

PRIME MINISTER PASSES AWAY 'WITCH HUNT' IN COMMUNIST CHINA

Riding Accident Proved Fatal

Popular Statesman. Unassuming Patriot

IT is with feelings of profound regret that we record the death of the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake, at 3-30 p. m. on Saturday last at a nursing home in Colombo.

Mr. Senanayake who was thrown off while riding on the Galle Face Green on Friday morning at 6-30 succumbed to the tragic effects of the fall and died at 3-30 p. m. on Saturday last. At no time during these 33 hours did he regain consciousness.

At the nursing home in Cinnamon Gardens where he was taken immediately by Sir Richard Aluvihare who happened to be riding close by, the Premier was placed under the best medical treatment. Specialists from England, Pakistan and Madras were contacted and arranged for. While Sir Hugh Cairns from England was making ready to fly to Colombo and the Pakistan specialist was on his way, the Madras brain specialist had arrived but only too late for wresting the Premier from the jaws of death.



The body was taken in procession to 'Temple Trees' and later to the House of Representatives where it is lying in state.

The funeral will take place on Saturday the 29th instant which will be observed as a public holiday.

Queen Elizabeth, Premier Churchill, Premier Nehru, President Prasad, Mr. Attlee headed the several messages of condolences flashed to Colombo.

LET GLORIFICATION BE JUSTIFIABLE

"Let me enter a caveat against a tendency which in recent years is manifesting itself in a pronounced manner. In our eagerness to parade our patriotism in all its glory, we write and say things which are very far from truth. Facts are nothing, evidences are mere game-pieces on a chess-board and the only thing cared for is the glorification of our country, people, language and literature. We must resist this alluring temptation with all our might. This tendency defeats its main purpose and we become objects of ridicule. Truth must be our sole aim and facts must guide our steps and govern our conclusions."

—Vaiyapuri Pillai.

Central Province Saiva Maha Sabha Ltd. Kandy

The following were elected Office-bearers for 1952 at the 26th Annual General Meeting of the above Sabha held on 15-3-52 at 5. 3 p. m. at the Sabha Hall presided over by Mr. S. Kandiah, Vice-President:-

Patrons. Gate Mudaliyar N. Canaganayagam J. P., O. B. E., and Mr. S. Sabaratnam, Retired Overseer.

President. Muhandiram K. V. Ranganathan C. C. S.

Vice - Presidents. Messrs V. K. M. Nagalingam, R. M. Supppiah Chettiyar, P. Balasingham, Proctor S. C. S. Kanagasabhai, Proc.or S. C. and S. Kandiah.

Joint Secretaries. Messrs. S. Sithamparappillai, V. Paramanathan.

Treasurer. Mr. S. Tham-

biyappah. President of the Building Committee Mr. S. Kandiah.

Secretary for the Study Circle and Classes. Mr. S. Ponniah

Secretary for the Library and Gurupoojah Mr. V. Kandavanam.

Editor of the Tract Series. Mr. K. V. Thambidurai.

Committee. Those above and 12 others, Messrs. M. Swaminathan T. Balasubramaniam K. Chelliah, C. Kaliyanasundram, P. Vinayakathamby, K. S. Kanthamainar, V. Thirunavukarasu, S. Kanapathipillai, V. C. Thuraiyappah K. Nagappan, V. T. Sellathurai, P. Ambalavanar.

Asst. Treasurers. Messrs. S. K. Ratnasingham, S. P. M. Kanagasabapathy, V. Sivasubramaniam,

Auditors Messrs. S. Moothamby, K. Ambalavanar,

Prison Visitors. Pandit K. K. Vairavan, Mr. S. Ponniah, Mr. V. Paramanathan.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT

"THE new Chinese 'witch hunt,' writes the *Manchester Guardian*, 'is making fine progress. It is divided into two parts, called 'The Three' and 'The Anti-Five'.

"The Three' is for correction of government officials. It is so called because it is a three-fold drive against waste, corruption and bureaucracy in government quarters. It is producing some striking results. In the Peking area 10,000 denunciations were received during January.

'Punishment is reaching high up by the official ladder. The Mayor and Vice-Mayor of Hankow have been dismissed. Now the Secretary-General of the Communist Party in Shanghai has fallen. He is Mr. Li Yu, a former Communist Governor of Shantung Province. An official dispatch says he has been ordered to undergo 'profound self-reflection'. He was accused of being 'patriarchal and failing to make ideological progress despite assistance'.

The Red Punishment

Some Communist officials in Shanghai, says the newspaper, "were dismissed along with him. Suspect officials are being sent out to apologise to the public. It is pleasing to read how in Peking the Mayor personally escorted the local Chief of Public Security to apologise to an old woman who had accused him of a 'bureaucratic working style'".

The *Manchester Guardian* continues: "The other witch hunt the 'Anti-Five', is directed chiefly against business men; it scourges their five major sins of bribery, evasion of taxes, stealing of national wealth, stealing of economic intelligence, and business malpractices. The radio in Shantung Province announced cheerfully last week that this drive

was ready to pass over to its second stage, which it called the 'down with the propertied class movement.'

Who Bears The Brunt

'The movement serves the Peking Government every well. Anything that goes wrong with its efficiency the Government blames on the corrupt men who are sabotaging its efforts. In hospital break down in Korea it is the fault of the diabolical business men who have sold lint infected with tetanus germs. If there are upsets on river projects, it is because the business men have sold bogus hydraulic instruments.

"At the same time those business men whose support was useful when the Government was set up but who have now served their turn can be discarded and picked off with ignominy. Last month Lu Tso-fu, China's biggest shipowner, who had broken with the Kuomintang had supported the Communists, committed suicide at Chungking. There are reports that in one town in Kuangtung Province the drinking wells have been placed under guard because three business men had drowned themselves in the wells during one week.

"Thousands of investigators are roaming the country examining the books of business concerns and persuading workmen to denounce their employers. Shanghai Radio reports that in Nanking City the Government has received 140,000 accusations of business men from workers, storekeepers and clerks. Those familiar institutions, denunciation rallies, are appearing in every town. It is useless for business man to refuse to confess their turpitude; in Tsinan the owner of a

(Continued on page 4)



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1952

Treasure These Thoughts

A schism in the soul is worse than any other misfortune that may befall man.

THE NATION'S DEAD HERO

SRI LANKA HAS LOST her hero, the Commonwealth a unifying force and Asia an able statesman. Death came to the Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake, the Prime Minister, with a devastating suddenness befitting only leaders of rare achievements. Truly did the national leader die a hero's death.

Three decades of continuous and conscientious service to the country culminating in the winning of independence for his motherland is a rare accomplishment. But what has made of the departed leader a hero is his humanism—the philosophy of commonsense, gathered at the university of every day life in the faculty of experience.

Cast in the mould of commonsense Mr. Senanayake examined every question from the view point of the common man and unerringly brought the fruits of his mature experience to bear on his decisions. As the first Premier of a nation in the creation of which he played the final and significant part, Mr. Senanayake was fully conscious of the magnitude of his task. He laboured in his ministerial venture with an open mind, a clear vision and a grim determination.

The stability of his administration is proof of the fact that he had a remarkable capacity to view things in the correct perspective. Can there be a greater testimony to the wise statesmanship of the departed leader than the universal acclamation that Sri Lanka has been the only country that has not been confronted with any turmoil political, social or economic, in the wake of the achievement of independence? Rightly and deeply does the nation mourn the loss of her hero.

HOW TO PAY HOMAGE

No more fitting homage can be paid to a hero than that of living up to his ideals. To Mr. Senanayake was handed over the torch

ASIAN INFLUENCE ON THE WEST

Benefit of Commonwealth Membership

That the Asian members of the Commonwealth have influenced the Western members at least as greatly as they have been influenced by them was the opinion expressed by professor Nicholas Mansergh in a lecture at London University on March 17 when dealing with the impact of Asian membership on the working of the Commonwealth system.

This problem of full Asian membership of the Commonwealth was something not wholly exclusive to the former territories ruled by Britain—India, Pakistan and Ceylon—it was also to some degree the problem which confronted those colonies and dependencies in Asia which after World War II were about to become independent. It was the dominant theme at the Inter-Asian conference in 1947, at a time when the countries of Asia, now that power had come back to Asian hands, had to decide how

of the march for freedom by his illustrious predecessors,—Sir P. Arunachalam, Sir P. Ramanathan, Sir James Peiris, Mr. F. R. Senanayake and Sir D. B. Jayatileke. And with great acceptance did the hero continue the relay struggle.

Today the torch lies there to be picked up and carried aloft in the march for maintaining the freedom. Let the homage the nation has to pay to the father be the correct choice of a successor to lead the country along the path of peace and prosperity. Neither age nor parliamentary experience need be the test of leadership. Character and common sense—these are the attributes of leadership and he alone who has these qualities can dare step into the shoes of a statesman who had kept the country out of internal conflict and helped the world march on the road to peace. The homage to the Father of the nation can therefore be none other than the unanimous choice of a leader of a political temperament and social amiability approximating to the greatness of the dead leader.

to shape their future.

Attitude of Tolerance

In a sense, he said, Asia in this problem of relations with the West adopted an attitude of tolerance. Where one would have expected triumphant nationalism insisting on the breaking of all ties, there was in the countries of Asia—not only in India, Pakistan and Ceylon—a general balance of opinion which came down in favour of maintaining those links so long as this was compatible with complete independence.

The chief reasons why this was so were: the practical economic advantage to those Asian countries who wanted to embark on a policy of industrialisation, of maintaining close contact with the West where the "know-how" lay; general political reasons there being a feeling in the world as it appeared in the spring of 1948, just before the Communist victories in China, that it would be prudent to maintain friendly links with other parts of the world so long as they did not involve any binding commitments. In the case of India a dominating factor was the desire to maintain the close maritime links existing between the sub-continent and Britain.

Congenial Atmosphere

Speaking of the advantages of Commonwealth membership, the Professor said that it gave members an opportunity of getting together to discuss matters of common interest in the easy give-and-take atmosphere of conferences between Finance Ministers, Prime Ministers and other leaders. Membership also enabled the newly-established countries to play a fuller part in world affairs than they might otherwise be able to.

On his submission that the influence exercised by the Asian members on the West was at least as great as that the other way round, Professor Mansergh said anyone doubting that should read the declaration issued after the meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London a year ago.

Letter to the Editor

The Next Premier

Sir, The sudden passing away of the maker of Modern Ceylon and the Father of the Nation Mr. D. S. Senanayake is yet another reminder of the existence of a Power higher than mortal beings and material things. No single individual has placed our country under such deep obligation as our revered leader by his unique services; and in his death, we mourn the loss of the greatest Ceylonese and one of the greatest Asiatics of our times. Subject to certain weaknesses on some important issues like the Indo-Ceylon problem Mr. Senanayake's policy has been productive of great good.

While lamenting his loss, it is the duty of the people of Ceylon to strive to maintain the same policy, to keep the country united, and to indicate a suitable successor at this critical juncture. Most people think of Mr. Dudley Senanayake in this connection, as one who would cope with the requirements of the situation. Integrity, efficiency, suavity, patriotism, regard and affection among various sections and classes of the people, all combined, compel us to think of him. His being the father's son should not be a disqualification. The high tradition of public service created by the late Mr. F. R. Senanayake, maintained by Mr. D. S. Senanayake will without any shadow of doubt, I venture to believe in all humility, be preserved by Mr. Dudley Senanayake.

On one of those rare occasions when the late Prime Minister permitted himself to speak of his son, Mr. Senanayake who weighs his words and who was sparing of praise, mentioned in an interview during his last visit to London that the department of the Ministry of Agriculture which he originally administered, was made a success because of his son's succession to that office. The spirit underlying the substance of the late leader's pregnant remark is sufficient justification for many of us to hope that as successor in the still higher office of Prime Minister the son will prove equally successful if called upon to discharge those duties. In this matter, we will not be considered over sanguine if having regard to the past declarations of the Prime Minister's colleagues and followers, both relating to his statesmanship and his personality, they would act unitedly in a spirit of self effacement and do the best by the country, which is greater than any single individual or combination of individuals put together.

Yours etc,

S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM,

156, Hultsdorp,
Colombo.

Training Centre For Hindu Priesthood

A Saiva Veda Agama Padasalai for the education of Hindu priesthood will be started at Kailasa Pillaiyar Temple premises at Nallur on Thursday 27th March at 8 A. M. The preliminary religious ceremony will be performed and classes for students held on the occasion. Brabma Sri S. Kumaraswamy Kurukal and Mr. S. Sivabramaniam, Proctor, are in charge of the undertaking.

OBITUARY

MRS. CHELLAMUTHU—
SWAMINATHAR

We regret to record the death of Srimathi Chellamuthu widow of the late Mr. S. Swaminathar Chief Clerk and Addl. Deputy Fiscal, Jaffna, on Friday the 21st instant at 11 p. m. at her residence at Aiyankovilady.

She was a daughter of the late Mr. Sinnathamby Chellappah of Aiyankovilady. Her brother Mr. C. Ponnudurai, Fiscal Marshal, Jaffna predeceased her.

Her only son Mr. S. Patanjali, M. B. E., Proctor S. C. and Notary Public, and her only daughter Srimathi Thyal nayaki Ammah wife of Mr. K. Thillaiampalam, B.A., Principal, Erlalai Government Practical School, are the chief mourners.

At the time of death she was 77 years of age.

The funeral took place on Saturday, the 22nd instant at 3 p. m. at the Kombayanmanal crematorium in the presence of a large gathering of relations and friends.

Kokuvil Hindu College

The Prize Function of the above institution fixed for Thursday March 27th, has been post-poned owing to the Premier's death.

For Sale

A commodious and well built stone house, with electric light installed, and of over 2000 sq. ft. Floor area, on 6 lachams of land at Navalur Road (No. 253). Vacant possession. Price Rs. 35,000/- or near offer.

Apply to:-

C/o Hindu Organ.

(M. 254, 25 & 28.)

NATURE'S CONTRIBUTION TO AYURVEDA

An Ancient System Full Of Glory

ONE evening, I noticed two dhoby women picking some edible green leaves in a piece of waste land in my farm at Avadi. I found eight kinds of leaves in their collection. Of course, they did not know their Sanskrit names. But, I identified the local varieties of (1) Jeevanti, (2) Bala, (3) Apamargu, (4) Punarnava, (5) Changeri, (6) Matyakshi and two other leaves known by local names as Kuppakoora and Mudakathan, amidst the collection of the edible weeds in the basket. The last mentioned of them, she said, is reputed to relieve rheumatic pains by internal use. She was able to classify them as checking vata, pitta, kapha and told me that a curry prepared by mixing all the leaves together was very tasty and good for health. She said that it not only satisfied hunger but it was also very nutritious. I took home a sample of the mixed weeds and had it cooked with dhali and enjoyed the taste. This shows that even if all the books of Ayurveda are lost to-day, the practical utility of Ayurveda is so deeply rooted in the soil that the science cannot be rooted out of the country. I learnt many points regarding the edibility and non-edibility of the weeds from the women. These are the first-hand observers of nature, who supply traditional information for research workers.

The Ayurvedic scientists formulated certain theories based on their observations and framed certain laws by the aid of which, the herbs, articles of diet, and all the factors of time and space, exhibiting dissimilar properties may be grouped into several categories showing their effect upon the *tridoshas*—vata, pitta and kapha—the three nutrients, which constitute the physical and mental basis of man.

According to the science of Ayurveda, there is no substance in this world which is not a medicine in the broadest sense of the word, because every substance has some one or other of the properties of the five proto-elements called *bhootas*, such as heaviness or lightness heating or cooling and the like, which may be made use of in treatment.

Codification Of Observations

Several hypotheses have been inunciated in Ayurveda, in order to explain certain definite facts observed by the authors. One of the purposes of science is to classify the accumulated knowledge consisting of a number of disconnected observations and to systematise and to frame laws which are applicable generally to them. Some of these hypotheses are shared in common with allo-

pathy and some of them are not yet adopted by the modern scientists, because of their gross materialistic and mechanistic attitude. Modern science, in spite of the delicate apparatus handled by the scientist, is unable to evaluate the subtle theories of Ayurveda, because these instruments can only measure the properties of inert objects with accuracy, but when they have to deal with living matter, they fail to give correct information as the delicate processes of life are very likely to alter by the very touch of light or even the gentlest pressure caused by the manipulation of the instruments.

Method of Differentiation

It may also be said that the power of the special senses, such as the taste and smell, has not been so finely developed in the Western nations as in the Eastern nations. The ancient Ayurvedic physicians appear to have been able to differentiate very delicate differences in tastes and smell, so that they were able to classify almost all the articles of diet, according

By

Dr. A. LAKSHMIPATHI

B.A., M.B. & C.M.

to the taste and smell and their heating and cooling properties. They published dictionaries called *Nighantus*, codifying the results of their observations. For instance, pitta prakriti or constitution is diagnosed by raw meatish smell and pungent and acid taste and so on. *Sugandha* (sweet fragrance) is said to improve the digestive power. Purgatives and emetics were administered through smell or the fragrance of a medicated flower or a medicated handkerchief.

Usually a garland of flowers was used fully saturated with powerful purging agents and the patient happened invariably to be of a very delicate constitution such as the king, with soft bowels. We learn from history, that Buddha was given a lotus to smell when his physician wanted to administer a purgative to him.

Changed Conditions

Modern science has not reached such a stage of perfection as that different tastes and fragrances may be analysed by chemistry or measured by any instrument devised by the physical science. It may also be said that the present generation of Indians may have degenerated in their sense perception of taste and smell, during the lapse of over two thousand years by not using such fine and delicate scents as before

and by having their sense of taste blunted and their physical and mental constitution altered by the changed conditions of civilisation due to long continued foreign subjugation.

It is stated in the Ayurvedic texts and we know by clinical experience that drugs having *Tikta Rasa* (bitter taste) are *Jwara Hara* (i.e.) they relieve the suffering due to fever. The bitter substance may be *Chirata*, *Guduchi* or *Nimba* or any other or it may be *quinine*. I am not speaking of their specific action such as that of *quinine* in malaria. Here, mere bitterness, let it be of any drug or even of an article of food, is recognised, according to Ayurveda, as having the property of reducing fever. This is an acknowledged clinical observation. Unless modern science advances further, so as to analyse taste and smell, we have to be guided by our own observations supported by text books of Ayurveda.

Ayurvedists found that there is some order in the apparently dissimilar substances having different tastes. They found that substances which have a sweet taste are generally more nutritious than sour and saltish substances. They have also found that substances with bitter, pungent and astringent tastes are less nutritious and that substances having astringent taste are the least nutritious. Take the analogy of the mango in the various stages of its development. We observe that in the very tender state, the mango is at first tasteless, then astringent, then slightly bitter and then gradually it develops a sour taste and finally a sweet taste. Even the bitter neem develops a sweet fruit in the end. We thus see a progressive evolution in nature from the astringent and bitter tastes to the sweet taste. The fruit utilises more and more of the rays of the sun and more nourishment from the soil and the air from day to day and so on; it is no surprise that mango with sweet taste possesses more of nutrient materials giving more energy than in earlier stages of astringency, bitterness and sourness. Modern chemical, biological or pharmacological experiments may or may not enlighten us on this subject, but, we know these facts. Therefore, our own experience should be our guide for the time being.

Charaka says that an expert physician who can plan the combinations of *rasas* (substances which have different tastes) in suitable proportions and who can also similarly estimate the correct proportions of the combinations of the *dashas*, cannot be misled in determining the causes, symptoms or treatment of the several diseases.

Thus Ayurveda is more than a science. It is a fine art.

(From the Madras Times)

INDIAN ELECTION ANALYSIS

Party	Parliament (489)			State Assemblies (3,278)		
	Contested	Won	% of Poll	Contested	Won	% of Poll
Congress	480	363	44.47	3,209	2,248	43.6
Communist	70	27	5.44	593	182	4.3
Socialist	255	12	10.23	1,786	126	7.7
K. M. P.	137	10	5.26	946	77	4.0
Jan Sangh	94	3	2.9	731	35	4.3
H. Sabha	30	4	0.9	237	20	1.6
R. R. P.	57	3	1.7	322	32	1.4
S. C. F.	32	2	2.2	209	12	1.4
Local Parties	132	29	9.54	1,332	263	10.5
Independents	453	36	14.4	5,827	223	19.7

The House of the People has a total of 497 seats, but eight seats out of this will be filled by nominations from Kashmir and the Andamans.

The 22 State Assemblies have a total of 3,283 seats. Results have been announced for 3,278 seats. Of the remaining five, three are from the Naga Hills (Assam) where the local inhabitants have so far boycotted the elections, and one each from Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Elections to the latter two seats had to be postponed owing to the death of two candidates.

Area 1,246,880 Square miles.

Population 357 million.

States under Governors with Capitals:

Punjab	Simla (temporary)
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
Bihar	Patna
Bengal	Calcutta
Assam	Shillong
Orissa	Bhubaneswar
Madras (Including Laksha Dvipa)	Madras
Bombay	Bombay
Madhya Pradesh	Nagpur

States under Rajapramukhs with capitals:

Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
PEPSU	Patiala
Rajasthan	Jaipur
Madhya Bharat	Gwalior (Summer capital) Indore (Winter capital)

Saurashtra	Rajkot
Mysore	Bangalore
Travangore-Cochin	Trivandrum

States under Chief Commissioners:— i.e. States directly under the control of Union Government.

Himachal Pradesh	Simla (temporary)
Delhi	Delhi
Ajmer	Ajmer
Manipur	Imphal
Tripura	Agartala
Vindhya Pradesh	Rewa
Bilaspur	Bilaspur
Kutch	Bhuj
Bhopal	Bhopal
Coorg	Mercara
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	Port Blair.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1427

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Arunasalam Thirunavukkarasu of Vaddukoddai East

Deceased Theivanaippillai widow of Arunasalam

Thirunavukkarasu of Vaddukoddai East Petitioner

Vs

1. Thirunavukkerasu Nadesapillai of Vaddukoddai East presently of the Estate duty Office, Colombo

Minor 2. Parameswari daughter of Thirunavukkarasu

3. Ratneswari daughter of Thirunavukkarasu

4. Thirunavukkarasu Nadesalingam

5. Puvaneswari daughter of Thirunavukkarasu and

6. Thirunavukkarasu Nadeswaran all of Vaddukoddai East Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva

Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 6th day of March 1952 in the presence of Messers Subramaniam and Somasundram Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 4th day of March 1952 having been read:

It is ordered that the 1st respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the minors 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th respondents for the purpose of representing them in this proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner as the lawful widow of the deceased be granted to the petitioner as the lawful widow of the deceased unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested in the above estate shall appear before this Court on or before the 4th day of April 1952 and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 1st respondent do produce the minors 2nd to 6th respondents in Court on the 4th day of April 1952 at 10 a. m.

The 6th day of March 1952.

Sgd. Wm. G. Spencer
Acting District Judge

(O 155, 25 & 28)

Creative Education

"The quality and character of the people in a country could be improved only through a system of creature education in which all the individuals were given the opportunity of developing their capacities to the fullest extent.

"I feel that national planning must, therefore, aim not merely at the utilisation of our existing resources but at the creation of a new type of mind. We want men and women of vision, courage and honesty of purpose who will be able to play their part worthy in every field of national activity.

"This is what makes creative education so important for the future welfare of the nation. What is needed is not only an expansion of the facilities but also an improvement in the quality of education. We must, however, do all we can to raise the standard of teaching and transform the educational ideology of our institutions at all levels".

—Maulana Azad.

Tiruketheeshavaram Temple Restoration Society

A meeting of the working Committee of the Tiruketheeshavaram Temple Restoration Society was held at the old Kathiresan Temple Bambalapatiya with Mr. K. Kanagarathnam M. P. one of the vice presidents of the Society, in the Chair.

The date of the General Meeting of the Society was fixed for, Saturday 10th May, 1952. It was reported that a Sub-Committee consisting of Sir Kandiah Vaithianathan, Messrs C. R. S. Sundaram, K. Mathiaparanam and the Secretary S. Sivasubramaniam was looking into the matter of the probable cost of the reconstruction of the temple. It was further decided that a paid employee be also appointed to attend to affairs at Thiruketheeshavaram, when work in connection with temple construction is started. The meeting commenced and terminated with the singing of Thiruketheeshavaram Thevarams.

Jaffna Hindu College

Wanted three graduates Arts/Science from 12-5-52. Apply stating subjects before 31st March, 1952—Manager.

(O 151 21 25 & 28)

DO YOU KNOW?

Mountain-Clad Asia

30 of the 31 highest mountains of the world are in Asia according to the *Citizen's Atlas of the World*.

Africa's Bid For Record

Nile is the longest river in the world—4300 miles, beating the Amazon and the Mississippi—according to the same source.

World Over-Populated?

The latest estimate of world population according to U. N. statistical reports is 2,400,000,000.

Moving Mountain

Mount Dagounai Djizene is in motion—This is in North Africa—The cause is said to be a subterranean river.

Jaffna College Alumni Reception

TO
Senator P. Nagalingam

The Executive Committee of the Alumni Association has decided that our Association entertains Senator P. Nagalingam to tea on Thursday the 3rd of April, 1952 at 5 p. m. in the Jaffna College Premises in honour of his being elected to the Senate.

You are cordially invited to participate in the Social to wards which may we request you to contribute Rs. 2/- I shall be glad if you will be good enough to indicate your joining us by sending a Postal Order for Rs. 2/- before the 31st inst. Thank you very much.

Yours, Cordially,

R. C. S. COOKE
Hony. Secretary
Jaffna College Alumni Association.

Vaddukoddai,
12-3-52.

(M 252, 25 & 28)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No: 1414

In the matter of the estate of the late Thillaiampalam Sivayogavanar of Vaddukoddai East Deceased.
Ampalavanar Thillaiampalam of Vaddukoddai East

Vs. Petitioner
Thaiyalnayagi wife of Thillaiampalam of do Respondent.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva, Esqr, District Judge, Jaffna on the 1st day of February 1952 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the said petitioner having been read. It is ordered that the petitioner be granted letters of administration of the estate of the abovenamed deceased, unless the said respondent shall appear before this court on the 28th day of March 1952 and show cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary
This 1st day of February 1952

Sgd. K. D. De Silva.
District Judge.

(O 152, 21 & 24)

'Witch Hunt' In Communist China

(Continued from page 1)

drug store was sentenced to death for refusing to make a public confession (the execution has, however, been suspended for two years)."

Concluding, the newspaper says: "Perhaps this second witch hunt may end by defeating the purpose of the first. If business men can compound for their offences by paying a large fine in contrition it may put a heavy strain on Communist officials not to sell indulgences on a scale which might have made even Tetzels jealous."

WANTED

A Typist Record Keeper for the Jaffna Co-operative Provincial Bank Ltd

Qualifications: S. S. C. or equivalent examination with experience in typing.

Salary: Rs. 60/- Rs. 4 X 22-Maximum Rs. 148/- with Provident Fund Benefits and Prospects for promotion. Security Rs. 1000/- in Property or cash Rs. 500/-.

Apply with copies of three recent testimonials in own hand-writing on or before the 5th. April 1952 to the Hony. Secretary.

A. Arulamba'am
Hony. Secretary,
J. C. P. Bank Ltd.
22-3-1952
(M. 253-23).

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDRO
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 468

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Muthukumar Arulampalam of Point Pedro.

Deceased,
Muttukumar Thirunavukarasu of Point Pedro and presently of Manner.

Vs. Petitioner.

Thangaratnam widow of Arulampalam of Rajapathy House, Point Pedro.

Respondent.
This matter coming on for disposal before A. W. Nadarajah Esquire District Judge, Point Pedro on the 12th day of March 1952 in the presence of Mr. P. Kanapadhipillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner be and is hereby declared entitled to Letters of Administration and that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondent or any other person or persons shall on or before the 24th day of April 1952 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 12th day of March 1952

Sgd. A. W. NADARAJAH
District Judge.

(O 153 25 & 28)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
CHAVAKACHCHERI

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 26.

In the matter of the intestate estate of Ambalavanar Ramupillai of Kaithady Deceased

Ponnammah widow of Ambalavanar Ramupillai of Kaithady

Vs Petitioner

1. Walliammai daughter of Ambalavanar Ramupillai
2. Kandar Velupillai both of do Respondents

This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying that the 2nd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st respondent, that she be declared entitled to administer the estate of the deceased abovenamed and that letters of administration issued to her accordingly coming on for disposal before A. W. Nadarajah District Judge, on the 17th day of March 1952 in the presence

of Mr. C. R. Tambiah, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read;

It is ordered that the 2nd respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st respondent that the petitioner abovenamed declared entitled to administer the estate of the deceased and that letters of administration issued to her accordingly, unless the respondents or any others shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on or before the 7th day of April 1952 at 10 a. m. It is further ordered that the 2nd respondent do produce the minor the 1st respondent before court on the said date.

This 24th day of Feb. 1952.

Sgd A. W. Nadarajah

District Judge.

Drawn by.

Sgd. C. R. Tambiah.
Proctor for Petr

(O. 151. 21 & 24)

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(M. 234.)

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