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NO. 78

SECURING JUSTICE TO THE WEAK

Gandhiji's Life An Object Lesson

THE Gandhian Seminar considered the statements of Dr Matine Daftary and Pastor Niemoller during its fifth session on January 10 at Delhi.

Dr Daftary drew attention to the unity of outlook between Iran and India and said that Saadi of Iran belonged as much to India as Gandbi of India to Iran. In fact, leaders of thought of their stature belonged to no one country, but to the whole world. He quoted from Saadi, Hafeez and Urn and other poets to indicate how the Iranian tradition treasured the values of truth and love.

Speaking of the present crisis in the world. Dr Daftary said that it was due to a neglect of the just claims of the weaker nations. The League of Nations had failed because it was not able to secure justice to the weak and unless the U. N. learnt the lesson, it might also share the same fate.

United Gandhian Front

Dr. Daftary suggested the organisation of a united front of peace-loving nations with the U. N. as the best method of applying the Gandhian principles to the solution of international relations. These nations should organise themselves to resist non-violently all aggression from any quarter and at the same time work for strengthening cultural ties between nations. Dr. Daftary held that nationalism was a reaction to imperialism and would remain powerful only so long as imperialism was powerful. If imperialism was liquidated, nationalism would also lose its militancy. He added that there must be cultural toleration and a readiness to learn from one another. Any attempt at linguistic or cultural exclusiveness was against the spirit of the age and

would only increase bitterness.

Dr. Daftary concluded by pointing out that the most vital issue before the world was to prevent the outbreak of war. War widened the scope of imperialism and once there was a war, all talk of law and morality became meaningless. The hope of the world, therefore, lay in taking a solemn pledge in the spirit of Gandhiji's *vrata* to resist aggression from all quarters non-violently.

Pastor Niemoller, in his statement, said that he came from a country which had suffered deeply from violence in recent years. His people who had suffered deeply had, however, no right to complain because they had themselves acted in a spirit of violence against their neighbours. The last world war had, however, taught Germany that violence was now outmoded and war could no longer be an effective instrument of policy. That was why all kinds of peace organisations—not all of them sincere—found millions of followers while the political parties languished for lack of membership.

'Futility Of Violence' Feeling

It was in this crisis of spirit, he said, that Europe was turning to Gandhiji's philosophy of non-violence. In Germany, whether in the East or the West, attempts to rearm the people were meeting with opposition. Through their suffering, the German people had learnt that wars could not solve any question. This consciousness was having its repercussion also outside the political plans. People all over Europe were now asking if violence was not equally futile in the economic field. That was why there was a growing tendency to attempt to

Milk CURE For Malaria

Milk diets may one day play a leading part in the cure of malaria.

Experiments carried out by a team of Liverpool Research workers have shown that one of the parasites causing the disease in animals can be checked by a diet of milk with vitamins. The discovery is described in *British Medical Journal* by Professor B. G. Macgregor, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, and two colleagues who have been working with him. The particular parasite which they studied was one called *P. berghei*.

Animals were infected with it by being given injections of contaminated blood. The malaria which resulted was suppressed by feeding the animals on cow's milk, reconstituted dried milk or human milk. In some of the experiments, cow's milk with vitamins was used. The human milk used in this investigation was frozen solid before being given to the animals, yet even this drastic process failed to interfere with its anti-malarial properties.

The scientists who carried out those experiments think they may have found out why babies do not often suffer from severe malaria. They are protected against it by their mothers' milk.

Although mosquito-carried malaria has not yet been studied—injections of infected blood being used in all cases—the research team declares that "some attention must now be paid to the effect of milk on human malaria."

solve labour problems without strikes or lock-outs.

Pastor Niemoller said that while the majority of men throughout the world wanted to eliminate violence from society, they did not know how to do so. Custom and law had

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W. H. O. ITS STRUCTURE AND SCOPE OF WORK

II

I concluded my first instalment by saying that the real work of W.H.O. is to break the vicious circle "sickness-breeds-poverty-breeds-sickness." Let us now see how the W.H.O. sets about with its task. In order to do so, a knowledge of the structure of the W.H.O. is first essential.

Structure

The World Health Assembly—a conference of the delegates of the various State Members—meets annually to determine the broad policies of the Organisation to decide on its programmes and budget, and to frame such international health regulations as may be necessary.

Eighteen countries are elected by the Assembly, each of which has the right to designate a member of the Executive Board. This Board meets at least twice a year, to give effect

(K. RAJENDRAN)

to the decisions and policies of the Assembly to prepare the agenda for its sessions, and generally to carry out all instructions given it by the Assembly.

In order to carry out the actual day-to-day work of the Organisation, in all its varied phases, there is the Secretariat. The Secretariat is composed of the Organisation's technical and administrative staff, and is under the control of the Director-General.

To keep the Organisation informed about the technical details of its programmes, and to recommend action on the basis of the latest research knowledge, are the Expert Panels. These groups of carefully chosen specialists from all parts of the world cover between them practically every aspect of public health work.

Since W.H.O.'s task is to assist, to advise and to

co-ordinate, it has from its inception kept to the principle of regionalisation. There are six regional organisations, each representing a major geographical area of the world—(1) South-East Asia (2) Eastern Mediterranean (3) The Americas (Pan-American Sanitary Bureau) (4) Western Pacific (5) Africa and (6) Europe. The regional offices, with their specialised knowledge of the needs of their areas, enable the bulk of W.H.O.'s operations in the field to be carried out. The member countries of each region meet regularly in Committee to plan local programmes and to review the work of the Regional Office. These plans are then communicated to Geneva to be fitted into the Organisation's total programme.

Work of W. H. O.

The fundamental reasons could be ascribed for the ill-health which still afflicts the greater part of humanity—(1) Lack of knowledge of how to tackle the problem, (2) The grievous lack of trained personnel who can put that knowledge into practice. In order to obviate these two difficulties towards achieving a better health condition the W. H. O. through its Advisory and Technical Service is doing work of immense value. **Advisory Services**

Through its Advisory Services, the W.H.O. provides countries, on request with expert consultants and demonstration teams consisting of a number of highly trained specialists. Working side by side with them—and learning as they do so—are local people assigned to the job by their own health authorities. In this way, the work can be efficiently continued after the W. H. O. experts have left.

While W. H. O. advisors help governments to build or strengthen their public health services, the

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Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, '53

Treasure These Thoughts

Strive not for earthly power and possession. It is all illusory and painful. Cultivate dispassion and discrimination. [ate] Renounce, introspect, meditate. And live peacefully in the Immortal Soul.

SUPERFLUOUS SOCIETIES

If only one has the patience and the necessary leisure to record the multifarious workings of the many societies in a village and analyse the output of energy, time and money that is involved in these activities, one will be able to discover the magnitude of effort that is being ill-spent in the name of social service. It may be that the social worker in his over-enthusiasm for patriotic service takes a pleasure in adopting new methods of approach to the same question namely the amelioration of the lot of the common man. But evidently he may not have realised the fact that there is much dissipation of energy and wastage of effort in organising different associations for obtaining the same result. Any common observer of these activities will be convinced that unless immediate action is taken to co-ordinate the efforts of social workers in order that the maximum benefit may be obtained at the minimum exertion, the purpose of the social work will be lost in the noise of empty but costly vanity.

Taking a village, the smallest unit of administrative divisions, into consideration one will find that there are the Co-operative Credit Society, the Co-operative Stores Society, the Rural Development Union, the Community Centre and the Young Men's Religious Association all functioning in different settings as separate units each with a membership and a variety of activities to be sustained and maintained by subscriptions from the entire village. Drawing inspiration from the same source namely the inhabitants of the village the different societies enumerated above only differ in their apper-

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

PRESIDENT FOR THE SIXTH TIME

NEHRU AS POLITICAL ANGEL

UNLIKE the ordinary national organisations of the world, the Indian National Congress signifies the political progress of the country much more than its importance as a party set-up. The Presidentship of this august assembly has been the best prized honour for national leaders. Never in the history of this premier national organisation has there been a President who has not had the fullest backing of the country. How much then will a leader elected President for the sixth time enjoy the confidence of the entire Indian Nation?

Every word that was uttered by Mr. Nehru in his presidential address at the 58th session held at Hyderabad is a gem and here is a collection of the more radiant

'March with good heart and faith in the destiny of our country in a more cons-

lations which are as imposing as they are significant of a lofty ideal. Mr. X is President of one Society, Vice-President of another, Secretary of a third organisation and Treasurer of yet another. He is thus in the envious position of donning different cloaks while functioning in the varied offices. This in short may be described as a colossal wastage of effort.

The co-operative movement, the oldest and certainly the most useful in this confusing chain of social welfare activities, has gained momentum and captured the imagination of the people because it has correctly aimed at the most convenient method of drawing the people together for becoming useful to themselves collectively. The central idea of co-operation being the fundamental purpose for which the other societies have been organised, the superfluity of associations with similar scope of work is well seen. And redundancy at a time when every minute and every effort have to count in the struggle for not merely existence but useful existence, will only bring diffusion of activities resulting in insufficient and inefficient working all round.



cious, deliberate and planned way'

'The evils in the Congress organisation are the evils of success and we have to be very careful lest we should allow these evils to corrupt and enfeeble the Congress'

'The Congress could not function along narrow and party lines. Always we must think in terms of the country as a whole and shape all our actions with that larger end in view'

There will be no peace in the world if one race tries to dominate over another or one country over another.

Anaicoddai Rural Welfare Society and Community Centre

The Fourth Annual General meeting of the Anaicoddai Rural Welfare Society and Community Centre was held on Wednesday the 31st December 1952 at 6 p. m. at the Society Hall. The election of office bearers resulted as follows:

President: Mr V Chandarampillai. Vice-Presidents: Mr. W. S Nathan and Mr. S. Kanagasooriar. Secretary: Mr S Arumugam; Asst. Secretary: Mr. T. P. Selvaratnam; Treasurer: Mr. C. Chelliah; Asst. Treasurer: Mr. S. Matthiapparanam; Auditor: Mr R Gnanasambanthar. A General Committee of 17 members was elected.

Sri Munneswaram

Brahma Sri S. Balasubramania Kurukkal High Priest informs us that Sri Mera Yantra Pooja and Laksharchana commenced at the above temple on Thursday 15-1-53 and would terminate on Thursday 29-1-53.

ABOUT THE INDIAN FIVE YEAR PLAN

A MAJOR EVENT OF WORLD IMPORTANCE

TWO major events have occurred in India in the past twelve months. One was the General Election. This demonstrated that parliamentary democracy in India was a system which was really working. It confirmed that the ideals on which Free India had been based were sober and practical. The second event was the publication of India's Five Year Economic Plan.

The two events complemented one another. The parliamentary system is under bitter attack from communism. Unless parliamentary government in Asian countries can reduce the continent's terrible poverty it will not survive. To raise the Indian standard of living is democracy's greatest test. Thus it was not for nothing that the Indian Government in introducing the new economic

[BY GUY WINT]

plan linked it with the words in the Indian Constitution which define the objects of the new democratic Indian state—namely 'maximum production, full employment, and the attainment of economic equality and social justice.'

Mr Nehru, in his New Year broadcast to the Indian people, said the plan was a dynamic plan for a dynamic nation determined to go ahead and stand on its own feet and to bring about a new social order free from exploitation and poverty and social injustice. That is a quite fair statement of the importance of the plan.

Of course there is nothing original in presenting economic policy in terms of a five-year plan. Russia did this 25 years ago. But the Indian plan is one of the first attempts in an Asian country to show that economic planning can be carried out through free institutions. Its sponsors believe that under a free system there can be more rapid economic progress—as well as a better balanced one—than under totalitarianism. The rest of Asia must be deeply impressed by whether the

plan succeeds or fails.

Emphasis on Agriculture

The report of the Commission which prepared the plan has now for some weeks been available for study in Western countries. What do the Western economists say about it? One fact in particular has drawn their attention. That is the concentration of the plan upon raising agricultural output. (It sets out to increase the production of food grains by 14% and of other crops by larger margins—cotton for example by 42%). In making the reform of agriculture the basis of all else, is the Indian government wise? Nearly all Western economists agree that it has been very sagacious. For the past two or three decades the Indian population has been outstripping subsistence. It is still growing at an alarming rate—hence the periodical food crises. Population pressure is the chief threat to peace, prosperity and social advance in nearly all South Asia. In providing food for the many million extra mouths born yearly, India is acting with a prudence which may avert terrible troubles which would otherwise befall the next generation.

Industrial Aspect Also

Of course the priority given to the improvement of agriculture does not mean the neglect of Industry. In the report which describes the plan, one of the most interesting sections is on the respective claims of industry and agriculture. "Improvement in agriculture" it says, "cannot proceed beyond a point unless the surplus working force on the land is progressively diverted to industries and services." One point which it makes is especially interesting. "In an undeveloped country the surpluses created in the industrial sector are likely to be available for investment more easily than surpluses in the agricultural sector." Supplies of fresh capital are the most powerful instrument for galvanising an economy. It is an interesting idea that industry

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SECURING JUSTICE TO THE WEAK

(Continued from Page 1)

succeeded in eliminating violence within the family. This had been done by creating an authority that exercised power according to the principles of law and justice. In the international field, there as yet no authority which was sufficiently powerful to enforce such principles without at least a show of force.

If there was to be an international authority, he said, to maintain peaceful relations, and there was no doubt on the point, they could achieve this objective either by the establishment of a World Government, strong enough to secure the observance of law or by the Gandhian method. There was, however, no immediate prospect of the establishment of a World Government and hence Gandhiji's way of non-violence was the only alternative now, and even when the World Government had been established his method would be the most effective way to carry out its policies.

Way of Peace Needs More Courage

Pastor Niemoller emphasised the paradox inherent in all attempts to increase military strength. This, in his opinion, was not a sign of strength, but one of a sense of insecurity. That was why the two most powerful nations to day were also the two most fear-stricken. He had found New York to be far more affected with fear than any European capital and Moscow was even more panic-stricken. While people recognised intellectually the need to maintain peace at any cost, the difficulty was to find an alternative to war. Both individuals and nations were dominated by a sense of fear and that was why they hesitated to take the first step. It needed courage to face weapons when one was armed, but it needed even greater courage to face armed might without arms, Gandhiji's way, therefore demanded greater courage than the way of war. It was because he had this courage and faith that Gandhiji could inspire millions.

Pastor Niemoller thought that the essence of the matter was, one of faith. Without faith, non-violence might degenerate into cowardice. With faith, even persons without a spiritual outlook,

like Communists and Socialists could face great dangers. It was often said that it was impossible to resist a totalitarian regime non-violently. From his own experience, he would say that it could be done, provided one had courage and strength of purpose. He and many others were imprisoned but while they were within prison bars, they felt that they were free and it was those who were on the other side of the bars that were the real prisoners.

Nehru on Newspapers

A considerable number of newspapers in the country were "steeped in communalism."

"These newspapers," Mr. Nehru said, "often write that there is no communalism in the country and ask why does Nehru keep on talking of communalism. But in the name of fundamental rights they want complete licence to publish all kinds of falsehood and to incite people to communal activity."

These papers, said Mr. Nehru, stoop down to the meanest level in indulging in falsehoods. It amazed him how any newspaper or newspaperman could descend to the degrading level of creating dissension among people. It was a dangerous thing for any person or group of persons to try to disrupt the work of building up the country. "It is for the people to determine not to encourage such papers as they could not be properly dealt with by law alone. The organisations of responsible newspapers and newspapermen had also a responsibility in this regard."

Sithankerny-Vaddu East Community Centre Rural Development Society

The above society inaugurated the following activities on Sunday the 9th instant at 6 p. m.

The Library and Reading Room of the Society at Pillayar Kovil Madam was declared open by the President of the Society Mr. M. Kanagasabapathy. A very large gathering was present. The Presi-

Dr. Radhakrishnan On Welfare State

Speaking at a function in connection with Corp Competitions in Hyderabad Dr. Radhakrishnan said:-

This welfare includes intellectual social and physical welfare. But unless we are able to live it is not possible for us to live well culturally, artistically or socially. The foundations of the society, therefore, depend on our capacity to supply the vital needs which will enable our individuals to live well. It is essential that we should do our best to see to it that all our people get food, clothing and shelter. In the Grow More Food campaign we are trying to supply these very vital things for which our society stands in great need today. It is unfortunate that in our country, where more than 90 per cent of the people are engaged in agriculture, we are not yet self-sufficient and we have to depend on imported foodgrains. That only shows that we have not been able to exploit our resources to the best possible extent. By introducing crop competitions, you are only trying to enlist the enthusiasm and sympathy of the ordinary people so far as our food programme is concerned."

Dr. Radhakrishnan said that in competitions at any rate, there was no class distinction. People high and low those occupying eminent positions in the services as also ordinary peasants and workers, entered the competition. "You are able to instil into them the belief that there is no distinction of high or low, rich or poor, so far as the supply of the needs of the country are concerned, I only hope that the same spirit will continue and the ordinary peasant will realise that the State is working for his well-being and is prepared to give him all facilities so far as increase in yield in agriculture is concerned."

dent in his address exhorted the young men and women of the area to utilise their leisure with advantage.

A religious collective prayer was inaugurated at the Pillayar Kovil. Mr. C. S. S. Mani Iyer conducted a religious service depicting the worship of Pillayar. The proceedings ended with a Kathapira sangam by about 9 p. m.

About The Indian Five Year Plan

(Continued from page 2)

must be fostered in order to produce this capital. The Commission makes a trenchant comment on land reform. "The future of land ownership", it says, "is perhaps the most fundamental issue of national development". It states that the pattern of economic and social organisation will depend on the manner in which the land problem is solved. This section of the report has struck readers in the West very forcibly. The Indian government has evidently learned—and learned correctly—the lesson of the Chinese Revolution.

Formation of Capital

Several other points of great interest in the planning Commission's report are being noticed in the West. For example there is a discussion of the crucial problem of capital formation. The rapid economic advance which took place in India at the end of the nineteenth century was due to the pouring in of capital from outside. Where can capital be found today? India rightly puts its chief hope in self-help. The Commission believes that the Five-Year Plan, if completed, should increase the total national income by 11%. It recommends that one fifth of this should be at once ploughed back as capital for further development.

At this point the Commission dares to look ahead rather further, and its optimism is a little startling. "If from 1956 (at the end of the plan)" it says, "investment is stepped up each year by about 50% of the additional output, it would be possible to double the capital income in about 27 years from now."

Is that a reasonable expectation? It is very much to be hoped that it may be realised. Perhaps it expects too heavy an effort by India in saving. But the world as a whole has a strong interest in India succeeding. In the budget for the plan, India hopes to be able to raise about £500,000,000 in aid in various forms from abroad, failing which it will have to rely on additional sources of internal taxation or deficit financing. Its hope is not unfounded. It is unthinkable that the plan should fail for want of capital. Mr. Attlee had surely this point in mind

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 482

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Annasipillai widow of Gurusamipillai of Karaveddy West. Deceased.

Saveripillai Vastiampillai alias Gurusamipillai Arulappa Senathirajah of Karaveddy West. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Vallipuram Rasiah,
2. and wife Paripooranam,
3. Innasipillai John Pillai,
4. and wife Margaret Chelamma all of Karaveddy West. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before A. W. Nadaraja Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro on the 4th day of December 1952 in the presence of Mr. K. Vallipuram Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Last Will dated 1st of May 1952 and attested by C. Krishna Pillai N. P. and the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner dated 4-12-52 and 19-11-1952 respectively and the affidavit of the Notary who attested the said Last Will and of the Witnesses attesting thereto dated the 23rd of November 1952 having been read.

It is ordered that the said Last Will be declared proved, that the Petitioner be declared entitled to obtain probate thereof as Executor appointed thereunder and that probate be accordingly issued to the Petitioner, unless the Respondents or any other persons appear before this Court on the 15th day of January 1953 and shew cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 4th day of December 1952.

Sgd. A. W. NADARAJA
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. K. Vallipuram
Proctor for Petitioner.

15-1-53
Extended and Reissued for
29-1-53

Sgd. A. W. Nadaraja
District Judge.
(O. 142, 20 & 23)

when he was passing through India last week. "We are in for a very big fight in terms of the spirit", he said. "Communism makes a strong appeal to less prosperous people. To counter it we should pursue a vigorous, dynamic policy, whereby we get the utmost amount of planning and communal action compatible within individual freedom." This would in itself describe the Indian plan very well. Its claim on the West will not be treated lightly.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. T/1545

Muttiah Krishnasamy of No. 65, St. Josephs' Street, Grand Pass, Colombo

- Vs. Petitioner.
1. Krishnasamy Kuhatheva
 2. Krishnasamy Jegatheva
 3. Krishnasamy Sabanayagam all of St. Patrick's College Jaffna
 4. Krishnasamy Thiyanathvy of Vembady Girls College, Jaffna
 5. C. S. A. Namasivayam Chettiar of No. 178, Grand Bazaar, Jaffna.

All minors appearing by their G. A. L.

Respondents.

In the matter of the estate of the late Sabapathy Pathmavathy wife of Muttiah Krishnasamy of 7/10 Cooray Place Colombo.

Deceased.

This matter coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 9th day of December, 1952, in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratnarajah Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the abovementioned Petitioner dated 18th August 1952 having been read.

It is ordered and declared that the said C. S. A. Namasivayam Chettiar the 5th Respondents be appointed guardian-ad-item over the 1st-4th respondents and that the said Muttiah Krishnasamy the Petitioner as husband of the deceased that he is entitled to have letters of administration and that the same be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 30th day of January 1953 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 9th day of December

W. H. O. Its Structure & Scope Of Work

(Continued from page 1)

Organisation is all the time extending schemes by which the world's supply of trained health workers can be continually increased.

The battle which W. H. O. is ceaselessly waging is a battle for Health, not merely against disease. For this reason, it lays great stress on education of the public, as a necessary foundation for the help that science can give towards achieving and maintaining health.

In its attempt towards promoting physical, mental and social well-being for all, W.H.O. carries out schemes for improving the sanitary conditions under which people live seeks to improve nutrition standards, and pays particular attention to the health needs of mothers and children. It aims at improving and expanding the nursery services promotes the development of preventive mental health work and provides services on occupational health and medical rehabilitation.

(To be continued)

1952.

Sgd. K. D. de Silva, District Judge.

Drawn by

Sgd. V. Navaratnarajah, Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 139, 20 & 23.)

Jaffna District Live-Stock Show At The Farm School Jaffna

The Divisional Agricultural Officer N. D. Jaffna announces the organisation of the above show on dates to be notified later.

List of Classes opened for Competition

CATTLE—

(a) *Crosses—“Milk breed”:*

Best cow, Best heifer, Best stud bull, Best bull calf.

(b) *“Draught breeds”—*

Crosses:

Best cow, Best heifer, Best bull calf, Best pair of draught bulls.

GOATS—

Best she-goat, Best she-kid, Best he kid, Best stud goat.

POULTRY.

SHEEP—

Best Ram, Best Ewe.

Successful all round breeder of live-stock.

Prizes and Certificates

Cash prizes, Certificates, &c., will be given for best exhibits in each class.

The prize-winners who undertake to exhibit their cattle at the All-Ceylon Cattle Show which is to be held at Colombo in the latter part of February or early part of March, 1953, will be given special prizes and assurance by Government for the free transport and feeding their animals.

NOTICE

This is to inform that Share Certificates Nos. 3-12 of 15-20-19 in favour of the late Mr. Ambalawaser Marimuthu of Koddady, Jaffna have been lost.

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

W. VINASITHAMBY, Secretary

Jaffna Cooperative Stores Ltd, 150, Hospital Street, Jaffna.

13th January 1953. (M. 219 16, 20 & 21)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1531

In the matter of the estate of the late Subramaniam Kumariah of Changanai West Deceased

Somanather Kathiravelu of Changanai West

Vs Petitioner

1. Sinnathangam widow of Subramaniam Kumariah and
2. Kumariah Annapooranam both of Changanai West Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esqr. Addl. District Judge Jaffna on the 16th day of October 1952 in the presence of Mr. T. Sangarapillai Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the Petitioner as his brother-in-law unless the said Respondents or any other persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 15th day of December 1952 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 16th day of October 1952

Sgd. K. D. de Silva District Judge

Drawn by Sgd. T. Sangarapillai Proctor for Petitioner 15-12-52 Order Nisi extended for 26-1-53

Intld. K. D. de Silva D. J.

(O. 141 20 & 23)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 481.

In the matter of the intestate estate of P. Vallipuram of Puloly East. Deceased.

1. Velupillai Puvanenthiram and
2. wife Subatherai Ammal both of Puloly East. Vs. Petitioners.

1. Vallipuram Chelvarajah of do
2. Vallipuram Savundrarajah of do. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before A. W. Nadaraja Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro, on the 10th day of November 1952 in the presence of Mr. N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the Petitioners and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioners having been read.

It is ordered that the 2nd Petitioner as the daughter of the deceased P. Vallipuram be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on or before the 18th day of December 1952 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 10th day of November 1952.

Sgd. A. W. NADARAJA, District Judge.

16-1-53. Extended and Reissued for 29-1-53.

Sgd. A. W. Nadaraja, District Judge.

(O. 140, 20 & 23.)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918) BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 12% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI, Shroff.

Printed and Published by S. P. KANDIAH, F. I. S. A. (Lond.) residing at 245, Navalar Road, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors the Siva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna at their Press, the Siva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on Tuesday, January 20, 1953.

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