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NO. 64

Jaffna Municipal Elections

'MEN WHO LIVE IN PUBLIC DUTY'

THE CITY NEEDS THEM

(BY E. P. RASIAH)

IF we delve deep into the pages of Ancient History, we will come across sufficient data to show the system of "Election of Candidates" for various functions were as old as the ancient civilisation of Greece. Historians testify to the fact that Spartans recorded their votes with a shout and sometimes by the clashing of spears on shields; the Athenians are said to have pebbled when secrecy of ballot was required and that the Romans used wax-coated chips of wood as ballot-papers. It was however in 1856 that the principle of secret ballot was first introduced in a State in South Australia and thereafter this method came to be popularly known as "Australian Ballot." In pre-Nazi Germany, the voter, it was said, went into what was known as an "Isolation Cell", placed his ballot into an official envelope and passed it on to the presiding officer.

Universal Suffrage

It was in the early part of the 19th century that "Adult Franchise" or "Universal Suffrage" became popular. Though this principle presupposes the absence of discrimination between the sexes, yet even in civilised countries like France, Italy, Japan, Spain, Netherlands,

Mr. S. R. Kanaganayakam Reappointed Senator

Mr. S. R. Kanaganayakam who ceased to be a Senator last month has been reappointed Senator. The period of appointment is 6 years.

Senator Kanaganayakam recently visited the U.S.A. on a cultural mission enjoying a Scholarship offered by the American Government.

Belgium, Portugal, Greece and South Africa, women, we are told, are denied the right of Franchise. But India and Ceylon, independent only yesterday, have generously bestowed this right on all including our illiterate sisters, provided they are above a certain age limit—the age of discretion—the motive being "youthful rashness should be tempered by mature wisdom". That it is a sacred right, on the proper exercise of which depended the future of democracy and the well being of our people is admitted by all. How far correctly then, this supreme right will be exercised by the voters will be known on the 1st of December, the day fixed for the polling of the 14 wards of the Jaffna Municipal area.

Noisy Propaganda

Some of our veteran and tried Municipal Councillors although they constitute the party in power today, have stood down from the fray, perhaps tired of the exacting demands that the pulls of the present-day power-politics make on them. A motley crew of 34—some of whom are never-do-wells, nothing-to-dos, opportunists, extremists and professional politicians—are wooing the electorate of nearly 34,000 voters in the 14 wards. Canvassing is proceeding at a feverish rate. Placards and posters are in prominence, various types and shades of flags flutter in the air, loud-speakers draw out bombastic epithets of candidates, writings on walls and tarred roads solicit votes, cars decorated with illuminated symbols of candidates, cycles etc. parade the roads, meetings and counter-meetings with supporters and disturbers are being held. Looking at these and the sort of some of these candidates,

Growth of Co-op; in Malaya

The rapid increase in the number of co-operative societies reported in the 1950 annual report of the Federation of Malaya, just published in London, focusses attention on the progress in this field of economic development which has taken place throughout the British Colonies since the war. The co-operative movement in Malaya has been in existence for 28 years, and during 1950 "there was evidence throughout the country of an awakening to the value of co-operation." There was a spectacular increase in the number of rural co-operative credit societies, which rose from 158 to 311, with a membership of 8,248.

their past records of service to their electorates and their claims to represent their respective wards, one is confronted with the perplexing question—whither Jaffna?

Amateur Democracy?

On this the eve of the elections there appear to have sprung up an artificial, if not selfish, civic consciousness and a lot of political jargon is being dished out, by contesting candidates from electioneering platforms and by their bacchanalian supporters at street-junctions, in the name of democracy and service to the electorates. To a good number of these candidates, democracy and its attendant rights and obligations seem to be merely electioneering platitudes "without genuine faith in that way of life which serves to promote the growth of human personality and seeks to safeguard equality of rights—social, religious, economic and political." The acid test of a true democratic candidate lies in his endeavour to cause the enforcement of these fundamental rights and not merely in professing them outwardly. Communalism, provincialism, personal glory, power or profit—antithesis of democracy—seem to still vi-

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Rome Conference On Removal Of Starvation

Common Responsibility For Poverty

SPEAKING on behalf of the Asian Nations, Mr. K. M. Munshi, India's Food Minister appealed to the U. N. F. A. O. at the Conference held in Rome on November 20, for help to feed Asia's hungering millions. He said:-

We, the new Asian democracies which represent their teeming millions are convinced that there is no future for the human race if maladjustment of the material resources of the world and its national, ideological and economic fragmentation is not removed in time," he told the conference.

Question of Survival

"If we are to survive the one world must emerge not in name, nor in geography, but in reality."

"We look to the United Nations to establish a just peace between nations supported by collective security. We look to UNESCO to establish a common understanding and appreciation of the cultural value of the East and West. But we look to FAO to establish a common responsibility of meeting the primary wants of men all over the world. Without such a common responsibility there would be no basis for one world".

"You cannot have one world by letting it remain divided between the well fed and the hungry. And it is out of that conviction that we look to FAO and want to do ourselves whatever little we can, in the furtherance of its programme".

"During the five years of its present existence FAO has helped in the birth of a consciousness to develop a common responsibility to secure freedom from want and provide a platform for a review of world conditions and a machinery for technical assistance".

Common Duty

Mr. Munshi declared that FAO's main pro-

blem was to make itself an effective instrument for co-ordinating and directing efforts to induce the world to assume common responsibility to meet its primary wants. He added that delegates from wealthy countries did not realise how anxiously India awaited the day when FAO would assume this essential task.

"The distinguishing feature of this organisation is its capacity to serve its member-nations in accordance with their needs. Here, there is no big nation, or small. The needier a nation, the bigger FAO's responsibility to level it up," he said.

Mr. Munshi said an inevitable and grim catastrophe might develop if FAO did not produce a plan, a drive and an effective method of execution for technical assistance and advice. Although this was not the case in India, he said there were countries which had not yet attained sufficient development to know what

(Continued on page 4)

Chavakacheri Town Council

Ratepayers' Assn: Nominees Win

At the election to the Town Council, Chavakacheri held on Saturday last the following candidates were elected.

Messrs N. Aranasalam, V. Kanagasabai, R. Kanakasabai, K. Sathasivam; R. Kandiah, K. S. Saravanamuthu, V. Vairamuthu and P. Thambipillai.

All but the last mentioned were put up by the Chavakacheri Rate Payers Association.



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27 '51,

Treasure These Thoughts

*'It is beauty never seen,
And love that stands alone,
It is song that lives unsung,
And knowledge never known...*

RESPONSIBILITY FOR STARVATION

THEY met the other day in Rome, the delegates of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation. The theory of full food and the philosophy of the crime of allowing a stomach go empty were discussed with studied ability as had been done at every other conference the U.N. had held since its inception. Without the U.N. telling the world that the only remedy for the disease of want is the provision of that need, the people know it to be a truism.

The U. N. delegates and all other representatives of various associations waste much time and money over re-iteration of axiomatic facts. In fact this world organisation has become a forum for word building to which pastime the ill nourished and semi-starved invalid cannot be expected to give any thought. Intensive and extensive cultivation is being urged in season and out of season. But the U. N. F. A. O. has not translated into practice any of its theoretical precepts in any appreciable measure, nor has the incidence of starvation been made less gruesome by even an insignificant fraction.

If as Mr. K. M. Munshi correctly put it, the responsibility for the starvation of any people in any part of the globe is with all nations taken collectively then the United Nations for the present the largest and the only comity of nations worthy of recognition should not keep on reaffirming adages and proverbs, but should begin work on a practical basis and should pool all available resources to produce food at whatever cost irrespective of any adverse effects on the manufacture of armaments. Either the atomic research must be quicken-

NEHRU'S CALL FOR DECORUM IN ELECTIONS

PERSONAL CRITICISM AND ABUSE DEPRECATED

IN a nation-wide broadcast to the Indian Nation, Premier Nehru stressed on the need for a high sense of propriety and decorous behaviour during the general elections

In view of the forthcoming Municipal elections in the Jaffna town the publication of Nehru's appeal in these columns becomes necessarily useful.

Prime Minister Nehru, in his broadcast said:

I am going to speak to you to-night about the general elections that we are having. All of you know something about them and there is naturally a great ideal of interest in the country on this subject. It is right that each one of you should take interest in this great democratic process on a scale unknown in history. It is also important that you take interest as citizens of the Republic of India, whose future will no doubt be affected to some extent by these elections. Democracy is based on the active and intelligent interest of the people in national problems and affairs and in the elections that result in the formation of governments.

Misuse of Official Position

Ministers of Government, many of whom will themselves be standing as candidates for election, have a difficult task before them. They must not utilise their official position in any way to further their own election prospects. They must try to separate as far as possible, their official duties from their electoral or private work. Detailed instructions to this effect have been issued.

It should always be remembered that the Na-

ed and the human race obliterated from the face of mother earth or the wherewithal to live must be provided for mankind. This is the responsibility that the U. N. has to shoulder, this is the duty this august assembly has to discharge. The quest for peace on the road to war is a wild goose chase and will leave the statesmen of the world no time to think of anything else. Food has to be produced not to keep the Communist wolf away from the preserves of the Anti Marxists but to enable mankind live.

tional Flag must not be used or exploited for party purposes. Indeed, there are rules strictly laying down on what occasions the National Flag can be used for official purposes. It must not be used for any election purpose.

Object of Elections

The whole object of democratic elections is to ascertain the views of the electorate on major problems and to enable the electorate to select their representatives. Parties place their programmes before the public and carry on intensive propaganda to convince the electorate of the virtues of each individual programme as well as of the demerits of other programmes. These conflicting approaches are supposed to educate and enlighten the electorate and enable it to choose rightly.

For some odd reason, elections lead to a great deal of excitement and sometimes even passion. Unfortunately this excitement may also lead to improper behaviour and to a lowering of normal standards. We have to be on our guard against this. It is of the utmost importance that all of us, to whatever party we might belong, should maintain a high level of propriety and decorous behaviour. Our propaganda by speech or in writing should not be personal but should deal with policies and programmes. It should on no account be allowed to degenerate into personal criticism and abuse. This is our first general election on adult franchise. The standard we set up now will act as a precedent and govern future elections.

Inner Significance

I have given you a simple and rather bald account of these elections. I should like you, however, to try to visualise the inner significance of this great adventure of

the Indian people. Imagine hundreds of millions of people on the move all over India to determine the future Government of this country. They do so or should do so peacefully and will put their voting papers in tens of thousands of ballot boxes indicating their choice. Out of these voting papers will emerge the members of the Parliament of India and of the State Assemblies and we shall accept the result of this election, whoever wins or loses.

Value of Success

That is the essence of democracy. All of us naturally want the cause we represent to triumph and we strive hardest to that end. In a democracy, we have to know how to win and how also to lose with grace. Those who win should not allow this to go to their heads, those who lose should not feel dejected.

Naturally we want the person of the group that we consider right to win and we work to that end. But the manner of winning or losing is more important even than the result. It is better to lose in the right way than to win in the wrong way. Indeed if success comes through misconceived effort or wrong means, then the value of that success itself fades away.

There has been a long argument, especially in India, about means and ends. Do wrong means justify right ends? So far as we are concerned in India we decided long ago that there can be no right end if the means employed were wrong. If we apply that to this business of elections, we come to the conclusion that it is even better for the wrong person to be elected than for the right person to win by dubious methods. If such dubious methods are employed, then the rightness of the right person itself fades away.

I lay stress upon this because it is important and because there is a tendency, during election time to forge normal standards of behaviour, I earnestly hope that every candidate and those who support him will remember to some extent he has the honour of India in his keeping and will conduct himself accordingly.

Let us then face this great adventure of our general elections with good heart and spirit and try to avoid ill-will even in regard to those who oppose us. Thus we shall lay the firm foundations of the democratic structure of this great Republic.

Rajaji Lips In Numbers

Farewell Poem

At the farewell party given to Sri C. Rajagopalachari by Sri H. Mahatah, Minister for Commerce and Industry in the Indian Cabinet, C. R. presented the following poem composed by him. From the politician to the poet is a desirable development.

The gods decide, whate'er
our plans!
So when at last we got the
chance
After the long battle, to frame
the law
We framed it without a single
flaw
So that of power we were
quite bereft
And could not move to right
or left.

For a wonder to the civilised
world
On three hundred millions we
hurled—
What spread our glory wide
and far
Adult franchise sans sex-bar.

The evil power of the rich
we smote
Through secret ballot and
direct vote
So the halls of power they
cannot enter,
In the States nor at the
Centre.
The harvest indeed was
plenteous
But it soon became quite
obvious
The reaping would be ruinous
Our men being impecunious.

No Congressmen could bear
the expense
Without the help of moneyed
friends:
Help always carries strings
held tight
Was it for this our long drawn
fight?

O'the vanity of human wishes
The gods do mock our plans
ambitious
Help O muse of truthful song
And let the rhythm be
melancholy
For the theme of my lament
is human folly.

They stand in a queue the
struggling men
For ruin now as for glory then
But don't the lepidoptera fly
Into the burning flame to die?
The winged moth's mystic
passion
Sets for patriots the mortal
fashion.

Nature's law is just the same
For man and woman, for
moth and bee,
When the purpose is o'er for
which they came
She sends a fatal ecstasy.

—Eastern Times.

INDIAN POLITICAL SITUATION

**SCHEDULED CASTES LEADER
AGAINST COMMUNISM****State Ownership Of Property
Democratically Impossible**

ADDRESSING a public meeting at Nasik in India, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Leader of the All India Scheduled Castes' Federation said he would have no truck with Communism & maintained that it was quite possible to remove poverty and misery by means other than Communism, Indians must strive to achieve their goal of bringing relief to the common man without endangering individual liberty and the independence of their country. This, he pointed out, could certainly be achieved without embracing Communism.

No Foothold to Reds

Referring to the oft-repeated query as to why the Federation did not co-operate with the Peasants and Workers Party, Dr. Ambedkar said it was because the Peasants and Workers Party had accepted a thesis at its Dabadi session embracing the Communist ideology. Communism implied State ownership of all property, including land. Such State ownership could not be achieved by democratic means and one would be required to adopt totalitarian methods to achieve that end. That was why, he was not prepared to provide any foothold to Communism in India he said.

Dr. Ambedkar apprehended a danger in the foreign policy pursued by Mr. Nehru, which was likely to lead India straight into the clutches of Russia and China. The Communist penetration into Nepal, according to Dr. Ambedkar, was also "a serious matter". "I had pre-warned Mr. Nehru about this, If my warning had been heeded, this state of affairs would never have arisen," he added.

**Need for Common
Direction**

Turning to internal politics, Dr. Ambedkar said there was no political party in India which had any real experience of political affairs. This was the main obstacle in the way of Left consolidation. "Even when it is necessary for all the Left opposition parties to come

together, they are unable to do so at present. I however, feel that after gaining the necessary experience they will join hands. I also feel that in the ultimate analysis it will be beneficial to all of us to agree upon a common direction along which we are to proceed without entering into the controversy of the means to be adopted. We and the Socialists are proceeding in the same direction in certain respects.

WEDDING**NADARAJAH—****PARAMESHWARY**

The marriage of Sri S. Nadarajah of the Post Office Savings Bank, son of Mr. M. Sinnathamby of Kantharodai with Sow. Parameswary daughter of Mr. Kandiah of Pirapankulam was solemnised according to Hindu rites on Sunday November 25 at 9 a. m. at the bride's residence.

We wish the new couple all prosperity and happiness.

MARRIAGE**Jegatheswary—****Sivasithamparam**

The marriage of Miss Jegatheswary, daughter of R. Candiah, Proprietor, Upper Balangoda Estate, Balangoda & Mr. R. Candiah with Dr. Sivasithamparam, son of Mr. K. Supramaniam (Asst. Stationmaster, C.G.R., Fort) and Mrs. Supramaniam will be solemnized according to Hindu rites at Pillayar Temple Mutwal on Saturday, 1st December, 1951 at 7.30 A.M. Reception at bride's residence, 40 Nayaga Vasa, Collingwood Place, Wellawate at 4 P.M. Friends and relations are cordially invited. (M. 146. 27).

Ceylon Government Railway**Level Crossing Repairs**

The level crossing at 0 miles 62 chains (Railway mileage) on the Dematagoda Road between Baseline Road Station and Loco Junction Cabin, Kelany Valley Line will be closed to vehicular traffic for effecting repairs from 11.0 p. m. on Saturday, 1-12-51 to 5.0 a. m. on Sunday, 2-12-51.

During the period of closure road traffic could be diverted through School Lane, Drieberg's Avenue and Maligawatte Road respectively. (G. 45. 27)

**WAYSIDE
WHISPER****Boundary Definition**

The political student who follows recent trends of political commotion in India will have by now refused to know anything about parties as many in number as there is capacity for aspiration to leadership. Nehru, Kripalani, Narain, are the best known among the party leaders whose parties have everything in common save the desire to be united.

Not so many but yet too many for a small Island, the different parties in Sri Lanka stand a grave danger of being not recognised properly owing to the lack of clear demarcation of boundaries.

Party Within Party

Evolution being the accepted principle of mankind, parties evolve within parties and therefore retain the 'consanguinity'. Now the U. N. P. and the L. F. P. have not merely the 'Party' as common factor. They have much more between them than either of them can hope to have between itself and any other group. Why? Religion is the basic foundation of the U. N. P. and the L. F. P. the latter, having the Buddhist champion Mr. Bandaranaike as leader, being more pronounced on the question of a religious background in politics.

Party Aims

Here is a sample of the vagueness and omnibus character of party policies. Says the Sri Lanka Freedom Party manifesto that the party will strive to

(a) to repair the material, moral and spiritual damage inflicted on the Nation through years of subjection;

"(b) to secure amongst the citizens of the country a fair distribution of income and an equality of opportunity;

"(c) to build the health of the Nation;

"(d) to increase food production;

"(e) to conserve the national resources of the country;

"(f) to spread education amongst all the population through the medium of their own language;

"(g) to develop democratic institutions and to resist reaction and autocracy and

"(h) to ensure that the destiny of our people shall be in our own hands"

Whisper or not, reader, will you deny the fact that no party, no leader, no individual has any other aims to offer or will

**The Hindu Board of
Education****Annual Meeting**

Speaking from the chair at the Annual Meeting of the Hindu Board of Education, Mr. S. R. Kanaganayakam said that the Hindu Public gratefully remembered the several benefactors who had made it possible for the Hindu Board of Education to provide education for Hindu children in Hindu Schools and made special mention of the services of the late Mr. N. Ponniah, Managing Proprietor of the *Eelakesari*, Mr. S. Mahadevan Advocate and Mr. K. Kumaravelu.

The annual report and statement of accounts were read and adopted.

A vote of appreciation expressing gratification at the re-appointment of Mr. S. R. Kanaganayakam, a prominent Director of the Hindu Board, was passed.

A resolution requesting continuation of Hindu Board representation in the Board of Education appointed by Government was adopted.

Immediately afterwards at the meeting of the Board of Directors the following office bearers were elected.

Additional Patron: Mr. C. Coomarasamy High Commissioner of Ceylon,

President: Dr. S. Subramaniam.

Vice President: Mr. A. Chellappah.

Secretary: Mr. S. Rajaratnam.

Asst. Secretary: Mr. S. Wijayarathnam

Treasurer: Mr. A. K. Navaratnam.

General Manager of Schools: Mr. S. Adchalingam.

ever deny any of these objects.

Then, pray tell the public, what exactly is the difference between the U. N. P. and the L. F. P?

**The Absolute
Form of Russian
Rule****The Why And The
Wherefore**

Writing in *Natural History*, Dr. Margaret Mead, Associate Curator of ethnology at the American Museum of Natural History, answers the oft repeated question—Why the Russians obey the Red Dictator unquestioningly.

Dr. Mead says that before the Russian Revolution the Russian baby was swaddled day and night, only being undone to be fed, bathed, or changed, for the first year of life. The swaddled child was as stiff as "a sawed-off segment of a telegraph pole".

The child was carried about by an old woman or a child nurse "experiencing but never touching" the outside world. The fight of the Communist regime against swaddling failed, Dr. Mead explained, "so that the bulk of Soviet children are still swaddled, though probably not as tightly or for as long a period."

Thus the early habits may remain in the mould into which later Soviet habits are fitted. We may expect that the young Soviet citizen will have some of the traditional fear of his own ungoverned impulses and the corresponding belief in the importance of a strong State authority, reinforced by modern Bolshevik training in the value and importance of control", said Dr. Mead. "We may expect that there will be a strong potential revolt against authority and a corresponding demand for authority so that young Soviet citizens will dream of throwing off the Soviet yoke, but only in order to establish some other absolute form".

OPTICAL NOTICE

*It's safe to get your Prescription
for Spectacle dispensed by a*

QUALIFIED OPTICIAN.....

A large stock of Frames and Lenses have arrived from England and America. Glasses can be supplied in a day or two (or even within a few hours)

Contact :-

V. T. FERNANDO

QUALIFIED OPTICIAN,

11, Main Street—Jaffna

M. 142 22-2-52

Rome Conference On Removal Of Starvation

(Continued from page 1)

their needs were or to be able to ask for assistance.

Technical Aid

"If we had more assistance, technical and financial, we could bring quite a substantial part of our 93 million acres of cultivable wasteland under the plough", he said. The world Bank was helping the Government in its efforts to reclaim this land, but not enough was yet being done. Technical aid, trained personnel and money were also needed to protect from the scourge of rinderpest, India's 174 million head of cattle, a quarter of the cattle population of the the world.

He described as meagre and tardy, the assistance India had received in her ten-year land transformation programme from FAO, the United States Point Four technical programme, the Colombo Plan and the Ford Foundation. He said this aid, apart from being comparatively small, was often available only after overcoming many technical obstacles.

Mr. Munshi recognised that FAO could not give much capital assistance to underdeveloped countries but urged that it should initiate, coordinate and direct efforts to develop agricultural production throughout the world. "The team spirit is ripe for such world-wide activity on the part of FAO. You have seen how the calamity which has visited Italy (the flooding of 40 square mile of the Po valley) has stirred the hearts of member-nations here."

Union College, Tellippalai

New Admission for 1952

1. Students seeking admission to the College for 1952 should apply in forms obtainable at the College Office on or before 5th, December, 1951.

2 Admissions to classes from the Kindergarten to the H. S. C. will be made according to the vacancies that occur in each class. Selected applicants will be asked to sit for an admission examination on Saturday 15th, December, 1951.

I. P. THURAIRATNAM,
Principal.

(M. 145, 27 & 30)

Jaffna Municipal Council

(Continued from page 1)

tiate our political atmosphere. Democracy here is in its infancy and its ideas and experiences are more or less in an amateurical stage, and therefore eternal vigilance is needed from all to safeguard it.

New Sense of Values

Our Town needs at the moment a new and more inspiring sense of values, for the problems that face Jaffna are varied:—

- (a) Conquering of poverty and ignorance
- (b) reducing unemployment
- (c) raising the living standards of the poor masses by obtaining
 - (1) a supply of good water
 - (2) adequate medical facilities
 - (d) widening of roads and Junctions that are more or less death-traps
 - (e) cleaning of roads and disinfecting of drains to eradicate epidemics.

'Give Us Men'

None will gainsay the fact that to secure these, we want honest, constructive workers for the people's true up-lift. We want men of robust commonsense, men with back-bones and great personal bravery men of unimpeachable integrity and plenty of leisure. Jaffna, we daresay, is not without such men.

The forthcoming elections, offer our voters—at least to the educated and intelligent lot—an immediate opportunity to show to the watching world the extent of our political maturity and sagacity. On the sort of men we send up as our accredited "City Fathers" will much depend the future civic glory of Jaffna. May God Almighty grant our brothers and sisters that strength and sense that are necessary to exercise their votes without fear or favour and return the right type of men!

"God give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts,
true faith and ready hands
Men whom the lust of office does not kill,
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy,
Men who possess opinions and a will.
Men who have honour; men who will not lie,
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public Duty and in private Thinking."

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No, 1356

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Mohamed Cassim Mohamed Aboobucker of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna Deceased.

Meera Meiyadeen Abdul Azeez of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Saffiya Ummah wife of Meera Meiyadeen Abdul Azeez
2. Kamila daughter of Mohamed Cassim Mohamed Aboobucker
3. Sulten Nachchia widow of Mohamed Cassim Mohamed Aboobucker all of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before V. S. Jayawickrama Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 30th day of August 1951 in the presence of Messrs Aboobucker and Sultan proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner dated the 30th day of August 1951 having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 2nd Respondent for the purpose of watching the interest of this Testamentary proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner as the son in law of the deceased unless the Respondents or others interested shall on or before the 25th day of November 1951 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The minor the abovenamed 2nd Respondent should appear before this Court on the said date.

The 30th day of August 1951

Sgd: V. S. Jayawickrama
District Judge.

Drawn by,

Sgd: Aboobucker & Sultan
Proctors for Petitioner.

(O. 109 23 & 27).

Fellowships In Australia For 1952

As part of its contribution to the technical assistance programme of the Colombo Plan the Australian Government is repeating its last year's offer of fellowships and scholarships for training and study in Australia to students, public servants, business and professional men from South and South East Asia. One hundred and fifty such fellowships will be awarded during 1952 to students from India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Indonesia, Malaya, the Philippines and other countries in the area and nominations have been invited from the Governments concerned.

15 For Ceylon

As far as Ceylon is concerned a minimum of fifteen places will be provided in any academic, professional, technical, or administrative field in which the Government of Ceylon believes advantages exist in access to Australian training opportunities and experience, and which enquiry reveals to be available.

Awards are graded according to the status and experience of persons nominated, who need not necessarily come from Government service, but in all cases travelling expenses to Australia and an allowance to cover living and training expenses will be included in the terms of the offer. The selection of candidates and their nomination is in the hands of the Government of Ceylon.

A certain number of students are already in Australia and others will be going down shortly under arrangements made during this year. They include teachers of handicrafts, a lecturer in English, and persons seeking further experience in sugar technology, plant research, veterinary pathology, civil aviation administration, statistical theory, metallurgical engineering and architecture. Their stay in Australia will vary between several years and it is hoped that Australia's present offer will add to their number and to the variety of the technical skills and experience they will be able to contribute when they come back to the further development of their country.

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.

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