

HUMANE CONDUCT FOR ESTABLISHING JUSTICE

The Purpose Of Existence

FROM the very inception of human existence, the forces of good and evil, right and wrong, truth and untruth have been constantly struggling against one another and even after the experiences of many years of social contact, learning, culture, scientific invention and progress, this struggle still continues as if it is the unalterable law of nature. From Buddha to Confucious, Socrates to Christ, Mohammed to Gandhi, all prophets and philosophers have been incessantly preaching time to time that evil should be resisted by right and untruth must be conquered by truth. If all men had followed their precepts, we would have had more peace, happiness and prosperity. But to-day if we look round the world or glance over the daily newspapers, we can just have an idea what all ghastly and horrible incidents are taking place around us. Theft, burglary, highway robbery, looting, arson, abduction, rape, murder, stabbing, suicide and various kinds of vicious and abominable crimes of violence and barbarity are on the increase. Individuals revolt against individuals, families against families, and nations against nations. Men live under terrible fear and suspicion. This clearly shows that mutual hatred, distrust, jealousy, passion and prejudice are dominating the human hearts and all savageries and brutalities committed by men are the outward reflections of their inward feelings. Quite a microscopic minority of people who peacefully want to live trusting in God and in the efficacy of truth and non-violence are either being harassed and persecuted or being ridiculed and condemned.

Misgivings

Thus mankind live in a miserable state of confusion and anxiety with no hope for the present nor in the future. If this

unpleasant state of affairs is to continue, I am afraid that a time may perhaps soon arrive when one policeman for every single citizen will have to be posted with a bayonet or revolver not only to give him protection from external dangers but also to watch his movements and activities to prevent him from committing crimes on others. Even then, I strongly doubt if a permanent solution could be found for all our problems.

Men due to their utter ignorance and perversity of thought, when they are placed in certain peculiar and hard circumstances, commit acts of violence, and as a remedy for their

*From the
Malras Sunday Times*

crimes and misdeeds, many of them are being thrown into goals, while many others are being shot dead or hanged. Even with all our education, religious wisdom, culture, civilization, police courts prisons, increasing wealth and industries, the number of crimes and criminals are terribly multiplying day by day, and men instead of getting reformed become brutes and barbarians.

The First Step

What then must we do? In my humble opinion, as a preliminary step, men walking through the path of righteousness, must establish justice on earth and it must be based on universal truth and non-violence. It is not the type of justice that is administered by all Governments in their courts where due to the argumentative talents of the lawyers and barristers truth is made untruth and untruth is made truth. We, therefore, find that many innocent people are very severely punished as guilty while the worst culprits are being set free as in-

nocent. By justice, I mean, the moral justice which is the higher law of man, and it demands self-introspection to see if our words and deeds are in consonance with our thoughts.

Mutual Trust

Human civilization exists on mutual trust and goodwill and had it not been for mutual help and understanding, man's life on earth would have been hard and unbearable. Everything that our world has stood to gain is due to the result of co-operative work of mankind. But if the cracks of human degeneration, uneasiness and agitation are visible in the present set-up of our society, it is only because that the co-operation we find among people is brought about by direct or indirect threat, coercion and violence. Had it not been for the co-operation of our masons, carpenters and other coolies who live in filth mud-huts, we would not have had our palatial bungalows. Even though they are quite unsatisfied with their living conditions and, in their inner heart; they may have a genuine grudge or envy against the owner of the bungalows, somehow or other they have been forced to co-operate with the rich for their additional comforts and luxuries. But such enforced co-operation will not bring lasting peace and happiness in our society. Man has, therefore, yet to learn the value of mutual love and spontaneous co-operation without which a harmonious living is absolutely impossible.

Economic Inequality

Humanity to-day is divided into two categories, the 'haves' and the 'have-nots'. When some people indulge in all sorts of pleasures, luxuries and comforts, millions of others suffer from extreme poverty, misery and squalor. One side people are fat and overgrown eating rich food while on the other side we see people reduced to mere skeletons owing to under-nourishment and starvation. One side a few people live in palatial bungalows where a large

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CO - OPERATION FOR COMMON GOOD

Nehru Insists On Hard Selfless Sacrifice

Premier Nehru in the course of a message to the Congress *Sandesh* the official organ of the All India Congress Committee said: "The Congress *Sandesh* by its very name carries a message. What is that message? Is it a mere repetition of what the Congress said in its crusading days of struggle or is it something different or something more? What was it that lighted the fire in us in these days that are gone by, and not only in us but to certain extent, in the millions of Indians?"

"Anything that rouses vast masses of people to action and sacrifice has something of solid value in it which cannot be merely temporary. And so, if the Congress had a message of that worth then, it could not have been a message of the passing moment, but must have had a deeper and a more lasting significance.

"At the same time no message can remain unchanged in changing circumstances and, while the core of it remains, it may be varied to suit these new circumstances and the demands of the time. In a dynamic world, the message should also have something of that dynamic quality.

Moral Aspect

"Every great message that appeals to the heart of the people has always a certain moral quality in it. Bereft of it, it becomes opportunistic and momentary, and however bright it may be, it fades away. There was this high moral quality in the message of Gandhiji which the Congress tried to make its own. Because of that, our people and our public life gained strength and rose in the estimate of others

"It is well to remember this. We may discuss problems of politics or econo-

mics, and they are important, but without that moral foundation we shall build on sand. The essence of that moral approach was integrity of mind and action and fearlessness in pursuing our objective. Gandhiji was never tired of saying that means are important and govern ends. Perhaps there is hardly any other country where the gap between ideals and practice is so big as in India. In the measure that we bridge that gap, we succeed. In the old days we talked certainly, but action was considered more important than talk. We shall have to revert to this and think more of action than of long discussion.

Ruling Bot's Ways

"The world to-day presents a curious and self-contradictory picture. There are the obvious forces of progress and human advance; there are also obvious forces of disintegration at work. Whether we are optimistic or pessimistic depends as to which side of this picture impresses us most. Pessimism ultimately means incapacity to function. That is a sign of decadence unworthy of a people. A fertile optimism, divorced from reality, may be helpful occasionally, but does not carry us far. We have to look at life squarely without too much optimism or pessimism, but with a certain faith in ourselves and in the cause we work for.

Co-operative Commonwealth

"What is this cause? In the international sphere the maintenance of peace and the extension of freedom in the national sphere, the consolidation of the freedom and unity of India and the progressive removal of all barriers which come in the way of

(Continued on page 3)



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1952

Treasure These Thoughts

"Today we see a humanity satiated but not satisfied by victorious analysis of the externalities of Nature preparing to return to its primal longings. The earliest formula of Wisdom promises to be its last, — God, li, ht, Freedom, Immortality."

BALLOT BATTLE

THE second general election on a purely democratic basis has already shown signs of over-enthusiasm and mis-placed effort. Unlike in the days of the by-gone past when the personality of the candidate determined the issue of an election, today party groupings have to decide the system of government by laying stress on policies. If the true significance of the party system has been understood by leaders, the struggle for parliamentary seats can be kept within the bounds of prudence and practical commonsense eschewing all questionable methods of approach to general political problems.

It is a fact that all political parties in Sri Lanka have made a bold bid for power by requesting their leaders to seek election. In such a situation as where parties are seeking the confidence of the people there need not be any excuse for personal exchange of abuse. But it is becoming increasingly evident that all parties without exception have succumbed to the sentimental urge of ridiculing the other parties without conserving their energies for constructive propaganda.

There are as many as nine political parties that have put forward candidates for the present election. Propaganda meetings invariably take the shape of hooting and counter heckling, a state of affairs to which the ordinary man in the street always looks forward for relaxative recreation. Challenges and counter challenges by candidates and their supporters are also there for exciting the curiosity of the common man and ultimately working up the passions of partisans to a pitch bordering on frenzied fury. This is enough opportunity for

FORCE OF GOODWILL

For Solving Indian Problem

MR. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister, said in the Madras Legislative Assembly yesterday that it was no use depending on outside pressure to resolve an issue which had to be settled between India and Ceylon. Instead, he said, they must depend on the force of goodwill.

The Chief Minister was winding up the discussion in the Assembly on the resolution expressing sympathy for the Ceylon Indians in their present struggle.

The Fundamental Error

Mr. Rajagopalachari said that it was a significant fact that all sections of the House warmly supported the motion. Indian settlers in Ceylon had made the island their home and were called Indians only on account of their origin. They were like the people of America who spoke English and once came from England, or the people of Canada who spoke English or like any other people who carried the culture and language of the country of their origin with them, but who worked heart and soul for the progress and development of the country where they were settled and to which they belonged. It was, therefore, wrong on the part of the people of Ceylon or any section of the people of Ceylon to look upon these people as if they were outsiders or foreigners. This, he said, was the fundamental mischief in the whole attitude against which they were fighting now. There was a great deal of good reason urged against the amendment of Mr. Swaminathan. It was, in his opinion, contrary to the approach

the sly imp tutored in underground revolutionary methods to seize and to set afoot mischief. Free fights and pandemonium then become a special feature and miscalculated propaganda brings in an unhappy reaction. And candidates cannot disown responsibility for such unpleasant happenings.

Democratic elections do not call for such misguided enthusiasm particularly because the candidates and the different parties in duty bound have to be of assistance to the common man to enable him arrive at a decision on facts presented by the various groups. Even within the short period of ten days between now and the date of polling it will be desirable if the candidates rise to the democratic level of obtaining a mandate and avoid all methods of propaganda that would eventually tend to develop into confusion and chaos.

which he wished should be made in this matter. They had to depend on the better mind of the people of Ceylon.

Recognition by Conviction

It was no use depending on outsiders for the purpose of putting pressure on the people of Ceylon. Franchise for ten per cent of the population of Ceylon would not be worth anything—not even the paper it was recorded on—if it was not the result of conviction of the better mind of the people of Ceylon and a recognition that the people were entitled to it in justice. It was only then that the franchise would mean something valuable. The people of Ceylon must be convinced that these emigrants from India who went there and tilled and worked there really looked on the island as their own home, so much so that when they came to India, they really felt like strangers! If the people of Ceylon recognised the value of the services of these people, then alone their franchise would be valuable. It was on that basis that the people claimed franchise. It was not as if India had sent some eight lakhs of people to conquer the place or get franchise and dominate the people there. It was unfortunate that fear, apprehension and petty and narrow ideas of self-interest had prevented those who were in charge of the fortunes and the politics of Ceylon from seeing the true position and that they had not been able to recognise the plain justice of the case of these people. But one should never give up hope. It was no use thinking in terms either of political, economic or other pressure from outside or force being used as a means of getting a right which, like the dead sea fruit, would be worthless, as soon as it was secured by that method.

Right Born of Affection

Proceeding, Mr. Rajagopalachari said that what they wanted was the right belonging to them by reason of their attachment to Ceylon, and not for any other reason. Therefore, they should be patient. Neither the method mentioned by one member who referred to the method employed in Hyderabad nor an appeal to the United Nations to be our "arbiters and decide between us two cats fighting here" should be followed and he requested Mr. Swaminathan to withdraw his amendment. The motion, he said must stand on a higher ground and on its own merits.

Moral Level

Many people had referred to the influence which Prime Minister Nehru could wield and ought to wield in this matter for the benefit of the people of Ceylon. "He has

great influence" Mr. Rajagopalachari said, "but that influence is born out of his gentleness, dignity, amiability and his own personality and ways. We cannot force a man to act in another way apart from his own nature and hope to retain his influence. If we depend on the influence of Mr. Nehru, we must depend on his own ways and manners of amiability and true gentleness, and his moral power. If therefore we want him to be powerful, we must allow him to act in his own way. If we give directions from here that he should do this or that, in the first place he would not do that, because he is not a man who will give up his own ways to adopt other people's ways and suggestions; and even if he did, it will not suit him. It has been laid down long ago in the Gita that no man will profit by going against his own dharma—dharma here means nature and make-up. It is no good trying to go against one's own nature. Therefore, let us leave it to the Prime Minister of India who is a great power. Let me tell members that the Prime Minister in Delhi is no less a power than Gandhiji was in his own time. In his own way the Prime Minister has a moral power of which all the biggest powers of the world are a bit nervous and afraid. Though we have no armies, navies or aircraft carriers worth mentioning or aggressive and offensive organisations, yet we are very powerful. We seem to operate from a sphere a little higher than the air and stratosphere itself,—we have a moral level from which the Prime Minister speaks to the whole world and I do hope that the leaders of Ceylon will listen to it. Therefore, we must be content with it, for it is a great power."

Avoid Force of Pressure

The people of Ceylon, Mr. Rajagopalachari said, would be convinced one day or other and we must allow that to take place. People who had gone and settled in Ceylon felt that Ceylon was their home. By reason of the present conflict one eye of theirs might turn to India in their adversity. But, the ordinary man who had settled in Ceylon, when he came to India to visit a relative or on some other purpose, did not feel at home here at all and looked eagerly to the day when he could return to the island. That was natural of a people who had developed the island. It was the beauty of Ceylon and the fact that Ceylon was a good place which made them wish to live in Ceylon and be loyal to Ceylon. Let them, therefore, all look at the matter in a spirit of goodwill. After all, they had to depend on the force of goodwill and not the force of pressure. He was certain that he would never agree to send this issue to the U. N.; whatever the reasons might be, it was unnecessary to state them. They had to somehow decide the matter between Ceylon and India. "Let them not yield to the temptations or feeling, more

Humane Conduct For Establishing Justice

(Continued from page 1)

number of poor class families could be accommodated, while on the opposite side, we find hundreds of people living in smoky mud huts, built in filthy and nasty localities where they get no pure drinking water and no sanitary arrangements. One side we find heaps of money, several bags of grains, pleasure-cars, servants and many acres of landed properties, while on the other side we notice that many thousands of people do not have even a ruppee, not even a small plot of land or a hut of their own to live in. One side people feed their pet animals with mutton and other rich food while on the other side many do not have even the gravy of some leafy vegetables to eat their morsel of food. One side people wear several kinds of fine apparel, and ornaments costing several hundreds of rupees and they change them twice or thrice in a day while on the opposite side many others wear only dirty rags, coarse and torn loin clothes, for they have no other spare. Some sleep on cushion beds placed on spring cots, while many others having no dwellings live on roadsides and sleep on the bare ground. So long as such wide gulf of contrast exists in the economic conditions of our society, is there any wonder that many indulge in crimes and violence?

or less on imperialist lines, that our people are spread all over South Asia and must have power everywhere and retain our influence and power there." That, he said, was a pale shadow of the imperialism, which had gone from India. Let them think on better lines, viz., that our people had gone and developed the prosperity in these places and the people there must and would recognise our people's place in those countries, and that men who lived there permanently and whose language even had altered thoroughly, should be recognised as people of the island. A Tamil-speaking family in Ceylon looked upon Ceylon as its home and spoke a Tamil which was quite different from the Tamil of the village to which it originally belonged in India. It was "a crime" to treat these people as citizens of India when they had no connections at all here and where, there, they would suffer. "It was," he said, "impossible to take back these people to India. We will never take them back to India whatever their misfortunes. We must make it quite clear to everybody that they will be there as a nuisance or as citizens. That is the crux of the matter. I hope the amendment will be withdrawn and this House will adopt this resolution with one voice."

VOLUNTARY SERVICES IN HOSPITALS

Easing Burden of the Sick

THE elderly woman, lying in hospital after an operation, needs stamps and notepaper so that she can write to her only son serving overseas; the father of a family, after six months' illness, needs skilled advice about his mortgage payments which have fallen behind. Both are patients in State-owned hospitals. To whom do they turn for stamps and advice? To the State, as represented by its employees on the staff of the hospital, or to private individuals like themselves?

British Model

There, in essence, is the question which many pondered when the State took over ownership of the hospitals of Britain in 1948. Could voluntary service, which the people of Britain believe to be essen-

tial to the working of democracy, and State control exist side by side? It is a question which raised itself in many spheres where the State came face to face with sheer human problems. Nowhere was it more urgent than in the hospitals. Happily, it soon became clear that not only was the partnership possible, but that voluntary service was more useful than ever to the smooth running of the hospitals.

The State had realised from the outset that its own potential impersonality must be counterpoised by the humanity of the voluntary worker. According to a recently issued report of an investigation by the independent and non-party National Council of Social Service "the

humanity and vitality of the hospital service today is due to the decision of Parliament in creating a national service to make full use of voluntary effort."

Unpaid, Spare-Time Work.

Voluntary Effort

Voluntary effort finds expression in an enormous variety of forms. The patient—the most important person in the hospital—sees it in the impressive volume of unpaid, spare-time work done by private citizens. The work is not impressive in itself; it is often menial, seemingly trivial. Yet it consists of the small things which mean so much to the sick—the small things for which no Act of Parliament or Ministerial edict can, or should legislate.

The stamps and the notepaper, the toothbrushes and the toothpaste which every patient needs are brought round on "trolley shops" by voluntary workers. Skilled advice on financial and

legal problems which may be causing worry and impeding recovery is freely given by qualified citizens. Many people regularly visit hospitals to write letters for those too sick to do it for themselves; others man the library service provided for hospitals by the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Cross Society—both voluntary bodies. Where hospitals have their own libraries, these are staffed by volunteers, and their torn volumes rebound from time to time by another group of spare-time workers. And these are only a few of the ways in which private citizens try to ease the burden of the sick.

In many hospitals volunteers supplement the nursing strength. St. John and Red Cross members, trained in first aid and home nursing, often give a day, half a day, an evening, every week, when they help with bed making, washing patients and other jobs within their competence. Volunteers without nursing training act as ward orderlies, tidy patient's lockers, arrange flowers, help with washing up, add serving meals. As long as the current shortage of nurses persists, the help given by these private citizens—many of them housewives who snatch a few hours a week away from home and children—is invaluable.

Outside the hospitals, but closely connected with them, is a mass of work which can be done only by volunteers. The Blood Transfusion Service, which has saved so many lives, is organised on a purely voluntary basis. Men and women with cars hold themselves in readiness to drive relatives to visit patients in hospitals; organisations, such as the Women's Voluntary Services, run a "home-coming service" which eases the difficult period when patients are well enough for discharge from hospital but not sufficiently strong to look after themselves. This is particularly valuable to old people without relatives near by to care for them; for old people too, the "meals on wheels" service, run by various voluntary organisations in different areas, to deliver hot meals at the patient's door, has proved a boon and a blessing.

The voluntary service, personally given and personally received, represents the continuation and extension of long established practice. On the administrative level, a new principle has been adopted. The hospitals,

Co-operation For Common Good

(Continued from page 1)

unity, or which create inequality. The objective of the Congress is clear enough and we can never forget it.

"It may be called socialism or any other name. Whatever path we pursue to this end, it means hard work for us. There is no easy way to progress or to the liquidation of poverty and degradation that surround us. But it can be done and done perhaps sooner than many imagine if only we are earnest about it.

"We have, therefore, to develop that spirit which scorns at difficulties, that ethos of a people which surmounts the obstacles triumphantly. And the best way to develop this is through work, productive work. It was the message of work that Gandhiji gave us—work and sacrifice. That basic message must still inspire us and govern our activities. We must not lose ourselves in long argument and dispute. We must not consider others who may be opposed to us as our enemies. We have to convert them but before we convert them we have to convert ourselves."

Basel Mission Calicut Tiles

Use the famous Fort Brand double grooved roofing tiles. The best and the cheapest in the long run. Unrivalled for strength and durability. Ask the numerous users for their opinion.

Buy your requirements early. William Mather & Sons, Jaffna

Sole Agents For Northern Province (M 27 13, 16 & 20).

Though State-owned, are administered by voluntary committees, whose members, drawn from all walks of life, serve in this voluntary way.

This partnership of the bureaucracy and the voluntary spirit brings its inevitable working difficulties and problems; but in four years it has proved its importance and its value; and it provides a pattern in which both the State and the individual can make their best contribution to society and its welfare.

J. K. I. S.

Our Astrological Feature

WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRI PATY"

FROM 18-5-52 TO 24-5-52

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

A fairly successful week in the professional side. But domestic harmony will be far away from you. Avoid speculative deals and don't commit yourself by giving any promises.

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

You will have to be careful about your health this week. Petty official troubles also not ruled out. Your servants may cause you some annoyance. Loss of money also likely.

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

If a businessman you will have a satisfactory turnover this week. Triumph over competitors and fame also promised. You will be able to gain something that you long coveted. Favours from friends of the opposite sex also promised.

CANCER *Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]*

You may be at loggerheads with your boss this week. Some scandals also likely. Brothers and sisters will tax your purse. New ventures must be given personal attention otherwise you may lose some money.

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

You must be very careful during the first 3 days of the week. Some setback in your health also likely. Improvements promised later. Happy letters or communications will come in before week end.

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

Do not make any hasty decisions this week. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday morning likely to cause you some troubles. Unless you are very careful serious consequences likely. The last day of the week favourable for changes.

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

Except for the last two days this week is quite favourable for professional or business deals. Encouraging news and help from friends also shown Friday and Saturday may bring in some domestic clashes unnecessary expenditure.

SCORPION *Visaka 4, Anursha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]*

You will be very rash in your dealings this week and repent later. Domestic affairs will not be very harmonious. Relatives likely to cause you annoyance. But triumph over competitors promised week end.

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

A good week generally except for minor health worries. Possibility of grief ahead with an attractive property deal in the next few days. Speculative luck promised week end.

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

Your new ventures will progress slowly but steadily. Friends will help you a good deal. Prospect of some journey or small trip shown. Gains through legal transactions also likely.

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

A week of ups and downs. Look to the future and concentrate on new ideas and you are likely to succeed. Old friends and relatives may tax your purse a bit. But some financial luck in store for you week end.

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

Brighter financial outlook than you have had lately. You will become very enterprising and optimistic. Your new ventures will bring in the desired results. Some anxiety over a young friend likely week end.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

Vavuniya Kachcheri

Sale of rents of the undermentioned toddy taverns for the period 1-7-52 to 30-6-53 will be held at the place and times mentioned below. Prospective tenderers are referred for full particulars to the notice published in the Govt. Gazette of 16-5-52. List of Taverns reld. to:-

No & Division	Local Area	Time Tender close	Place
4 Maritime Pattus	Pathukudiyiruppu	12-6-52 at 11 a.m.	Circuit Bungalow
8 Vavuniya North	Katchilamaduru	12-6-52 at 11.30 a.m.	Mullaitivu
11 Vavuniya South	Vavuniya Town	11-6-52 at 11.30 a.m.	Kachcheri Vavuniya

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No: 1426In the matter of the intestate
estate of the late Theiva-
naipillai wife of Kandiah
Arunasalam of Irupalai,
Deceased.Kandiah Arunasalam of Irupa-
lai presently of Engine Street
C. G. R. Anuradhapura.

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Thambiah Sabapathy,
2. Thambiah Ponniah,
3. Thambiah Kulandaivelu,
all of Irupalai
4. Thamu Appukuddy
5. Sinnapillai widow of Na-
gappan Velupillai
6. Kandiah Vallipuram
7. Kandiah Subramaniam
8. Ramalingam and wife
9. Kamadchi, all of Kange-
santurai
10. Kandasamy and wife
11. Puvaneswari, both of Ton-
damanaar.

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 Mr. W.
Mutukumaraswamy Proctor
on the part of the petitioner,
and the petition and affidavit
of the petitioner having been
read and filed of record from
which it appears that the de-
ceased abovenamed died in-
testate. It is ordered that
the petitioner, as the lawful
husband of the deceased, be
appointed administrator of the
estate of the deceased and
that letters of administration
be granted to him accordingly
unless the respondents or any
other person shall show suffi-
cient cause to the satisfaction
of this court to the contrary

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No: 1437 TIn the matter of the intestate
estate of the late Eliatham-
by Sinnappu Sellathurai of
Tirunelvely East, Jaffna
Deceased
Parupathipillai widow of E. S.
Sellathurai of Tirunelvely
East, Jaffna Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sornapuriswary
2. Balachandiran
- Minor 3. Balasingam
4. Satkuneswary, child-
ren of E. S. Sellathu-
rai and
5. P. V. Rasiah all of do

This matter coming on for
disposal before K. D. de
Silva Esq. District Judge Jaffna
on the 3rd day of April 1952
in the presence of Mr. S. Visu-
valingam Proctor on the part
of the petitioner and the affi-
davit of the petitioner having
been read.

It is ordered that the 5th
respondent be appointed guar-
dian-ad-litem over the minor
3rd and 4th Respondents for
the purpose of protecting their
interests and of representing
them in these Testamentary pro-
ceedings and that Letter of
Administration to the estate of
the abovenamed deceased be
granted to the petitioner as his
lawful widow unless the above-
named respondents or any
other persons appear before
this court on the 30th day of
May 1952 and state objections
to the contrary.

The 3rd day of April 1952

Sgd K. D. de Silva,
District Judge.

Drawn by
S. Visuvalingam
Proctor for Petitioner.
O. 10, 13 & 16).

on or before the 19th day of
May 1952.This 6th day of March 1952,
Sgd. K. D. de SILVA
District Judge.

(O. 11, 13 & 16.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No: 1432In the matter of the intestate
estate of the late Murugup-
pillai Sinnathurai of Kopay
South Deceased
Thiruppathi widow of Muru-
gupillai Sinnathurai of Kopay
South Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sinnathurai Paskaran
of Kopay South pre-
sently of Avisawela
- Minor 2. Kumaraswamy son of
Murugupillai Sinna-
thurai of Kopay South
The 2nd respondent
being a minor appear-
ing by his guardian-
ad-litem the 1st res-
pondent

Respondents-

This matter coming on for
disposal before K. D. de Silva,
Esq., District Judge, Jaffna
on the 12th day of March 1952
in the presence of Mr. W.
Mutukumaraswamy Proctor on
the part of the petitioner and
the petition and affidavit of the
petitioner having been read and
filed of record from which it
appears that the deceased
abovenamed died intestate and
that the 2nd Respondent is a
minor: It is ordered that the
1st respondent be appointed
guardian-ad-litem over the 2nd
minor respondent in these pro-
ceedings and that the petiti-
on as the lawful widow of the
deceased and that Letters of
Administration be granted to
her accordingly, unless the
respondents abovenamed or
any other person shall show
sufficient cause to the satisfac-
tion of this court to the con-
trary on or before the 19th day
of May 1952.

It is further ordered that the
2nd minor respondent be pro-
duced in court on the aforesaid
date at 10 o'clock in the fore-
noon.

This 12th day of March 1952

Sgd. K. D. de Silva,
District Judge.

(O. 12, 13 & 16)

Citizenship Bill

Malayan Legislation

The Federal Legislative
Council passed in Kuala
Lumpur the new Citizen-
ship Bill accepting the
report of the Select Com-
mittee.

The nine amendments
of the Select Committee
included provision for re-
cognition of registered
adoptions and marriages,
language boards to test
the proficiency in English
or Malay of aspirants for
citizenship, continuing
connection with Malaya
when away abroad for
more than five years, and
loss of citizenship by an
overt act advocating over-
throw of established
government by force or
violence or opposition to
organised government.

Essentially identical
Bills are now before the
State Councils to award
State nationality to
Malays born in that State
and non-Malays, born or
domiciled in it under
certain conditions. Non-
Malays wanting nationa-
lity should have at least
one parent of Malayan
origin, some degree of
proficiency in Malay or
English and residence for
over ten years. They
should also swear allegia-
nce to that State besides
foreswearing loyalty to
any other State.

Two Gateways

Moving adoption of the
report. Mr. M. J. P.

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Hogan, Attorney-General
of the Federation, said the
solution to the issue of
citizenship could not
satisfy all opinions, but it
was a reasonably satisfac-
tory compromise between
the communities. A
plural society like Malaya
depended on tolerance
between the resident com-
munities. The present
Bill provided two gateways
for Malayan citizenship—
State nationality and
British citizenship.

Tan Siew Sin, a Chinese
member, pointed out that
the passing of this Bill
would still not enfranchise
40 per cent of the Malay
population while a consi-
derable number of Chinese
would lose their privile-
ges as British-protected
persons by virtue of
birth. To Indians the Bill
posed another problem—to
forswear Indian nationa-
lity forever and become
Federal citizens or stay in
Malaya as Indian nation-
als and hence aliens.

Under the present laws
under which the citizen-
ship certificate is issued
on application, the num-
ber of Federal citizens
registered since July 1949
include: Chinese 294,082;
Indians, Pakistanis and
Ceylonese 80,498; others
1,000.

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