers under reference are:—

24. Palaniyandy, son of Pootchi Appu,
25. Palaniyandy, son of Naliannan.

5. When the inquiry with regard to the first reference was taken up on 22.12.61, Mr. M. P. Sunderam appeared for the Union assisted by its General Secretary at the time, Mr. Subramaniam. The Superintendent who was present in person was represented by Mr. Advocate R. A. Kannangara instructed by Messrs. F. J. & G. de Saram, and Mr. S. Vanigasooriyar of the Ceylon Estate Employers' Federation. Mr. Advocate R. L. Jayasuriya marked his appearance as junior counsel to Mr. Kannangara at the closing addresses' stage.

6. Mr. Kannangara applied that the inquiry be proceeded with in respect of both references together as the dismissals of Nos. 24 and 25 abovenamed had taken place in circumstances identical with those that accompanied the termination of the services of Nos. 1 to 10 and 12 to 23 abovenamed. Mr. Sunderam having no objection, and this course appearing to be eminently reasonable, I granted the application. Hence this award would serve both references.

7. Mr. Kannangara moved to number these workmen for easy reference and in order to facilitate identification mentioned the father's name in regard to each worker. It was agreed that:

- (a) the correct name of No. 12 is Naliannan and not Kaliannan;
- (b) all the abovenamed 25 workers had been charged in M. C. Badulla-Haldumulla 31825, and in appeal to the Hon. The Supreme Court the convictions of 21 of them had been set aside, and of 4 affirmed;

(c) No. 11 Karuppiyah was the thalaivar of the estate;

(d) Nos. 9 and 10 are brothers; 11 and 12 are brothers, and No. 17 is the son of No. 18.

8. Mr. Kannangara opened his case and moved for summonses on Mr. P. B. Ratnayake, a retired Police Inspector, to give evidence and the Chief Clerk of the M. C. Badulla to produce or cause to be produced the original of a document that had been marked P. 6 in M. C. Badulla-Haldumulla 31825. This motion was granted. On 2.1.62 Mr. Advocate Satiendra instructed by Mr. M. P. Sunderam marked his appearance as counsel for the Union. He addressed me on the facts, in the course of which he stated that he does not seek relief on behalf of Nos. 1, 7, 8 and 25, whose convictions had been upheld in appeal.

9. Mr. Kannangara led the evidence of K. Thanaraj. After him was called Kadavelu Kangaany, whose cross-examination was interrupted by reason of the fact that both counsel intimated to me on 26.3.62 that the Union had split into two, viz., The Ceylon Workers' Congress and the Democratic Workers' Congress. These two divisions had sought an agreement with the Ceylon Estate Employers' Federation (to which the Superintendent belonged) to be allowed time until 16.7.62 within which to decide how the pending disputes to which the Union is a party before the Industrial Courts, Arbitrators and Labour Tribunals were to be apportioned between these two divisions. The matter was called on 4.4.62 on which date Mr. Sunderam representing all the 25 workers under reference informed me that his clients opt to remain members of the Union, and hence these proceedings could be held without let or hindrance.

10. On 11.9.59 K. Thanaraj, the head Kanakapulle of Craig Estate since July/August, 1955, had been assaulted by some labourers in Field No. 12 of the lower division. He was warded in the Badulla Hospital since then until 3.10.61, having sustained 28 injuries—3 grievous caused by blunt instruments and resulting in fractures of the right little and left middle fingers, his hands having to be in plaster for 45 days; 25 non-grievous wounds, consisting of one incised wound on the left upper arm caused by a knife, 3 lacerated wounds on the head caused by clubs and stones, and the rest abrasions (some with well-defined underlying contusions) as a result of heavy club blows. There can be no doubt at all, and the medical evidence in the Magistrate's Court was that the assault had been severe. The question for decision is whether these labourers under reference (except No. 11) did assault or assist in the assault, as their dismissals were for that reason alone (see P. 1). In M. C. Badulla-Haldumulla 31825 all were convicted, and on 6.9.60 sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each. On 7.9.60 all but No. 11 were dismissed (No. 11 had been summarily dismissed on 8.9.59 for other reasons which will be dealt with presently). On 22.2.61 The Hon. The Supreme Court in appeal upheld the convictions of Nos. 1, 7, 8 and 25, the justification of whose dismissals is not challenged by the Union. Preferring to abide by the Magistrate's findings on the facts, the Superintendent has dismissed the others as well and maintains that their services have been terminated for just cause.

11. Since early March, 1959 the Lower Division of Craig Estate had been in a state of turmoil and tension. The entire labour force were members of the Union, with Karuppiyah (No. 11) as thalaivar. In the labour book maintained at this time on the estate was lodged in March, 1959 a complaint that Thanaraj had been partial in his selection of pluckers for the tipping fields. At a conference of an informal nature held on 1.4.59 the Union President had stated that Thanaraj should be dismissed as he was the cause of all the trouble. The Superintendent, however, was not agreeable unless an independent inquiry was held into his conduct. Thereafter the Union members on the estate insisted on his dismissal. A strike followed on 11.4.59 and continued until 25.4.59 when it was settled on a temporary basis, for it was not until 14.5.59 that the co-operation of all the labourers was extended to Thanaraj. On 27.4.59—two days after the strike ended—the Superintendent's car was obstructed at muster. This matter was taken to Court and the Magistrate convicted M. Ganeshan and V. Palaniyel (not under reference to me, but accused in M. C. Badulla-Haldumulla 31825, and now dismissed). On 13.5.59 it was agreed that Thanaraj should resume his normal duties until the President's return from abroad. After his return at another conference held on 31.8.59 this question was re-agitated and the Superintendent's offer to have any complaints against Thanaraj referred for inquiry by an impartial officer rejected by the Union. Thus it is clear that on 1.9.59 Thanaraj was the pet aversion of the Union, and the Union his. The conclusion cannot be resisted that the Union would have strained every nerve to achieve its object just as much as Thanaraj would have done to take revenge on those who would not execute his orders.

12. The dismissal of the thalaivar, Karuppiyah (No. 11) can with convenience be dealt with separately. Mr. Mayow, the Superintendent and Thanaraj gave evidence in this connection. Their testimony on this question has not been challenged by counsel, nor has Karuppiyah himself elected to testify before me to contradict that evidence, which I have no reason to disbelieve. It appears that on 1.9.59 at evening muster Karuppiyah told the labourers not to give their names to Thanaraj, stating

that the latter's services had been terminated on 31.8.59. This wrong information he is said to have obtained from his head office at Haputale. As a result three-quarters of the labour force of nearly five hundred refused to accept allocation of work from Thanaraj. A record of this refusal was made in the labour diary on Thanaraj's report to the Superintendent. On 2.9.59 only those who had given their names to Thanaraj the previous evening worked on his directions, the others as assigned to them by Karuppiyah (who being only a labourer was not competent to allocate work) and Kesavan, a former thalaivar. This too was reported to the Superintendent and a record made in the Labour diary. On 3.9.59 the same thing took place in the day time and the Superintendent sent word through the Welfare Officer to Karuppiyah asking him to report at the office at 8 a.m. the following day. In the evening of 3.9.59 the Superintendent himself attended muster and personally asked the thalaivar to see him in the office at 8 a.m. on 4.9.59 in order to inquire into his conduct on the 1st and 2nd September. The Superintendent informed the labourers that unless they worked as allocated by Thanaraj their names would not be entered in the check-roll and thus not be paid. Karuppiyah came between him and then saying in Tamil (which the Superintendent understands) that the labourers would not accept such allocation. The next morning he turned up at the office as required of him. The Superintendent taxed him with his conduct on September 1st and 2nd and informed him of his intention to hold an inquiry that afternoon at 2.30 p.m. On his being asked if he had any witnesses, Karuppiyah replied "I will bring 300 labourers in the afternoon if you like". On being told that he need bring only a reasonable number Karuppiyah retorted that he will bring "300 or none". The Superintendent telephoned Mr. Subramaniam, the then Congress representative, and requested him to induce Karuppiyah to confine the number of his witnesses to a reasonable figure. Mr. Subramaniam then desired that the inquiry be put off for 7.9.59, adding that there was no guarantee that Karuppiyah would abide by his counsel. On 7.9.59 at 8.30 a.m. Karuppiyah turned up and insisted on his being granted permission to bring 300 witnesses. The Superintendent said it was impracticable to conduct such an inquiry and that at 2.30 p.m. that afternoon the inquiry will proceed, if need be, *ex parte*. Karuppiyah did not turn up at the inquiry. The evidence into his conduct on the 1st and 2nd was taken from three kanganyies and the decision to summarily dismiss him as from 8.9.59 reached. The notice (P. 1a) was not accepted by him. His counsel has addressed me on his behalf by way of mitigation. While candidly conceding that his conduct merited punishment counsel pleaded that summary dismissal was too severe. The grounds urged were that as thalaivar he had assumed, as he in good faith thought he should, full responsibility and was carrying out his duty, although misguidedly as a mere instrument of the Union and that he had not prior to this been found fault with by the Superintendent. While appreciating the co-ercency of these submissions it has to be remembered that disruption of industrial peace by inciting labourers to indiscipline (for which Karuppiyah has been dismissed summarily) is one of the most serious offences known to industrial law, and in my opinion merits nothing short of what has been meted out to him. One might have exercised a little sympathy had his subsequent conduct been otherwise than has been testified to in the unchallenged evidence of the Superintendent. On 8.9.59 he had flouted authority and openly insulted his superior. His insistence on being allowed to call "300 witnesses or none" is insufferable impertinence. Even in good faith, as has been suggested, to incite fellow workers to indiscipline is intolerable when the offender is himself a labourer and unpardonable in the case of a thalaivar. It is precisely this type of misconduct by thalaivars that undermines all the good that Trade Unions endeavour to do for their members. In the interests of trade unionism as well I think condign punishment is the only answer to such contumacious conduct. At no stage has Karuppiyah made any effort to express regret to the Superintendent. I am afraid it is impossible for me to entertain his counsel's plea for clemency in this instance. Emotion should not thwart reason nor misplaced mercy pervert the ends of justice.

13. The dismissals of the remaining 20 on 7.9.60 were on the ground that on 6.9.60 they had been found guilty by the Magistrate in M. C. Badulla-Haldumulla 31825 of assaulting Thanaraj. The record of this case has been read in evidence as R. 3 in these proceedings. The notices issued on each of them were in the form of the specimen P. 1, which sets out this reason alone as the ground of dismissal. The Superintendent's evidence unequivocally confirms it. Mr. Mayow, who gave evidence before the Magistrate and who was aware of the prosecution testimony, left the Island on furlough in March, 1960 before the case had been concluded. Prior to his departure, however, he had instructed his *locum tenens* Mr. Partridge to dismiss those convicted by the Magistrate as he held the view that the trial in that Court would be a fair one. The fact that all these 20 had defied the Superintendent's orders in regard to working in accordance with Thanaraj's allocation is admitted. Nevertheless that conduct was not the ground for their dismissal. It may be relevant when considering the question of reinstatement in the event of a finding that the dismissals were not for reasonable cause, and will be dealt with at the conclusion of my award. Even if the Magistrate had acquitted them the Superintendent may have had his own reasons for not taking them back.

Hence if on an evaluation of the evidence placed before me I can go no further than to say that they may not have participated in the assault on Thanaraj on 11.9.59 their dismissals must be held to have been unwarranted. In assessing such evidence I held at every stage been fully conscious of the fact that the witnesses were speaking to events which took place over thirty months before their testimony in these proceedings and as such due allowance has been made for reasonable lapses of memory. In arriving at a decision on the issues that matter I have exercised utmost circumspection and caution in view of this handicap.

14. From 1.9.59 to 10.9.59 only one-third of the labour force in the lower division of Craig Estate did work on the allocation of Thanaraj. On 10.9.59 one Marathapillai said to be the Congress Propaganda Officer residing a quarter of a mile away and a frequent visitor to the estate since March, 1959 had addressed a meeting near the temple in the estate. That evening the house of Thanaraj was stoned and the Superintendent had to call in the Police.

15. Thanaraja's evidence of the assault itself is that on 11.9.59, carrying with him his pruning knife, as is the wont of all Kanakapules, and a stick in hand he set out at 3.30 or 10 a.m. to Field No. 12 where his loyal workers were weeding under one Kadiravelu, a Weeding Kangany. To reach his destination he had to pass Fields Nos. 13 and 14 where those hostile to him were also working. While crossing field No. 13 he saw Marathapulle's car halted and Marathapulle himself getting down and speaking to some labourers in particular to Vangili and M. Ganeshan (who are not in the present reference) as they stood beside the car. He saw Vangili pointing him out to Marathapulle, and heard the latter saying "The individual is coming. You must finish him today." Thereafter Marathapulle went away (according to his statement to the Police). Thanaraj walked faster for a distance of forty or fifty feet when he heard the sound of footsteps of people chasing him. He looked back and saw 14 or 15 people (later changed to 15 or 20) behind him, and ran on. They caught up with him on field No. 12 when Muthupial (No. 7) cut him on the left arm with a pruning knife. At that time he identified Kaliannan (No. 1) and Palaniyandy (No. 25) who had weeding scrapers in their hands. He also made out Vangili who carried a club. He kept on running. At a certain stage they all surrounded him and assaulted him. At first he stated that he could say who caused which injury, but very soon after resiled from that position. He also mentioned in these proceedings the names of most of the 25 labourers in the present reference. This can with safety be discounted in the light of the circumstance that there was ample time for him to memorise, if needs be, the names of the list. When he was surrounded he waved his knife and escaped. He admitted that in the process some may have got injured. He reached a junction of two roads where once more he was closed upon, belaboured, stoned, floored and stripped off his sarong. At this stage he observed that both his hands had been injured. He nevertheless continued his flight clad in his suspenders when another crowd surrounded him. He now felt that any chance of escape was lost to him. He therefore crept under a tea bush only to be assaulted again, hit on his testicles by Kuppannan (No. 8) and flung into a drain. The crowd then went away. He once more raced for life and there now descended on him the *deus ex machina* in the form of his loyal kangany Kathiravelu. He was carried to Pedrick's house and given a sarong. A decoction of *vinivalgeta*—an efficacious anti-tetanus specific—was administered to him and his wounds bandaged. Thinking that he will die he told Periappan to take down to his dictation the names of his assailants and the number of Marathapulle's car. Twenty names were written on R.1 including thirteen of the twenty people with whose cases I am now dealing. He signed R. 1 without reading it over himself or getting it read out to him. From Pedrick's house he was carried into a lorry halted near the store. Sub-Inspector de Lima, who was by the lorry questioned him. Thanaraj mentioned to him sixteen names (including eight of the twenty in question) adding that the other names were written down in a chit. He was admitted to the Badulla Hospital at 2.20 p.m. (according to the doctor in his evidence appearing in R. 3). The following day he made a statement to Police Inspector Ratnayake at the hospital giving the names of twenty assailants (including sixteen of the twenty I am concerned with at present). In these proceedings as well as before the Magistrate he stated that he was sure all the twenty-five people in the reference did assault him on 11.9.59.

16. (a) Mr. Kannangara has read in evidence the Magistrate's Court proceedings (R. 3). Thanaraj's testimony there is marked R. 26. At that stage, i.e., in March, 1960, his memory would have been fresh; but even at that time he was narrating events that took place in circumstances most unusual, and as such his would have been a hazy recollection. In regard to the assault he had said in R. 26 that while he was running, after Muthupial (No. 7) cut him, "all surrounded" him. Before me his evidence was "all surrounded and assaulted" him. One can well appreciate his inability to recount accurately who assaulted him first and who thereafter, and that his recollection as to the point at which he was first set upon cannot be taken as anything like accurate. Thus I am left with nothing more than a suspicion that any of these twenty had belaboured him then;

(b) According to R. 26, after being stabbed by Muthupial, he ran when "another set of labourers" started pelting stones. In these proceedings he stated that the same set did so. This variation too can also be explained away by his faulty recollection. Still I cannot get beyond the stage of suspicion only.

(c) He was definite that not more than 15 or 20 chased him, and categorically denied that as many as 23 did so. I readily concede that it is impossible for him to state anything like the exact number of his pursuers. But when he takes upon himself to say that not more than 20, and certainly not as many as 23 did so, he foolishly exposes himself to the risk of being disbelieved. An astute witness would not have so undertaken even under the stress of cross examination;

(d) The knife injury on Thanaraj's left arm was admittedly caused by Muthupial (No. 7) and the blow on the testicles dealt by Kuppannan (No. 8), Kaliannan (No. 1) and Palaniyandy (No. 25), specified by name as being armed with weeding scrapers, and Vangili (not in this reference) with a club can reasonably be taken to have caused the two fractures and abrasions with well-defined underlying contusions. The question is which of the remaining 20 (i.e. Nos. 2 to 6; 9 and 10; 12 to 24) stoned or clubbed him. In R. 1 only 13 of these names appear, in the statement to S. I. de Lima 8 and in the statement to Inspector Ratnayake on the next day 16. It has been urged by Mr. Kannangara that all had been arrested on 11.9.59 itself. But it is our experience that often wrong people are arrested. Arrest in itself in no way points to the guilt of suspects. It may well be that their names had been mentioned by somebody and the arrests effected for that reason. But there is no evidence at all that the names of Nos. 5, 9, 22 and 24, for example, had been mentioned at all on that day to the Police. I agree with counsel for the Superintendent that the discrepancy in the numbers is probably due to the mental nebulosity of one who had suffered severe injuries. On the contrary it may also indicate that somebody, for reasons of his own, may have conceived the bright idea of falsely prompting to him some names at least of those disloyal to him. It has been argued that if Thanaraj had on his own chosen to give names of his enemies there were other names amongst them out of 360 odd labourers that could have been given, and therefore the fact that only a few names had been mentioned should prove that the story of identification is true, especially as Thanaraj knew the faces of those with whom he worked every day. There is a fallacy in this argument. First as to limiting the number, it would have been impossible to have come out with more than 20 names or so at a time as the injured man's condition was serious at the time he dictated R. 1. According to Sub-Inspector de Lima he was not in a fit condition to make a statement not long after R. 1 was written. Secondly, in regard to the theory of familiar faces, this is no proof that he identified them. It is only a circumstance that would facilitate identification, but whether in fact he did identify them is quite another matter.

(e) Thanaraj averred and much has been made of the fact that he had no particular grievance against any of these twenty people to bear false testimony against them. Some of them are said to be related to him. Counsel for the Union has submitted that the reason could well have been that they were among those who were disloyal to him. This to my mind is reason enough for the purpose, if he were so minded; and if this were so the fact of relationship would enhance rather than diminish the acerbity of his feelings.

(f) Thanaraj claimed ignorance about the personnel of the Union Committee on the estate although at the time of the assault he had been over four years on Craig Estate and to his knowledge for quite some time his dismissal had been their persistent demand. I hold that his alleged ignorance is no more than a pretence. This again is a thoroughly stupid denial of knowledge which he must have had.

(g) In R. 1 appears among the names of his assistants that of Marathapulle despite Thanaraj's statement to the Police that after inciting the labourers Marathapulle went away. On the contrary R. 1 does not contain the name of Muthupial (who, by the way is Periannan's mother's own brother). Thanaraj maintained that he did mention Muthupial's name to Periannan at the time of the dictation of R. 1. This remarkable omission, no less significant than the singular inclusion of Marathapulle's name in R. 1, makes me wonder if R. 1 is an accurate record of the assailants' names, especially as Thanaraj did not read it over before signing. Hence to rely on R. 1 would be unwise, if not positively dangerous.

(h) Mr. Satiendra has contended that it is unlikely that Thanaraj, whose house had been stoned only the previous evening and in connection with which incident the Police actually arrived, would have set about his duties complacently and proceeded to Field No. 12, crossing Fields Nos. 13 and 14, the enemy's camp, so to say. There is substance in this submission. It is true that Thanaraj did go for work on this morning. It is also true that a crowd attacked him in Field No. 12. At the same time an "honest and conscientious" man (according to Mr. Mayow Thanaraj was such) might have taken that risk. It is not my business to speculate on the manner in which he came by his injuries. All I need say is that there is not sufficient evidence to convince me that any of these twenty labourers attacked or assisted in the attack on him.

(i) Another point made by counsel for the Union is that in the waving of the knife on these different occasions only Muthupial and Palaniyandi were injured. The possibility is there and Thanaraj admits that possibility.

(j) If consistency is a virtue, as I believe it is, Thanaraj's version suffers from a lack of it in one particular aspect. Before me his position throughout was that the expectation of death it

was that prompted him to dictate R. 1. But to Sub-Inspector de Lima that very day he stated that the reason was that he was questioned by some body and he replied. He was indeed indignant at the very suggestion of the former as his reason, and categorically stated that if Sub-Inspector de Lima says so, that would be a lie.

Thus his evidence does not belong to that class of testimony which can be accepted without corroboration. I am in complete accord with Mr. Kannangara's submission that in cases other than sexual offences the testimony of a single witness can be acted upon. This is always subject to the proviso that that single witness's evidence has established a *prima facie* case. It is not so here.

As I am not at all satisfied that Thanaraj has succeeded in raising anything more than a suspicion in my mind regarding these twenty-eight people I now proceed to consider the evidence of Kadiravel Kangany in my search for corroboration. I am not in a position to hold that the evidence of Thanaraj is false, but I can go as far as saying that by itself it is not enough to satisfy me that any or all these twenty people actually participated in the assault.

17. Kadiravel Kangany, who had been on the estate for thirteen years and knew all these twenty labourers well, professed to have identified them all. His evidence before the Magistrate is marked R. 27. The first question that arises for consideration is "From where did he see this? And, from what distance?" In these proceedings he stated that he "saw them well" from an elevation above the cart track at a distance of 14 or 15 feet. In R. 27 he had said that he got on to the road when he saw this from a distance of seventy to eighty feet (which turned out to be one hundred and forty feet on his pointing out the distance in the Magistrate's Court.). The next question that naturally arises is "what was it that first drew his attention?" Before me his evidence was that he heard no shouts while supervising the weeding but later after climbing over ten or twelve feet he heard "Do not beat me" repeated three times as well as "Do not leave him. Catch him," after he saw Muthupial cutting Thanaraj. On the contrary according to R. 27, he had said that while he was supervising he heard the shouts "do not let him go; assault". This wide discrepancy of place, distance, time and actual words used speaks for itself. It is natural for a witness to be unable after thirty months to remember the correct sequence of events, but one would expect consistency on at least one point. This incident is not a daily spectacle and would no doubt have left an indelible impression on his mind particularly if he was only a spectator. He cannot be heard to say that this is a reasonable lapse of memory. If, as he says, he could not identify Thanaraj's voice one would like to know whose voice it was he heard shouting "do not beat me" thrice.

In his evidence before me he mentioned the names of all these twenty workers. This is substantive evidence, the truth of which has to be tested. According to him, when Muthupial cut Thanaraj no more than four or five were chasing him. This he repeated more than once to me. But Thanaraj said that on looking back he saw fifteen or twenty chasing him at that time, which is probably true. At no stage did Kadiravel, according to him, mention to Thanaraj that he was an eye-witness nor give the names of those whom he saw in the crowd. The Police had to send for him, although when he returned from Bandarawela to the estate at 3.30 p.m., he knew that the Police had already arrived. Is this not a surprisingly detached attitude for an eye witness to adopt? Further, when R. 1 was being dictated he says he was present, yet made no effort to supply any omissions the K. P. may make. Nor did he take the trouble to read R. 1 which was in his pocket for nearly four hours. His explanation for this was that he could not read Tamil. This is palpably false as he translated this very document R. 1 to Sub-Inspector de Lima eventually. The fact that he pointed out to Inspector Ratnayake the spots and clubs which were actually found in those places only goes to prove, if at all, that he may at some stage have seen the assault but it is no proof that he identified any of these twenty as actively or remotely participating in it. There is yet another item of evidence which discredits this witness. It is the answer to the question "Who gave Periannan the paper on which to write R. 1?" The names on R. 1 appear on the back of a Tamil notice. Thanaraj's and Periannan's evidence that they did not know from where it came I accept as probably true. Kadiravel said the same to me, although he started by saying that a labourer gave it to Periannan (as also appears in R. 27). This he vehemently repudiated later. Unfortunately for him, it is on record that to Inspector Ratnayake that very evening he had stated:—" (The K. P.) asked a piece of paper. I gave him a Tamil notice which was in my pocket and Periannan wrote the names on the piece of paper." He was not confronted with this statement. Mr. Satiendran stated that this item of evidence was no available to him when Periannan gave evidence as Mr. Ratnayake's deposition was read in evidence at the close of Mr. Kannangara's case. This witness could have been recalled, but was not. My attention has been called to section 145 (1) of the Evidence Act to prevent this being treated as a contradiction. This Act is not applicable to these courts where even hearsay is admissible. Apart from this, Mr. Ratnayake's deposition was read in evidence by Mr. Kannangara, who I take, relied on it. I for one do not think this would have been recorded if the witness did not say so. At the most if this witness had been recalled he might have denied having said

so and such denial would not have rendered his testimony less incredible. I reject Kadiravel Kangany's evidence as tainted and untrustworthy.

18. The evidence of Periannan, a labourer born on the estate is relevant when considering R. 1. First information of an offence imparted within a short time of its occurrence is very valuable, more so if it be a dying deposition, to which is attached a degree of sacrosanctity in as much as a dying person is not likely to depart from the truth. But experience in our courts has shown that dying lips are sometimes tainted with deliberate falsehoods or genuine mistakes (which latter I think is what has happened in this case before me). As stated earlier R. 1 is defective in respect of one incorrect inclusion and another in comprehensive exclusion. The names of Nos. 1, 5, 6, 19, 22, 23 and 24 do not appear in it. These are infirmities raising a doubt in regard to its accuracy. That it contains Thanaraj's signature is accepted, as such has been identified by Mr. Mayow and the signatory, and it is very similar (even to the naked eye) to the specimen produced in R. 2, signed before me. Thanaraj stated that at Pedrick's house he asked Periannan to write R. 1 although there were present at the time other literate labourers. Kadiravel's evidence is that he actually saw the K. P. reckoning to Periannan and heard him calling Periannan to him by name. The latter stoutly denied this, stating that it was a general request which he on his own decided to grant. The "travels of R. 1" are interesting. After signing it the K. P.'s one request was to be taken to hospital. The immediate reaction of Kadiravel and Periannan was to get off to a flying start to the Bandarawela Police Station four miles away by a short route. Half-way through Periannan, the labourer with the unpocketed shirt, handed R. 1 to Kadiravel the kangany whose short was blessed with a pocket. On the way not a word passed between them. This silent marathon of forty-five minutes ended abruptly at a petrol shed only two hundred yards away from the Police Station. Here they were told that the Police had already left for the estate. They turned back with R. 1 at a slow trot spending three and a half hours on the return journey. Before me Kadiravel stated that he did not know at that time that the Police had already left for the estate, thus implying that had he known it, their return trip might have been sooner. But when confronted with his evidence in R. 27 he invented another reason for the delay, to wit, fear of being attacked by other workers. After returning to the estate, each repaired to his line room; Kadiravel had his lunch and siesta. A veiled suggestion that Periannan of a higher caste could not accompany Kadiravel of a lower caste to the latter's line room although it would have been safer to have been together in the event of being set upon by other labourers evaporated the moment Periannan testified to having stayed together in a Colombo Hotel when they came to give evidence before me. These two who had taken charge of R. 1, realising its importance, made no effort to contact the Police on the estate although they had run four miles for that very purpose. Such conduct, to say the least, is difficult to understand. In the result I am constrained to infer that R. 1 is enveloped in mystery and is not the straight-forward dying declaration it is said to be.

19. The evidence led has failed to satisfy me that these twenty labourers participated in the assault in question. Even if they had surrounded him that is no proof that they were not anything more than spectators and not assailants. Mr. Kannangara has strenuously argued that I must look for alternative evidence from other party against whom the presumption under section 114 (1) of our Evidence Act arises because it has led no evidence. I am aware that in these Courts this presumption has been drawn, but in those cases there had arisen the need to disprove a *prima facie* case already made out. It is not so here. It is further argued that these are not criminal cases to be decided on probabilities but in the nature of civil actions calling for findings based on the preponderance of evidence, inasmuch as the issue is purely civil, namely "has the civil contract of master and servant been justly terminated?". In my opinion when termination of services stems from a conviction in a Criminal Court of Law, different considerations apply. The argument that the Union should have called evidence to show how Thanaraj came by his injuries if I hold that he had not received them in the manner in which he says he did, does not impress me. If the party on whom lies the burden to prove his case fails to discharge it, he cannot be given another opportunity to do so by cross-examining his opponent's witnesses. Each party should rely on his own strength, not on the other's weakness. But, says Mr. Kannangara, the burden is really on the dismissed labourers who have brought the Superintendent to Courts. I am unable to subscribe to this view. He who alters the status quo, and not he who demands its restoration, must explain the reason for such alteration. It is said that there are in law two types of burden—one to lead evidence, the other to prove the case, the inference being that the Superintendent has done the former, whilst the Union has left the latter undone. Be that as it may, in this case the Superintendent has clearly in P.1 set out the reason for dismissal and repeated it in his evidence. He has not succeeded in satisfying me that such termination was for good reasons and the matter rests there.

20. At the final stages of these proceedings Mr. Kannangara argued that the Union had not abided by its undertaking given in clause (d) of P.3, an agreement entered into with the Labour Relations Officer acting on behalf of the Superintendent on

27.12.60. According to this clause in regard to the agreement the Union undertook "to remove these workers and their respective families from Craig Estate within a period of one month from the date of the Superintendent communicating to it his decision with regard to the position of those charged in the K. P. assault case unless within this period and on the application made by the Union the matter is referred for compulsory arbitration." The Superintendent's intention to let the dismissals stand despite the Appeal Court decision was communicated by letter P. 4 dated 28.3.61. The reference to me for settlement by arbitration are dated 1.9.61 (regarding Nos. 1-23) and 30.11.61 (regarding Nos. 24 to 25). This point should have been raised *in limine*. The Superintendent's statement of 2.10.61 made no mention of this. He did not produce it while being examined in chief. It was during his cross-examination that it was produced and marked by the Union. In the opening address of counsel for the Superintendent no reference was made to it. In short it was only at the eleventh hour that this objection was taken in the hope that the Union would be precluded from seeking its remedy in these arbitration proceedings. It is a point that could and should have been raised much earlier. Had that been done, the Union would have had the opportunity of showing that necessary action if any, had been taken by them to get the dispute referred to compulsory arbitration. As it is they have been deprived of that chance. The objection is over-ruled.

21. Numerous authorities were cited and learned arguments adduced on the question as to the binding effect of the Appeal Court judgment on me. In view of the fact that I have arrived at an independent finding on the evidence led before me there is no need to give a ruling on this point, which in these circumstances has turned out to be one of academic interest only.

22. The nature of the relief has caused me much anxiety. To order re-instatement I must be satisfied that it would promote industrial peace on the estate, the administration of which is in the hands of the Superintendent, than whom nobody can judge better, especially as no *mala fides* had been at any stage alleged against him. He has stated thus in his evidence:—"Reinstatement of these workers would result (considering the trouble I had on the estate, and I feel strongly about it) in a repetition of the trouble we had at that time with a complete breakdown of the discipline on the estate." "It would undermine discipline on the estate and lead to general bad feelings all round; and the labour-management relations would be poor." "I am also convinced that there will be a considerable amount of trouble if they are re-instated." In the light of his past experience I cannot say that his fears are groundless. All those twenty (1) had a grievance against Thanaraj over the tipping fields allocation, (2) were admittedly among the vast majority of labourers who disobeyed the orders of the management in early September 1959, (3) as union members, would have persistently demanded the dismissal of Thanaraj, and (4) most probably, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, on 11.11.59 joined in preventing Mr. Partridge from implementing Mr. Thiagarajah's award (R. 4 of 27.9.60). That they had created no trouble up to date is of little consequence as the case was pending against them. The fact that they did not join in the assault has been successfully contested, and I have held that there is no proof thereof. But I do have a reasonable suspicion that they were physically present and may have been involved in the incident. Now that it has been held that their dismissals were unlawful despite the evidence of Thanaraj, whom they dislike, I apprehend that, if re-instated, some of them at least may cause trouble as their animosity towards Thanaraj is bound to be greater now than before human nature being what it is.

23. My finding regarding the dismissals in no way precludes me from refusing reinstatement. It is a matter entirely within my discretion. Mr. Satiendra's contention that Indian cases have no bearing, because in India domestic inquiries are obligatory, is untenable, where the question of adequate relief arises. Our Industrial Court has sought guidance from principles laid down in Indian decisions. I propose to do the same. In the case of United Commercial Bank (Ltd) Vs U. P. Bank Employees Union and others (1952) 2 LLJ. 577, the Supreme Court held that reinstatement is a matter of discretion. The same view was expressed in Nimal Kartar Mukerjee Vs Newman's Printing Works (1956) 1 LLJ. 453 at 457, where the Labour Appellate Tribunal of India pronounced that the relief of reinstatement is "based on the principle that the arbitrator has to bring about industrial harmony between the employer and employee and is not fettered by the ordinary law of contract." Again in (1951) 1 LLJ 314 at 319 in dealing with this question, it was laid down that the Tribunal is "inspired by a sense of fair play to the employee on the one hand and consideration of discipline in the concern on the other. The past record of the employee, the nature of his alleged present lapse and the grounds on which the order of the management is set aside are also relevant factors for consideration." This was followed in Manzoor Ahmed Vs. Central Provinces Transport Services (1960) 1 LLJ. 636 at 640.

24. On the question of reasonable suspicion in Sitharam Gangaran Pednekar Vs. Prakesh Cotton Mills (Ltd) Bombay (1960) I. C. R. 491, an employee who was reasonably suspected to have been involved in the theft of a steel bar of the Company

was not reinstated. In the case of Newman's Printing Works (*supra*), where there was a reasonable suspicion that an employee had stolen lead pipes belonging to the Company, although his guilt was not proved, reinstatement was refused. In doing so the Appellate Tribunal laid down thus: "An employee with such a stigma of suspicion cannot be happy in his employment and the employer too cannot be happy with such an employee. In other words reinstatement of the employee is not conducive to peaceful and harmonious atmosphere and is not in the interests of either party. It is in the interests of both that they should part company." In I. D. 156—The Nidahas Karmika Saha Velanda-Sevaka Vurthiya Samithiya Vs. Messrs. Broughms, an employee against whom there was an "element of suspicion" was not reinstated. Another employee was, there being no such suspicion in his case. Counsel for the Union has cited Radakrishna Mills (Ltd) Vs Labour Court, Coimbatore and another (1960) 2 LLJ, 678. Here reinstatement was ordered because the employer had acted *mala fide* in not even considering the appeal decision acquitting the employee. In the case before me Mr. Mayow's unchallenged evidence was "My problem was purely an administrative problem on the estate. I had no reason to think the order of the learned Magistrate in any way wrong or unreasonable. I had in fact perused it and found it eminently reasonable."

25. In the result I do not order reinstatement. By way of compensation I direct that Nos. 2 to 6; 9-10, 12 to 24 above-named be paid four months' wages each through the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Badulla, within two months of the publication of this award in the *Government Gazette*. I award accordingly.

26. I sincerely hope that if the Superintendent can possibly take back any of these twenty labourers, considering amongst other things, their length of service, their general behaviour, that by not being reinstated their wives and families too will suffer and, above all, the chance that some of them may be safely relied upon not to disrupt the harmony on the estate, he would afford such re-employment. I would commend to him a similar sentiment expressed by Mr. M. C. Shan in India United Mills (Ltd) No. 1 Mill Bombay Vs Employees in Weaving Department (1948) I. C. R. 360 at 378:—"I would be glad if the Company can even now persuade itself to reconsider the cases of those whom they can employ without impairing the general atmosphere of the Mills' working."

S. C. S. DE SILVA,
Arbitrator.

Dated at Colombo, this 4th day of August, 1962.

8-780

No. C/I. 774.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, CHAPTER 131

THE Award transmitted to me by the Arbitrator to whom the industrial dispute which had arisen between The Lanka Sevaka Samithiya and Mr. John Gauder, the Proprietor of the Eastern Merchants' Trading Company, Colombo, was referred under section 4 (1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, Chapter 131 of the Legislative Enactments, Ceylon (Revised Edition 1956), as amended by Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Acts, Nos. 14 and 62 of 1957 and published in *Ceylon Government Gazette* No. 12,977 of March 9, 1962, for settlement by arbitration is hereby published in terms of section 18 (1) of the said Act.

N. L. ABEYWIARA,
Commissioner of Labour.

Department of Labour,
Colombo, 11th August, 1962.

In the Matter of an Industrial Dispute

Between

The Lanka Sevaka Samithiya, 28, Muhandiram's Lane,
Colombo 11

And

Mr. John Gauder, 32 1/1, Upper Chatham Street, Colombo 1,
the Proprietor of the Eastern Merchants' Trading Company,
P.O. Box. 263, Colombo.

No. ID/LT/3/16.

The Award

This award is in respect of an industrial dispute between the Lanka Sevaka Samithiya (hereinafter referred to as "the Samithiya") and Mr. John Gauder, the Proprietor of the Eastern Merchants' Trading Company (hereinafter referred to as "The Employer"). The dispute was referred to this Tribunal by the Honourable the Minister of Labour and Nationalised Services, by Order made under section 4 (1) of the Industrial Disputes Act,

Chapter 131 of the Legislative Enactments, Ceylon (Revised Edition), as amended by the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Acts, Nos. 14 and 62 of 1957 and 4 of 1962, for settlement by arbitration. The matter in dispute as given in the statement of the Acting Commissioner of Labour which accompanied the Minister's Order is whether the non-employment of the following employees is justified and to what relief each of them is entitled:—

A. H. Wilson,
J. P. Simon,
Y. D. Jinadasa,
G. Jinadasa,
T. B. Wijedasa,
A. T. Thajudeen,
E. L. W. Sepion,
B. K. Joseph,
A. B. Mendis and
K. T. Silva.

2. After the parties had furnished statements setting out their respective cases and their answers to the opposing party's case, the matter was fixed for hearing on 6th June, 1962. Neither party appeared on that date. Hearing was re-fixed for 13th July, 1962, and on that date the employer appeared, but not the Samithiya. A communication was received from the Samithiya to the effect that, there having been no response to letters addressed to the employees concerned the Samithiya was not in a position to pursue the matter, and was withdrawing the demands made without prejudice to the rights of the employees. Rights having been reserved, it could not be taken that the dispute had ceased to exist. In the circumstances, the evidence of the employer was heard ex-parte.

3. According to the employer, he had been making heavy trading losses and on the 29th of June, 1961, the principal creditor to whom the assets of the business had been mortgaged and to whom at the relevant time a sum of Rs. 384,743.56 was owing, fore-closed the mortgage. The services of the employees had, therefore, terminated. This had been stated by the employer in his statement of his case and the Samithiya in its answer did not contest it. The services of the employees concerned in this dispute were terminated, as were the services of the rest of the employees, after a month's notice. The employer has submitted that there is nothing due to any of the employees under the contract of employment, payments due to them having been made on their services being terminated. The Samithiya's demand as given in its statement of its case is re-instatement with back-pay, or compensation and gratuity for the employees. The employer has ceased to do business and the demand for re-instatement for the employees is futile. As for the demand for compensation and gratuity, the employer has submitted that he is not in a position to make any payment to the employees as relief of any distress that might have been caused by the loss of their employment. The termination of the services of the employees was inevitable when the employer ceased to do business and was, therefore, justified. Some relief however, could, in justice and equity, have been granted, the termination having been for no fault on the part of the employees, but there are no assets of the business or any personal assets for the employer to make any payment. It appears that the employer has been declared an insolvent.

There is no relief that can be granted. I make award accordingly.

PRESIDENT,
Labour Tribunal(3).

Dated at Colombo, this eighth day of August, 1962.

8-789

No. W. 105/1141.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, CHAPTER 131 OF THE LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS, CEYLON

THE Award transmitted to me by the Arbitrator to whom the industrial dispute which had arisen between the Lanka Estate Workers' Union and Mr. H. L. A. Meydeen, Mrs. S. A. I. Dheen, Mrs. H. L. Najeesa Umma, Mrs. A. R. M. Sheriff, Mrs. V. M. A. Samad, Mrs. A. O. M. Hussain, Mr. A. M. A. Ibrahim, Mr. M. Ismail, Mr. M. Jameel, Mrs. M. H. M. Mahful, Mr. A. M. M. Nazim, Mr. A. M. M. Anver, Mrs. H. A. M. Habeebe Lebbe and Mrs. M. L. M. Rahim—co-partners, of Habeebland Estate, Hattaraliyadde, which was referred by Order dated 10th April, 1962, made under Section 4 (1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, Cap. 131, as amended by Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Acts, Nos. 14 of 1957, 62 of 1957 and 4 of 1962, and published in the *Ceylon Government Gazette* No. 13,027 dated 19th April, 1962, for settlement by arbitration is hereby published in terms of section 18 (1) of the said Act.

N. L. ABEYWIRA,
Commissioner of Labour.

Department of Labour,
Colombo, August 17, 1962.

I.D./L.T.1/23.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute
between

The Lanka Estate Workers' Union,
47, Driberg's Avenue,
Colombo 10,

and

Mr. H. L. A. Meydeen, Mrs. S. A. I. Dheen, Mrs. H. L. Najeesa Umma, Mrs. A. R. M. Sheriff, Mrs. V. M. A. Samad, Mrs. A. O. M. Hussain, Mr. A. M. A. Ibrahim, Mr. M. Ismail, Mr. M. Jameel, Mrs. M. H. M. Mahful, Mr. A. M. M. Nazim, Mr. A. M. M. Anver, Mrs. H. A. M. Habeebe Lebbe and Mrs. M. L. M. Rahim—co-partners of Habeebland Estate, Hattaraliyadde

The Award

THIS is an award under Section 4 Sub-section (i) of the Industrial Disputes Act (Chapter 131), as amended by Act No. 62 of 1957. It relates to an industrial dispute between the Lanka Estate Workers' Union on the one part and Mr. H. L. A. Meydeen, Mrs. S. A. I. Dheen, Mrs. H. L. Najeesa Umma, Mrs. A. R. M. Sheriff, Mrs. V. M. A. Samad, Mrs. A. O. M. Hussain, Mr. A. M. A. Ibrahim, Mr. M. Ismail, Mr. M. Jameel, Mrs. M. H. M. Mahful, Mr. A. M. M. Nazim, Mr. A. M. M. Anver, Mrs. H. A. M. Habeebe Lebbe and Mrs. M. L. M. Rahim—co-partners of Habeebland Estate, Hattaraliyadde, on the other part.

2. By his Order dated 10th April, 1962, the Hon'ble the Minister of Labour and Nationalized Services acting under Section 4 of the Industrial Disputes Act, referred the dispute to this Tribunal for settlement by arbitration. The matter in dispute between the aforesaid parties as set out in the statement of the Acting Commissioner of Labour was:—whether the non-employment of the following workers was justified and to what relief each of them was entitled:—

1. R. Muthiah,
2. Carliammal, wife of R. Muthiah,
3. Dorasamy,
4. Valliammal, wife of Dorasamy,
5. Thanalethimi, daughter of Dorasamy,
6. Narayanan, son of Dorasamy,
7. Janakie of Dorasamy kg,
8. P. S. Muthiah,
9. Letchimi, wife of P. S. Muthiah,
10. Suppiah, brother of P. S. Muthiah,
11. Appuhamy,
12. Simon,
13. Saranelis,
14. Mudiyanse,
15. Velaithan, and
16. Krishnan.

3. The Union having failed to submit its statement in reply the parties were duly noticed on 9th July, 1962, that this matter was fixed for hearing on 31st July, 1962. At the hearing the Union was represented by Mr. Advocate P. Tennakoon, instructed by Mr. S. Kanagaratnam on behalf of the 16 workers while the 14 co-partners were represented by Mr. E. D. Taylor.

4. The Lanka Estate Workers' Union (hereinafter referred to as the Union) in its statement forwarded on 10th May, 1962, had alleged that the 16 workers referred to above were unreasonably discontinued from service with effect from 9th May, 1961. It had also alleged that these workers had been under-paid and that the management was actuated by motives of victimisation in terminating their services. The management in its statement took up the position that it was compelled to retrench the staff including one kangany and 16 workers as it had become necessary to change the system of tapping from two days' to three days' tapping and work with a reduced staff and less labourers. The Union also alleged that the management had unreasonably fined 10 workers at the rate of Rs. 8 per head that being the value of the bucket and knife which each labourer had failed to hand over to the management but which had been subsequently returned. The union claimed that all the 16 workers were entitled to reinstatement with back wages in addition to the refund of the amount of the fine referred to above.

5. When this matter was taken up for hearing on 31st July, 1962, it was submitted that 13 out of the 16 labourers had been re-employed on various dates in 1961 and 1962. Only three workers remained to be reinstated, viz., Carliammal, Letchimi and Velaithan. The workers who were fined Rs. 8 were:—R. Muthiah, Valliammal, Danaletchimie, Janakie, P. S. Muthiah, Appuhamy, Simon, Saranelis, Mudiyanse and Krishnan.

6. In the course of the arbitration proceedings the parties arrived at the following settlement:—

1. In view of the fact that the management had reinstated 13 of the labourers referred to above the Union withdraws the claim for reinstatement in respect of those 13 workers.
2. The management will reinstate Carliammal, Letchimie and Velaithan in their employment as from 15th August, 1962.

3. The period of non-employment of all the 16 workers shall not be treated as an interruption in their service.
4. The 16 workers shall not be entitled to any wages for the period of non-employment.
5. The management will refund a sum of Rs. 8 to each of the 10 workers referred to above being the amount fined for failure to return the bucket and knife.
6. The Union will take steps to recover the wages due to them as well as holiday pay and any other statutory dues through the appropriate Labour Office and the management will pay such sums, if any.

In my view the above settlement is just and fair and I make my award accordingly.

W. P. N. DE SILVA,
President,
Labour Tribunal (I).

Dated at Kandy, this 11th day of August, 1962.

8-909

HEALTH SERVICES ACT (CAP. 219)—HOSPITAL COMMITTEE, GENERAL HOSPITAL, RATNAPURA

THE Hon'ble Minister of Health has been pleased to appoint, in terms of section 11 of the Health Services Act (Cap. 219), Mr. N. Illangakone to be a member of the Hospital Committee for the General Hospital, Ratnapura, from August 15, 1962, to December 31, 1962.

L. S. B. PERERA,
Permanent Secretary.

Ministry of Health,
Colombo, August 15, 1962.

8-913

CORRECTION

**The Ceylon (Parliamentary Elections) Order in Council, 1946
REVISION OF REGISTERS OF ELECTORS, 1962**

NOTICE appearing in *Ceylon Government Gazette* No. 13,256 dated August 10, 1962, Part I, Section (I), page 2071—

The penultimate line of the Notice above the signature of the Commissioner of Parliamentary Elections should read—

“1962 revision of the registers of electors shall be completed by” and not as appearing therein.

8-335

Miscellaneous Departmental Notices

THE IRRIGATION ORDINANCE (CAP. 453)

IT is hereby notified that I, Derick Aluvihare, Government Agent of Batticaloa District in the Eastern Province, have by virtue of powers vested in me by section 15 (i) (a) of the Irrigation Ordinance (Cap. 453), approved the resolution set out in the Schedule hereto.

D. ALUVIHARE,
Government Agent,
Batticaloa District.

The Kachcheri,
Batticaloa, 24th July, 1962.

Schedule

RESOLUTION

“This Meeting of Proprietors within the Irrigable Area of Munthana Anicut across Meeranga Ela irrigation work in the Batticaloa District, Eastern Province, approve the Scheme relating to that irrigation work prepared under Part V of the Irrigation Ordinance (Cap. 453).”

8-788

COMPANIES ORDINANCE, No. 51 OF 1938

Notice under Section 277 (3) to Strike off Austria Ceylon Trading Company Limited

WHEREAS there is reasonable cause to believe that Austria Ceylon Trading Company Limited, a company incorporated on April 23, 1953, under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, No. 51 of 1938 is not carrying on business or in operation.

Now know ye that I, Walter Mahesa Sellayah, Registrar of Companies, acting under section 277 (3) of the Companies Ordinance, No. 51 of 1938, do hereby give notice that at the expiration of three months from this date the name of Austria Ceylon Trading Company Limited, will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register of Companies kept in this office and the company will be dissolved.

W. M. SELLAYAH,
Registrar of Companies.

Department of the Registrar of Companies,
Colombo 1, 16th August, 1962.

8-804

L. D.—B. 23/50.

THE MORTGAGE ACT

BY virtue of the powers vested in me by sections 3 (c) and 114 (2) of the Mortgage Act (Chapter 89), I, Ginige Richard Walter de Silva, Director of Commerce, do by this Notification declare the People's Bank to be an approved credit agency for the purposes of that Act.

G. R. W. DE SILVA,
Director of Commerce.

Colombo, August 13, 1962.

8-764

L. D.—B. 23/50.

THE MORTGAGE ACT

BY virtue of the powers vested in me by sections 3 (c) and 114 (2) of the Mortgage Act (Chapter 89), I, Ginige Richard Walter de Silva, Director of Commerce, do by this Notification declare the Mahajana Finance Limited to be an approved credit agency for the purposes of that Act.

G. R. W. DE SILVA,
Director of Commerce.

Colombo, August 13, 1962.

8-762

NOTICE

IT is hereby notified under Regulation 6 of the Regulation under the Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance (Chapter 469) that the Ruhuna National Park will be closed to the public from 1st September to 30th September, 1962.

A. S. A. PACKER,
Acting Warden.

Department of Wild Life,
Colombo 1, August 15, 1962.

8-829

PROCLAMATION

REFERENCE proclamation published in the *Government Gazette* No. 13,241 of August 3, 1962, regarding outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease in Negombo Municipal area in the Colombo District, the public is hereby informed that the proclaimed date shown in proclamation, should be amended as follows:—

July 23, 1962, should read as July 28, 1962.

ABEYARATNA BANDARANAYAKE,
Chief Government Veterinary Surgeon.

Office of the
Government Veterinary Surgeon,
Peradeniya, August 17, 1962.

8-903

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS “Foot and Mouth” disease has broken out among cattle in the villages of Tambagalla and Kirindivelmada in Mahagalboda Egoda Korale in the Divisional Revenue Officer's Division of Hiriyala Hathpattuwa in Kurunegala District of the North-Western Province, I, Abeyaratne Bandaranayake, Chief Government Veterinary Surgeon, by virtue of the powers vested in me under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Ordinance Amendment Act, No. 33 of 1957, and in terms of section 4, sub-section (1) of the said Ordinance (Chapter 327), do hereby declare an “INFECTED AREA” the area bounded on—

North by boundary between Hiriyala Hathpattuwa and Kalagampalatha of Anuradhapura District;

South by boundary between Hiriyala Hathpattuwa and Weuda Vili Hathpattuwa of Kurunegala District;

East by boundary between Hiriya Hathpattuwa and Matale North and Matale South of Matale District;

West by boundary between Hiriya Hathpattuwa and Weuda Villi Hathpattuwa and Wannu Hathpattuwa of Kurunegala District.

2. Under section 7 of the same Ordinance, I proclaim that no movement of cattle or cart traffic from and to this area shall be allowed, until this proclamation is revoked.

3. The attention of all cattle owners and carters in the area, is drawn to the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Regulations, 1937, which lays down the actions which persons are by law required to take in an "INFECTED AREA". Details of these Regulations can be obtained from the Government Veterinary Surgeon, Ibbagamuwa and the Divisional Revenue Officer, Hiriya Hathpattuwa.

This declaration shall take effect from the date hereof.

ABEYARATNE BANDARANAYAKE,
Chief Government Veterinary Surgeon.

Office of the Chief Government Veterinary Surgeon,
Peradeniya, 11th August, 1962.

8-755

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS "Foot and Mouth" disease has broken out among cattle in the village of Medagoda in Medagoda Village Headman's Division in the Divisional Revenue Officer's Division of Dambadeniya Hathpattuwa in Kurunegala District of the North-Western Province, I, Abeyaratne Bandaranayake, Chief Government Veterinary Surgeon, by virtue of the powers vested in me under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Ordinance Amendment Act, No. 33 of 1957, and in terms of section 4, sub-section (1) of the said Ordinance (Chapter 327), do hereby declare an "INFECTED AREA" the area bounded on—

North by Digandeniya;
South by Walikumbura;
East by Thambalassa and Rammuthugala;
West by Panavitiya and Ratnageruwa.

2. Under section 7 of the same Ordinance, I proclaim that no movement of cattle or cart traffic from and to this area shall be allowed, until this proclamation is revoked.

3. The attention of all cattle owners and carters in the area, is drawn to the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Regulations, 1937, which lays down the actions which persons are by law required to take in an "INFECTED AREA". Details of these Regulations can be obtained from the Government Veterinary Surgeon Polgahawela and the Divisional Revenue Officer, Dambadeniya Hathpattuwa.

This declaration shall take effect from the date hereof.

ABEYARATNE BANDARANAYAKE,
Chief Government Veterinary Surgeon.

Office of the Chief Government Veterinary Surgeon,
Peradeniya, 11th August, 1962.

8-756

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS "Foot and Mouth" disease has broken out among cattle in the Village Headman's Division of Dunagaha in the Divisional Revenue Officer's Division of Aluthkuru Korale North B in Colombo District of the Western Province, I, Abeyaratna Bandaranayake, Chief Government Veterinary Surgeon by virtue of the powers vested in me under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Ordinance Amendment Act, No. 33 of 1957, and in terms of section 4, sub-section (1) of the said Ordinance (Chapter 327), do hereby declare an "INFECTED AREA" the area bounded on—

North by Akaragama.
South by Aluthapola.
East by Kapuwala and Hunumulla.
West by Kadawala.

2. Under section 7 of the same Ordinance, I proclaim that no movement of cattle or cart traffic from and to this area shall be allowed, until this proclamation is revoked.

3. The attention of all cattle owners and carters in the area, is drawn to the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Regulations, 1937, which lays down the actions which persons are by law required to take in an "INFECTED AREA". Details of these Regulations can be obtained from the Government Veterinary Surgeon, Negombo, and the Divisional Revenue Officer, Aluthkuru Korale North B.

This declaration shall take effect from the date hereof.

ABEYARATNA BANDARANAYAKE,
Chief Government Veterinary Surgeon.

Office of the Chief Government Veterinary Surgeon,
Peradeniya, 15th August, 1962.

8-807/1

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS "Foot and Mouth" disease has broken out among cattle in the Village Headman's Division of Palliappitiya in the Divisional Revenue Officer's Division of Aluthkuru Korale North B in Colombo District of the Western Province, I, Abeyaratna Bandaranayake, Chief Government Veterinary Surgeon, by virtue of the powers vested in me under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Ordinance Amendment Act, No. 33 of 1957, and in terms of section 4, sub-section (1) of the said Ordinance (Chapter 327), do hereby declare an "INFECTED AREA" the area bounded on—

North by Kehelella.
South by Hapuwalana.
East by Kenelella.
West by Dunagaha.

2. Under section 7 of the same Ordinance, I proclaim that no movement of cattle or cart traffic from and to this area shall be allowed, until this proclamation is revoked.

3. The attention of all cattle owners and carters in the area, is drawn to the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Regulations, 1937, which lays down the actions which persons are by law required to take in an "INFECTED AREA". Details of these Regulations can be obtained from the Government Veterinary Surgeon, Negombo, and the Divisional Revenue Officer, Aluthkuru Korale North B.

This declaration shall take effect from the date hereof.

ABEYARATNA BANDARANAYAKE,
Chief Government Veterinary Surgeon.

Office of the Chief Government Veterinary Surgeon,
Peradeniya 15th August, 1962.

8-807/2

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS "Foot and Mouth" disease has broken out among cattle in the Village Headman's Division of Kandawala in the Divisional Revenue Officer's Division of Aluthkuru Korale North in Colombo District of the Western Province, I, Abeyaratna Bandaranayake, Chief Government Veterinary Surgeon, by virtue of the powers vested in me under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Ordinance Amendment Act, No. 33 of 1957, and in terms of section 4, sub-section (1) of the said Ordinance (Chapter 327) do hereby declare an "INFECTED AREA" the area bounded on—

North by Demanghandiya.
South by Athgala.
East by West Katana.
West by Kaluwarippuwa.

2. Under section 7 of the same Ordinance, I proclaim that no movement of cattle or cart traffic from and to this area shall be allowed, until this proclamation is revoked.

3. The attention of all cattle owners and carters in the area, is drawn to the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Regulations, 1937, which lays down the actions which persons are by law required to take in an "INFECTED AREA". Details of these Regulations can be obtained from the Government Veterinary Surgeon, Negombo, and the Divisional Revenue Officer, Aluthkuru Korale North.

This declaration shall take effect from the date hereof.

ABEYARATNA BANDARANAYAKE,
Chief Government Veterinary Surgeon.

Office of the Chief Government Veterinary Surgeon,
Peradeniya 15th August, 1962.

8-807/3

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS

ALL importers are hereby informed that as from September 1, 1962, all entries must be accompanied by 2 copies of the invoices, one for Customs purposes and the other to be released to the importer as hitherto for Exchange control and other requirements. The copy for Customs purposes should be marked "copy for Customs and Audit purposes".

M. L. D. CASPERZ,
Principal Collector of Customs.

No. D. 887,
H. M. Customs,
Colomb., August 17, 1962.

8-982

INTERRUPTION OF TRAFFIC ON ROAD

North-Central Division—Anuradhapura District

IMPROVEMENTS TO KALA-OYA CAUSEWAY 19th MILE
—ANURADHAPURA-KURUNEGALA ROAD

THE Kala Oya Causeway on the 19th mile of Anuradhapura-Kurunegala Road will be closed for all vehicular traffic for a period of (2) two months from 1.9.62 for effecting Improvements to this Causeway.

2. The alternative routes will be as follows:—

- (a) Kurunegala - Dambulla - Maradankadawella - Anuradhapura Road.
(b) Maho-Nikaweratiya-Puttalam-Anuradhapura Road.

H. K. MELSON FERNANDO,
for Director of Public Works.

Public Works Office,
Colombo 1, August 15, 1962.

8-805

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Interruption to Traffic

AVISSAWELLA DISTRICT—SABARAGAMUWA DIVISION

REPAIRS TO BRIDGE NO. 38/2, COLOMBO-AVISSAWELLA-
GINIATHENA ROAD

IT is hereby notified that the above road will be closed for all vehicular traffic from 1.9.62, to carry out urgent repairs to the bridge until further notice.

The alternative route is via Eheliyagoda-Dehiowita road.

H. K. MELSON FERNANDO,
for Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,
Colombo, 17th August, 1962.

8-855

DEBT CONCILIATION ORDINANCE, No. 39 OF 1941, AS AMENDED BY ACT No. 5 OF 1959

THE Debt Conciliation Board proposes to attempt to effect a settlement under the Debt Conciliation Ordinance No. 39 of 1941 as amended by Act No. 5 of 1959 between the debtors and the creditors specified in Column one and two of the Schedules hereto.

The creditors are called upon to submit to the Board statements of debts owed to them by their debtors on or before the 10th of September, 1962.

No. 151, Lower Lake Road,
Galle Face, Colombo,
17th August, 1962.

M. A. AMARASINGHE,
Secretary, Debt Conciliation
Board.

Case No.	Name and Address of Debtor	Schedule	Name and Address of Creditor
9401	M. Vellathamby, Division No. 3, Eravur	..	P. Umaru Lebbe, Division No. 3, Eravur
9403	Mrs. M. S. Pemasilie Kodikara, "Green Fields" Gonapinuwala	..	K. P. K. Udenis Appuhamy, Textile Merchant, Gonapinu-wala
9406	Mrs. M. G. Violet Gunawathie, No. 276, High Level Road, Nugegoda	..	D. J. Ranasinghe, C/o. C. R. de Alwis, Proctor & Notary, Mt. Lavinia
9407	D. P. de Soysa Waidyaratne, Madampe, Dewagoda, Ambalangoda	..	K. A. de S. Jayasekera, Kuleegoda, Ambalangoda
9410	S. A. Dhairis Silva, "Sisirapaya", Reid Place, Weligama	..	I. Handy Abeyratne, Pilana, Weligama
9416	D. D. Jinadasa, Kabaragala, Angulugaha	..	G. K. Sumanasekera, Mahawatta, Nugatalawa, Welimada
9417	J. B. Abilinu Dias, Siyambalapitiya, Kotugoda	..	Mrs. A. L. A. Piyaseeli, School Teacher, "Wijayasiri", Udapola, Polgahawela
9418	L. V. D. Marshall, No. 127, Richmond Hill Road, Kumbalwella, Galle	..	A. Ponnaperuma, Richmond Hill Road, Kumbalwella, Galle
9419	Mrs. L. V. D. Alice, No. 127, Richmond Hill Road, Kumbalwella, Galle	..	A. Ponnaperuma, Richmond Hill Road, Kumbalwella, Galle
9420	R. M. Caroline Hamine, No. 1/7, Vidyalaya Road, Kegalla	..	D. M. Eugene Perera, Indigollawatta, Ballapana, Amban-pitiya
9421	R. M. Karunaratne Banda, Wellawa	..	Mrs. Anula Kumarihamy, Administratrix of the estate of late Mr. R. M. M. Wellawa, Wellawa
9423	J. A. Erabeenu Appuhamy, Weligampitiya, Ja-Ela	..	Mrs. D. J. M. D. Matilda Hamine, C/o. P. D. Robert Saparamadu, Batagama South, Kandana
9427	E. M. Muthu Menika, C/o. W. S. Fernando, Kuliyapitiya Road Hettipola	..	W. J. A. Dingiri Banda, Copra Merchant, Kurundukumbura, Hettipola
9428	K. A. Podi Appuhamy, Karabada, Gahapalatha, Udu Nuwara	..	D. M. Ran Banda, C/o. D. M. Punchirala, Karamada, Geli Oya
9430	S. A. Punchi Banda, Kotuwella, Pannala	..	L. B. Podi Appuhamy, Pahala Kotuwella, Pannala
9438	T. C. Tilakaratne, Kodangoda, Kuruwita	..	K. A. K. Sundera Nona, Ranwala, Meethrigala
9439	D. P. David Peiris, Dampe, Madapatha	..	T. Arnolis Peiris, Dampe, Madapatha
9442	Mrs. I. L. M. Rahum Beebee, Godapitiya, Akuressa	..	K. Andrayas, Gedippala, Akuressa
9443	D. Don James, No. 537, High Level Road, Gangodawila, Nugegoda	..	G. D. Nandaseeli, Gangodawila, Nugegoda
9445	P. D. Siripala de Alwis, Palayangoda, Paiyagala	..	D. M. William Peiris, Mangala Mawatha, Kalutara North
9446	C. Henry Ranasinghe, "Ratnasiri Niwasa", Weligama	..	S. S. Don Andrayas, Kokmaduwa, Weligama
9448	K. M. Elizabeth Paravavithana, No. 24/9, Francisco Place, Moratuwa	..	R. D. Gunadasa, Pelawatta, Yamtampalawa, Kurunegala
9456	H. Peter Perera, Aturugiriya	..	G. D. Luciana Hamine, Aturugiriya Junction, Aturugiriya
9454	H. Peter Perera, Aturugiriya	..	P. Seeman Perera, Aturugiriya Junction, Aturugiriya
9455	H. Peter Perera, Aturugiriya	..	D. O. Pathberiya, Dispensary, Aturugiriya
9457	Mrs. I. Jaslin Fernando, S. James Gunawardene both of Peliyagodawatta, Peliyagoda	..	R. Laris Nona, No. 965, Negombo Road, Peliyagoda
9458	N. K. H. Cornelis, Kokawela, Wanduramba	..	B. A. C. Abeysekera, Polgaswatta, Pahalawela, Wandu-ramba
9461	R. A. Gunaratne, C/o. "Sylvanurst", Pallewela	..	K. A. Gunasekera Appuhamy, Gaspe, Banduragoda
9463	J. Nadarajasingham, "Shanthi", Ridipane, Badulla	..	K. Kopalasamy, Puwakgodamulla, Badulla
9466	J. A. Don Artin Appuhamy, Kondagamulla, Demanandiya	..	W. S. Fernando, Raddoluwa, Seeduwa
9471	A. Weerawarna, Miss S. Weerawarna, Miss Y. Weerawarna all of Kekundeniya, Beralapanatara	..	M. P. M. V. Charlotte Perera, Sinhasana Road, Dondra
9473	A. R. M. Zohora alias Zohara Umma, No. 681, Gintota, Galle	..	S. Rupert de Silva, Book Depot, Gintota, Galle
9474	A. C. A. Inaaya, No. 663, off Negombo Road, Wattala	..	E. Devapuraratne, Richmond Hill Road, Galle
9485	H. A. W. D. Melis Jayasundera, Kimbulgoda, Yakkala	..	W. A. R. Wickramanayake, Bemulla
9486	L. Henry de Silva, Mohottiwatta, Balapitiya	..	Mrs. H. Susil Nona de Silva, "Priya Niwasa", Wellawatta, Balapitiya
9489	T. Lily, Kurundugaskande, Urugasmanhandiya	..	T. Rainis, Meegaspitiya, Urugasmanhandiya
9492	S. H. William Fernando, No. 541, Weligampitiya, Ja-Ela	..	M. Jokinu Perera, Tudella, Ja-Ela
9493	D. J. M. Elaris Singho, Ihalagama, Udubaddawa	..	T. P. Joslin, Udubaddawa
9497	G. H. G. Sedohamy, Yaddehigewatta, Gonapinuwala	..	H. Ungohamy, Hagoda, Boossa
9498	N. Thepanis Perera, Himbutana, Galagahena, Angoda	..	K. Somawathie, Udumulla, Ambatale
9499	S. M. Bandara Menike, Ilukwatta, Pilimatalawa	..	M. M. Podi Menike, Ilukwatta, Pilimatalawa
9500	M. Ramasamy, Bootawatta, Talatuoya	..	R. M. Loku Menika alias Bandara Menike, Bootawatta, Talatuoya.

8-894

IMPORT CONTROL NOTICE No. 33/62

(Ceylonisation of Trade—Registration of Ceylonese Traders

LIST No. CT 4/62

THE following Registered Ceylonese Traders have been issued General Import Licences valid up to December 31, 1962 :—

(This List covers registrations effected between 15th May, 1962 and 10th August, 1962.)

Name	Address	Registration No.
Abdul Azeed, M.	129, North Coast Road, Trincomalee	A 170/91/923B
Ahmed & Co., A.	167, Main Street, Colombo 11	A 360/171/696A
Asiatic Trading Agency, The	107, Prince Street, Colombo 11	A 578/292/1969A
Bake House Ltd.	464, Deans Road, Colombo 10	B 42/20/465B
Berenger, E. K.	400, Galle Road, Colombo 3	B 5/1/1170A
Cader & Co., A. A.	New Mowlana Building, 2nd Cross Street, Colombo 11	C 559/302/1980A
Cassim, M.	94 1/8, York Building, York Street, Colombo 1	C 300/168/736A
Ceylon Central Commercial Co.	235 2/2, Norris Road, Colombo 11	C 557/301/1979A
Ceylon Kinematograph Ltd.	67/1, Pendennis Avenue, Colombo 3	C 530/284/1867B
Ceylon Shippers Services Ltd.	2nd Floor, Y. M. B. A. Building, Colombo 1	C 539/287/1874B
Chilaw Mills Export Ltd.	356, Union Place, Colombo 2	C 561/303/1982B
Coates & Co., E. (Galle) Ltd.	Galle	C 346/194/478B
Colombo Gift House	42, Keyzer Street, Colombo 11	C 509/266/1646B
Colombo Jewellery Stores	57, Bristol Buildings, York Street, Colombo 1	C 49/14/672B
Dasa Industries	10/2, Aramaya Lane, Colombo 9	D 374/191/1965A
Falcon Enterprises	167, Main Street, Colombo 11	F 250/132/1967B
Fernando & Co., M. C.	28/1, Clifford Road, Colombo 3	F 251/131/1960A
Fred Attanayake	69, Baseline Road, Colombo 8	F 248/129/1912A
Ganapathia Pillai & Sons, G. S.	52, 4th Cross Street, Colombo 11	G 223/116/1230A
General Finance & Credit Co. Ltd., The	7/1, 1st Cross Street, Port, Matara	G 263/138/1977B
Gilbert & Richards Ltd.	215, Kollupitiya Road, Colombo 3	G 5/4/623B
Gunaseena Bros.	81 2/9, Naga Building, Prince Street, Colombo 11	G 266/137/1968B
Hettiaratchi & Co.	171, Panchikawatte Road, Colombo 10	H 248/118/1971A
Jamal Mohideen & Sons	130, New Moor Street, Colombo 12	J 185/101/1983A
Jupiter Agency	7, New Moor Street, Colombo 12	J 211/100/1973A
Mackie & Co. Ltd., C. W.	36, McCallum Road, Colombo 11	M 465/206/152C
Magalle Trading Ltd.	Lunuwila Mills, Lunuwila	M 463/208/1914B
Murkar Bawa Ltd.	90, Chatham Street, Colombo 1	M 295/109/68B
Murina Radio Enterprise	50 3/5, N. H. M. Abdul Cader Road, Colombo 11	M 700/305/1981B
Murland Motors	7, Duplication Road, Colombo 3	M 680/293/1887A
Mohamed Cassim & Son, S. M.	193/195, Main Street, Negombo	M 359/134/821A
Mohamed & Co., A. E. A. H.	66, Old Moor Street, Colombo 12	M 87/41/1200A
Mohideen & Co., M. I. M.	110 & 114, Messenger Street, Colombo 12	M 698/303/1974B
Nagendra Trading Co.	81 1/10, Naga Buildings, Prince Street, Colombo 11	N 319/159/1970A
Nazeera Trading Co.	409, Maligawatte Road, Colombo 10	N 221/158/1966A
Norton & Co. Ltd.	"Norton Buildings", 265/3, Ingram Road, Maligawatte Road, Colombo 10	N 207/117/1174B
Overseas Trading Co., The	393, Old Moor Street, Colombo 11	O 35/15/162A
Pandithakoralege & Co., D. R. M.	9, Pamankade Lane, Colombo 6	P 383/195/1192A
Pathma Stores	257, K. K. S. Road, Jaffna	P 445/236/1975A
Peiris & Co., R. C.	118, Bankshall Street, Colombo 11	P 447/235/1972B
Perera & Sons Ltd., P. E.	493, 2nd Division Maradana, Colombo 10	P 8/6/469B
Pooran Industries Ltd.	133, 135, Main Street, Colombo 11	P 448/237/1978B
Queens Radio & Television Corporation	796 & 861, Alutmawatte Road, Colombo 15	Q 14/11/1677B
Raheem Stores	Ameen Building, 25/ 2/3, Dam Street, Colombo 12	R 355/169/1962A
Ramakrishnas	10, Stanley Road, Jaffna	R 332/170/1963B
Ranasinghes	18, Colombo Street, Kandy	R 245/133/1380B
Rebecca International Trading Co.	53, Armour Street, Colombo 14	R 121/37/1305A
Richielands	102, Borella Cross Road, Colombo 8	R 262/129/1233A
Siedles Cineradio	9 & 10, Consistory Buildings, Colombo 11	S 573/276/543B
Silva & Silva	421, Darley Road, Colombo 10	S 348/127/603A
Sirisoma Bros.	27, New Moor Street, Colombo 12	S 732/350/1260A
St. Anthony's Industries & Enterprises	752, Baseline Road, Colombo 9	S 835/419/1961B
Suby Ltd., T.	493/1, Darley Road, Colombo 10	S 680/309/878B
Thiagarajah Jewellery Manufactory	75/4, Gintupitiya Street, Colombo 13	T 159/72/1249A
Thowfeek Stores	147, Prince Street, Colombo 11	T 133/84/1801A
Tolarams	493, Galle Road, Colombo 3	T 193/92/1964B
Universal Metal Cork Co. Ltd., The	"Seedevi", Piliyandala	U 65/32/1597B
Venus Trading Co.	29, Maliban Street, Colombo 11	V 117/90/1760A
Wickrams	22, Upper Chatham Street, Colombo 1	W 227/132/1716A
William's Confectionery Ltd.	"Suramya", Dehiwala	W 231/139/1925B
Williams' Jewellery Mart	543, 2nd Division Maradana, Colombo 10	W 132/60/650A

2. The under-mentioned firm has been issued a General Export Licence valid upto December 31, 1962 :—

Name	Address	Registration No.
Mohamed & Co., Hajee A. M. H.	37, Old Moor Street, Colombo 12	M 525/304/1976A

Colombo, August 17, 1962.

8-909/

C. MYLVAGANAM,
Controller of Imports & Exports.

IMPORT CONTROL NOTICE No. 34/62

(Ceylonisation of Trade—Registered Indent Agents)

LIST No. IND: 2/62

THE following have been registered as Ceylonese Indent Agents for 1962 :—

(This list covers registrations effected between April 30, 1962 and August 10, 1962.)

Name	Address	Registration No.
Bensons Trading Co. ..	.. 2, Mallika Lane, Colombo 6 ..	.. IND : B 14/6/183A
City Trading Agency ..	.. 501, Dematagoda Road, Colombo 9 ..	.. IND : C 2/3/37B
Consolidated Trading Co. ..	.. 135 1/10, City Mission Building, Dam Street, Colombo 12 ..	.. IND : C 41/28/265A
David, E. L. ..	.. 98, York Street, Colombo 1 ..	.. IND : D 2/2/16A
Hussain Ibrahim & Sons ..	.. 156 & 158, Main Street, Colombo 11 ..	.. IND : H 15/9/244A
International Mercantiles ..	.. 147-1/3, Maliban Street, Colombo 11 ..	.. IND : I 22/16/266A
Kosala Agencies Co. ..	.. 274, Second Floor, Bank of Ceylon Building, Colombo 1 ..	.. IND : K 5/4/267A
Perpetual (Ceylon) Corporation ..	.. 106, 1/4, Reclamation Road, Colombo 11 ..	.. IND : P 20/11/268A

Colombo 3, August 17, 1962.

8-909/2

C. MYLVAGANAM,
Controller of Imports & Exports.

The "Ceylon Government Gazette" is published every Friday. Day of publication is subject to alteration in any week where Public Holidays intervene.

All Notices and Advertisements should reach the Government Printer, Government Press, Colombo, by 3.30 p.m. four working days previous to day of publication (i.e., normally 3.30 p.m. on Monday).

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