

Co-operative Scientific Effort

Watch On Atmosphere

From August 1957, for a period of twelve months, hundreds of scientists at key points throughout the world are to keep a day-and-night watch on the earth's atmosphere. It will be one of the greatest multi-national efforts ever made to gather data that will enable us to understand more about the physical influences governing our daily lives.

The decision to begin now to plan this vast scientific enterprise was taken the other day at Amsterdam, when the General Assembly of the International Council of Scientific Unions agreed that astronomers, earth scientists, geographers, and radio experts should get together for this purpose.

Study of the Atmosphere

A study of the atmosphere will help us to find out, for example not only what affects our weather and radio communications, but also something about the fundamental nature of the earth.

Systematic scientific study of the atmosphere started in the 17th century with the work of Italians like Torricelli. Since then, we have learned a great deal about the atmosphere immediately around us, very little about the upper atmosphere, and almost nothing about the relationship between them.

The Troposphere

The lower region of the atmosphere is known as the troposphere. It extends up to seven or eight miles on the average. In this region the air is never still: in fact, the prefix *tropa* means a turning over of the air. The weather that we enjoy—or complain about—consists of changes in the troposphere.

Above this region—and separated from it by a boundary area known as the tropopause—lies the stratosphere. This region

has in recent years become familiar because its lower part has become the "roadway" for our fastest aeroplanes. The average thickness of the stratosphere is about fifty miles, and the first half of this is made up of an ozone layer. This filters out much of the sun's ultra-violet rays, and allows only as much as we can tolerate to get through to the earth. Our weather is directly affected by the fluctuations that occur in the amount of ozone.

It is in the stratosphere, too, that there exists a warm layer which directly influences radio broadcasting. Short radio waves are absorbed here, especially during the day.

Ionosphere

Above the stratosphere lies the vast region of the ionosphere. It derives its name from the fact that free ions that is, electrically charged atoms or groups of atoms) exist there. It is this region, above all, that the scientist wants to know more about.

Within the ionosphere there are two distinct layers: the *E-layer*, which is important because it reflects radio waves back to the earth and makes long-wave broadcasting possible, and the *F-layer*.

In the lower part of the ionosphere occurs also most frequently the northern lights, or *aurora borealis*. The fascinating natural phenomenon, in which streams of different colours dance through the skies, is even today in parts of the earth regarded as a warning of impending doom. There are a number of theories explaining the origin and nature of the aurora, but many problems of the utmost complexity and importance await solution. Involved also is the whole field of magnetic storms, about

Essay Competition

Miss. P Maheswary of Karainagar Hindu College was awarded the first prize for the best Essay in English and Miss V Dhanalakshmy of Mahajana College, Tellippallai for the best Essay in Tamil on the subject "Education for Citizenship", in the competition organised by the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers in connection with the Education Day.

which much more data is needed.

The Polar Year

In 1881, scientists co-operated in studies which they called the first International Polar Year. This was concerned with the investigation of such geo-physical phenomena as magnetic storms and the aurora. It was believed at that time that the aurora were a reflection of light from icebergs at the North Pole, but this was disproved when it was found that aurora did not increase in frequency as one went further north.

The second Polar Year was arranged fifty years later, principally to gather data about magnetic storms. Facts ascertained at that time are still being studied.

Change in Nomenclature

Now it is planned in 1957-8 to change the name to the International-Geo-physical year, reflecting the more comprehensive purposes of the studies, and to have about 150 ionospheric observatories ready for action. The original idea for this Geophysical Year came from the British scientist, Sydney Chapman, and the American, Lloyd V Berkner. The investigation is so vast that a central planning committee is being set up, with a secretariat that will remain in being for five years afterwards to organize analysis of the data.

And from all this will emerge knowledge necessary for the international institutions, which serve us continuously. Thus, there will be something

(Continued on page 4)

BRITAIN'S FAITH IN U. N.

Vital Interest in World Peace

SINCE Britain depends greatly on her world-wide trade, on the safety of world sea-routes, and on her links with the other countries of the British Commonwealth, she has a vital interest in world peace. It is therefore natural—for this if for no other reasons—that Britain should be a strong supporter of international organisations, which try to preserve the peace of the world. Britain, between the two world wars, was one of the most active and loyal members of the League of Nations; and for the past seven years she has been even more active in the new United Nations organisation.

The League of Nations, which Britain helped to create after the First World War, was a pioneer organisation. Its chief aim was to help to settle

(By ROBERT NORTH)

conflicts between governments on a peaceful basis, through discussion and conciliation. Also, through the organisations linked with it, it set out to do other valuable international tasks: for instance to improve labour conditions for workers, or to abolish international traffic in drugs.

In its main task, the League had a number of successes in its early years. But when three powerful countries ruled by militaristic or dictatorial governments—Japan, Italy and Germany—decided to attack other countries, the League was not strong enough to prevent aggression. One cause of its weakness was that the United States was not a member. Another even more important reason was that its leading democratic members were not united enough or determined enough to make the aggressive governments respect the League's authority.

Many people in Britain,

who had hoped that the League would do great things, and had done their best to support it, gradually became rather disappointed and disillusioned. But most of them realized that it was the half-heartedness of some of the member governments which caused much of the trouble.

The Second Chance

When, at the end of the Second World War, there was a second chance to build an international organisation for preserving peace, the government and people of the United Kingdom welcomed the opportunity. British representatives did valuable work in helping to draw up the United Nations Charter. Britain, together with the United States, France, Russia and China, is one of the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. British delegates have always taken an active and constructive share in the work of the U. N. Assembly.

Britain has also, from the start, been a member of the organisations linked with the U. N., such as the Economic and Social Council, the International Labour Organisation, or the World Health Organisation. The people of Britain have always believed that the more the U. N. can do in relieving human suffering and improving conditions of life for ordinary men and women, the greater will be the respect and loyalty it receives from the peoples of the world.

This, the British believe, is vital—that the United Nations and its authority should be generally respected by all its members. So the British think, there are two dangers which must be guarded against. On the one side, the U. N. will not be respected if it comes to be regarded as a mere "talking-shop" a place where

(Continued on page 4)



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 11, '52

Treasure These Thoughts

Serve, Love, give,
Restrain, subdue the senses,
Cultivate divine virtues,
Do Jap do Kirtan, meditate—
This is verily the good life.

LEAKAGE—A TRADITION?

TRUE to the cloudy nature of the circumstances in which the idea of the Selective Test was conceived, confusion has marked the first stage in the solemn attempt of the Educational authorities to sort out the student population at the level of the Eighth Standard. That the Head Master of a school has been responsible for this chaotic turn of affairs is insinuatingly interesting. Examination questions have an inherent sanctity by reason of the purpose for which they are intended. Nevertheless successful attempts had been made in the past to lift the veil of secrecy. But leakage like murder cannot remain a secret. What is intriguing the brains of the investigators is the psychology of the tendency of the now notorious Head Master. His utter disregard of the instructions on the packet enclosed in the cover which he had opened in error may be dismissed as an instance of a malignant type of oversight, a disease not uncommon in official circles. Let us concede that human beings in their fallibility frequently succumb to this failing. But what surprises our understanding is how the question paper made its way to the printing machine of a newspaper. Even if the base instinct of human nature had got the better of the light-hearted Headmaster and had induced him to make illegitimate use of the trust imposed on him with a view to enabling his candidates gain a surreptitious advantage, he would not have divulged the particulars of his unseemly conduct to others unless he were a person subject to mental aberrations or one engaged in a design to bring the Selective Test into

disrepute at the very outset.

It may or may not be that this strange conduct of the Headmaster in question has not had any repercussions elsewhere in the Island. We also admit that the results of the Selective Test by themselves do not determine the future of the candidates. But the explanation given by the Examinations Department by its over emphasis on this aspect of the question and its seemingly indifferent view of the Headmaster's unpardonable and fraudulent behaviour has created public opinion against the admissibility of the results of the Selective Test held under unfortunate circumstances.

We, however, suggest that the Educational Authorities should not abandon the Selective Test already held but should supplement it by holding another test in January 1953. This arrangement while meeting the demands for a fair test would also dispel the fears already entertained in some quarters that a single test can not reveal the real aptitude of the students. And more than that we urge that a full public inquiry should be made into the leakage of the question papers, particularly into the disgraceful conduct of the Headmaster starting from his first act of inadvertence and ending with his last step of fraudulent use of confidential documents and all attendant circumstances and developments. Departmental disciplinary action cannot act as a deterrent unless the long arm of the law is made to reach the miscreant in an unfriendly embrace.

National Languages

An informal preliminary meeting of a few interested in the question of using both national languages, Sinhalese and Tamil, for the purpose of Administration and Education was held at 3 p. m. on Sunday the 9th instant with Sir W. Duraiswamy in the chair, at his residence. Mr. A. Cumaraswamy, Principal Jaffna Hindu College, was elected Secretary.

An organising committee to summon a public conference was formed and it was decided to place certain proposals in connection with this matter before educationalists and leading members of the public to ascertain their views. After receiving the replies the organising committee will discuss the proposals in the light of the replies and summon the proposed conference to formulate their proposals for submission to the Government.

CONSTRUCTIVE ACTION IN A LIBERAL SPIRIT

The Way To Satisfy The World

IN any sound perspective, the long, arduous struggle for a world of peace and well-being should be conducted on an entirely positive, constructive plane. But because Communism has always claimed the same purposes, to be reached by unethical and totalitarian methods, the free world has been compelled to link two aims together: the building of a just international order, & the defeat of Communism. For years to come, efforts toward the one will have to be accompanied by efforts toward the other. This is chiefly the fault of the Communists, whose methods do not hold any real promise and have to be opposed.

A large part of our present difficulty, however, comes from the fact that many people, in their fear, see only the last half of the job. And seeing so limited an objective, they give little thought to the most effective ways of getting what they want. They swing away from all kinds of liberalism, or they fancy that Communism can be fought with noth-

By

DEVERE ALLEN

ing but legalistic means. But Communism cannot be stopped by extreme conservatism, fascism, black reaction, or negative thinking. The way to get the world most people want is through constructive action in a liberal spirit, through giving needy peoples a far better deal than Communism can deliver. And through care to see that no favours are granted either to Communists or to reactionaries.

This needs to be said over and over again, even though it is far from new. For the free world has burned its fingers before by giving aid and comfort to reactionaries in an effort to stop Communism, and is more than likely to do so again. A rather surprising parallel exists between the world situation of today and the one which challenged us almost two decades ago. Thanks to a careful filing system, I have just come across some comments made on September 30, 1933, over

a national radio chain, by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske. What he said was a not uncommon idea. He declared: "The Four-Power Pact recently signed by Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany..... makes possible to resist by force the actual threat of Communistic Russia to overwhelm Europe."

According to him, if we could arm the Germans, a dyke against Communism could be built on the frontier of East Germany. Over in the Far East, Japan, if helped to arm, could be counted on as an anti-Communist ally. Hitler had just taken power, and because he was against Communism, he received various kinds of aid from Britain, France, the U. S. and other countries. Now it would be wrong to argue that either present-day Germany or present-day Japan is as dangerous and undependable as those countries were 19 years ago. Yet both are swinging in a political direction which could easily foster the growth of sinister, reactionary forces and the point is, the more they swing that way, the surer they seem of getting backing from the non-Communist powers. Just let Washington get caught giving help to progressive, democratic, liberal governments, and outreries go up.

There are some, luckily, who see things differently. It was no "radical" outfit, but the reliable and factual National Planning Association, whose chairman is the big business man H. Christian Sonne, which recently came out with a plea for more aid to the work of free labour unions in foreign countries—"in helping to solve the deep-rooted economic problems and in reducing the effectiveness of Communist campaigns among industrial workers." This was meant to apply particularly to nations getting help from the United States. The idea was endorsed by 88 leaders of the American Federation of Labour, the Railway brotherhoods, the Congress of Industrial Organisations, etc.

Senator William Benton of Connecticut is responsible for an amendment to the Security Act of 1951,

Letter to the Editor

Educational Research Councils

Sir—It is very heartening to find that Prof. Green is advocating the establishment of Research councils to investigate the required data on which the Educational changes that are now contemplated are to be effected. It is unfortunate that research on the line suggested by Prof. Green has not been even attempted so far in the country and the Government should not any further delay in establishing such Research councils. The Selective Tests that are to be conducted on the lines proposed will hardly help to distinguish the practical-minded students from the academic-minded. Research alone will guide us in the proper assortment of pupils according to their various educational aptitudes. But there is no need to await the results of Educational Research Councils to start straight-a-way to teach our pupils in their mother tongue. There has never been any research on this issue, in any country in the world, and correctly there is no need for it. It is certainly the only medium through which a child should learn and the dearth of Swabasha teachers and text books in the country is the consequence of the existing 'system' of education. Any further delay in the change over will result in the continuance of the dearth. The only sure and certain remedy is to introduce the change-over, and the supply will come when the demand intensifies.

The progressive change-over is to be commended as it is the surest and safest path way to successful realisation of the objective. In fact, the step is to be taken step by step with so much caution because of the prevalent conditions. There is to be no plunge into it, lock stock and barrel, to be so alarmed of the consequences. The good old saying that one learns to swim by getting into water correctly applies to the question at issue. Let us certainly await the Research Councils for finding the various aptitudes of the pupils. It is no mere sentiment that urges the sons of the soil to teach their sons and daughters in their mother tongue but the "Principles and data of Education". Let this at least be conceded; and backs and teachers will crop up as the seeds after the rains.

A. CUMARASWAMY

Vannarponnai.

providing that trade unions be given assistance in their struggles for economic betterment within the countries receiving American grants. And above all, help in their struggles to keep free. No doubt Senator Benton will be criticised by some of the

(Continued on page 3)

Prevention And Cure Of T. B.

New Drugs And Their Influence

Reference to new drugs for the treatment of tuberculosis is made in "Progress and Hope in Tuberculosis", the annual report for the year 1951-52 of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, just published. The announcement in the spring of 1952, says the report, that chemical compounds of iso-nicotinic acid were being used in the treatment of tuberculosis aroused expectations that a "new cure" had been discovered. These drugs, variously known under the names "Nydrazid", Rimifon", "Marsilid", "M, basan" and other trade names, were certainly powerful and they did influence the course of tuberculosis.

At the time of the report's publication the new method was still under trial in the U. K. by a careful survey organised by the Medical Research Council. "It seems certain", continues the report, "that however good the new drugs may prove they will not entirely replace older methods. Nothing can remove the need for good food, good housing, fresh air, leisure and freedom from strain as essential factors in the prevention of tuberculosis or the need for prompt diagnosis and careful treatment in its cure."

Tuberculosis is a world-wide problem and through its affiliated societies overseas the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis maintains communication with many parts of the world, receiving from them information about the tuberculosis campaign in distant towns and villages "which come to seem as near and vivid as Manchester or Truro." Through these associations, too, many visitors from overseas come to the N. A. P. T. Headquarters at Tavistock House in London and the N. A. P. T.'s friendships in the Commonwealth grew with every month. In this way, adds the report, real work was done through the influence of individual mind upon mind through personal encouragement and through the impact of apparently strange ideas rooted in differing civilisations.

In addition to the N. A. P. T. Scholarship Scheme, under which each year a number of medical officers, sanitary inspectors and nurses from the Commonwealth come to Britain for further training, visits and study courses were arranged during the past year for a number of other visitors from overseas. Among them was Dr. J. H. F. Jayasuriya from Ceylon.

The report expresses thanks to the doctors, clinics and hospitals throughout the country who so readily placed their facilities at the disposal of these visitors and gave them opportunities of seeing the best

Yogi Shri Shuddananda Bharati

At Kurunegala

A public reception was accorded to His Holiness Yogi Shri Shuddananda Bharati at Kurunegala Maliyadewa College hall on Friday the 7th instant commencing at about 8 p.m. under the patronage of Mr. P. Thambirajah. The Swami addressed the gathering in English and Tamil. Later a prayer meeting was held at the Kurunegala Saiva Maha Sabai Hall.

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

No: 4311

1. Thamoatham Subramaniam and wife
2. Amirthammah of Puloly West Plaintiffs

Vs,

1. Subramaniam Kumarasamy of Puloly West and wife
2. Chellammah of do
3. Kandiah Sivapragasam of do and wife
4. Nagarathnam of do
5. Arumugam Ponnampalam of Alway North and wife
6. Mangal nayaky of do
7. Kanagarathnam Kumarasamy of Puloly West presently of No 40/2 Joseph Lane Bambalapitiya
8. wife Sivapakkiam of Puloly west
9. Kanagarathnam Sandrasekaram of do presently of No 40/2 Joseph Lane Bambalapitiya
10. Kanagarathnam Kathirgamatamby of do
11. Kanagarathnam Kandappah of do
12. Ponnammah widow of Thambirajah of Puloly West
13. M. Karthigesar Murugupillai of do
14. wife Ponnammah of do
15. Maheswary wife of Sithamparanather Ramalingam of do
16. Walliammaipillai widow of Krishnapillai of do
17. Sinnathamby Sinniah of do
18. Thangammah widow of Rajaratnam of do
19. Subramaniam Balasubramaniam of do
20. wife Bagawaty of do
21. V. Gandappah Velauther of do presently of 24-36 Lane Wellawatte
22. Sithambaranather Ramalingam of Puloly West. Defendants.

It is hereby notified that action No. 4311 has been instituted in the District Court of Point Pedro under the partition act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition/sale of land called Varantankilakku & situated at Puloly West Malavarayakurichy.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 19th day of November 1952 at 10 O'Clock of the forenoon This 5th day of November 1952

By order of Court,
K. M. CHELLAPPAH,
Secretary.

Drawn by
K. Subramaniam,
Proctor for Plaintiffs
(O. 117. 11.)

in British anti-tuberculosis work.

The National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis carries on the fight against tuberculosis through education, research and propaganda. It is an educational body dedicated to the interests of the patient and his family. Its help is freely offered to health authorities, regional hospital boards, doctors, nurses and members of the public.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 1527

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Vairamuttu Rasaratnam of Thirunelvely Deceased.

1. Vairamuttu Somasunderam and wife
2. Achchimuttu both of Thirunelvely Petitioners.

Vs.

1. Perampalam Chelliah and wife
2. Chelvaldechumy of Bandarawella
3. Arulammah widow of Vairamuttu Visuvalingam of Thirunelvely
4. Footatamby Vallipuram and wife
5. Pakkiam of do
6. Kanagasabai Kumarakulasingam of DMS (H) Office Maradana
7. Kumaru Thiagarajah and wife
8. Sempotsothy of Thirunelvely
9. Sinnatamby Mathiaparanam & wife
10. Thangachipillai of do
11. Thambapillai Ramupillai & wife
12. Annaledchumy both of do Respondents

This matter of the petition of the petitioners praying that they be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and letters thereof issued to them, coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 2nd day of October 1952 in the presence of Mr. A. Thanabalasingam Proctor on the part of the petitioners and the petition and affidavit having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioners be and they are hereby declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed and letters thereof issued to them, unless the respondents or any others shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on or before the 24th day of November, 1952 at 10 a.m.

This 10th day of October, 1952
Sgd. K. D. de Silva,
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. A. Thanabalasingam,
Proctor for Petitioners,
(O. 119. 11 & 14.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1504

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Chelliah Neekilappillai Rajadurai of Siruvilan Deceased

Mariampillai Seivaithampillai Chelliah of Siruvilan

Vs

Gnanappu wife of Mariampillai Seivaithampillai Chelliah of Siruvilan Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 13th day of August 1952 in the presence of Mr. S. Ilayathambi Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner dated 15th and 18th days of August 1952 respectively having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to the grant of Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration be granted to him accordingly unless the abovenamed respondent or any other person shall on or before the 29th day of September 1952 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 16th day of August 1952
Sgd. W. G. Spencer
District Judge.

29.9.52. Order Nisi extended for 14th November 1952 (Sgd.) K. D. de Silva D. J.

(O. 118. 11 & 14)

Constructive Action In A Liberal Spirit

(Continued from page 2)

very people whom he would shield from Communist expansion by this step

It is curious how many seem totally unaware of the great job being done in foreign countries by such groups as the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. Both have done remarkable and common sense things to give greater self-respect and self-help to workers in Asia and Europe, and this writer can testify to its usefulness in putting brakes on Communism especially in France and Italy. Of course, the activities of labour in these fields has come under the fire of writers like Westbrook Pegler, but that is actually a warm recommendation.

Nor do the Unions work abroad without spending money of their own. Union funds have been tapped, and the help to foreign workers has varied from propaganda against Communism among Indian shop hands, to the erection of plants for workers in Italy, to prevent some of the most menacing results of unemployment. Everywhere the emphasis has been on freedom—freedom from Communist dictatorship, freedom from back-

Restriction of Transport of Paddy

At a meeting of the Changanai Parish Maha Jana Sabhai strong disapproval of the action of the Government in restricting the transport of paddy and rice to the Jaffna Peninsula from Mankulam and upwards was expressed and all the Northern Province M. Ps were called upon to make strong representations to the Government that thousands of cultivators from the North were engaged in paddy cultivation in the Eastern, North Central and the extreme South of the Northern Province and that if restriction were absolutely necessary in the interest of the country, it should be Island wide,

ward, fascist, reactionary power groups of demagogues. This is all a part of the free world's immense task. It should be better known and more widely backed. Trade unions are made up of humans, and they are not invariably right, nor do they pretend to be. But they are struggling in many lands for freedom, and without freedom, there can be neither peace nor democratic progress.

—Worldover Press.

Social Play--Super Attraction

in aid of the

SAIVA PARIPALANA SABAI NAVALAR ASHRAMAM

ON

SATURDAY 6TH DECEMBER 1952

at the

JAFFNA TOWN HALL

The Co-operative Officers' Recreation Club
will stage their latest hit

"Susilavin" ★

★ Kathal" ★

CULTURE THE PROOF OF COMMON HUMANITY

Religious Feeling Is Its Oxygen

Religion depends as much on our inherent and natural knowledge of God as on Revelation. Man feels instinctively that he has a destiny different from that of his body and that he is immortal Spirit. The waking state and dream state and the state of deep sleep deny one another, but man feels that he is the witness of them all. He feels also that the order and majesty of the universe are not of his making, but imply a transcendent cosmic mind. He feels also that somehow he is in an inseparable relationship of affinity with such a Universal Soul. John Ruysbroeck says: "We are constituted in the

[K. S. Ramaswami Sastri]

form of a living and eternal mirror of God." This image is found essentially and personally in all men; each man possesses it whole and entire, and all men together possess no more of it than does each one.

In the same way, culture is the proof of the common humanity of all of us. Culture is the sum-total of our attitude of life. It is not a system of beliefs, but a way of life. There are diverse national cultures. National cultures are rooted in national beliefs and traditions and ideals and ways of life. But there is one universal

culture as well. The variety of national cultures must be preserved for the affluence and beauty of life, because the world would be a dull, drab place if all its cultures were of one pattern. But if the cultures forgot the unity of humanity, or the element of common universal culture in every one of them, they would be false to the soul of man and become foes of human welfare.

It is the fashion today to say that religion and culture are diverse and divergent. But that is not true. They are inter-connected and influence each other. If they are disconnected, religion becomes asceticism and culture becomes secularism. There is another modern tendency to decry religion and exalt culture. But culture will become a poor shrunken thing, depleted of meaning and value, if the oxygen of religious feeling does not fill its lungs. We can never really separate a way of life from a view of life. If the spirit of man expresses itself in society in the process of realising itself, it is equally true that society is of value only to the extent to which it helps the self-realisation of the soul. It has been said well: "The way of life must be a way of the service of God. Otherwise it will become a way of death".

—Vision

TRAVEL AIR CEYLON

TEMPTING REDUCTION
OF FARES

With effect from 1st November, 1952



Jaffna/Colombo & Vice Versa

Single Ticket Rs. 42-00
Return Ticket Rs. 70-00 only

(M. 16) 7-11-2-12

Union College Tellippalai

New Admission for 1953

1. Students seeking admission to the College for 1953 should apply in forms obtainable at the College Office on or before 18th November, 1952.

2. Admissions to classes from the Kindergarten to the H. S. C. will be made according to the vacancies that occur in each class. Selected applicants will be asked to sit for an admission examination on Saturday 29th, November, 1952.

I. P. THURAIRATNAM,
Principal
(M 162. 7 & 11.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1473

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Pearl Inbamalar Evarts wife of George Evarts of No. 5 First Cross Street, Jaffna.

Deceased
George Evarts of No. 5 First Cross Street Jaffna presently of 18 Collingwood Place, Wellawatte. Petitioner.

Vs.

- | | | | |
|--------|---|--|-------------|
| Minors | { | 1. Lalita Devakumary Evarts | Respondents |
| | | 2. Ranjit Kumar Anandaram Evarts | |
| | | 3. Chandravathana Evarts—Minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem | |
| | | 4. Mrs. L. P. Paramathanall of No. 5 First Cross Street, Jaffna. | |

This matter coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 23rd day of June 1952 in the presence of Mr. M. Sithambaranathan Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the said 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd and 3rd respondents and that letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased be granted to the Petitioner as widow or unless the said respondents or any other person interested shall appear before this court on or before the 25th day of August 1952 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the minors the 1st, 2nd and 3rd respondents should be produced in court on the said date.

This 23rd day of June 1952

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

Drawn by

(Sgd) M. Sithambaranathan,
Proctor for Petitioner.
20-10-52.

Time to show cause extended till 17-11-52.

K. D. de S., (Intd.)
D. J.

(O. 116. 7 & 11.)

Britain's Faith In U. N.

(Continued from page 1)

delegates make speeches but do not in any way influence events in the world. That was why Britain, from the start took part in the U. N. armed action against North Korean and Chinese aggression in Korea. The aggressors paid no heed to appeals or warnings from the U. N.; so if member countries had not taken up arms, its authority would have been destroyed for ever.

On the other side, there is the other danger. The U. N. will lose its worldwide authority if it comes to be regarded as a kind of instrument which one group of member countries can use to make propaganda and take political action against other members. Particularly at this time of tension between the Soviet bloc and the free countries, the British think it is important that there should be an organisation to which both groups can belong, so that they can meet for discussion even if they cannot often agree. And if the U. N. remains a world-wide organisation, Britain hopes that in the end its worldwide authority may come to be truly respected by all its members.

—U. K. I. S. (M. 164 7 & 11.)

Co-operative Scientific Effort

(Continued from page 1)

for the scientists working at the International Seismological Summary in Kew, England, where earthquakes are mapped; for those at the International Isostatic Institute in Helsinki, Finland, concerned with the ever more exact determination of the changing shape of the earth; for the International Latitude Service in Turin, Italy; and for the Bureau de l'Heure, in Paris, France that gives us our Internationally accepted time signals.

These, important as they are, constitute only a small part of the service which will be rendered to all of us, directly or indirectly through one of the most massive co-operative efforts in the history of science.

—UNESCO.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE JAFFNA

Admissions 1953.

An admission test will be held in the College on Saturday the 22nd inst. at 9.0 a.m. Applications close on Saturday the 15th inst.

J. T. ARULANANTHAM,
Principal.

—U. K. I. S. (M. 164 7 & 11.)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made	Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6% respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 12% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
Shroff.

Printed and Published by S. P. KANDIAH, F. I. S. A. (Lond.) residing at 245, Navalar Road, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on Tuesday, November 11, 1952.