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NO 68

SURNAMES HAVE A SIGNIFICANCE

Language As The Work Of Man

EACH class of creatures from the meanest to the highest has its own separate language for communicating feelings or thoughts to one another. An ant can understand the feeling of an ant although it has no tongue to speak. Barking of a dog is understandable by another dog. A cry of a monkey is intelligible to another monkey of the same class. Similarly, horse's neigh, cow's low, cat's mew, lion's roar, jackal's howls, goat's bleat, crow's caw and cuckoo's koo are cries which are understandable by the respective class of animals or birds. The cries of animals or birds and the

has become civilized. The civilized people on account of their cultural development and inquisitiveness have invented the art of language. Thus speech progressively developed by cultivation has become the spoken language of the civilized branch of the human race. Hence the Bible says:

(1) "And the whole earth was of one language and one speech."

(2) "And it came to pass as they journeyed from the east that they found a plain in the land of Shinar and they dwelt there."—Genesis, Chap. XI.

UNITY IN DIVERSITY

"It is my considered opinion, and I have seen it during my long travels in the country from Ladhak in the north to Kanya Kumari in the south, that despite apparent differences of dress, language, climate, manners, customs and many other things, there is a wonderful similarity, a unity between people all over the country."

—Nehru

method of their expressions of feelings and thoughts are inexplicable and static.

In the evolution of creation the human being is the highest manifestation of the animal-kingdom. God has given him everything that is required. 'God has made man after His own image' (image refers to intelligence), the Bible says allegorically. Man's voice is somewhat different from that of other created beings as he has got the requisite organ—the tongue as a perfect modulator of voice. In the primitive age man with the help of his voice and other means, such as gesture and sign, was accustomed to express his feelings and thoughts to his own kith and kin. With the advancement of knowledge and by dint of energy a branch of the human race has stolen a march over the other off-shoots and

The Unknown Mother-Tongue

The Ramayana also says that there was one language and one speech. We cannot reject off-hand the sayings of our Holy scriptures. There must have been some truth in it. However, what

Dr Kalidas Nag

in the Modern Review

that language is nobody can say for certain. But the majority of the European scholars of the nineteenth century have so far admitted that Sanskrit is the eldest daughter of the unknown mother-language.

In Sanskrit *Bhasha* or language means the expression of thoughts and feelings by tongue.

Man with the help of his tongue speaks and expresses his feelings of joys and sorrows and communicates the same to others. In this connection the learned scholar Max Muller observes in his famous book *Science of Language*:

'Language is nothing but a contrivance devised by human skill for the most expeditious communication of thoughts and who would wish to see it treated, not as a production of nature but simply a work of human art.'—Vol. I, page 29.

Again he says: "Language is the work of man."—Vol. I, page 31.

Man belonging to an indi-

Rhyme on Reason

"A bullock yoked to the cart of proven fact,

She drags huge knowledge-bales through Matter's dust

To reach utility's immense bazaar."

—Sri Aurobindo.

His Death Anniversary The World Remembers

vidual human race or nation and using this "cultivated" language gives names to all things, animate or inanimate, in order to distinguish one thing from the other. The more vocabulary it contains the richer is the language. It is due to creative and inventive genius of such a language that the 'family names' or 'surnames' of the civilized people of the world have originated.

Family Names

So far as the origins of 'family names' or 'surnames' of the Hindus are concerned I have already dealt with them elaborately in some articles in Bengali under the caption *Upadhi Rahasya* ("Mystery of the Origin of Family Names or Surnames").

In the first portion of my article I have tried my best to prove that the family names of the primitive civilized people first originated from the nomenclature of *inanimate objects*, such as mountains, hills, rivers, forests or wood, etc, and of *animate objects—animals and birds*, such as Lion, Tiger, Elephant, Cow, Bull, Bullock, Lamb, Serpent, Bird, Swan, Duck, Dove, Partridge, Hawk or Hawk, Peacock, etc.

These surnames still exist amongst the different civilized nations of the East and the West. Their similarity goes to show that we the people of the East and the West must have belonged to the same stock of the human race, although we might have later divided ourselves into various groups, such as Asian, European, American, Russian, African, Mongolian, Caucasian, Australian, Chinese, Japanese, Burmese, Siamese and so on.

Sanskrit Usage

We find in ancient Sanskrit literature that the people used to bear surnames or

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EDUCATIONAL PLANNING & NATIONAL LANGUAGES

ENGLISH AS AN INTERNATIONAL MEDIUM

HERE is a clear exposition of educational planning with particular emphasis on the place of English after the national languages assume administrative control. The article is reproduced from "The Ceylon Teacher".

The present success of the English school system in Ceylon is limited to the exceptional, wrote Mr. J. J. R. Bridge, H. M. I., on the conclusion of his survey of our secondary education forty years ago. The Education Committee, 1911-12 made a similar comment: "The

[By

K NESIAH M. A.,

Lecturer in Education,
University of Ceylon]

weakness of the main body of pupils has been in a measure concealed by the success of individuals'. In support of his verdict Mr. Bridge noted the fact that of those who left school at the end of seven, eight or even ten years of 'English education' less than one-fifth secured the Junior Local certificate and three quarters of these were above the normal age. He questioned 'the result of the school system for the remaining four fifths?' That this judgment on our secondary education still holds substantially is borne out by its tremendous casualty rate and its large overage figures. The absence of any kind of selection for academic secondary education is a partial explanation of this state of affairs, a point that has become now more clear after the English secondary school ceased to cater to a select social class with something of a superior home background. But the main explanation must be sought in the unnatural system which uses a culture and medium of instruction that is foreign to the pupil's home and social heritage. It is the unnatural situ-

ation of studying a language through subjects, instead of studying subjects through language. Only those with high linguistic ability will pass through the sieve. Those who are afraid of the 'chaos' that will result from a change over to the national languages would do well to think of this other chaos implicit in the present system.

There are some who entertain the belief that certain languages have a superior disciplinary value and that the English medium has overwhelming advantage as an instrument of education. This belief is similar to the one which Western educators of an earlier era entertained about the superiority of the classics as providing a superior intellectual training. Now we know that the mental training to be imparted by a subject does not depend so much on the subject, but on its relevance and the way it is taught.

Political Consideration

But, really, the argument about the educational superiority of English was an after thought. English became the language of education of this country because it was the language of the ruling power. This political consideration was soon reinforced by a social one. The Ceylonese who assisted the ruling power soon adopted English as a symbol of their social separation from their countrymen—a phenomenon known in almost every court and high society in the past. That English was also the key to economic advantage gradually

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Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, '51

Treasure These Thoughts

"The Law is what is called the true, and if a man declares what is true, they say he declares the Law, and if he declares the Law, they say he declares what is true. Thus both are the same".

IF EXAMINERS ERR

ONCE again the Senior School Certificate Examination has hit the headlines. This time it is the Mathematics paper where the first question has non-plussed the candidates not because it was beyond their capacity but that it had no answer to be arrived at. The opening effort of a candidate at a public examination is bound to have a psychological effect on him. Where the candidate is thrown over-board at the very outset not by his own inefficiency but by circumstances beyond his control the mental state will be unsettled with the result that his subsequent endeavours may not bear fruit. Even if the particular question is not taken into account in the marking of the mathematics paper the effect it had on the candidates cannot be correctly assessed. The success or failure in the mathematics paper is not the only outcome of this incident. The chances of a candidate securing the first place in the entire examination may have been frustrated. Thus the error of one examiner is bound to have repercussions elsewhere.

We are unable to comprehend how the Board of Moderators had allowed the question paper to pass unnoticed. In this connection we are compelled to observe that examiners should be teachers of long experience. It sometimes happens that questions are set outside the prescribed portions or that the intelligence of the candidate is tested by basing the questions on unimportant details. The purpose of an examination is to find out whether the candidate has reached a sufficient standard of efficiency in the various subjects with particular attention to the fundamentals.

As in the setting of question papers so in the

JAFFNA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

(BY E. P. RASIAH)

THE Jaffna Municipal Elections are over. After a period of storm, there is perfect calm now. What a relief to all!! Jaffna went to the polls on 1st December and elected 14 of its Municipal Councillors out of 35 aspirants. Thanks to the vigilance of the Jaffna Police, the Election itself went off without any untoward incident or party clash. Unlike the previous ones, the results of these elections were announced that very day from the respective Booths—admirable change.

Out of 31445 voters from the 14 contested Wards, 25315 polled their votes. This compares favourably with the voting records of other countries, where voting is more or less, made compulsory by law. We know that it has been highest in the Soviet Union with 99.7%, whereas it is 80% in U. S. A., 70% in England, 60% in France and 70% in India. With 80.5% as its voting record, Jaffna has done well!

It must be said that this election offered our people a golden opportunity of working themselves out of the prevailing state of frustration that arose as a result of the recent Municipal Council dead-lock; but it must be remembered, that it also entailed a fair degree of civic responsibility on the electorate. Now that the feverish excitement that prevailed here for the last one month has died down, let us look round calmly and take stock of the situation. Was Jaffna able to use up to the occasion and discharge aright its civic responsibility? Has it succeeded in correctly exercising its sacred right of voting? Are the men it returned of the right type? Sterilising our minds of the germs of ill-will arising out of party alignment or personal prejudice, and thereafter judging the candidates on their own merits, we can state that Jaffna has not erred. The majority of candidates returned, seem worthy or likely to prove worthy, of the con-

marking of answer scripts there have been causes for complaint. The lack of uniformity of marking has been the subject of severe criticism in examinations where owing to the heaviness of the number of candidates more than one examiner has to mark answer scripts. We are confident that the Examinations Department will profit by the sad experience it has had in the S. S. C. Examination and will set aright affairs by appointing panels of examiners who compel recognition by reason of both academic qualifications and wide experience.

fidence reposed on them by the electorate. Here again Jaffna has done well!

But this at what cost? Daily reports reach us of the various questionable methods and counter-methods adopted by contesting candidates and their agents in their attempt to win the support of certain sections of their voters. It is said that brisk canvassing was done mostly on the night before the elections and that in many Wards 'block votes' swung like a pendulum this side and that side buffeted by Bacchus. Reports are also prevalent that candidates had spent fabulous amounts ranging from Rs. 3000/- to Rs. 30,000/-. Making due allowances for exaggerations, we may safely say that this election (at an average of Rs. 7000/- per candidate) cost Jaffna nearly 2½ lakhs—a colossal sum for poor Jaffna. Examining the details of this expenditure, about half a lakh appears to have gone waste on petrol to motor machines, human machines, paint and propaganda. The other 2 lakhs has been perhaps redistributed among the masses. But 35 of our brethren have gone poorer today by this ½ lakh. Is not this too severe a penalty, that these 35 men have had to pay, for volunteering to do Public Service to their fellow-beings. Is it fair on the part of an intelligent electorate to so penalise these men? Would not this deter desirable candidates from offering their services to the Public in the future? Would this not make candidates with inadequate financial backing, but otherwise quite fit, to keep out of politics?

We are told that barring a handful, the rest of the candidates, who contested this election, would find it impossible to get over the financial strain for years to come. "தெய்வம் தனம் தோழமை சாம்பல்" though a cynic's remark, aptly portrays the plight of these aspirants to civic honours.

These seem to be largely inherent in the character of our socio-economic system and the manner of our political evolution. Even in countries which are regarded as the custodians of democracy, the actual practice of democratic precepts leaves much to be desired. We therefore in Jaffna, who are just beginning to taste the fruits of our new-born independence have to guard against such trends as are the very negation of democracy, and if possible, nip them in the bud. Therefore, instead of causing such financial ruins to contesting candidates cannot our leaders and public-spirited citizens devise some means or method of unofficially determining the proper candidate and sending such

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SURNAMES HAVE A SIGNIFICANCE

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family names according to the denomination of lower animals, birds and inanimate objects.

In order to substantiate my statement, I wish to put before you an English translation of a passage of the Sama Veda:

"People who are not revengeful and are for-bearing like a hamsa (swan) even when tortured by their enemies, are called hamsas (swans). They and the brishha (bull) go to the yajna griha (sacrificial place or room) to perform the sacrificial rites."

In the Rig Veda (vide 5, 41 Suktas, 4 Mandala) we find that these Hamsas (Swans) lived in a place called 'Suchi' under the leadership of Brahma, the eldest son of mother Aditi, the daughter of King Daksha. Even today we give an epithet to a very saintly man as Hamsa or Paramahamsa. Amongst the English people too, we find a class of people who still bear the surname, 'Swan' or 'Duck'.

In Aitareya Brahmana we have got instances that 'Serpents', 'Cows' or 'Bulls' came to perform certain yajnas (sacrificial rites). Serpents and cows referred to therein do not mean that they belonged to the reptile class or the class of ordinary beasts. They were human beings like ourselves and held the surnames as such. This is not a presumption but a bare fact. Krishna - Dwaipayana Veda-Vyas, the great epic poet, says in his immortal Mahabharata, "This son of mine is a very great and learned sage. He is born of my wife who belongs to the serpent sect." It is needless to say that the wife a human being cannot be a reptile serpent but a woman. The Mahabharata is replete with the description of the 'Naga' family (people who bear Naga or Serpent as their family surname).

More Examples

It is said in the Mahabharata that King Parikshit was killed by a serpent, named Takshaka, who was born of mother Kadru, one of the of Maharaja Daksha. There is a popular belief among the Hindus that King Parikshit was killed by snake-bite. To take revenge for this heinous act committed by Takshaka the serpent, King Janmejey, son of Parikshit, performed sarpa yajna or snake sacrificial rites to eradicate serpents from India. Takshaka is said to have been born of one of the daughters of Daksha Raj. How could he be a venomous snake? The story has taken an imaginative turn. The actual fact is that Takshaka was a man and not a venomous serpent who killed the king Parikshit. King Janmejey performed the

snake-sacrificial rites not to root out the reptile snakes from Hindustan but to crush the power of the Naga sect who were human beings and tried to over-throw the famous Idu or Chandra dynasty, the then ruling dynasty of India. Takshaka was a king and one of the progenitors of the Naga family (serpent sect). His kingdom was situated on the north-western parts of India. The place Taksha-sila, the present Taxila brings forth to our memory the name of Takshaka, the renowned king of the Naga family.

Again we read in the Mahabharata that Arjun, the hero, had married Ulupi, one of the daughters of the Naga King of Pragjyotishpur (the present Assam Province of India) In the Gita we also find Lord Krishna saying, "Among the serpents I am Vasuki." Who was this Vasuki? Was he a venomous serpent? Certainly not. He was a human being like ourselves. He was one of the most powerful kings of the Naga family of the Epic age. Mention is made in ancient Sanskrit literature that he, too, was one of the progenitors of our Hindu society. People, who hold the surname or belong to the gotra (clan) of Vasuki are the direct descendants of the great king Vasuki. Due to misconception and confusion of synonyms, the Hindus of the dark age introduced the worship of the reptile serpent instead of worshipping the great Vasuki, one of the progenitors of the Naga family.

Living Truths

Modern historians may not accept the mythological stories as authentic but they cannot reject the living truth. For their guidance, I cite examples as proof of the continued existence of the Naga family from the Buddhistic period down to the present time. The names of Pingal Nag and Ding-Nagacharya, the famous Buddhistic scholars are not unknown to the literary world. The Naga Hills of the Eastern portion of India and Nagpur, the capital of the Central Province bear out the fact that there must have been a powerful Naga dynasty who reigned in those parts of India. Even today there exist various sects of Hindus, especially in Bengal, who bear the surname or family name as 'Nag'.

It is described in the Hari vamsa that the under-mentioned sects of the Kshatriya dynasty were driven out from the Hindu society of that time and they were compelled to leave India for the impurity contracted by slaying King Vabu, the father of King Saugar; the punishment was meted out by King Saugar under the orders of Vas-

(Continued on page 3)

England To Illegalise Hypnotism

The demonstration of hypnotism as a public entertainment will be illegalised if a Bill the first reading of which was taken up in the British House of Commons on December 5 is ultimately passed.

Writing on Hypnotic performances the London *Daily Mail* states:

"It is startling to think that one mind can so command others. It is even more alarming to know that this power can be exercised by anyone who cares to study it—and it could be taught by post, we are told. Who is to know what damage can be done by the domination of mind over mind? It is not fanciful to suggest that a would-be dictator could attempt to seize power by hypnotism. Mass suggestion by radio is possible. The BBC tried hypnotism by television and it was so successful that they dropped it like a hot brick."—*Globe*.

Senanayake—Bandaranayake Reconciliation

The Chairman of the N. C. P. Village Committees Conference Mr. P. B. Rajaguru, it is understood, is to bring forward a motion at the Village Committees Conference to be held at Anuradhapura designed to effect a reconciliation between the UNP Freedom Party Chiefs.

This is to be followed by an attempt to have Mr. Bandaranayake as the next Premier while Mr. Senanayake becomes the Governor-General.

Surnames Have A Significance

(Continued from page 2)

bistha Rishi; Saka, Yavana, Kamboj-Parad, Koli, Sarpa, Mahish, Darad, Chol and Keral.

From the above we see that *Sarpa* (serpent) and *Mahish* (buffalo) belonged to the Kshatriya class (warrior class) There was a very powerful monarch named Mahishasura who waged a hundred years war against the Devas His kingdom was in the southern parts of India. The existence of Mysore State glorifies the name of its founder Mahishasura—(Mahishasura—Mahisur—Mysore).

Jaffna Municipal Elections

(Continued from page 2)

candidate uncontested Or, if a contest be inevitable, steps taken to assure a clean fight, without a candidate stealing a march over his opponent by his resort to undue influence.

Mayoral Election

At present, the election of the Mayor is looming large on the Municipal horizon. For the good of Jaffna, party-political pulls must give way—conscious of an ideal which makes sacrifice pleasant—to a joint effort on the part of all to elect the most suitable man, for, at the moment, the prime requisite of our country is a man animated by positive purpose, a Mayor inspired by a high standard of endeavour and achievement. Only with such a man at the helm of affairs, would a re-orientation in the political and economic thought of the country, be possible and with these the hope of better and brighter days.

"Tyranny of majority rule may jeopardise the sanctity of human values, while party-discipline and power-politics may hinder the liberty of thought and expression" We must try and avoid these pit-falls, and the elected members to whatever party they may belong, would do well, for the purposes of the election of the Mayor, to group themselves into two familiar parties—"Party in Power" and "Party of Opposition"—and jointly select a suitable Mayor, for, democracy needs a stable administration no less than an opposition. In fact, it is no exaggeration to say that there can be no democracy without an effective opposition and the function of the "Opposition" is as vital as that of the "Party in Power".

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1377

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late S. Yakkopillai Saverimuttu of Karampan Kayts Deceased
Saverimuttu Manuelpillai Ridgeway of Karampan
Vs. Petitioner
1. S Manuelpillai Joseph and wife
2. Agnes of Mathagal Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before V. S. Jayawickrema Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 24th day of October 1951 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasahai proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 19th October 1951 having been read

It is ordered that the petitioner abovenamed is declared entitled to have letters of administration over the estate of the deceased and issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 17th day of December 1951 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 24th day of October 1951
Sgd. T. Muttusamipilla.
District Judge
15-11-51

(O 116 11 & 14)

Educational Planning And National Languages

(Continued from page 1)

broadened the appeal of English. Its popularity will continue so long as it leads to situations of emolument.

When, sooner or later, English ceases to be the language of administration, the present artificial situation will disappear and English will find its right place as our first modern foreign language—for many years to come. Let us examine a little more closely its value: (a) to the country as a whole (b) to individual students.

Future Post of English

We should be under no illusion about the part which English is to play in our national life. From time to time we hear fallacious arguments in this respect. A proposition like this that English universally taught should help to cancel class distinctions, is wide of the mark. It may possibly do so if the entire population reached the same standard of speech in English; otherwise the distinction will exist between, say grammar school English and practical school English, or a proposition that Sinhalese speakers and Tamil speakers should find a bond of unity in a third language. Will not ability to speak each other's language be a more desirable and more practicable solution? But the most fallacious of all propositions is the contention that it is possible to have English so widely spread that every child in this country will be able to talk his own language and English as well as anybody else? It was well that the official report admitted that 'Ceylon is proposing an experiment which is normally not tried elsewhere.' We have a great way to go in raising literacy in the mother tongue from a nominal 58% to a real 100% before we can attempt to increase English literacy from 6% to 100% and that after English has ceased to be the official language of the country!

International Intercourse

It is not for promoting social solidarity or national integration that English has its place in Ceylon, but to serve 'the need for a medium for international intercourse' as the White Paper puts it We need a language or languages that will keep this

country in touch with world advances in thought and with international affairs. We want our teachers to read modern books on education, our research workers to read scientific journals in other languages, our politicians and diplomats to follow international political developments and our higher administrators and professional men to gain from experience elsewhere. We must bear in mind too that English will have to be a substantial medium in our University at least for some years to come; all that this means is that a

reasonable command of English (and indeed of one of the national languages—as the Riddell Commission envisaged) will be necessary for that one per cent of that age-group that goes the University and similar institutions. It does not mean that the linguistic training of this very superior intelligence group at the higher stages of Secondary Education should be shared by the remainder of the age-group still in school. All this means that those who study English must study it to some purpose. The more men and women who can study English in this manner the better; but obviously it will be the few, not the many. Our need for a widely used modern language will be the same as that of many other countries like ours. But so far we have gone all out for English without a clear realization of purpose Now we must think this out in order to economize effort Japan's example should give us some guidance in this matter. Here is a country which sought progress by using foreign languages for specialized needs, especially for her international scientific contacts, while using her own language for nearly all internal purposes, including university education and scientific research. The returned Japanese scholar, scientist or diplomat spoke to his people in their own language and the remotest village shared in the phenomenal advance made by the country in but two generations.

The Right Stage

We arrive at the same conclusion, that English will be studied by a limited number of people when we examine its

R. K. M. Vaidyeshwara Vidyalaya

Reopens on 17-1-52
Admission tests on 7-1-52

H. S. C. and University Entrance Classes in Arts and Science will be started in January. Admission to these classes are open to both boys and girls.

Students seeking admission should send in their applications on forms available at the College office to reach the Principal on or before 4-1-52.

S AMBIKAIPAKAN, B.A.
Principal.

Vaidyeshwara Vidyalaya
Jaffna 10-12-51.

(152 11 & 14)

claims to study from the point of view of the individual learner. If he has linguistic ability he can study it to the point where (i) it will serve him as medium for advanced studies in specialized fields (ii) it will yield him pleasure and inspiration as literature (iii) it will serve as mental training when he studies language by observing the relationship between the foreign language and his own language in structure, vocabulary and ideas. In fact no student of language can afford to confine himself to one or even two languages. As Goethe remarked, 'he who is ignorant of foreign languages, knows nothing of his own.' We shall indeed impoverish our educational system and the cause of learning in this country if we did not have a large number of people studying a number of languages.

These benefits to the nation and to the individual point to the study of English (and other foreign languages) at the right stage, in the right manner by the right person. As the I. A. A. M. Report on the Teaching of Modern Languages states, knowledge of a modern foreign language acquires solid worth when it is carried at least to the School Certificate stage, with corresponding achievement in oral work; mere smattering is futile. This report, like the Spens Report, notes that aptitude for language is not universal even among grammar school pupils, who are of very superior intelligence. It recommends that in modern schools no attempt should be made to teach modern languages to pupils who have no linguistic ability or who cannot hope to stay at school long enough to study them with profit

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 458 T

In the matter of the intestate
estate of the late Kandapou
Vallipuram of Thunnalai
South Deceased.

Alvappillai Neelaiar of Thun-
nalai South Petitioner.

Vs.

- 1 Vallipuram Sivasithamparam
- 2 Sivasothy Malar daughter of
Vallipuram
- 3 Vallipuram Kandappu
- 4 Chellammah widow of Valli-
puram all of Thunnalai
South Respondents.

This matter coming on for
disposal before A. W. Nada-
raja Esquire, District Judge,
Point Pedro on the 17th day of
September 1951 in the presence
of Mr. M. Esurapadham Pro-
ctor on the part of the peti-
tioner and the petition and affi-
davit of the petitioner dated the
17th day of September 1951
and 13th day of September 1951
having been read.

It is ordered that the 3rd
respondent be and he is here-
by appointed guardian-ad-litem
over the minors the 1st and
2nd respondents, that the peti-
tioner as brother-in-law of the
deceased be declared entitled
to have Letters of Administra-
tion and that Letters of Admi-
nistration be issued to the
petitioner accordingly, unless
the respondents shall appear
before this Court on or before
the 25th day of October 1951
and shew sufficient cause to
the satisfaction of this Court to
the contrary.

This 17th day of
September 1951

Sgd. A. W. Nadarajah,
District Judge.

Sgd. M. Esurapadham
Proctor for Petitioner.

25.10.51
Time to shew cause extended
to 29.11.51

Intld. A. W. N.
D. J.

29.11.51
Time to show cause extended
to 13.12.51

Intld. A. W. N.
D. J.

(O. 115. 7 & 11)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 456/T.

In the matter of the intestate
estate of the late Alvar Val-
liappan Chinnatamby of
Thumpalai Deceased

Thangammah alias Seethovip-
pillai widow of A. V. Chin-
natamby of Thumpalai
Petitioner

Vs.

- 1 Sandrasegaram Sinnadurai
- 2 and wife Sivapackiam
- 3 Kadirgamar Vinayagampillai
- 4 and wife Sivagogam
- 5 Chinnatamby Kandasamy
- 6 Sandrasegaram Alvappillai
- 7 and wife Eledchumippillai all
of Thumpalai

Respondents,

This matter coming on for
disposal before A. W. Nada-

Prize For
Peace Studies

A course of studies in
peace has started its fourth
year this autumn at Man-
chester College in In-
diana, United States, with
an increased enrolment
of students. The 4 year
course leads to a B. A.
degree, states a UNESCO
news item.

Subjects include history,
economics, philosophy,
psychology, foreign lan-
guages and the bases and
techniques of enduring
peace. One summer is
spent working in peace
institutes, international
seminars or international
work camps.

The studies are intended
to train young men and
women for some form of
humanitarian service,
international, inter-racial
or inter-class.

The college is now
planning an extended, ex-
change programme for
students, and the place-
ment of Manchester stu-
dents in foreign recons-
truction agencies.

WANTED

"Wanted for the Jaffna Hin-
du College (1) a graduate
(Arts). Apply stating sub-
jects (2) A qualified teacher
to do Sinhalese and other
subjects in the Middle School
Applications close 14th De-
cember, 1951".

MANAGER.

(M. 149. 4, 7 & 11.)

Rajah, Esquire, District Judge,
Point Pedro on the 29th day of
August 1951 in the presence of
Mr. M. Esurapadham Proctor
on the part of the Petitioner
and the Petition and affidavit
of the Petitioner dated the 29th
day of August 1951 respective-
ly having been read.

It is ordered that the Peti-
tioner as widow of the deceased
be declared entitled to have
Letters of administration and
that Letters of administration
be issued to her accordingly,
unless the Respondents shall
appear before this Court on or
before the 25th day of October
1951 and shew sufficient cause
to the satisfaction of this Court
to the contrary.

This 29th day of August 1951.

Sgd. A. W. NADARAJAH,
District Judge.

Sgd. M. Esurapadham
Proctor for Petitioner.
22.11.51

Time to shew cause Extended
to 20.12.1951
Intld. A. W. N.
L. J.

(O 113 7 & 11)

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M. 142 22-2-52

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BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

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charged at 12% 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. 460/T

In the matter of the intestate
estate of the late Vallipuram
Kandiah of Karaveddy East
Deceased

Sinnathamby Ramalingam of
Kallady Puloly East Point
Pedro Petitioner

Vs

1. Sivayogamalar daughter of
Kandiah
2. Nageswary daughter of
Kandiah
3. Asaippillai Thambipillai of
Puloly East Respondents

This matter coming on for
disposal before A. W. Nada-
raja Esquire, District Judge,
Point Pedro on the 3rd day of
October 1951 in the presence
of Mr. M. Esurapadham Pro-
ctor on the part of the petitioner
and the petition and affidavit
of the petitioner dated the 3rd
day of October 1951 and 27th
day of September 1951 respec-
tively having been read:

It is ordered that the 3rd
Respondent be and he is here-
by appointed Guardian-ad-
Litem over the minors the 1st
and 2nd Respondent, that the
petitioner be declared entitled
to obtain Letters of Adminis-
tration, and that Letters of ad-
ministration accordingly be is-
sued to the petitioner, unless the
Respondents shall appear before
this Court on or before the 8th
day of November 1951 and
shew sufficient cause to the
satisfaction of this Court to the
contrary.

This 3rd day of October 1951

Sgd R. Shivapathasundram
Addl District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. M. Esurapadham
Proctor for Petitioner
22-11-51

Time to shew cause extended
to 20.12.51.

Intld. A. W. N.
D. J.

(O 114 7 & 11)

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(M. 276)

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