

THIRU MURUK-ARRU-P-PADAI

Thiru Param Kunram

(Continued)

(By T. MUTTUSAMPILLAI)

The poet has already stated in lines 1-66 that the very thought of Muruga Peruman removes the darkness of ignorance which dwells in the devotee's mind: He protects devotees, suppresses evil and is the consort of Devasens; on His breast rolls the cool and beautiful garland made with Kadamba flowers; His head is adorned with a garland of Kanthal blossoms; with His peerless Vel He vanquished Soora Padman; and if one did one's duty without attachment and with heart pure prayed to Him one would attain Immortal Bliss.

The poet next refers to Thiru Param Kunram where the first of Muruga Peruman's Six Holy Shrines (சூழ்படை வீடு) is situated. In lines 69 to 71 a beautiful description of Koodal (Madura) is given and in the following lines viz 71-77 of the first canto, Thiru Param Kunram is described. During the poet's time Madura was the capital city of the Pandyan Kingdom. The King's flag was flying sky-high and from the flag staff were hanging the ball and doll; any enemy who wished to challenge the King's sovereignty had to cut and remove the ball and the doll by way of proclaiming the challenge. No enemy had dared to touch the ball and doll which had hanged idly for many many years; and war had become a thing of the past. The bazaars were everflowing with merchandise and wealth; and on either side of the streets were innumerable palatial buildings. Lines 68-71 read as follows:

ll. 68-71.

செருப்புண் மெடுத்த
சேணுயர் செடுஞ்சொடி
வரிப்பின பத்தொடு
பாவை தாங்கப்
பொருள்த் தேய்த்த
போரு வரயர்
நிருவீர் நிருத்த
திருநீர் சீமத்த
மாதமலி மறுதிற கூடல்.

செரு means battle or war; புகண்ட can be paraphrased in Tamil as வீடுவிய. செரு புகண்ட எடுத்த சேண் உயர் செடுஞ் சொடி connotes the flag which had been hoisted sky-high showing the eagerness of those who had hoisted it for war; வரிப்பின பத்து refers to the ball

which had been made with articles like cloth and tied into shape with string. The ball and the doll are play things of children (of the fair-sex) and were hanged to show the contempt for the enemy பொருள் means enemies and பொருள்த் தேய்த்த போர் அருவாயில் connotes the gates (of Madura) to which war had become scarce as a result of all enemies having been vanquished. சீமம் means bazaar streets and மறுகு the streets of the city in general.

Lines 71-77 read as follows:-

..... குடவயின்
இருஞ்சேர் நகல்வயல்
விரித்தவர யழித்த
முட்டாட டாமரைத்
தருதி வைகறைத்
கடம்பு செய்த ஓநி யெற்படக்
கண்போன் மலர்த்த காயர்
சுனைமல
அஞ்சிறை வண்டி வரிக்கரை
மொலிக்கு
குன்றமர்க் துறைதறு
முரியனநா அனறு.

To the West of Madura (கூடற்குடவயின்) lies Thiru Param Kunram where the fields are large and extensive and the soil dark in colour showing its fertility இருஞ்சேறு அகல் வயல் இருஞ் means dark. The lotus in the beautiful pond had blossomed forth and as the bee was still sucking honey from the flower, at sun-down, the petals of the flower had closed and the bee slept engaged within the closed petals. The stalk of the lotus is thorny and the poet says முன் தன் தாமரை தருதி. However, at sunrise (வைகறை) when the sun's rays fell on the lotus flower (என்பட) the petals again opened out and the bee which had spent the night, caught within the flower, now flew in search of honey and sucked the honey from the Neithal flower which was fragrant with its honey content. (கன் கம்பு செய்தல் ஊது, Muruga Peruman lovingly abides at Thiru Param Kunram where swarms of bees with beautiful wings hover about making soft music and gather honey from the flowers in the beautiful pond. கண்போன் மலர்த்த காயர் சுனைமலர் அம் சிறை வண்டின் அரிக்கரைம் ஒலிக்குந் குன்ற அமர்த்த உறை தனம் உரியன். He can be worshipped not only at Thiru Param Kunram but also at அதா அன்று.....

Thus ends Canto I of the

Ministers Visit Scene of Cyclone Havoc

Three Lakhs Allocated for Relief

Sir John Kotelawala, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, Dr. C. M. Kaleel and Mr. S. Natesan along with the Government Agent, Jaffna, and other officials visited the areas recently damaged by a cyclone on Saturday last and later conferred together to make their decisions.

The Director of Social Services has allocated Rs. 300,000/- for immediate relief while Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam has ordered that Rs 150,000/- from the vote earmarked for distressed fishermen be utilised for affording relief to the fishermen in distress as a result of the cyclone.

Distress in Jaffna

Governor General's Sympathy

The following telegram was sent by the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General to the G. A; N. P. when His Excellency heard of the distress.

"The Governor General is very distressed to hear of the loss of life and extensive damage to property caused by the recent gale in Jaffna District. stop His Excellency sends his deepest sympathies to the people of Jaffna—P. S. to H. E."

poem. In Canto II the poet describes Shanmukha Peruman of Thiru Cheer Alai Vai (திருச்சீர் அலைவாய்) commonly known as Thiru Chenthur. The description of His charger which is the elephant, His crown, His ear ornaments, His six faces and their respective functions, His twelve hands and their functions, in reference to Shanmukha Peruman of Thiru Chenthur is lovely.

MUSLIMS IN INDIA

Their Equality With Other Communities

BEFORE partition, in 1947, India was the largest Muslim country in the world. More than 100 million Muslims lived among other communities in the multi-religious and multi-lingual Indian sub-continent. Now, after partition, India still has 43 million Muslim citizens and so has the third largest Muslim population in the world, after Indonesia with 70 million and Pakistan with 66 million apart from China. Thus today, one out of every 8 Indians is a Muslim.

Pakistan was created because a political party which claimed that Muslims constituted a separate nation, distinguished from other communities that had lived in India for centuries, nay millenia. Not all Indian Muslims accepted this political creed, and the Muslim community itself was divided over the issue of partition. Nevertheless, as a result of plebiscites held in certain areas where Muslims were in the majority, territories were carved out of the sub-continent of India to constitute what is now Pakistan. Thus, India was not divided on the basis of religion, but in response to the demand for self-determination for Muslims. It is of interest to note that while there were fratricidal riots in parts of North-Western and North-Eastern India preceding and soon after the creation of Pakistan, there was complete tranquility in the whole of South and Central India which has its proportionate share of Muslim population.

Security of Indian Muslims

The 43 million Muslims who continue to live in India with dignity, security and equal opportunity together with other communities in the country, clearly demonstrate the fact that India is a secular and not a religious

state. Muslims have played an important part not merely in the cultural development of India, but also in India's struggle for freedom. Muslims took a leading role in India's War of Independence in 1857, which some history books call the "Sepoy Mutiny." Thousands of Muslims joined the non-cooperation and civil disobedience movements led by Mahatma Gandhi. The Indian National Congress many times elected Muslim leaders as its Presidents. The Muslim contribution to Indian architecture, literature and music is wellknown. Indeed Indian culture is not exclusively Hindu, Muslim or Christian. It is a synthesis of all these and more. "All of us, to whatever religion we may belong, are equally the children of India. We cannot encourage communalism or narrow-mindedness, for no nation can be great whose people are narrow minded in thought or action." So said Jawaharlal Nehru early in 1952.

The Constitution of the Indian Republic which came into force on January 26 1950, guarantees complete political freedom to Muslims and other religious communities. It further guarantees equality before the law, prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, and secures equality of opportunity in the matter of public employment. Articles XV, XVI and XXV of the Constitution declare:-

"The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds of religion". (Article XV.)

"There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matter relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State." (Article XVI.)

"All persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and

(Continued on page 4)



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, '52

Treasure These Thoughts

Wake up, friends! at once;
Realise the Inner Reality.
And be happy for ever!

DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF

It is gratifying to note that the Government has readily responded to the call of the Northern Members of the Cabinet for assistance to the people of the Jaffna Peninsula who are in distress as a result of the ravage caused by the cyclonic blowing ten days ago. Three lakhs of rupees may be an insignificant amount when compared with the extent of the damage caused. But the readiness with which the Minister of Social Services has allocated the amount, bringing the expenditure under the vote for relief of the unemployed, at the suggestion of his Northern colleagues, serves as a hopeful sign of the good intention of the Government to supplement the allocation in other ways.

Equally impressive is the fact that the public have spontaneously contributed to the 'Relief Funds' organised by the *Thinakaran* and the *Veerakesari*. Certainly a disaster of such magnitude as had never been witnessed before within living memory caused by an act of God cannot but elicit sympathy from the people. We are confident that the public collection will amount to such proportions as to enable those in distress obtain adequate relief.

Whatever be the amount that is available for distribution, the matter that should engage the attention of both the public and the Government is the method of granting relief to the distressed. In the first place the duty of collecting correct and true particulars of damage carries with it a moral responsibility. Hence the need for welfare associations and social service unions helping officials in the assessment of damage in the different villages. Equally important is the need for the distribution of relief to be computed and decided upon by a

Public Relief Committee consisting of officials and representatives of the several social and welfare associations and members of the Local Bodies. What is very vital is that the actual distribution of the relief should be made on the spot by the Public Relief Committee. We, therefore, suggest to the Government that a Public Relief Committee be appointed immediately in order that the people may feel satisfied that whatever amount of money that has been made available to the distressed will be equitably distributed.

CYCLONE'S TOLL IN SOUTH INDIA

As if the Northern Peninsula were not enough for its fury to be spent, the gale that had wrought havoc here ten days ago swept over the South Indian Coastal regions the same day with gathered momentum and caused a dastardly destruction of person and property. One hundred and thirty four persons are said to have lost their lives in this unprecedented devastation by abnormal and angry conditions of weather, in addition to the heavy damage caused to property. Governmental assistance cannot be enough, in any measure, to meet the situation unless the public rush to the aid of the distressed. As in Sri Lanka so in South India the public have to discharge a duty of moral responsibility in order that the unfortunates who have been rendered homeless and helpless are rehabilitated in their occupations and restored to that stage from where they will be able to eke out their livelihood. We extend our sympathies to the people in distress in South India and hope that adequate relief will be forthcoming from the public in addition to the Governmental allocation.

Abolition of Arrack Taverns

Propaganda At Chavakachcheri

The North Ceylon Prohibition League has organised propaganda meetings to obtain the people's verdict for the closure of arrack taverns in Chavakachcheri Town by local option polling.

The meetings will be held in Ward No. 3 in

OVER-EATING LEADS TO BASE PASSIONS

Even Wars Spring From It

The root cause of all wars is over-eating—that is the view expressed by Chararaka, the famous Indian physician, says Dr A. Lakshminpathi, of Madras. The following is his reasoning:

In the Satya Yuga i. e. at a period, when there was all righteousness, when there was no competition for food, everyone ate just what he wanted and everyone was happy. But, as time passed, some people ate a little too much, simply because it was available. The result was that their body became heavier (*sareera gouravam*). On account of the body becoming heavier, they became tired after performing their usual work (*srama*). On account of tiresomeness, they became lazy (*alasyam*).

On account of laziness, they developed a desire to accumulate food and articles for future use (i. e.) hoarding (*sanchayam*). On account of the desire to accumulate, arose mind-ness (*manata*). On account of mind-ness (*manata*) arose greed (*lobha*).

How The Passions Develop

In the second stage, on account of greed (*lobha*), a desire was produced in order to accumulate more by deceiving others (*abhidroha*). On account of this desire to deceive others, arose falsehood (*asathya*) and the falsehood gave rise to many passions such as lust (*kama*) anger (*krodha*), vanity (*mana*), hatred (*dvesha*) haughtiness, (*paurushya*), injury (*abhighata*), fear (*bhaya*), excitement (*tapa*), grief (*soka*) and perturbation of mind (*cittodwega*).

The leaders who are thus perturbed in mind lead their followers in (*adharma*)—unrighteous conduct. On account of the excited greed, (*lobha*), anger (*krodha*) and bewilderment (*mohu*), they

the Temple premises and in Ward No. 5 at the Buddhist Vihare at 6 p.m.

Dr. C. Gurusamy and Messers K. Navaratnam, S. Nalliah, Vidwan P. A. Kanagasabai Messers A. Arulambalam and R. T. Subramaniam will address the meetings.

insult the weaker people and have recourse to violence with deadly weapons ending in wars between countries, clans and races. They thus either destroy others or be destroyed by others in the struggle. In this manner, the *adharma*—unrighteous conduct—which starts with greed by slight over-eating leads to wars between nations.

—Madras Sunday Times

Jaffna Oriental Studies Society

29th Annual Meeting

Professor T. P. Meenakshi Sundaram delivered two interesting lectures on the culture of the Tamils and on Sangam Literature. Pundit A. Periathambypillai spoke on "Poet and his imaginations."

Two resolutions one advocating the organising of a class equivalent to the Pravesa examination and another requesting the Ceylon University authorities to select for the Tamil Teachers' course candidates who have passed the Pundit examination or at least the Bala Pundit examination were unanimously passed.

Election Of Office-Bearers For The Year 1953

President: Dr. H. W. Howes, Director of Education

Vice-presidents: The Hon. Mr. S. Natesan, Mr. S. Swaminathan, B. A.; Rev. Father T. J. Mathuranayagam

Hony. Secy: A. Saravanamuttu, Dist. Inspector of Schools, N. P.

Asst. Secy: S. Ambikaipahan, B. A.

Treasurer: Pundit S. Nagalingam

Committee Members: Vidwan N. Subbiapillai, Vidwan S. R. Kandasamy, Pundit A. Joseph, Pandit S. Nadarajah, Pundit S. Rasiyah, V. Manickavasagar J. P., U. M.

Two others to be nominated by the President

Editor — Kalanithi: — Vidwan S. R. Kandasamy Auditor: K. Navaratnam.

Letter to the Editor

Sanchi As A Pointer To Solving Indo-Ceylon Question

Sir,—The celebrations at Sanchi at which many countries including India and Ceylon participated will, it is fervently hoped among other things, facilitate the solution of Indo-Ceylon difference. The Indian Prime Minister is said to have called upon the world to adopt the principles of Lord Buddha—love, tolerance and compassion in dealing with individual international problems.

Mr. Nehru has been applying these principles in the past consistently in an abundant manner in relation to Ceylon and has avoided the situation becoming ugly. It has likewise been true of the people of Ceylon and its leaders. A little more exercise of these virtues is bound to result in still greater good. Personalities like Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Nehru, Dr. Radhakrishnan, Dr. Shyam Prasad Mukerjee and Mr. Rajagopalachariar could make substantial contributions towards the solution of Indo-Ceylon differences. An institution like the Mahabodhi Society both in India and Ceylon could contribute its own distinctive quota towards this happy consummation and has in a way special obligations to discharge in the matter of promoting Indo-Ceylon goodwill. The Government and people of Ceylon have also the duty cast on them to leave nothing undone to bring about a better state of affairs. Our Prime Minister, and other leaders have expressed their friendliness towards India. Mr. Ratnayake, the Home Minister, has at Sanchi and elsewhere given utterance to wise and lofty sentiments.

The local Indian community and its organizations and leaders have also obligations— heavy obligations — to facilitate a settlement. It is best for all concerned to think in terms of obligations instead of emphasizing rights particularly as we are all friends, and wish to continue for all time as friends.

The best, most effective and tangible method of translating into action the earnest utterances made at Sanchi, so far as India and Ceylon are concerned, is for these two countries to adjust their own differences by applying still more liberally the Buddhist principles praised at the Conference. Without this adjustment, our countries may not find the rest of the world so very attentive to the gospel which they seek to preach; in fact the prevailing strain of discord will be a handicap in their noble endeavour.

Yours etc.,

S. Sivasubramaniam,

156, Hultsdorf.

Transport of Paddy to Jaffna Barriers To Stop Smuggling!

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food seems to be of the view that the barriers at Mankulam and Madhu Road would effectively put a stop to the smuggling of rice to South India from Sri Lanka and acts on the assumption that the numerous reports to the effect that rice is being smuggled to India are genuine.

Mr. Kumaraswamy of Jaffna who has been in correspondence on this subject with the Minister of Agriculture and Food and the Minister of Industries, commenting on the view referred to above, says:

"It is the duty of the Government, to prevent smuggling. But they may take other steps rather than opening up these two barriers. Smuggling can be done in other parts of Ceylon as well. If permits are issued for transport of paddy to Jaffna without any objection by the Food Controller, there is no meaning in having these two barriers. The smugglers can obtain supplies of paddy from the farmers here and can smuggle the same or they themselves can obtain permits and have the paddy transported here to suit their purpose."

Prof. T.P. Meenachisundarampillai At Nadeswara College

Prof. Meenachisundarampillai of the Annamalai University addressing the staff and students of Nadeswara College, Kankasanturai on Friday the 5th inst. at 5 p.m. on Tamil Literature, defined three components of Tamil Language and gave a new and intelligent interpretation to them. He stressed that purity of heart, soul and body will enable a person to gain knowledge, wisdom and enlightenment which will ultimately lead to attain perfection, that development of the physique, gathering the right type of knowledge and softness of heart and fellow-feeling will help a person to lead a fuller, richer, and nobler life.

Change of Address

J. Ilakkumbura L.D.S. Ben. has set up his Dental practice at 37, 1st Cross Street, Jaffna.

(M. 118 25, 2, 9, 16, 23, 30)

Prefabricated Buildings For Schools

New methods of construction of prefabricated buildings have been announced by a U. K. firm which manufactures a wide range of metal buildings, varying in span from sixteen to well over one hundred feet. Frameworks are made up of tubular steel components, and walling and roofing consists of specially designed aluminium tiles and accessories which are entirely self-fixing, without the use of screws, bolts or other devices.

These buildings are marketed under the trade marks "Buckwyn" and "Buckchurch", and the construction methods used are covered by almost world-wide patents. The developments in question are based on lessons learned during the war and seek to achieve maximum economy by standardisation of component parts of comparatively small dimensions, which are easy to pack and cheap and convenient to transport.

It is a feature of these designs that buildings, even of very large size, can be erected in record time by completely unskilled labour without the need for any special equipment; and, even though of a permanent nature, they can be dismantled without damage and re-erected elsewhere just as easily. It is believed that these constructions are the lightest known, yet wind-loads of up to 130 miles per hour can be accommodated. Taking all these factors into account, these methods of construction are claimed to be the most economical in the world today.

An order from the Government of Ceylon for 148 schools is now in course of execution, shipments going forward at the rate of about 20 buildings per month.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Thambipillai

We regret to record the death of Srimathi Ponnupillai wife of the late Mr. P. Thambipillai, mother of Mr. T. Chelliah and grand mother of Mr. C. Balasingam of the Saiwa Prakasa Press which occurred on the 1st instance at her residence at Nallur.

The funeral took place on the 2nd inst.

MATRIMONIAL

Nadarajah Kumar—Jayamani

The marriage of Sri Nadarajah Kumar, Administrative Secretary to the A. P. & S Society, Pandateruppu, son of Mr. Venasithamby of Mathagal with Srimathi Jayamani daughter of the late Mr. T. Kumaravetpillai of Kanderodai and sister of Mr. P. C. Kadirgamadas of the Jaffna Kacheheri and Mr. P. C. Muthukumaradas of the Cement Factory, Kankasanturai, was solemnised according to Hindu rites on the 28th instant at the bride's residence at Kanderodai.

We wish the new couple all prosperity and long life.

NOTICE

No: 8760.

1. Narasingam Saravnamatu and wife
2. Sinnammah both of Erlalai. Plaintiffs

Vs.

1. Chelliah Thuraiamy and wife
2. Navamany both of Erlalai
3. Ponnammah widow of Sinnathamby of Erlalai
4. Moottan Poothan and wife
5. Ledchumy both of Erlalai
6. Sinnavan Chellan and wife
7. Alaki both of Erlalai
8. Kurunathan Eliavy of Erlalai
9. Naraiyan Chellappan of Erlalai
10. Poothan Vairamuttu and wife
11. Nagamuttu both of Erlalai
12. Kurunathan Moothavan of Erlalai
13. John Henry and wife
14. Ponni both of Tellippalai East
15. Achchicuddy widow of Ariamuttu of Erlalai
16. N. Nallappan and wife
17. Sinnacuddy both of Erlalai
18. Kanapathy Markandu of Erlalai
19. Kanapathy Nagalingam of Erlalai
20. Kanapathy Kandiah of Erlalai
21. Maruthan Murugesu and wife
22. Thangammah both of Manipay
23. Navamalar daughter of Kanapathy of Erlalai
24. Sithamparappillai Kandiah of Erlalai
25. Sathasivam Ponnuthurai of Erlalai. Defendants.

It is hereby notified that action No. 8760 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the Partition Act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition or sale of the land called Chekudankaladdy also known as Chekudanpalam in extent 102. Lachchams V. C. situated at Erlalai in the District of Jaffna.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 16th day of September 1952 at 10 O'Clock of the forenoon.

By order of Court,
Sgd. T. Selvarajah,
for C. C.

Reissued on the 20th defendant returnable on 16th December 1952.

Sgd. A. Sivasithamparam,
14 11-52. C. C.
(126. 9)

Books Review

Authors and publishers who seek our review of their books and publications are kindly requested to send two copies of each publication.

Furniture for Sale

Furniture consisting of

- (1) 1 Study table
- (2) 2 Verandha chairs
- (3) Hall set (6 pieces)
- (4) 6 Dining table chairs
- (5) 1 Book almira almost new fit for new modern houses available for sale at the residence of Mrs. S. A. Subramaniam, Tellippalai Junction. (M. 186. 9.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1540 T.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Thadchanyany wife of Arumugam Sivagnanam of Uduvil Deceased.

Arumugam Sivagnanam of Uduvil Petitioner.

Vs.

- Minors
1. Komathy daughter of Sivagnanam
 2. Pavotpavan son of Sivagnanam and
 3. Arumugam Kandiah of Uduvil presently of Nuwara Eliya Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on 31st October 1952 in the presence of Mr. S. Rajendran Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor 1st and 2nd Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in these Testamentary proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased be granted to the Petitioner as her lawful husband unless the abovenamed Respondents or any other persons appear before this Court on 15th December 1952 and state objections to the contrary.

And it is ordered that the minors do appear on the said date.

The 31st day of October 1952.

Sd. Wm. Guam Spencer,
District Judge.

Drawn by
S. Rajendran,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 124. 9 & 12).

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1539

In the matter of the intestate Estate of the late Sellappah Vaithilingam of Ariakulam Vannarponnai East.

Deceased.
Vaithilingam Subramaniam of Ariakulam View Vannarponnai East, Jaffna.
Petitioner.

Vs.

Thangamuttu widow of Sellappah Vaithilingam of Ariakulam Vannarponnai East, Jaffna.

Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esqr, District Judge Jaffna on the 30th day of October 1952 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of deceased abovenamed be issued to the Petitioner as son and lawful heir of the said deceased, unless the abovenamed Respondent or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 15th day of December 1952 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 30th day of October 1952.

Sgd. K. D. de Silva,
District Judge.
(O. 127. 9 & 12).

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1543

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Joseph Thomas of Pandiathalvu Jaffna.

Deceased.
Grace Kanagammah widow of Joseph Thomas of Pandiathalvu Jaffna.
Petitioner.

This matter coming on for final determination before K. D. de Silva Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 4th day of November 1952 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Nadarajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 27th October 1952 and that of the witnesses dated 6th October 1952 and 17th October 1952 filed of record having been read:

It is ordered that the last will and testament of the late Joseph Thomas the deceased dated 2nd June 1952 and now deposited in this court be and the same is hereby declared proved:

It is further declared that the petitioner Grace Kanagammah widow of Joseph Thomas is the Executrix named in the said will and that she is entitled to have probate of the same issued to her accordingly.

This 4th day of Nov. 1952
Sgd. K. D. de Silva,
District Judge.
(O. 128. 9 & 12)

TURKISH PAPER'S COMMENTS

Indian Approach and Pakistan Method

Writing under the caption "UNO and Kashmir", the "Ulus" of Ankara (November 21) says:

"While the United Nations have been busy with finding a solution to the problem of Kashmir, Kashmir itself has completed its reorganisation and has settled its status within the Indian Union. Under an agreement concluded a few months ago between Prime Minister Nehru and the Kashmir Premier, Sheikh Mohamed Abdullah, it was decided that Kashmir would be a part of the Indian Union but could retain independence in its internal affairs. Following this decision, the hereditary rule has been abolished in the State and popular regime was proclaimed a few days ago with the ex-Maharajah's son as the President or Head of the State".

The "Ulus" goes on: "By these measures, Kashmir has achieved something which Pakistan itself has not so far been able to achieve it—a Constitution and a normal political organisation. During the last year, land and other reforms introduced by Sheikh Abdullah have thoroughly changed the situation in Kashmir; any decision taken in New York cannot alter these realities".

In The U. N. O.

Earlier, the "Ulus" traced the history of the Kashmir dispute and said: "India was first to submit the Kashmir question to the U. N. O. with a view to having confirmed (by the U. N. O.) Pakistan's aggression on Kashmir and obtaining the withdrawal of Pakistani troops from Kashmir State. The U. N. O. has admitted that Pakistani troops were wrong in entering Kashmir but it has not decided on unconditional withdrawal of their troops as demanded by the Government of India. The mediator appointed by the U. N. O. decided that both Pakistani and Indian troops should withdraw from the State. From this point of view, the Anglo-American Plan is similar to the previous plans; India could not be expected to accept

it as the point at issue so far as India's view is concerned is not the number of Pakistani troops to be stationed in Kashmir State but the question whether Pakistan can have equal rights with India in maintaining any troops in the State".

Explaining India's reluctance to accept the Anglo-American resolution and in this context quoting the recent statement made by Prime Minister Nehru, the "Ulus" says: "India would not accept this resolution because it gave equal rights to both India and Pakistan to maintain troops in Kashmir. According to Nehru, the two countries cannot have equal rights in this matter. Nehru claims that the Indian Army entered Kashmir relying on right while Pakistani troops entered as 'aggressors'. For the purpose of grasping the meaning of Nehru's view point, one should go back to the events which gave birth to the Kashmir divergence. When following the Britain's withdrawal from India Kashmir had not yet made up its mind to which part of the divided country it would accede, Pakistan began invasion of the State; upon this the ruler of Kashmir signed an Agreement to the effect that his State should join India. Now India claims that since this document was executed, Kashmir's accession to India has been completed and it is for this reason that Nehru considers that the Indian troops entered Kashmir in a legal way while the Pakistani troops entered the State just as invaders and aggressors."

Indian Information Services.

JAFFNA COLLEGE G. C. E. (Advanced Level) Examinations

Classes preparing students for these examinations to be held in 1953 and 1954 in both Arts and Science subjects will be formed as part of the Degree section of Jaffna College on January 7th, 1953. Information concerning admission, scale of fees, etc., may be secured upon application to: The President, Jaffna College, Vaddukoddai. (M. 184 5 & 9)

Muslims in India

(Continued from page 1)

propagate religion." (Article XXV.)

Equal Administrative Responsibility

Muslims in India are equally and abundantly sharing responsibility in administration, education and economic reconstruction of the country. There are Muslims in the Federal Parliament and State Legislatures, who have been elected to represent not merely Muslims but other communities as well. Two important portfolios in the Federal Cabinet are held by Muslims: Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education and Scientific Research, and Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Food. Muslims have gone out as Ambassadors of India to various countries of the world. Free India's first Ambassador to the United States was a Muslim, Shri Asaf Ali, who, till recently the Governor of Orissa, is at present India's Minister to Switzerland. In like manner, there are Governors of States and high-ranking army officers who are Muslims. Parallels can rarely be found in any other country or in any other age for such liberal representation of a minority in all walks of life. This is so firstly because the mass of the Indian people are tolerant and secondly because there really are no greater differences of race and habits among Indians of different religious denominations than among Indians of the same broad religious groups. The fair treatment accorded to Muslims during the past five years has produced so much confidence among them that, in addition to the 43 million who no longer accept the two-nation theory and by staying behind in India have denounced it; many, who had moved out under pressure of sectarian propaganda, have been returning to their old homes in India. Indeed many who divided the country were those who were elected in what is now India but who have left their constituencies and electorates behind.

The struggle of the Kashmiri—Muslims as well as Hindus—in defence of their country and the relationship which they have voluntarily entered into with India is a further illustration—if illustration be needed—of the unity and equality of Muslims with other communities of India.

—New India

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1536

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Ambalavanar Thillaiyampalam of Kondavil.

Deceased,

Ponnammah wife of Thillaiyampalam of Kondavil.
Petitioner.

This matter coming on for final determination before K. D. de Silva Esq. District Judge Jaffna on the 29th day of October 1952 in the presence of Mr. V. Vinasithamby Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and that of the attesting notary and witness dated 24th October 1952 having been read:

It is ordered that the last will and testament of the late Ambalavanar Thillaiyampalam the abovenamed deceased dated 29th November 1950 and attested by V. Vinasithamby Notary Public under No. 5299 and now deposited in this court be and the same is hereby declared proved,

It is further declared that the petitioner Ponnammah widow of A. Thillaiyampalam is the Executrix named in the said last will and that she is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to her accordingly.

This 29th day of October 1952

Wm. G. SPENCER,
District Judge.

(O. 123. 9 & 12)

Order Absolute in the First Instance

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1538

Ledchumipillai widow of Arumugam Mudaliar

Sathasivampillai of Thavady
Petitioner.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Arumugam Mudaliar Sathasivampillai of Thavady
Deceased.

This matter coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 30th day of October 1952, in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundaram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovementioned petitioner and of the witnesses to the Last Will dated 9th and 20th October 1952 respectively having been read.

It is ordered that the Will of the late Arumugam Mudaliar Sathasivampillai deceased dated 12th February 1947 and numbered 74 and attested V. Thamothersampillai Notary Public be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the petitioner is the executor in the said Will and that she is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to her accordingly.

This 30th day of October 1952

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

(O. 123. 9 & 12)

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.