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NO 44

THE CONCEPTION OF A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

It Draws Power From The People

[SO often do politicians and constitutional lawyers refer to the idea of a Constituent Assembly that it becomes necessary for a brief summing up of what it exactly signifies to be published. Here is a commentary by P. N. Chaku M. A. in the A. B. Patrika.]

The idea of a Constituent Assembly is not a novel one as one is apt to think in view of the fact that the Constitution of free India has been drafted by a Constituent Assembly. Towards the end of the 17th Century when King James II left England it was through a national convention that the parliament was convoked whereby results of the great revolution were consolidated and the era of British liberty started. Similarly the French Revolution was followed by a National Assembly. The clearest example however of a National Assembly being convoked for the purpose of drawing a constitution for the country is afforded by the National convention of Philadelphia which drafted the 8-page constitution for the United States of America in 1788. It appears, therefore that down through centuries people having struggled successfully against undemocratic political conditions have taken upon themselves the important function of deciding the shape of the political organisation within which they propose to live. A Constituent Assembly is a device whereby people acting through their chosen representatives express their will with regard to the constitution of their country. It is an attempt on the part of the people to give themselves a constitution as against one given to them by an external agency, be it indigenous or alien. A constituent assembly, therefore, represents basically a democratic concept.

People's Will

Viewed thus, a constituent assembly is a sovereign body since it derives power which is truly indivisible and inalienable

from the people who according to the democratic conception of society, are the true and ultimate sovereign.

It is important for us to understand at this stage the significance and meaning of a constitution which a Constituent Assembly is called upon to prepare. A constitution is a legal document which lays down broadly the general framework within which the state is allowed to function. As such the state is made subservient to this document. While the state at any time expresses its wishes by formulating laws which the Government enforces sometimes with coercion, the state itself must obey the law laid down by the constitution. A constitution therefore makes laws for the state while the state makes laws for the people.

or Contented Living

The evolution of society from feudalism to democracy had demarcated in clear terms the jurisdiction of the state's activities. In the interests of the development of the individual the state has been given powers and functions while many activities, which in former times it claimed as its chief concern have been denied to it. The individual in evolutionary process has thus acquired a number of rights. A constitution is an instrument which in this respect, tries to balance the functions and powers of a state with the duties and rights of citizens. As such, a constitution is a very delicate and complex mechanism and its drafting requires considerable amount of ability and hard work.

Such is the democratic conception of the purposes which a Constituent As-

Drift Towards Dictatorship

Mac Arthur On American Politics

General MacArthur said in a talk that there was a "steady drift towards totalitarian rule" in the United States. This tendency, if continued, could lead to a dictatorship, he added.

The former Supreme United Nations Commander in the Far East made four main points: (1) That our leaders had lost the military victory gained in World War II through too rapid disarmament and diplomatic blunders, and could no longer be trusted. (2) That the United Nations as an organisation, was "inherently weak", and was threatened with failure. (3) That the time might come, when Japan might be firmly established with the prospective folds of our own cherished liberties, while we ourselves shall have lost them". (4) That since his return from the Orient he had noted "our steady drift towards totalitarian rule with the suppression of those personal liberties which have formed the foundation-stones of our political, economic and social advance to national greatness".

sembly is expected to fulfil. But it is being widely held that democracy, if it is to be an effective method of helping the individual to grow to his full stature, it is not enough for it to evolve a social order in which the individual has political rights as against the rights of the state but to be purposeful must base itself on the economic needs of the people. In other words constitution makers must not only think of the freedom of the press and freedom of speech and a number of such other civic rights but they must lay the foundation for a social structure which will vouchsafe the citizen freedom from want and make possible for him a fair share of the good things of life.

SIGNIFICANCE OF ELECTIONS

ONLY A SYMBOL OF THE FIGHT FOR A CAUSE

PREMIER Nehru's views on elections and the choice of candidates though specifically intended for the voters of India nevertheless are worthy of study and consideration by politicians and the people all the world over. Says he:

"If you do not care what happens in the election and you care much more for what happens to your cause, you will win a hundred elections much more easily than if you care all the time for the election and not for the real thing. That is the way we have fought our elections in the past, not by petty canvassing, not with this man's help or that man's help, but by standing with a flag in hand and fighting for that cause. That is the way to fight for big things, not compromising with this man and that man, not giving up that cause because this man may give you some popular support and that man may give you some money and the other man may give you something else. You may win an election here or two elections there in that way. But you lose the major election, and that is the election which will give you the people's confidence.

"Elections are important but they are important only in the sense that they become symbols of a fight for a cause. They are not important in the sense that you and I get something. If the cause wins, it is well. If it does not win in the elections, even then we have stood for a cause and we win to-morrow. But if in the course of the elections, you weaken that cause or betray it, then who wins exactly I do not know.

The Real Test

"Odd individuals may win, but not the cause. So it is in this spirit that we have to go forward and

choose candidates. The choice of candidates is important.

In the choice of candidates the Congress must select fine men not only from within the organisation but from outside, if it could find them. The test must be "integrity first, integrity second and integrity third",—integrity and ability. Of course, he meant, necessarily belief in the "cause you stand for and the programme outlined in the Congress resolutions."

Those must be the tests and "I would choose unhesitatingly a person who is supposed to be a weaker candidate but who has ability and integrity than a stronger candidate who lacks one of those qualities. Apart from the fact that I think I will win anyhow by choosing him, provided I go for it with all my strength and will, even if you lose, it just does not matter. The loss of a seat or ten seats in that way will pay you by a hundred other seats because people will see that our candidates do not sell their souls or their cause for money or something else or for some party advantage".

Nehru Becomes Congress President

The grave crisis that was threatening to bring the Indian National Congress to a sensational decay has been averted by the election of Premier Nehru as President of the Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Tandon



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 14, '51

Treasure These Thoughts

'May the evil-minded become virtuous May the virtuous attain tranquillity. May the tranquil be free from bonds. May the freed make others free;

LATIN AND LAW

THE COUNCIL OF LEGAL Education has from its very inception insisted on a knowledge of Latin as a qualification for admission to the Law College. One has to pass at least the Senior School Certificate Examination in Latin before one could be admitted to the Law College for prosecuting the study of Law for enrollment as a proctor or being called to the Bar. We have often referred in these columns to the utter senselessness of the rule. We are glad that the Council has considered the matter and made a proposal to make Latin optional for proctor students. The importance of the National Languages has been recognised and the Committee appointed to examine the examination requirements for admission to the Law College has recommended that those who have passed the Senior School Certificate Examination in Latin or Sinhalese or Tamil and have obtained a credit pass in English and two other approved subjects should be entitled to admission as Proctor Students. Advocate Students, however, have yet to possess a knowledge of Latin and may be required to translate and comment on Latin passages from Roman and Roman Dutch Law jurists.

Sri Lanka has been under the yoke of foreign domination and appears to have lost all individuality and capacity for original thinking. Things British have been copied sometimes without a purpose. In England the language of the home is English and a knowledge of Latin which will broaden the linguistic outlook of the English student has been considered necessary for the study of law, but in Ceylon to insist on the rule will be meaningless. We do not in any way mean to suggest that no advantage would be gain-

ed by the study of Latin; those who have studied it will not fail to appreciate how useful it is for a correct understanding of English. In Ceylon, however things are different. The language of the home is either Sinhalese or Tamil and English is the second language. All students cannot be expected to have that mental aptitude for the study of a third language. Besides one can be very proficient in law without any knowledge of Latin. There have been and there are many eminent lawyers in India without any knowledge of the dead language. It is to be hoped that the recommendations of the Committee will be accepted by the authorities concerned and the rule enacted whereby a pass in Latin in the Senior Certificate Examination will not be insisted upon as a qualification for admission to the Law College. In this connexion it may be stated that no purpose would be served in asking Advocate students to translate into English Latin passages from Roman and Roman-Dutch Law jurists and comment on such passages. While a knowledge of Latin will be useful it will not be correct to insist on a knowledge of Latin for admission even for Advocate students.

The National Languages Commission has among its recommendations suggested that a glossary of legal terms and other words in common usage be compiled in the national languages. The compilation of such a glossary will be extremely useful but care ought to be taken to appoint duly qualified people for the job. The task is by no means easy. A deep knowledge and appreciation of Sinhalese or Tamil and English are necessary and above all one ought not to be eccentric who is entrusted with the work. It is doubtful whether those busy bodies who have taken upon themselves the onerous task and pretend to be qualified for it can ever hope to achieve their object. The National Languages Commission, it is thought, will do their duty by the country in selecting correctly the personnel for this difficult work.

Paper Mill At Valaichenai

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, Minister of Industries, laid the foundation stone for the paper factory at Valaichenai on Wednesday last.

The Minister said that the new factory would contribute to the industrial self-sufficiency of the country.

SOME ANCIENT TAMIL DOCUMENTS

Historical Manuscripts Commission Report

[The Historical Manuscripts Commission Report though published belatedly is yet full of interest. Here is a Report by the Rev. S. Gnanaprakasara, O. M. I., dated 29-11-1943].

Agreeable to letter from the Secretary, Ceylon Historical Manuscripts Commission, No. 11/7 dated 25th November, 1941, I visited the Land Registry, Jaffna, on the 8th of June and the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th of August, 1942, spending about three hours on each occasion, for reading through the documents. Some of the olas were written in very bad hand and took much time to decipher. Two or three were altogether illegible. Seventy three olas in all were gone through and notes taken. This work was made easy and pleasant by the amiability of the Chief of the Land Registry who gave me every facility for studying the documents.

The olas date from Sakaptam 1604 (No 4429) to the year 1877 (5834) and one and all deal with either (1) transfer of land, (2) idu or mortgage and otti idu or mortgage of land with possession of its produce, (3) partition of land, (4) settlement of disputes over boundaries of land, or (5) pro-notes or receipts. They all concern places round about Kurunegala. As already observed in my letter of 8th July, 1941, there is nothing in them which may be strictly called historical. Some points of interest to linguists and students of social customs are noted below.

1 Peculiarities of Tamil Usage

The word *ur* is used for garden or field throughout. *Padit-taral* (4133) and *parait-taral* (4136 and *passim*) to denote the extent of land. Only one (2495) mentions *amanam* and another *pattupparai-ne-tuvukiravayal* (4134). The use of the word *kadainnai* (5836) is interesting as the Tamil from which the Sinhalese *kadaina*, 'boundary' was derived. The same occurs as *imai-varampu* (2502) and *elkai-maram* (2501). The use of *aluvan-puram* (side of the rising sun) for the East and *paduvan-puram* (side of the setting sun) for the West (1531) is also noteworthy. The mode of dating as 'second day after the appearance of the crescent moon' (*pirai piranta-randam-teti*, 2478) is also peculiar. A deed of transfer is variously called *aruti-muri-ciddu* (2490) and *vilai-olai* (2425-97). Pronotes are known as *kadan-nai-ippu-kurippu* (4134) and *nicaivu-kurippu* or *Memo* (4136). A receipt named *uraciddu* (4363) probably represents the English receipt. The ola is of Sakaptam 1849. Finally the use of the word *amma* (=amma) for ladies among Muhammedans—a practice which is still

prevalent I think—recall^s curious parallels; *Brahmamma*, *Somerian umma*, mother lady, and also perhaps the Sanskrit *Uma*, a name of the consort of Siva, which stands unexplained in Sanskrit dictionaries.

2. Sale of Lands

Lands were often sold for the pathetic reason that the owners had not the means to pay *Rajakarya* (*iraca kariyam-ceyya kai-madiyi illata-padiyal*, 2497, etc and in some cases through want of food and clothing (e. g., 5833), and in payment of debts. The sale took place usually in public before assemblies (*manam*) composed of such persons as *Mukantiram*, *udaiyar*, *vitanai*, *adappamar*, *paddankaddimar* and other persons able to judge (4431-2). There is special mention made of the assembly of *Komara-vaoniyannar* (4429), and of *Accivitamai* with *paddankaddimar* and *kariyakkarar* (4487). A partition case was taken to *Tampateniya-vadi* (4631). One decision with regard to land partition was by the *Kurunegala court* (4638). This document is called *tudatamudi* perhaps for *todara-muri*. Date 1825.

The parties concerned in the sale of lands are mostly Muhammedans. No. 5169 however is a transfer deed by one *Racatiraca-patiraca-mut-tuva-navarenna-racacinkaracakopala mutaliyar* in favour of his three children. Imperfectly dated as *Cirimuka varucam* which may stand for 1753, 1813 or 1873. Another, No. 2479, is a sale of land by *Samarapuli mudaliyar* who is qualified as favoured by the king (*iraca-karunai pettaru*) in favour of *Kacakarunai Vaitiyar tilata Kopala-mudaliyar*. Sakaptam 1677. In No. 4061 *Aankulattu Periya Kumara-vanniyannar* is the seller.

The public sale of land took place in this way: The owner shouted, Is there any one to buy? Any one to buy? The intending purchaser shouts, I shall buy, I shall buy. Then the price is settled. The deed was written by an *udaiyar*, *vitanai mokoddiyar* or some such official. An ola (5836) mentions an *iracakariyam* of ten *tuddu* paid to the *adappanar* (who wrote it?). This might be the *iracakariyam* marked down for every land at the end of the ola. For selling a land dispute in 1788 (No. 4643) sixty *velli* were paid to the judges (*nadavar*) who pleaded the cause most vehemently (*eci-peci niyayam pecinatukku*) and to the land owners (*urkkarar*) thirty *velli* and for betel roll, a red cloth (*vetti-*

New Picture Palace Opened

Declaring the magnificently constructed *Manohara Theatre* open on Wednesday at 6 p. m. Mr. S. Natesan; B A; B. L; expressed the hope that the new picture palace would serve as a model cinema house and serve the best interests of Tamil culture and art.

The '*Manohara*' situated at the *Navalar Road—Kankasanturai-Jaffna Road* crossing has in it combined modernism and utility.

A large gathering thronged the premises long before the hour of opening.

'*Pichebaikari*' a first-rate picture which has pleased Madras cinema-goers for more than three months is being shown at the new theatre.

laic - corulukku paccavada-tuppaddi.)

The stereotyped wording of the deeds of sale is in metric Tamil phrases, in some more fully than in others. All of them combined will read as follows: After mentioning the crying out of the vendor and the response of the purchaser the documents signify the consent of the parties thus: *Etir moli molintu maru moli pakartuvippom enru virpatark' icaintu kolvom enru kolvatark' ukantu vilai ara virru porul ara parr-emamil icaintu etir moli molintu-tammil iruvarum tan cammatittu-virpatark' icaint kolvatark ukantu*. Then after mentioning the name of the land its limits and its price all that belongs to the land is indicated as: *Jungles with their honey and the pools with their fish including water-holes and dipressions (Teopada, kedu, minpada, pallam, kundu kuli udpada) and again including fruit trees and flower trees (kaymarum pumarom palamarum udpada)*. Finally the continued possession of the land by the buyer is expressed as in ancient inscriptions *To possess and enjoy as long as the hills and the Kavery, grass and earth and the moon last (kallum kaviriyum-pullum pumai cantiran ullabuvum andu anupavikka) or as long as Atittiya cantira and curiya endure (aditta cantira curiya Ullamaddum)*. The witnesses sign: *I also know, I also know.*

3. Currency

Payments are usually in *Aluvu-tanka-veli*, *munnilai-veli* and *ucik-kanta-veli*; or *Periya-veli* and *ucik-kanta-veli*. (Cf. *Codrington: Ancient Land tenure and Revenue in Ceylon*, p. 34). The *veli* is said to be equivalent to 14 *tuddu* (5832). There is question of pounds in No. 4134 (1850) and shillings in No. 2485. *Iraical* is mentioned in No. 4136.

NEHRU DEPLORES 'WAITING ON THE STARS' 'Astrologer Alarmists' Are A Curse

In the course of his address to the All India Congress Committee just before he was elected President Premier Nehru referring to astrological forecasts about political affairs made the following bitter comment.

"Coming to the present," Mr. Nehru said. The business of relying on fate and circumstances and this business of going to the astrologer to find out what is going to happen is the business of people who are incapable of doing anything".

Ban on Forecasts ?

Mr. Nehru recalled that a Delhi paper had published a story that there would be war between India and Pakistan some time in September and this story was reproduced by news-

papers in the Punjab and Bombay and 'there are fools enough in this country to believe that kind of thing and get afraid' People started packing up their things and sending their families merely because somebody looked up to the stars and foretold the future and somebody else believed it 'Are we going to fashion our destiny in this way or be slaves to what fools tell us?', he asked indignantly and added amidst laughter, "So far as I am concerned, there should be a strict law to put an end, and a very hard end, to anybody who dabbles in astrology either by proclaiming it or believing in it"

Sweep Away Wrong Ideas

In the twenties and thir-

ties, said Mr. Nehru, "I do not remember people going about talking of astrology as much as they do now, because we were a living people wanting to do things and not expecting others to do it, not a decadent people waiting on the stars or on somebody else to do something. Are we now going to shake up this country, or are we not?" Mr. Nehru asked: 'Are we now going to create powerful minds in this country which will sweep out all kinds of cobwebs and internal differences and troubles, or are we ourselves going to weave those cobwebs and like spiders get caught in our own cobwebs?' To this question, he said "There is only one answer, provided we act up to it. That answer is: We shall try our utmost to create a whirlwind in this country, a whirlwind of the right type that will sweep away all wrong ideas and wrong people in its way. If you think in this way or act in this way, take it from me, the people of India will flock to you and march in step with you. That is the real question.

Separate D. R. O. For Vali-East Rural Development Union's Demand

Sir,—The Vali East Rural Development Union met on 1-9-1951 at Neervely (Kopay) under the Presidentship of Mr. R. S. Edwards J. P. The following resolution moved by Mudaliar Athiar Arunasalam were passed unanimously after full discussion.

1. The amalgamation of the Vali-East and the Jaffna Town Divisions under one D. R. O. brought about one year ago has seriously affected the welfare of the Vali East. The present D. R. O. lives in the town. In addition to his duties in Town he visits his office in the Vali East. This cannot be satisfactory, unless the D. R. O. lives in this Division. Though he does his best, it is felt that he is trying to do the impossible in looking after these two Divisions. Hence the Hon'ble the Minister of Home Affairs is kindly requested to grant a full time D. R. O. to the Vali East, as in the past.

2. About 5 years ago, the people (ordinary farmers of Vali East feeling the need for a Rural Hospital donated 3 acres of land in a suitable spot with a fresh water well situated inside the premises. The Government accepted the donation with the understanding that the Hospital would be granted within 5 years. So far no action has been taken. Therefore this Union humbly requests the Hon'ble the Minister of Health to grant this facility at the earliest opportunity.

3. The extensive onion cultivation carried on in this Division with the help of the Co-operative Department has immensely improved the economic conditions of the people of this area. Therefore this Union has the pleasure to convey its thanks to the Government for the valuable services rendered by the Co-operative Department.

ORDER NISI
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1347
In the matter of the estate and effects of the late Paramu Velupillai of Karaitivu West, Jaffna Deceased

Velupillai Kanapathy of Karaitivu West presently of 32, Gregory Place, Dehiwala

Vs. Petitioner.

- 1 Velupillai Kanagaratnam of Karaitivu West presently of Kampar, Malayan Union
- 2 Velupillai Nadarajah
- 3 Velupillai Ramakrishna
- 4 Mahaledchumi daughter of Velupillai
- 5 Parupathipillai widow of Velupillai all of Karaitivu West presently of 32, Gregory Place, Dehiwala

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal on the 6th of August 1951 before V. S. Jayawickrama Esqr., District Judge of Jaffna in the presence of Mr. S. Canliah Proctor on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the petitioner abovenamed dated 29th July 1951 having been read.

It is ordered that the 5th respondent abovenamed be and she is hereby declared appointed the guardian-ad-litem over the 3rd and 4th respondents abovenamed and that the petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed issued to him, unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 8th day of October 1951, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the minors be produced in Court on that date.

The 6th day of August, 1951

Sgd. V. S. Jayawickrama,
District Judge.

(O. 80. 14 & 18)

wara College, Jaffna.

Mr. S. Thambiyurai, Jaffna Magistrate, Presided and Mr. S. Sivapathisundaram, Vice Principal, Parameshwara College, referred to his long association with Mr. Vythilingam, both at the Ceylon University and at Parameshwara College and ended by saying that although the College has suffered a colossal loss in Mr. Vythilingam's death he shall live in the hearts of both the Staff and his students for several decades more.

Messrs. M. Balasundaram, Advocate and K. Thambiah of the Staff of Thirunelvely Hindu School also spoke in glowing terms of Mr. Vythilingam's services to the Village and to the Young Men of this day and expressed deep sympathy with the members of his family, on their sudden and irreparable loss.

The Late Mr. N. Vythialingam

Tributes to his Sincere Services

A largely attended public meeting was held by the Thirunelvely Young Men's Hindu Association at their premises on the 4th inst. to pay tributes to the memory of the late Mr. N. Vythilingam B. Sc. (Lond.) President of the Association and Lecturer in Chemistry, Paramesh-

Our Astrological Feature

WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRI PATY"

FROM 16-9-51 TO 22-9-51

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

You will find much happiness within the family circle this week. Though you may not be able to achieve outstanding success or make a great deal of money you will be able to enjoy life. Ruin to enemies also shown.

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

Excellent business week. Outstanding social success also shown. You will be able to come to settlement in important affairs before week end.

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

Good week for new deals. Developments at home will give you peace of mind. Go ahead with new plans. Some good news from overseas promised week end.

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

Likely to be a cheerful week. You will be able to settle your problems. Some prominent changes in your business or family affairs also shown.

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

You will triumph over your competitors this week provided you are careful during the first two days of the week. Health also should improve and you will gain something substantial during the week end.

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

A good week financially but you will have no mental peace. Health also is likely to suffer during the first half of the week. Postpone important deals for some time.

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

Some changes shown in your routine affairs. You may find life a bit dull. Spend Thursday, Friday and Saturday with care.

SCORPIO *Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]*

Except for the last day this week promises to be outstanding both socially and financially. You will have to make some re-adjustments in your domestic affairs. Triumph over competitors also shown.

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

You will clear most of your debts this week. New ventures will bring forth the desired results. Good week for friendships and social undertaking.

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

You are likely to be restless during the course of the week. Your friends will betray you. Relatives may tax your purse week-end.

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

Outstanding social success promises this week. A new link up will prove of much use to you. Unexpected gains and fame also promised.

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

Good news from overseas promised this week. Friends will help you a lot. Many re-shuffles in your domestic affairs shown. Ruin to enemies also indicated.

Manohara Theatre

(MODEL OF MODERN MAGNIFICENCE)

(Newly Built Theatre at K. K. S.—Navalar Roads Junction)

THE PEERLESS PICTURE

PICHCHAIKKARI

(running in Madras for 3 months)

STARRING

P. S. SAROJA & KUNCHU BHAGAVATHER

DAILY AT 6-15 & 9-30 p. m.

Matinees on Saturday & Sunday at 10 a. m. & 2-30 p. m.

(M. 276)

LAND COMMISSIONER'S REPORT FOR 1950

JAFFNA DISTRICT

Iranamadu - Kilinochchi Old Colony

Sixty-one colonists were on the land at the end of 1950. The paddy allotments were regularly cultivated by the colonists during the Kalapokam as well as Sirupokam seasons of the year. During Kalapokam 1949-1950 an extent of 315 acres was cultivated and 4,410 bushels of paddy were realized. During Sirupokam 1950, the same extent was cultivated but 5,040 bushels of paddy were realized. Due to continued drought, paddy cultivation was not very successful in the colony during the seasons referred to.

The perimeter roads and drainage channels were maintained in good condition.

The Thrift and Credit Society organized by the colonists earned a profit of over Rs. 4,000 during this year. It has a reserve fund of over Rs. 800 and a share capital of Rs. 2000. The Society is doing great service to the colonists by giving them loans for cultivation up to a maximum of Rs. 250, payable at harvest time, with interest.

A Government Mixed School has been established at the Paranthan New Colony to serve this colony as well.

Iranamadu Paranthan New Colony

This colony was started on February 17, 1950,

with a capacity to accommodate 180 colonists. There were 167 colonists on the land at the end of the year. The following figures give a summary of the progress made:—

| | Acres |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Extent cleared | 386 |
| Extent stumped | 227 |
| Colonists' cottages constructed | 175 |
| Wells constructed | 48 |
| Latrines constructed | 161 |
| Schools built | 1 |
| Teachers' quarters | 1 |

To solve the problem of water in the highland area of the colony the construction of 63 communal wells has been sanctioned. Forty eight wells have already been completed.

An extent of 590 acres of pasture land has been provided for these colonists. Buffaloes and agricultural implements were issued to them on loans.

Steps are being taken to establish a Dispensary, a Maternity Home, and a Sub-Post Office. The Co-operative Department has opened a Branch Depot of the Kallai Co-operative Union to supply the essential foodstuffs and other commodities for the colonists. A Government School has been established and about 150 children are attending it.

The normal course of the Kellan Aru and its subsidiary stream is through the residential area of the new colonists. The course of these streams was diverted by the construction of a

Parents' Day and Prize Function at Tondamannar

The function Parents' Day and Prize of the Thondamannar Hindu English School, which was held on Thursday night (30-8-51) under the patronage of Mr. A. Saravanamuttu the District Inspector of schools, Jaffna included in its a large number of musical items such as dances by the school girls.

The head master read the school annual report, in his speech he stressed on the imperative necessity of the co-operation and support of the parents for the healthy progress of the school, and added that Tamil and Sinhalese would be the medium of instruction not only in the primary classes, but also in the post-primary department. Uttering a note of warning to the parents that only about five percent of the school-going children will be selected for academic and professional studies and that the rest will have to go for practical training, the chairman said that the only means of solving the present economic and social problems of Ceylon was to turn to technical and practical education that three different kinds of factories would be opened in the northern parts of Ceylon and thousands of young men would find jobs in the factories.

The two Dramas one in English and the other in Tamil enacted by the school boys were very much appreciated by the audience. A large number of prizes was distributed by Mrs. V. Doraisamy. A good part of the prizes was bought out of the Malayan Fund organised by some leading men of Tondamannar employed in the Federation of Malaya who amply deserve the praise and gratitude of the parents of Tondamannar.

drainage channel 20 feet wide along the southern boundary of this colony at a total cost of Rs. 26,800.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1328

In the matter of the estate of the late Vinasithamby Sabaretnam of Jaffna

Dec.ased. Manonmany widow of Sabaretnam of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna Petitioner

- Vs.
- 1 Supathira Devi of Kalvayal, Chavakachcheri
 - 2 Sabaretnam Yogaretnam of do
 - 3 Rukmani Devi daughter of Sabaretnam
 - 4 Maheswari Devi daughter of Sabaretnam
 - 5 Yogeswari Devi daughter of Sabaretnam all of Vannarponnai East Jaffna and
 - 6 Vinasithamby Sinnadurai of Kalvayal, Chavakachcheri Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before V. S. Jayawickrama Esq; District Judge, Jaffna, on the 21st day of June 1951 in the presence of Mr K. Aiyadurai Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of Petitioner dated 15th June 1951 having been read; It is ordered that the 6th Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian ad-litem over the 1st to 5th Respondents for the purpose of these proceedings unless the respondents shall on or before the 24th day of August 1951 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is ordered that the said Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled as widow of the deceased to have letters of administration issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 24th day of August 1951 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna this 21st day of June 1951

Sgd J. S. Jayawickrama, District Judge. K. Aiyadurai Proctor for Petitioner.

24.8.51 Time to show cause extended to 17th September 1951.

Sgd V S J, D. J. O. 79. 11 & 14)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 457

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of Supper Chelliah of Kalthady, Deceased

Supper Velauther of Kalthady Petitioner

- Vs.
1. Sellachy widow of S Somasundaram
 2. Lonnambalam Sellathurai
 3. Wife Sellammah
 4. Nagamuthu widow of Supper all of Kaitadi Respondents

This matter coming for disposal before A. W. Nadarajah Esquire District Judge of Point Pedro on the 30th day of

Printed and Published by S. P. KANDIAH, F. J. S. A. (Lond) residing at 245, Navalar Road, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna on Friday, September 14, 1951.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: T. MUTTUSAMIPILLAI.

CRDE NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1348

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Sinnathamby Arumugam of Chundiculy Jaffna late of F. M. S Railways, Kuala Lumpur Deceased.

Muthammsh widow of Sinnathamby Arumugam of 9/5 New Road, Chundiculy, Jaffna Petitioner.

- Vs.
- 1 Arumugam Periyathamby
 - 2 Pathmavathy daughter of Arumugam (karasu)
 - 3 Arumugam Thirunavuk
 - 4 Salachy daughter of Arumugam
 - 5 Arumugam Navaratnam
 - 6 Nagammah widow of Sittampalam all of New Road, Chundiculy Jaffna Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before V. S. Jayawickrama Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 7th day of August 1951 in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nalliah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 6th August 1951 filed of record having been read;

It is ordered that the abovenamed 6th respondent appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st to 5th respondents and that letters of administration over the estate of the abovenamed deceased granted to the petitioner as the legal widow of the deceased unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 7th day of October 1951 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the Petitioner do produce the said minors in court on the said date.

This 7th day of August 1951

Sgd. V. S. Jayawickrama District Judge.

(O. 78. 11 & 14)

August 1951, in the presence of Mr. N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the Petitioner abovenamed dated the 30th day of August 1951 having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as the brother of the deceased abovenamed to have Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased abovenamed issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 27th day of September 1951 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 30th day of August 1951.

Sgd A. W. Nadarajah District Judge

Sgd N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor for Petitioner, (O. 77. 11 & 14)