

# THE Hindu Organ.

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Consult

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NO. 13

## SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

### Selectivity of the Student Population

[THE following excerpts forming the introduction to and summary of a study of the 'Family Characteristics and Occupational Choice of University Entrants as Clues to the Social Structure of Ceylon' by Mr. Murry A. Strauss published in the University of Ceylon Review of April 1951 will help our readers understand the social and economic background of the students seeking admission to the Ceylon University.]

It is unlikely that a classless society ever has, or (in a technologically complex civilisation), can exist. However, vertical social mobility—the movement of individuals from one social strata to another—is a viable policy, objective for a democratic state. Indeed even aside from ethical considerations, the facilitation of social mobility is desirable in order to maximize the human resources of the nation. For these reasons, and also for the purposes of better understanding the functioning of a society, it is important to have some idea of the extent to which such movement is taking place. This is especially true of a newly independent country such as Ceylon, which is undergoing vast changes in its educational system, and whose declared national policy includes the eventual replacement of foreigners holding posts in Ceylon, with Ceylonese nationals. In connection with the 'Ceylonization' policy, it is also of considerable importance to know the occupational plans and preference of the university students who will be called upon to take over many of these posts.

#### Decisive Factors

There must be a large number of factors aside from those

#### 'Sarvodbaya' Plan In Indian Elections.

Acharya Vinoba Bhave a great disciple of Mahatma is reported to have declared, regarding the attitude of the Sarvodaya group towards the Indian Parliamentary elections, thus. "We have not yet formulated any definite election plan as such but we will support any person or party, who will accept the Sarvodaya plan, be it the Congress or the Socialists. Sarvodaya plan is going to be the basic postulate of our election programme."

associated with differential social class membership, which influence the decision to attend, or not to attend an institution of higher learning. Some of these are related to the value system of certain sub cultural groups, irrespective of economic level. For example, clerical workers as compared to skilled tradesmen, or religion 'A' as compared to religion 'B'. In addition, the personality characteristics of the particular individual concerned must also be an important factor.

The present paper seeks to examine (within the limits of the available data) the social and economic background of students entering the University of Ceylon, and their occupational choices, for purposes of analyzing the selectivity of the student population as compared to the total population of Ceylon. In many countries one of the most important channels through which social mobility takes place is the educational system, and especially the universities. Special attention will therefore be paid to the problem of gaining some idea of the extent to which social mobility is taking place in Ceylon through the university.

#### The Data

The data on which this study is based, were obtained from a 50 per cent. interval sample of 1950 Ceylon University entrants which is being studied as a part of the research program of the Department of Sociology. The sample consists of 212 students (143 men, and 69 women). All per cent. tables reported in the paper, are based on this number of cases. Certain of the information is also obtainable for the total student population in the Vice-Chancellor's report.

The pattern of occupational choice, and certain characteristics in the social background of a 50 per cent. interval sample of 1950 Ceylon University entrants was examined with special attention to the problem of social selectivity of university students, and of

## All Ceylon Saiva Youth Congress

### Dangers Besetting Saiva Religion

Delivering the presidential address at the All Ceylon Saiva Youth Congress at the Jaffna Hindu College Tamil School premises on Sunday last Sri C. K. Subramaniya Mudaliyar referred to the glory that attaches to Sri Lanka by the fact of not merely her natural grace but also by the fact of the existence of historic Saiva Temples like Tirukoneswaram and Tirukeetheswaram which had been immortalised by the hymns of Saiva Saints from across the waters.

#### Apathy

Sri Subramania Mudaliyar deplored the state of indifference and apathy to Saiva way of living by Saivaites and remarked that just as in times of yore when *Samanam* and *Bhaudam* were threatening to convert several thousands of Saivaites, Saints Thirugnanasambandar, Manickavasagar and Tirunavukkarasunayanar were born by divine grace and the glory and greatness of the Supreme Faith — Saivism were established and a great catastrophe averted, so also Providence in His Infinite Grace would find for them a way out of this present misfortune.

Mr. V. Veerasingham, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcoming the delegates, speakers and the president, said that he saw a ray of hope for Saivism and deprecated the efforts of the Special Committee on Hindu Temporalities to bring into existence a new type of Saiva Faith distinct from the accepted Saiva Religion.

Continuing his welcome address Mr. Veerasingham announced that arrangements have been made to establish at Nallur a Vedagama School for Priests.

obtaining some idea of the extent to which social mobility is taking place through the medium of the university. The findings may be summarized as follows:

#### findings:

1. While there is the expected concentration of students coming from families

(Continued on page 3)

## MANKIND IS OFF THE RAILS

### Prayer Alone Can Pull It Round

(Continued from last issue)

Apart from the Siddhis, the contemplative in high prayer can make the body completely sub-servient to the requirement of the Spirit. Guru Arjun Dev' the fifth Guru of the Sikhs, was subjected to bodily tortures of various types by his misguided persecutors. He was made to sit on hot frying-pans, and sand heated to redness was poured on his body. To the astonishment and discomfiture of his persecutors, he showed not the least sign of discomfort or pain. The Guru recited the scriptures all through these trials and was immersed in contemplation. It was the power of high prayer which enabled him to disregard such severe physical pain and come out unscathed through these ordeals.

#### The Crude Test

Most people judge the power of prayer by immediate results, irrespective of the merit and Karma of the supplicant, and in the spectacular manner in which Draupadi's prayer was answered in the court of the vile Duryodhana. It was in a similar strain that the great Thomas Henry Huxley challenged the clergy of his day. Huxley invited the clergy to choose a hospital ward and pray for the recovery of the inmates and to withhold prayer from a similar ward which should serve as a control and then to adjudicate the power of prayer on the basis of the results obtained. The clergy did not accept the challenge. It was too crude a way to test the power of prayer. Prayer cannot be tested in the way we test sulphuric acid and its salts, the sulphates, by means of barium chloride in the laboratory.

It is a happy coincidence that a grandson of the great T. H. Huxley who challenged the clergy, Aldous Huxley, has written in vindication of the power of prayer in his book *The Perennial Philosophy*. Aldous Huxley is a writer and philosopher of repute, who is thoroughly versed in the modern sciences. His earlier writings leave the impression on the reader's mind that the author is a hard-baked materialist and agnostic. But it redounds to the credit of this 'agnostic' that when he came into contact with the Swamis of the Ramakrishna Mission in Hollywood, U. S. A., and came across new evidence necessitating a change of opinion, he said good-bye to materialism and agnosticism. He is now firmly established in Vedanta. The erstwhile scoffing materialist

has been converted into a firm believer in the power of prayer. Similarly many others who had given up prayer for good have returned to prayer. The Technique of Prayer

The present writer may be accused of gullibility and taking things on authority. Are not so many things in science taken on authority? How many masters of science in physics and mathematics understand the exact reasoning leading to an understanding of the theory of relativity? If a great majority of people, even with training in physics and mathematics, do accept the truth of relativity on authority, why should every man in the street demand 'scientific' proof for the power of prayer, especially of an order intelligible to his grade of understanding? Should not the authority of the great masters of prayer be held sufficient to be convinced of the power of prayer?

Prayer is a technique for development of human conduct, character, and consciousness. It is a means whereby the soul, craving for separate life in ignorance, dispels that ignorance and attains union with the Divine.

## Nature Cure For Tooth Decay

The biochemists of the University of Wisconsin have become convinced by their research work that diluted food prevents formation of cavities and that solid foods assist in the decay of teeth.

Dr. Paul H. Phillips points out that "food in liquid form is able to get by the teeth quickly and does not become lodged in the crevices of the teeth during chewing, while solid foods have an opposite effect. We can't expect people to quit munching on mid-afternoon candy bars, let alone switch from a solid to a liquid diet, but we can recommend a simple precaution to reduce the number of cavities."

A glass of water or milk taken immediately after eating solid foods, particularly "sweets," will wash cavity-producing foods out of the danger zone of the teeth, or at least dilute foods to a point where only small numbers of bacteria are supported.





## Hindu Organ

TUESDAY MAY 22, 1951

Treasure These Thoughts

*'Listen to the Truth of Religion that is no sprung from subjective delusions of the mind.'*

—MANUSMRTI,

### TEXTILE MILL

ANOTHER great step in the scheme of industrialisation of Sri Lanka has been announced by the Minister for Industries, Industrial Research and Fisheries. The installation of a textile mill on a Government-cum-public basis is what Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam proposes to do to make the people of this Island find clothing necessary for them made by indigenous effort. The program though ambitious as it may be seem at present is nevertheless the outcome of a 'necessity urge' for freeing the country from the maze of foreign economic domination.

The textile is a multi-purpose scheme aiming directly and indirectly at reducing the cost of living, solving the unemployment problem, helping agricultural expansion and above all paving the way for economic stability and freedom. The fact that the textile mill, when installed, will be run by a corporation under the direct supervision and authority of the Government but with liberty for the people to buy shares in the concern adds organisational brilliance to the scheme.

That as many as 1600 Ceylonese will find employment in a national concern and that there will be a great inducement to the agricultural minded to grow cotton for feeding the mill are aspects that make the project attractive, practical and economical. Here is not a scheme that is aiming at *Swadeshi* for the sake of the glory of the abstract national characteristic but one that has been conceived of for easing the economic pressure and providing the people with as many openings as possible for making their livelihood honourably and with a sense of the dignity of labour.

The hand loom industry of the Island which had been a greatly developed cottage industry in the

# NEHRU ON THE RIGIDITY OF THE WRITTEN WORD

## Changing The Indian Constitution

THE amendments to the Indian Constitution brought forward by the Nehru Govt. have set the whole world thinking. In defence of the Amending Bill, Premier Nehru gave a very exhaustive and lucid exposition of the subject in the Indian Parliament.

Speaking on the motion, Premier Nehru said that the Bill was a simple though very important measure. Anything dealing with the fundamental rights of the Constitution was of great importance and the Government had not brought forward the Bill "in any spirit of light-heartedness or haste but after the most mature and careful scrutiny". Government had been considering the matter for some time and the advice of State Governments, some members of the House and also competent legal advice had been obtained.

Government, Shri Nehru continued, thought the amendments to be necessary and desirable because if they were not made difficulties would arise, as they had arisen in the past few months, and "some of the main purposes of the very Constitution may be defeated or delayed. The question had been before the public for some time, though not in the precise form put in the Bill. There had been a number of criticisms not only within the country but in foreign countries also.

It was not in any sense of hurry that he had mentioned an early date for the report of the Select Committee. But he did not know how a prolongation of the period "for a relatively simple Bill, however important it may be" enabled the Committee to give greater thought. Giving a few weeks more to the Committee "does not increase the amount of concentration or attention."

### Authority of the Assembly

Among the various criticisms against the proposed amendments, Shri Nehru con-

tinued, was "a rather material one" that the House had been elected on a narrow franchise and did not represent organised public opinion in the country and hence was not justified in dealing with the amendments. The very people who were advancing this criticism were those who had questioned the authority of the Constituent Assembly to draft the Constitution on the ground that they had been elected on a certain narrow franchise. The present House, Shri Nehru said, was only a constitution of that Constituent Assembly. After the experience of the working of the Constitution during the last one and half years, they had found certain errors in drafting or possible interpretations to be put on what had been drafted. Shri Nehru reminded the House of the proposal that was "unfortunately dropped" in the Constituent Assembly to make changes in the Constitution in the first five years relatively easy.

That proposal had been put forward, Shri Nehru said because it was thought that after some little while any little things came to the notice, it should be rectified so that the Constitution would be put into final shape after that preliminary experience.

### Moral Purpose

Though that proposal had been dropped, the present House could proceed with the proposal for amendment in the manner provided in the Constitution. Apart from the legal or constitutional sense, the House had also the moral authority to change the Constitution. For roughly speaking, it was the same House that drew up the Constitution.

Government had come before the House because certain lacunae had been pointed out by judicial interpretations. So far as the interpretation of the Constitution was concerned, Shri Nehru declared, "It is the right and privilege of the highest courts of law in the land". It was not for the Government or the House to challenge that right and the courts must interpret the law free from any political conflict or interpretations.

### Purpose of The Constitution

But after the courts had given their interpretation and they had followed that interpretation, it became the business of Parliament to see whether the purpose they had aimed at had been fulfilled. If it was not fulfilled then the will of the community had

not taken effect and difficulties might arise in course of time. When dynamic and powerful forces were at work all over the world they could not think in terms of remaining static. It was, therefore, their duty to see whether it was desirable to change the Constitution here and there to give effect to the will of the community. He was not approaching the House "to challenge any judicial interpretation" but to take the assistance of the House in removing certain things and clearing certain doubts which were preventing the country from going ahead in certain measures like social reform etc.

In the United Kingdom where there was no written Constitution the Parliament was supreme. In countries like the United States where there was a written Constitution and certain fundamental rights had been secured by the long process of judicial interpretations and conventions laid down by the highest courts, the rigidity of a written Constitution had been made somewhat flexible. He had no doubt that if India too lived through a static period, judicial interpretations in course of time, would relax the rigidity of the written word in the Indian Constitution. But unfortunately they were not living at such times but rapidly changing times when they could not wait for the slow process. They had to give a different shape to the written word, a shape which the courts might have and would have given over a long period.

### No Curbing of Freedom

Dealing with the various proposals for amending the Constitution, Shri Nehru said he would only remind the House that there was no attempt to curb or restrain the people of the press. It only cleared up doubts as to what was the authority of Parliament.

The present House and Parliament would not be in office for a long time. After the present session there would only be one more session before general elections took place. Whatever change Parliament might make now in the Constitution they would not take advantage of the proposed amendments to the Constitution and change the laws unless, of course, there was a grave national or international crisis," I certainly repudiate," Shri Nehru said "that these amendments are intended or are going to be utilised for political or party purposes, because nothing could be farther from our thoughts. We want to leave something for the succeeding Parliament and the younger generation that will come in, something they can use and handle with ease for the advantage of India and not something that will always come in their way and defeat them from their set purposes.

### A Moral Problem

The Prime Minister then dealt with his proposed amendment to Article 19 (2).

He denied that it was the intention of the Government to restrict or curtail the freedom of the press or of the individual. At the present time he said, there was no other country in the world where there was so much freedom of the press as in India. He had frequently expressed his appreciation of the way responsible journals in the country were being conducted. He would like to repeat that again. But he would also draw the attention of the House to the way in which the less responsible news-sheets were being conducted. It had become a matter of "deepest disgust" to him to see the way in which some of these news-sheets were full of vulgarity and falsehood and how they were "poisoning the mind and morals of the younger generation and degrading their mental and intellectual make-up" (A few members: Shame shame). It was not for him so much a political problem but a moral problem as to how the younger generation in schools and colleges were to be saved from this progressive degradation and poisoning of minds.

It was becoming more and more difficult to distinguish between the truth and falsehood in these news sheets "Imagine our younger generation in schools and colleges, imagine our soldiers, sailors and airmen reading these things from day to day and what kind of impression they begin to carry", Shri Nehru declared. There was to be freedom for the press. But what was the press? Was it the responsible section he mentioned or the type of news sheets he had mentioned?

### Is It Coercion?

Shri Nehru said that he was convinced whether in national or international problems reliance on coercive methods could not change the morals. But though he believed in it, he had to rely on the coercive force of the army and the police to preserve the freedom of the country. Again he did not believe that the morals of any individual or groups of individuals could be improved by coercive methods. But when there was a certain total lack of restraint which made up civilization, how were they to stop that corruptive influence, that disintegrating process that went on.

Shri Nehru said that the amendment proposed by him was not a law restraining anybody but was an enabling measure clarifying the power of Parliament which might be challenged or which had been challenged in regard to certain matters. The law remained what it was at present.

Denying the charge that the Government was attempting to curtail the freedom of speech, Shri Nehru said that he had not heard anyone saying that in the united kingdom there was no freedom of speech as Parliament there was all powerful. It was only in India they did not want to rely on themselves, on the Parliament or Assemblies but tried to rely on

(Continued on page 3)



# NEHRU ON THE RIGIDITY OF THE WRITTEN WORD

(Continued from page 2)

some other external authority, though geographically internal. The Government and parliament were considered responsible for the general advancement of the country and it was considered the responsibility of the present as well as future Parliaments to see that the country did not go to misfortune.

Shri Nehru said; So you rely on Parliament for big things and yet you come and tell us we do not trust this Parliament. It may do something wrong or against the Constitution." I will beg the House to remember that the Bill does not propose any curbs or restraints. It is only an enabling measure clarifying the power of Parliament."

## The Position of The Press

"The Press", Shri Nehru continued, "is one of the vital organs of modern life and more especially in a democracy. It has tremendous power and tremendous responsibility. The press has to be co-operated with."

Shri Nehru said that he approached with full sympathy the difficulties that journalists and newspapermen and editors had to face. Nobody thought of restraining the freedom of the responsible organs of national opinion but what about the little sheets that came out from day to day and poisoned and vitiated the atmosphere? What was the press? The great organs of national opinion or some two-page sheet that came overnight from time to time without regularity, full of abuse and sometimes even blackmailing persons? It was a dangerous thing when power and responsibility did not go together. He agreed that on the whole it would be better to give even licence than suppress the normal flow of opinion. That was the democratic method. Still there was a limit to the licence that one could allow at any time more so in times of grave peril and danger to the State.

"At the present moment it is India's good fortune that in spite of difficult problems in the country, we function in our State Assemblies more or less normally, the machinery of Government and the administration go on and we try as best as we can face these problems and yet we live at a rate of grave danger in the world, in Asia in India".

When even great countries thought in terms of survival, it was necessary that Parliament, which represented the organised will of the community, should have the power to face a crisis when it arose.

## Letter to the Editor

### Temporalities Committee Procedure

Sir,—I applied to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, etc., for a certified copy of the evidence given by the Vivekananda Society's deputation before the Special Committee and received the reply that the record of the evidence was not available in his office. Thereupon, I pointed out that the Special Committee's Report has been published on the orders of the Government, evidently on the recommendation of the Hon'ble the Home Minister and requested that inquiries be made from the Special Committee which had been appointed by the Minister and from the Committee's Secretary, as to where the notes of the evidence given by the Society's deputation were and to furnish me with a certified copy on my paying the usual fees. I feel it my duty to place before the Hindu Public the following letter which I had received in reply to my above request.

No. A B 125/21/49/2  
Ministry of Home Affairs & Rural Development,  
Colombo 7, May 1, 1951

Sir,—Reference your letter No. G S 19 of 30th April 1951. It is understood that the Special Committee recorded evidence verbatim only in such cases as they decided at their discretion and that in other cases they only made notes of the noteworthy points brought out at discussions with witnesses. In the case of the Vivekananda Society, the Society's views were submitted to the Committee in the form of resolutions passed at the Society's general meetings and the discussion with the deputation mainly centred on an elucidation of the resolutions. The notes made by the Committee at the discussion were for their own use and are not available for issue. It is open to your Council of Management, if they wish to consider the Special Committee's Report, to do so on the material published in the report. In the view of the Special Committee all memoranda and evidence worth consideration have been included in their report. In these circumstances, I regret that I am unable to accede to your request.

I am, Sir,  
Your Obedient Servant,  
Sgd. M. Vairamuttu  
for Permanent Secretary

It is most regrettable that the Special Committee, which had been provided with Stenographers, had failed to have the evidence of the deputation of the Vivekananda Society, to which they had given the first place in their Report, recorded verbatim but had, at the same time, based their Report on such

**ORDER NISI**  
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1289 T,  
In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Moothathamby Murugupillai of Kampamoolai, Udupidy Deceased.  
Thangapponnu widow of Murugupillai of Kampamoolai in Udupidy. Petitioner

- Vs.
1. Selvaratnam daughter of Murugupillai
  2. Murugupillai Thirugnana-sambander
  3. Murugupillai Thirana-vukarasoe
  4. Murugupillai Thirugnana-linram
  5. Moothathamby Sivaguru all of Kampamoolai Udupidy.

Respondents,  
This matter coming for disposal before Wm. G. Spencer, Esqr. District Judge, Jaffna on the 19th day of March 1951 in the presence of Mr. S. Appadurai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 5th respondent abovenamed be appointed guardian-ad litem over the minors the 1st to 4th respondents to represent them and to protect their interests in these testamentary proceedings, that the petitioner as widow of the deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the said intestate estate and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person shall on or before the 31st day of May 1951 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 19th day of March 1951.  
(Sd.) W. G. SPENCER,  
Drawn by  
(Sd.) S. Appadurai  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(O 26, 18 & 22.)

### Ceylon Government Railway Level Crossing Repairs

The following Level Crossings will be closed to vehicular traffic during the periods stated for effecting repairs:-

(1) *Uswatte Convent Road Level Crossing at 13 miles 17 chains between Moratuwa and Egoda Uyana Railway Stations.*  
Partially from 6.00 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. on Sunday, 27-5-51.

Totally from 10.30 p.m. on Sunday, 27-5-51 to 5.00 a.m. on Monday, 28-5-51.

During the period of Total closure, the road users could make use of the Fraser Avenues

(2) *Level Crossing at 88 miles 17 chains between Ahangama and Weligama Railway Stations (Road mileage at 87 miles 70 chains) on the Colomb.-Matara Road.*

Totally closed from 10.00 p.m. on Sunday, 27-5-51 to 3.00 a.m. on Monday, 28-5-51.

During the period of Total closure, the traffic will be assisted over the crossing.  
(G 20 22-5 51)

half-truths as that the deputation "were in favour of the changes in spite of (sic) what the Vedas or the Agamas ordained", etc. It is quite possible that the evidence given by many other witnesses also had been similarly misquoted and misrepresented in the secret "notes" of the Committee on which the imposing patch-work is based.

P. Muttulingaswamy,  
Hony. General Secretary,  
Vivekananda Society,  
Colombo, 18-5-51)

## Social Background of University Students

(Continued from page 1)

of relatively high socio-economic status, there are a considerable number of students whose fathers are clerical workers, and even some from the ranks of skilled workers. Entering students have at least some conception of the social class position of their families. Most of the students placed themselves in the 'upper middle' class. Fathers of men students averaged 11.3 years, and of women students 12.1 years of formal education. However more than one-quarter of the men student's fathers had not gone beyond the seventh standard.

While the women students in general come from families of higher socio-economic status, and superior education as compared to the men, their average ability as measured by a standard intelligence test, and the university entrance examinations, is lower. Compared to American and English university students, the families of Ceylon students are quite large, averaging over five children per family.

### English As Home Language

About 25 per cent speak English as a home language. Of the religious groups, Buddhists constitute the largest single block of students. However in terms of the total population of Ceylon, they are under-represented, as are the Hindus, and the Muslim, Christians, and especially Protestant Christians are sharply over-represented in the student population.

Of the ethnic groups, the Indian Tamils, the Kandyan Sinhalese, and the Moors and Muslims are under-represented while Low-Country Sinhalese Ceylon Tamils, and especially the Burghers are over-represented.

An overwhelming preference for government employment is

**ORDER NISI**  
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
POINT PEDRO  
Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 447

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Visaladchippillai wife of Thanikasalam of Puloly East Deceased.

Kumaraswamippillai Thanikasalam of Puloly East  
Petitioner.  
Vs.

- 1 Thanikasalam Padmanapan
  - 2 Thanikasalam Ramachandran
  - 3 Chinniah Mahesu
  - 4 and wife Kamalambikai all of Puloly East
- Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. V. Udalagame Esquire, Addl. District Judge, Point Pedro on the 20th day of March 1951 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapatham Proctor on the part of the petitioner dated the 20th day of March 1951 and 17th day of March 1951 respectively having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner as husband of the deceased Visaladchippillai be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration and that Letters of Administration be issued to the petitioner accordingly unless the respondents shall appear before this court on or before the 26th day of April 1951 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 20th day of March 1951  
Sgd. C. V. Udalagame  
Addl. District Judge.

Drawn by  
Sgd. M. Esurapatham  
Proctor for Petitioner.

Time to show cause extended to 24th May 1951  
Intld. A. W. N.  
D. J.

(O 25, 18 & 22)

an outstanding characteristic of the student's occupational choices. The majority of the students wanted professional employment, and only 2 per cent of the men wanted to enter business. None at all expressed a preference for Ceylon's major industry: planting.

## 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 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:  
S. KANAGASABAI  
Shroff.



**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No 448

In the matter of the estate of  
the late C. Velauther Can-  
dappah of Puloly West who  
died in India

V. Candappah Velauther of  
Puloly West presently of  
24-36 Lane Wellawatte Co-  
lombo Petitioner.  
Vs

- 1 Kandiah Sithamparapillai  
presently of Kachcheri  
Puttalam
- 2 wife Saraswathy of 24-36  
Wellawatte, Colombo
- 3 Subramaniam Balasubra-  
maniam of Puloly West
- 4 wife Bagawathy of do  
Respondents.

This matter of the petition of  
of the abovenamed petitioner  
praying that letters of admin-  
istration to the estate of the  
late C. Velauther Candappah  
be issued to him coming on for  
disposal before A. W. Nada-  
rajah Esquire District Judge  
Point Pedro on the 9th day of  
May 1951 in the presence of  
Mr. K. Subramaniam Proctor for  
petitioner and on reading the  
petition and affidavit of the  
petitioner dated 3rd May 1951.

It is ordered that letters of  
administration to the estate of  
the said intestate be issued to  
the petitioner unless the respon-  
dents or any other person  
interested shall on or before the  
8th day of June 1951 show  
sufficient cause to the satisfac-  
tion of this court to the con-  
trary.

The 9th day of May 1951  
Sgd. A. W. NADARAJAH  
District Judge.

Drawn by  
K. Subramaniam  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(O 27, 22 & 26)

**NOTICE**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

No: 7648

1. Sangarapillai Veerasin-  
gham of Achchuvely South
  2. Mattusamy Thangarajah  
of Achchuvely North
  3. Soosaipillai Singarajah of  
Achchuvely North
  4. Seganathar Vairamuttu of  
Achchuvely North
  5. Murugesu Kandiah of  
Achchuvely North
- Plaintiffs  
Vs.  
1. Thamothersampillai Guna-  
ratnam of Achchuvely  
North  
2. Sithan Kandiah of Ach-  
chuvely North  
3. The Village Committee of  
Achchuvely
- Defendants.

To the Inhabitants of the  
Area coming under the V. C. of  
Achchuvely.

Take notice that this action  
has been instituted by the  
abovenamed plaintiffs on be-  
half of themselves and on be-  
half of the other inhabitants of  
the said area against the above-  
named defendants for obtain-  
ing a declaration that the land  
and kerry called "ARUNAR-  
KULAM" is the property of the  
inhabitants of the area and  
legally vested in the 3rd defen-  
dant committee as trustees and  
or agents of the inhabitants of  
the said area and for obtaining  
possession of the same and to  
have the 1st and 2nd defen-  
dants ejected therefrom and a  
decree against the 1st and 2nd  
defendants in a sum of Rs.  
1300/- as damages and continu-

**WANTED**

An accounts clerk.  
Please apply with copies  
of testimonials and salary  
expected. Applications  
close on the 25th inst,

MANAGER,  
Saiva Prakasa Press  
Jaffna.

**ORDER NISI**

In the District Court of Jaffna

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1241

In the matter of the Last Will  
and Testament of the late  
Thambipillai Rasiyah of Thol-  
puram Deceased  
Sinnammah widow of Thambi-  
pillai Rasiyah of Tholpuram  
Vs. Petitioner

- 1 Rasiyah Thiagarajah of Vad-  
dukoddai
- 2 Rasiyah Nadarajah of do a  
minor appearing by his  
Guardian ad-Litem the 1st  
Respondent.
- 3 Puvaneswariammah daughter  
of Thambipillai Rasiyah of  
do a minor by her Guardian  
ad-litem the 4th Respt
- 4 Veluppillai Rajakarariar of  
Tholpuram Respondents.

This matter coming on for  
disposal before S. S. J. Goona-  
sekera Esqr District Judge  
Jaffna on the 12th day of  
March 1951 in the presence of  
Mr. T. Sangarapillai Proctor  
on the part of the petitioner  
and the a davit of the peti-  
tioner dated the 10th day of  
October 1950 and of the notary  
and witnesses to the Last Will  
dated the 7th day of October  
1950 having been read.

It is ordered that the above-  
named 1st Respondent be  
appointed Guardian ad-Litem  
over the minor 2nd Respondent  
and the said 4th Respondent  
be appointed Guardian ad-  
Litem over the minor 3rd Res-  
pondent for the purpose of this  
action and that the Last will of  
the abovenamed deceased  
dated 10th day of January  
1950 and attested by S. Ragu-  
nathan Notary public under  
No 4457 be declared proved  
and that the said petitioner as  
the executrix name in the said  
will be entitled to have Letters  
of administration with the will  
annexed issued to her accord-  
ingly unless the said Respon-  
dents or others interested shall  
on or before the 30th day of  
April 1951 show sufficient cause  
to the satisfaction of this court  
to the contrary.

This 12th day of April 1951

Sgd, V. S. Jayawickrama  
District Judge

30-4-51

Q. N. extended for 28-5-51  
Intld. V. S. Jayawickrama  
District Judge.

Drawn by  
Sgd T. Sangarapillai  
Proctor for Petnr.  
(O 28 22 & 25)

ing damages of Rs. 50/- per  
month from the date of plaint  
till the plaintiffs and other  
inhabitants are placed in pos-  
session thereof.

This Court has on the 25th  
April 1951 given permission to  
the abovenamed plaintiffs on  
behalf of the inhabitants of the  
said area to sue the above-  
named defendants.

This 17th day of May 1951

By order of court  
T. Sivasubramaniam,  
Secretary

(O 19 22-5-51)

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1263

In the matter of an Intestate  
Estate and Effects of the late  
Subramaniam Arumugam of  
Vannarponnai East

Deceased.  
Chellamuttachy widow of  
Arumugam of Vaddukoddai  
Jaffna Petitioner.

- 1 Arumugam Maheswaran
- 2 Arumugam Yoheeswaran
- 3 Arumugam Thirugnanasam-  
panthar and
- 4 Sampanther Kulasingam all  
of Vaddukoddai Respondents.

This matter coming for dis-  
posal before S. S. J. Gunaseka-  
ra Esquire District Judge Jaffna  
on the 18th day of January  
1951 in the presence of Mr. A.  
Subramaniam Proctor on the  
part of the petitioner and the  
petition and affidavit of the  
petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the peti-  
tioner as the Lawful widow of  
the deceased be declared enti-  
tled to take out Letters of  
Administration to the Estate of  
the deceased; that the 4th  
respondent be appointed as the  
Guardian ad-litem over the  
minors the 1st to 3rd respon-  
dents and that Letters of Ad-  
ministration be issued to the  
petitioner accordingly, unless  
the respondents or any other  
persons shall appear on or  
before the 26th day of April  
1951 and show sufficient cause  
to this Court to the contrary.

affna this 18th day of  
January 1951.  
(Sgd.) S. S. J. Gunasekera,  
District Judge.

26th April 1951  
Time to show cause extended  
to 25th May 1951  
Intld. V. S. J.  
D J,  
O, 21, 18 & 22)

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1264

In the Matter of an Intestate  
Estate and Effects of the  
Late Vaithyilingam Kanaga-  
ratnam of Sandilipay.

Deceased.  
Saraswathy widow of Kanaga-  
ratnam of Urumpiray

1. Vaithyilingam Sinkavelu  
and
2. Sivapackiam widow of  
Vaithyilingam both of San-  
dilipay.

Respondents.  
This matter coming for  
disposal before S. S. J. Guna-  
sekera Esquire District Judge  
Jaffna on the 18th day of  
January 1951 in the presence of  
Mr. A. Subramaniam Proctor  
on the part of the Petitioner  
and the Affidavit of the Peti-  
tioner having been read:

It is ordered that the Peti-  
tioner as the lawful widow of  
the deceased be declared  
entitled to take out Letters of  
administration to the estate of  
the deceased and the Letters of  
administration be issued to her  
accordingly unless the respon-  
dents or any persons shall on or  
before the 26th day of April  
1951 appear and show sufficient  
cause to the satisfaction of this  
this court to the contrary.

Jaffna this 18th day of  
January 1951  
Sgd S, S. J. Gunasekara  
District Judge.

26th April 1951  
Time to show cause extended  
to 25th May 1951  
Sgd V. S. J  
D J,  
(O 22 18 & 22)

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1281.

In the matter of the Last Will  
and Testament of the Late  
Muthuthamby Veersingam of  
Urumpiray in Jaffna.

Deceased.  
Packiam widow of Veerasin-  
gam of Urumpiray in Jaffna,  
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Pushpamany daughter of  
Veerasingam
2. Yoheeswary daughter of  
Veerasingam and
3. Kasiar Chellar all of Urum-  
piray. Respondents.

This matter coming for dis-  
posal before S. S. J. Guna-  
sekera Esquire District Judge  
Jaffna on the 28th day of Feb-  
ruary 1951 in the presence of  
Mr. A. Subramaniam, Proctor,  
on the part of the Petitioner  
and the Petition and affidavit  
of the Petitioner and the affi-  
davit of the attesting Notary  
and witnesses of the said Last  
Will having been read:-

It is ordered that the 3rd  
respondent be appointed as  
Guardian ad-Litem over the  
minors the 1st and 2nd respon-  
dents and the Last Will No.  
2893 dated 19th December  
1949 and attested by A. Sub-  
ramaniam Notary Public is  
proved and Probate be issued  
to the Petitioner accordingly  
unless the respondents or any  
other persons shall appear be-  
fore this Court on the 10th day  
of May 1951 and show suffi-  
cient cause to the satisfaction of  
his Court to the contrary.

This 28th day of February 1951.  
(Sgd. S. S. J. Goonesekera  
District Judge,

10th May 1951,  
Time to show cause extended  
14th June 1951.

Intd. V. S. J.  
D. C.  
(O, 23, 18 & 22)

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No, 1282

In the matter of the Intestate  
estate and effects of the  
late Kanapathippillai Alaga-  
ratnam of Urumpiray  
Deceased

Kanapathippillai Ariaratnam  
of Nallur in Jaffna  
Petitioner

This matter coming for  
disposal before S. S. J. Guna-  
sekera Esquire District Judge  
Jaffna on the 28th day of  
February 1951 in the pre-  
sence of Mr. A. Subramaniam,  
Proctor, on the part of the  
Petitioner and the petition  
and affidavit of the petitioner  
having been read:-

It is ordered that the peti-  
tioner is the sole heir of the  
said deceased and Letters of  
Administration be issued to  
him accordingly unless any  
other persons shall appear be-  
fore this Court on the 10th  
day of May 1951 and show  
sufficient cause to the satisfac-  
tion of this Court to the  
contrary.

This 28th day of February  
1951

(Sgd. V. S. Jayawickirama  
District Judge.

10th May 1951

Time to show cause extended  
to 14th June 1951

Intld. V. S. J.  
D. J.  
(O 24 18 & 22)

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(Incorporated by Ordinance No. 53 of 1938)

Bankers to the Government of Ceylon

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