

FOR WORLD PEACE

Religious Outlook Invaluable

(By R. D. SHARMA)

THE value of religion as the most potential factor of achieving world peace cannot be over estimated. Those who eulogise the unique power and glory of science, in making life comfortable and cultured, lose sight of the fact that it involves only one side of man's complex nature. It does not reach the sphere of motives and is still a stranger to the concepts of right and wrong, on the study of which human action and happiness ultimately depend. It has not even properly solved the problems of human want and suffering, of famine, disease and starvation. It has terribly failed to probe the mystery of life and the universe. Indeed, science has given us power, but not the means to rightly use that power. It has told us nothing about any purpose in life. In short, we have now no more faith in the salvation of the human race through science.

At present we are living in a world rent by misunderstandings, bitterness and strife. Everywhere there is discontent leading to revolution, not only in external affairs, but also in the mind of man. The tempo of human life has incredibly increased. The vast energies of the nations, particularly in the West, are being employed in extending man's power over his surroundings and other races. Their machines, armaments and organisations go on multiplying at a prodigious rate for offensive and defensive purposes. Self-interest, material greed and lust for power are the dominating ideals of the day. Patriotism has killed piety and passion logic. In short, a new Paganism has appeared which says, 'Blessed are the strong, for they shall possess the world'.

Is there any remedy for the confusion and civilized barbarism created by the mania for material aggra-

dishment? Wars are carried on in the name of freedom and democracy justice and civilization. Still we are far from these. Wars destroy truth, mutual goodwill, love and peace. How can feelings of human sympathy, charity, tolerance and benevolence work in an atmosphere of suspicion, fear and frustration? When there is the deliberate and persistent propagation of hatred and falsehood, we can have little hope for the establishment of a secure and equitable social order.

Re-Education of Mind

Where to look, then, for the solution of the baffling problem? How to achieve world peace and human happiness? A critical analysis, however, of the situation reveals the fact that our development has become lop sided. We have no clear ideas about the supreme ends of life, as well as the means leading to their attainment. With the change in the material aspects of the external world, there has not been a corresponding change in the internal—moral and spiritual—life of man. For the creation of a new outlook and attitude which might serve as a cure for the excessive secularism and wrong conceptions of human life and its destiny, we need a re-education of the mind, an improvement in faith and imagination. We need a vital and comprehensive religion to ensure the mastery of the Spirit over the flesh. Religion alone can counteract the mechanical and grossly utilitarian theories prevalent all over the world.

Religion teaches us that man is not merely a political or an economic being, but that he has far horizons, invincible hopes and spiritual aspirations, requiring him to subordinate the temporal to the eternal.

Man must not lose himself in the blind pursuit of sense pleasures and material values. He must remind himself of the teachings of Saints and Scriptures that warn him about the evanescence of sense life. The Lord says in the Bhagavad Gita; "Pleasures born of sense contacts are verily a source of suffering only. They have a beginning and an end. Therefore it is, O Arjuna! that the wise one does not indulge in them".

Brotherhood of Man

When we come to have regard for spiritual values, for love of truth, and beauty, and belief in the brotherhood of man, that is, when we gain a profound apprehension of the meaning of existence and human responsibilities, we shall have to change the policy of unscrupulous struggle for pelf and power. Then alone will vanish the joy of cruelty and exploitation and the glorification of brutal combat and rivalry. Without a change in human nature, we cannot change human life and society. Even the most complete system of economic justice and social efficiency cannot do away with human selfishness and stupidity. The peace of the world does not depend upon signed documents and political treaties, but upon the free and corporate efforts of individuals for spiritual self-fulfilment, for the fearless search of God, who is the true source of all that is true, beautiful and good in this world. It is the function of religion to fulfil human nature at its best, to develop an integral view of life and to deepen the solidarity of human society. If we strive to evolve spiritually and then act upon the beautiful and synthetic ideal of religion, we shall establish a true and lasting democracy, singing with the great poet once more thus:

'Serene will be our day
and night,
And happy will our
nature be,
When love is our unerring
light,
And joy its own
security.'

—Vision

THE KASHMIR RESOLUTION

Srimathi Vijayaluckshmi's Arguments

India has rejected the Anglo-American Resolution on the demilitarization of Kashmir introduced in the Security Council on the fifth of last month. This resolution urged immediate negotiations between India and Pakistan to reach agreement on the specific number of forces to remain on each side of the cease-fire line at the end of the demilitarization period in Kashmir.

Speaking in the Security Council on December 8, Shrimati Vijayalakshmi, the leader of the Indian Delegation, said that the Resolution ignored India's five-year-old complaint before the Council. That complaint was one of aggression on Indian territory by Pakistan. The United Nations Commission had admitted the fact of this aggression. The Council had till now failed to pronounce itself on this central issue. India, she pointed out, had repeatedly declared that on no account would she initiate military operations and that she would continue to seek peaceful settlement. Pakistan, though invited by India to do so, had refused to make this declaration. On the contrary, constant threats of holy war had been and continued to be hurled at India from across the border. The Conference of the ruling party in Pakistan, the Muslim League, at its session in Lyallpur under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister of Pakistan had passed resolutions and made statements threatening aggression and war against India.

Shrimati Vijayalakshmi declared that any consideration of the Kashmir problem must proceed on clear and unequivocal recognition of the authority of the Jammu and Kashmir Government over the entire territory of the State. It must also be re-

(Continued on page 3)

Statutory Communism

S. A. Judge's Comments

Judgment in a trial of world-wide interest was given at the Rand Criminal Session of Johannesburg by Justice Rumpff on December 2. Seventy two prominent non-European leaders of South Africa including Mr. J. S. Moroka, the President-General of the African National Congress, Dr. Y.M. Dadoo, the President of the South African Indian National Congress, and others were found guilty under the provisions of the Suppression of Communism Act passed by the Malan Government.

They were charged with "advocating, advising or encouraging the achievements of objects of Communism", and each was sentenced to nine months imprisonment with hard labour suspended for two years on condition that they did not contravene the section of the Act in that period.

In giving the suspended sentence, the Judge explained: "I have decided to impose a suspended sentence because I accept the evidence that you have constantly advised your followers to avoid violence". The Judge said that the offence of which the accused had been found guilty was "statutory Communism". The Judge added: "The charges had nothing to do with Communism as is commonly known. So a new invention has been made in South Africa—'Statutory Communism'".

The judgment given was remarkable for revealing the true intentions of the Malan Government in enacting the Suppression of Communism Act.



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, '52

Treasure These Thoughts

Glory to Thee, O fair Mother
Earth,
Common Parent thou of all
Humanity
The common sacred place of
birth,
Of entire Mankind so vast
and mighty

AN ASIAN COMINFORM

AN Indian Member of Parliament writing in the "Hindustan" Times cautioned the administration of his country against un-preparedness, particularly on the northern frontier and observed that Communist infiltration through the mountain barriers was always both probable and possible. The speed with which the Reds are disseminating their revolutionary ideals in the Asiatic continent seems to be suggestive of a deep design by the Marxist Headquarters on the rest of the world. It may be that the Master of Moscow would like the Himalayas not to exist any longer.

Apart from the intriguing ways and means the Communists are adopting in the land of the Soviet Socialist Republics, the manoeuvres the principals prescribe for their agents across their borders are in themselves dangerously suspicious. To have a true picture of the *modus operandi* of these designing disruptionists, one has only to scan the activities of the United Democratic Front that came into existence in strange and malicious circumstances at the time of the last General Election in Madras and those of similar *ad hoc* combinations in India. The machinations of the U. D. F. manipulated by the evil genies behind the various political groups contending for power are now flourishing because the sinister outlook of the make-shift alliance has become a danger not only to itself as a whole but to the various component units as well.

The lesson of Madras politics must be of special interest to Sri Lanka. Here in this Island political behaviour has been almost similar to that obtaining in Madras. The exigencies of the political propaganda for exclusive power has created a num-

ber of mushroom growths masquerading under the magic name of united action. If these unholy combinations had for a time captured the imagination of the masses it is because of the tall talk of the tub thumpers and their luring promises. It is true that the Leftist Unity in this Island has become a fiction and the conduct of the several parties forming the Opposition on almost all the important issues has been one of confusion and contradiction. This has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the purpose behind these *ad hoc* combinations of strange political bed fellows has been self-interest.

The information from private sources in New Delhi that an Eastern Cominform is in the making is no surprising news. China has become Russia's happy hunting ground and the Mao-Stalin alliance will not stop at anything short of a South Asian ideological conquest. Let therefore the leaders of Sri Lanka who day in and day out shed crocodile tears for the welfare of the common man now pause for a while and study the true purpose of Communism and the propaganda of the Marxist parties. The tussle for political power ending in the sacrifice of the common good and eventually of the independence of a country, in the course of this ambitious endeavour, cannot be described better than being denounced as traitorous conduct of the worst type. Will the leaders realise the gravity of the situation?

Prohibition League's First Success

Closure of Pallai Arrack Tavern 81% In Favour

The North Ceylon Prohibition League registered its initial success last Saturday when the local option poll held at Pallai resulted in 81 per cent voting for the closure of the Pallai Arrack Tavern. The voting was 350 for and 9 against.

It will be remembered that Dr. C. Gurusamy the President of the League and Mr. K. Navaratnam the Secretary, have been conducting a series of propaganda meetings recently to get the arrack taverns in Obavakachcheri Electorate closed.

The polling in Obavakachcheri area takes place on Saturday next.

WAR AGAINST DISEASE

World is Gaining Victories

THE nations of the world are up in arms, but to-day forces are being marshalled—more strongly than ever before—against man's greatest enemy, disease.

This war is as old as history, and one which knows no armistice. Where one victory is gained, medical knowledge, always on the advance, exposes another enemy that must be conquered. Mighty defences are now being built up against diseases such as malaria, dysentery, tuberculosis and yellow fever; that is why there is more hope for the people of the world than at any other time in history.

In laboratories, ceaseless research is resulting in the production of new treatments and new theories. Among the newest drugs is Daraprim, the antimalarial developed by the chemists of the Wellcome Foundation in London and New York.

Dr. Brock Chisholm, Director General of the World Health Organization, has said that the year 1951 was "an encouraging year for the health of the world", and that the past year had been characterized by the gradual and unmistakable development of a "world health consciousness".

Determination to Conquer

The nations of the world are determined to conquer disease by using the drive and energy previously directed to waging wars, for the victims of disease are many times more numerous than the casualties in battles that man wages against man. World War II lasted six years. It is estimated that the dead, the wounded and the missing totalled some 16½ millions, yet the death toll of malaria and tuberculosis for one year alone is eight million people—half the number of casualties in the war and in only a sixth of the time. But the armies of world health are greatly cutting down this figure. In some countries malaria control is becoming a practicable and economic possibility, thanks to the use of insecticides and new antimalarial drugs such as Daraprim.

Ceylon's Victory

Here, as one example, is the success story of Ceylon and its victory over the mosquito. From 1940

to 1946 the death rates from malaria fluctuated between 854 and 880 per 100,000 of the population. Now, following effective control, a complete change has taken place. In 1947 the death rate fell to 663; in 1948 to 473; in 1949 to 329, and in 1950 to 215 per 100,000. More wonderful still, the infant mortality rate, which was 177 in 1928, was only 79 in 1950.

Attack on Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is being attacked on all fronts by vaccination, mass X-ray and the use of new drugs and treatments. The World Health Organization's fight has now spread to countries, where 37 million children have been tested and 17 million vaccinated.

In many countries malaria is still an overwhelming handicap, making economic and social progress impossible. In other lands it is a nagging nuisance, creating persistent damage—and this is what is so insidious—in an *unspectacular* way. Many measures are used in the fight against this disease. The people of tropical countries are being given more information about the nature of the infection, the need for treatment and how to obtain it. Thanks to powerful insecticides, infested areas are being made safe. A prominent part is also being played by the anti-malarial drugs which, taken in tablet form, repel attacks and give protection.

Power Of Daraprim

Daraprim, for example, vastly more powerful than quinine, has been exported to many parts of the world. Several million tablets have crossed oceans and continents, although only recently have supplies reached some of the out-of-the-way territories. These tiny tablets have gone to Asia, Europe, Africa, Jamaica and the Middle East.

Reports received by the Wellcome Foundation are showing that in the war against malaria Daraprim is a new ammunition which has a killing power that is highly effective. Daraprim not only protects man from malaria; it also renders the parasite sterile when swallowed by the mosquito, thus breaking the life cycle of the parasite, which is no

'Preserve Democracy' Campaign

Resistance Movement in S. Africa

A pamphlet entitled "D. Day for Democracy—Another Crisis Call from the Springbok Legion" published by the Springbok Legion of Ex Servicemen and Women in South Africa, which consists mainly of European members, indicates that apart from Dr. Malan and his fanatical followers, the conscience of the other White people of South Africa has been stirred by the Passive Resistance campaign in progress there. The pamphlet after describing the unjust racial laws against which non-White people have launched their campaign states:

"There is now no room as there was before, for turning aside, for closing our eyes, for shirking a decision. The Defy Unjust Laws Campaign has crystallised issues which leave no room for neutrals. Either for or against. Either against Malan or against the non-European people. This is the choice before us. And the decisions must be taken and acted upon—a hard road calling for courage and self-sacrifice.

"At the Nuremberg trials the world passed solemn judgment on those who sought to deny complicity for Dachau and Lidce by saying "I did not know," "I looked the other way," "I carried out orders."

"Let it never happen that White South African stand condemned in the dock of a new Nuremberg, when the day of liberation dawns in South Africa!"

The Springbok Legion has also launched a campaign for membership from ex-volunteers who wish to take a more vigorous part in the struggle to preserve democratic principles and practice for South Africa.

NOTICE

Vauxhall Wyvern - Late C. L. number, five new tyres and tubes, new battery, excellent order. Apply L. D. Silva, Asst. Supt. of Police, Jaffna. (M. 199, 16.)

bigger than 1/5000th of an inch, yet costs the world millions of pounds a year in its control and eradication.

And so, with drugs such as Daraprim and others, the world is winning its war against disease.

THE LATE MR. A. CUMARASWAMY

AN APPRECIATION

(By An Old Boy of J. H. C.)

THE tragic suddenness with which Mr. Cumaraswamy has been removed from our midst makes it difficult for one to realise that he is no more; and that the Jaffna Hindu College has been deprived for ever of his mature counsel and wise direction. At a time when matters educational are in a state of confusion bordering on chaos, the country has lost an educationist of sober views, deep understanding and large vision. His outlook was national and not parochial as was shown by his labours in connection with the All Ceylon Headmasters' Conference. The name of Cumaraswamy will be writ large on the pages of the history of the Jaffna Hindu College and the magnificent progress made by the College under his regime will serve as a monument for him more lasting than marble or bronze.

When he returned from England twenty years ago laden with academic honours and was entrusted with the task of guiding the destinies of the Jaffna Hindu College, he accepted an office that had been filled with rare distinction by such giants as Sanjiva Rau and Navias Selvadurai. To maintain the tradition that had been set by them was not easy. Added to it was the unhappy fact that the institution was at that time passing through one of its most troublous and difficult periods. But Cumaraswamy was equal to the occasion. Fully conscious of the honour of being the first Old Boy of the College to be at its helm, he devoted himself to his task with fervency and zeal. By his sympathetic understanding of the difficulties of teachers and students, tactful handling of the questions that arose and sincere devotion to duty he succeeded in winning the full confidence and co-operation not only of the Board of Management but also of his colleagues and pupils.

Bold Experiments

Thenceforward the College saw a period of bold experiments, intense acti-

vity and ever-increasing progress. The introduction of co-education in a school situated in conservative Vannarponnai required considerable courage but Mr. Cumaraswamy was not deterred. That was characteristic of the man.

Early Foresight

He foresaw at an early stage the need for the introduction of a practical bias in education and departed from normal routine by organising a workshop in which practical instruction could be given. His attention was not confined to the academic sphere. A long-felt want of the students was satisfied when he succeeded in acquiring for their benefit permanent playing fields in the vicinity and thus enabled the College to attain a pre-eminent position not merely in the field of academic study but in every sphere of games as well. His ambitious schemes for an up-to-date science laboratory and a well-equipped library for the extension of the College buildings, for the provision of adequate Halls of Residence for the Boarders and for the construction of a new Temple for the use of the students are recent history. He saw the fulfilment of some of these schemes while others are still in progress. One of his last acts was an appeal for funds for their completion. He has passed from the scene of his labours before his cherished dreams could be fully realised. But his memory will for ever remain fragrant and green with his pupils, colleagues and the public whom he so faithfully served. There can be no more fitting tribute to that memory than a generous response to his last appeal.

WANTED

Efficient Apothecaries for the Tellippalai Co-operative Vaidyasalai Ltd, Tellippalai. Salary accordingly to qualifications. Apply before the 25th December stating experience etc, to the Hon. Secretary.

(M. 197-16)

The Ceylon Tamil Kalavirithi Sangam, Kuala Lumpur

The combined celebrations of 'Ramanathan Day' and 'Navalar Day' were held at the above Sangam on 7th December 1952 commencing at 4.30 p. m. with the singing of Thevaram followed by the playing of the Sri Lanka National Anthem (Gramophone Record), an English Translation of which was read over the microphone and Tamil translation was distributed to all present.

In the noon to mark the 'Guru Pooja' of Navalar, meals were provided for nearly 200 persons including children preceded by special 'pooja' and singing of Siva Puranam lyrics in chorus by school children lead by Mr. S. Kasiiah of the Telecoms. Headquarters.

Songs composed in honour of the late Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan and Navalar were sung by two girls of the Music Class accompanied on the harmonium by Mrs. Yogeswary Nagalingam of Sentul.

Mr. S. Sinnadurai, M. B. E., spoke in Tamil, on the life and works of the late Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan extolling the latter's services during the Ceylon Martial Law for which on his return from London after representing matters to the then Secretary to the State for the Colonies he was drawn in a decorated chariot by the grateful sons of Ceylon, from the harbour to his residence. The speaker also stressed on the Tamil scholarship of the eminent leader who also had erected two big colleges for the spreading of education particularly in the Jaffna Peninsula.

Mr. K. Ramanathan, B. A., B. L. who had been recently on a visit to Jaffna spoke on Navalar praising the services rendered to the Hindu Religion by the revered scholar.

The President, Mr. M. Karagasabai, extended his sincerest thanks to all those who had worked for the success of the celebrations and to Dr. A. E. Duraisamy, J. P., who spoke over the Radio Malaya, Kuala Lumpur on the life of Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan and Mr. S. Sattanathan who also spoke over Radio Malaya Kuala Lumpur on Arumuga Navalar.

The celebrations came to a close at 8.10 p. m. with the singing of Thevaram.

The Kashmir Resolution

(Continued from page 1)

cognised that the State by virtue of its accession to India, had become part of the Indian territory.

Shrimati Vijayalakshmi repeated the assurance that India would not seek to go behind the Resolution of the Kashmir Commission or to ignore the principles contained in them. She pointed out that the Anglo-American Resolution before the Security Council appeared to ignore the principles contained in the Resolutions of the Commission.

Shrimati Vijayalakshmi added: The Government of India had come to the conclusion that a minimum force of 28,000 was required to carry out India's responsibilities in the State. But as a further contribution towards settlement, India was prepared to agree to another reduction of 7,000, thus bringing the total number of her forces to 21,000. This was the absolute and irreducible minimum. In addition to its other duties, this small force would be responsible for policing the cease fire line. It would have also to guard the extensive borders of the State.

The Indian delegate pointed out that the so-called Azad Kashmir Government had never at any time been recognised by any authority not even by the Pakistan Government.

No "Love At First Sight"

The need to study Soviet family life and "the high Communistic ethics of the Soviet people" was stressed by Mme. Teng Ying chao in an article quoted by the New China News Agency.

Mme. Teng said the Soviet Government and the Soviet Communist Party had "considered the teaching of proper methods in leading with love, marriage and family problems to be one of their basic duties." There was a basic difference between the treatment of love and marriage in feudal or capitalist societies and in Socialist ones. In the latter they were based, among other things, on "respect for labour and the profession of one's beloved."

To the Soviet people, continued Mme. Teng, "labour in one's spiritual world, and constitutes one's inner beauty and

Convention Of Literary Men

The Preparatory Committee of the South Indian Conference of Letters propose to organise a Convention of literary men from the four languages of South India viz. Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada, early next year at Madras.

The Convention aims at the establishment of a South Indian Academy of Letters which will function as a multiregional constituent of the Indian Academy of future.

The Manifesto that has been issued over the signatures of Dr. A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliyar, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, Sri C. R. Srinivasan, Editor, the *Swaahasmitran*, and Dr. P. Subbarayan, President of the Tamilnad Congress Committee, recalled the parallel effort made by the Government of India in March 1951 when a Conference of Letters under the Presidentship of the Union Minister of Education, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, adopted the resolution for establishing an Indian Academy of Letters and to appoint a Sub Committee to frame its constitution and says that a South Indian Academy of Letters is a necessary corollary.

The Academy idea was first mooted by Dr. J. H. Cousins, an eminent scholar in the early twenties of this century with the able support of the late Ashutosh Mukherjee, an illustrious Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

GOVT. TENDERS.

Dept. of Agriculture
Sealed tenders marked "Tender for the supply of Double Bullock Carts" on the left side of the envelope will be received by the Agricultural Officer, N. D., Jaffna, upto 31.12.52 for the supply of 2 Double Bullock Carts (Jaffna type). All particulars can be obtained from him. (G. 51. 16).

inner personality..... In a Socialist society love is true and everlasting because it entails a high degree of responsibility towards one's beloved.... There is no 'love at first sight.'

Socialist parents were "especially meticulous about the care and education of children", Mme. Teng added, "They train their children to become good production personnel, good Stalinovite workers."

LAND DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Director On Scope Of Work

(Continued from our last issue)

For the first time therefore the clearing of the entire extent of land earmarked for peasants was undertaken at Government expense. The further development of the land for cultivation, such as ridging and stumping and the construction of a house for the colonist and his family to settle down still remained the responsibility of the Colonist without cost to Government but the provision of general amenities for the health and economic development of the colonist was accepted as a part of the Government's responsibility. These include measures necessary for the control and prevention of malaria, the establishment and staffing of a Government hospital and the construction of channels and roads. No cash subsidies were to be paid to the colonist, who would have to purchase his own seed and equipment, but he was exempted from payment of irrigation rates for 3 years. These were the main recommendations of the Minneriya Development Committee which were accepted by the Government.

The next stage in the evolution of development policy was reached in 1939 with the commencement of World War II. Increased Food Production then became a matter of paramount national importance and the pace at which colonization had hitherto proceeded became inadequate to meet the situation. The new policy was designed therefore not merely to expedite the process of development and colonization but also to derive the maximum return, in the shape of food from the capital invested by the Government on the restoration of the irrigation system in the shortest possible time. Its main features were—

In addition to the clearing at Government expense of the land required to be alienated the colonist was to be paid a subsidy of Rs. 7.50 per acre for ridging or stumping his paddy allotment after the first harvest.

Each colonist was to be provided with a standard unit of land sufficient to make him economically independent and such unit should include both paddy and high land which would also be cleared at Government expense.

Cultivation of both high and low land was to be on a settled programme and not haphazardly as hitherto.

Each colonist was also to be provided, in due course, with a homestead fit for human habitation.

Arrangements would be made by Government for the

marketing of the produce of the colonists.

Roads, water supply, provision of health facilities and the construction and maintenance of channels would continue to be the responsibility of the Government.

Each colonist was to be given for the first six months a small subsistence allowance to assist him and his family until his first harvest was reaped, and

Implements and buffaloes should be loaned to colonists in the first instance, the loan to be conveyed into an outright grant in the case of colonists who developed their land satisfactorily.

Under the present condition the assistance per colonist costs somewhat about Rs. 250 and the adoption of the new policy means on this basis an extra cost of Rs. 9,000,000 for colonizing 100,000 acres. Against this must be set the gain to the country which would result from the speedy settlement of 20,000 families and the increased wealth which would be derived from the early cultivation of 100,000 acres. For it is certain that if existing methods alone are pursued, the 100,000 acres available would be taken up very slowly indeed and the loss of interest on the cost of irrigation and other works already completed or undertaken to make the land cultivable would amount to a large part of the proposed additional expenditure without benefitting anyone.

Chief among the forms of assistance recommended by this Committee were that planting material and seed were to be supplied free for the first season, a subsistence allowance of Rs. 10 per month for the first 9 months was to be paid to each colonist from date of possession of land, one set of tools consisting of a mamoty, catty, axe and an alavango on loan and a cash advance of Rs. 40 for a pair of buffaloes to be given to the colonist in the first instance the loan and advance to be treated as outright grants if the colonist does well in 2 years' time. This policy was followed not only in the case of Parakrama Samudra Scheme but in all subsequent schemes and on the hitherto undeveloped areas of existing schemes until 1950 when Government accepted the responsibility of stumping 2 acres of each paddy allotment (the balance 3 acres being left to be stumped by the colonist on payment of a subsidy) and fencing with barbed wire the perimeter of paddy tracts with a view to encouraging proper methods of cultivation from the very start and protecting the crops

of the colonists from the depredations of wild animals or cattle. In addition the responsibility of erecting permanent buildings for all communal and civic needs of the colonists has been accepted as a charge on Government Funds and in pursuance of this policy the provision of schools, dispensaries, Maternity Homes, Co-operative Stores, Sub Post Offices, Meeting Halls, quarters for Colonization Officers, Apothecaries, Sanitary Assistants, Midwives and Teachers are treated as a part of the development work and their cost met from Government Funds.

NOTICE

This is to inform that Share Certificates Nos 39-43 of 30-12-20 in favour of Mr. Waithyalingam Wijayaratanam of Ananda Manai, Karaveddy have been lost.

A duplicate certificate will be issued unless objection is lodged within one month from date hereof by a person duly entitled to do so.

V. Venasitamby,
Secretary,

Jaffna Co-operative Stores Ltd.,
150, Hospital Street, Jaffna.
(M. 200, 16, 19 & 23.)

Change of Address

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

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

Briefly summarized, the history of development policy may therefore be divided into the following stages:—

Stage I—Period prior to 1928—Development entirely at the cost of the settler.

Stage II—1928-1932—Development still at the cost of the settler who was however assisted with a loan amounting to about Rs. 20-Rs. 25 per acre.

Stage III—1932-1939—Clearing of jungle is accepted as the responsibility of the Government but all further development and the construction of a house is still the responsibility of the colonist at his own expense.

Stage IV—1939-1940—Clearing at Government expense but the colonist is entitled to a subsidy for the further development of his land. The Government also meets part cost of his house.

Stage V—1941-1949—Clearing ridging and full cost of construction of a house and latrine are accepted as a charge on Government Funds.

Stage VI—From 1950—Entire cost of stumping the paddy allotments and fencing of the paddy tracts also accepted as the responsibility of the Government. In the case of stumping a part of the allotment is to be done by Government and the balance by the colonist.

JAFFNA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Tenders in sealed envelopes marked "Tender for sale of Mutton" will be received up to 12 noon on Monday the 22nd inst. The successful tenderer will be allotted the Meet Stall No 2 near Grand Bazaar Fish Market. Persons tendering should give the following information on the tender form:—

(1) The price per pound of mutton with bones at which they are prepared to sell.

(2) The price per pound of mutton without bones at which they are prepared to sell.

(3) The price per pound of liver at which they are prepared to sell.

The successful tenderer will be required to adhere strictly to the following conditions, breach of any of which will render him liable to either legal or Departmental action.

CONDITIONS OF TENDER

(a) The successful tenderer, herein after referred to as he, will have to furnish cash security of Rs. 200/-

(b) He will be allotted Stall No. 2 near Grand Bazaar Fish Market. He should run this Stall in terms of regulations framed by the Council for the control of meat stalls and shall pay stall rent fixed by the Council from time to time

(c) He should obtain a Butcher's Licence.

(d) All animals for slaughter should be passed by the Health Department. No slaughter will be permitted on Fridays.

(e) Meat shall be transported to the meat stall in approved closed boxes or carts.

(f) For weighing mutton etc sold at the stall only

J/Stanly Govt. Central College

New Admissions 1953.

1 Entrance Test (All classes)—Wednesday 7th January 1953 at 9.30 a. m.

2 Application, on forms available from the College office must reach me by Monday 5th. January 1953.

3 No applications for admissions will be entertained at any other time of the year, except under very special circumstances.

D. C. ARULANANTHAM,
Principal.

J/Stanly Govt.
Central College,
Jaffna, 9-12-52.
(M. 194. 16.)

approved scales and weights shall be used.

(g) All employees working in the stall should be courteous to those who buy meat at this stall.

(h) The stall should be kept open from 7 a. m. to 1 p. m. at least. The stall shall be closed by 5 p. m. There shall be sufficient quantity of meat to meet the demand of the public.

(i) The stall will be inspected by the Medical Officer of Health and other Officers to find out whether the conditions are strictly adhered to.

(j) The Council reserves the power to terminate the contract within 24 hours and the successful tenderer will have no claim whatsoever as damages.

(k) Any breach of the above regulations will also render him liable to forfeiture of the security deposited and cancellation of the licence.

K. SHANMUGAM,
Municipal Commissioner
Municipal Office,
Jaffna. 12th Dec 1952.

(G 50 16)

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.

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