

## UNIVERSITIES AS HOMES OF FREE RESEARCH

### THE BRITISH EXAMPLE

**O**PINION in Britain takes it to be a fundamental article of faith that universities must be independent and autonomous and that university scholars must be free to express openly the findings of their scholarship or research. Even in times of emergency or national difficulty the great weight of public opinion expects the universities to remain the homes of free research and objective judgement, taking as little account as the human mind can of ephemeral emotions and prejudices, hopes and fears. If active faith in this academic freedom should ever fail, it would mean that there had come about deep and significant changes in the British way of life.

It is as well for United Kingdom universities that this is so well established in tradition. It has been said in this matter the universities as a whole owe a great deal to Oxford and Cambridge, with the

(C. R. MORRIS,  
Vice-Chancellor, Leeds  
University)

great part that they have played in English history; just as in their turn Oxford and Cambridge owe much to the Scottish and the modern universities for the broad understanding of the universities and the benevolent feelings towards them which have spread so widely in recent years. Whether or not this is so, there is everywhere a deep conviction that without universities, civilisation is not secure; if they lost their character and vocation, the next generation could not be truly educated to play its part and take its responsibilities.

The acceptance of such a faith is the more important today because in this 20th century it is hardly

possible for universities to maintain themselves without financial support from governments. At the present time the United Kingdom Government provides some £20 million a year for the maintenance of universities, in addition to giving large grants towards buildings and other capital needs.

#### Determination of Policy

There has always been a very strong desire in Britain to find a way of at once ensuring that any public money is economically and effectively spent and of leaving the universities alone to determine their own policies, make their own appointments, and altogether manage their own affairs; and it is generally agreed that a way has been found. The Government makes its grants available not through the Ministry of Education, which has no responsibility for the conduct of universities, but directly through the Treasury; and the Treasury has established a University Grants Committee to advise about the allocation and application of grants, and need on all matters affecting the universities. The Committee consists of persons chosen for their close knowledge of the universities and of university life—the majority are representatives of the universities themselves—and in the allocation of the grants made available by the Government its advice is always taken.

The Grants Committee is in close touch with individual universities, and there are frequent discussions both of important issues and of matters of procedure between the Grants Committee and the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, which speaks informally for the universities. Very great changes have come to the universities since

### Renunciation is Inward not Outward

Renunciation is always in the mind, not in going to forests or solitary places, or giving up one's duties. The main thing is to see that the mind does not turn outward but inward. It does not really rest with a man whether he is to go to this place or that or whether he is to give up his domestic duties or not. All that happens according to one's destiny. All the experiences that the body is to go through are determined when it first comes into existence. It does not rest with you to accept or reject them. The only freedom you have is to turn your mind inward and renounce activities there.

—Sri Ramana Maharshi

World War II and it can be said with some confidence that the informal workings of this system have enabled Government and universities to understand one another without cross-purposes or even serious delays. Certainly there is a satisfying conviction in Britain's academic world that the universities are still very much themselves, independent and free as they used to be and as they ought to be.

The secret without doubt lies in the fact that the persons who make up the universities and the persons who make up Parliament and the Civil Service hold as broad principles of faith the same opinions. The universities recognise that the Government has the duty of surveying the needs of the nation for higher education and for fundamental research and of seeing that these needs are; in the universities taken as a whole, fully met; they also recognise that governments are likely to continue to show traditional good sense and judgment in their dealings with universities.

On their part, governments recognise that the universities, though very

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### FREEDOM DAY

## MAKE SRI LANKA A WELFARE STATE

### TO STOP TOTALITARIANISM

(Broadcast Speech by Mr. M. Saravanamuttu,  
Ceylon Commissioner in Malaya)

**T**HE past year has been one of tragedy as well as triumph for Ceylon. The tragedy was as most of you know, the death as a result of a riding accident of the Right Honourable Don Stephen Senanayake, the architect of Ceylon's independence and first Prime Minister of Free Lanka. His loss was indeed a grievous one, especially on the eve of a general election, but it was forgotten in the spontaneous tribute of the hundreds of thousands who filed past Lying-in-State at the House of Representatives and the packed crowds that lined the streets for the funeral procession. The late Prime Minister has been acclaimed as a great statesman but to his own people he was a dearly loved figure whose simple ways and generous nature will ever remain an outstanding example of true leadership.

The choice of his successor gave rise to an unfortunate controversy but in the end it fell by popular assent on his son, Dudley, not because he was his father's son but rather he had already given evidence of ability and level-headedness that qualified him for that high post. The young new Prime Minister faced a most difficult task. He had to go straightaway to the country for a vote of confidence in the face of a powerful opposition whose ranks had only recently been strengthened by the resignation of Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, former Leader of the House. If intellectual brilliance was to be the deciding factor at the polls, the opposition seemed well equipped for the fray. In addition to Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, a former junior Treasurer of the Oxford Union and contemporary of Mr. Anthony Eden there was pitted against Mr. Dudley Senanayake and his supporters, Mr. Pieter Kueneman (Communist) a former president of the Cambridge Union, Dr. N. M. Perera (Lanka Sama Samaja Party) a noted economist, great debater, Dr. Colin R. de Silva (Nava Lanka Sama Samaja Party) a leading lawyer and orator

and others of similar calibre. Most of them leaned to the left and in view of the growing communist strength in Asia there seemed the danger of Ceylon too going that way. The sound reasonableness of the new Prime Minister's campaign however won his party votes and when the final results were announced the United National Party was returned with a clear majority of 54 out of 101 seats and with the others who supported the Government could count on 70 votes. It was indeed a triumph for Mr. Dudley Senanayake and the common-sense of the Ceylonese voter.

The new Parliament which assembled in June was however faced with difficulties owing to the recession in the world prices of the country's chief exports, tea, coconut and rubber. A large budget deficit was in prospect but in view of the big surplus balance available from the 1950/51 Budget it was felt that the country could pull through. So much so that in presenting his 1952/53 budget, the Finance Minister said that it would not be necessary to increase taxes. But within three months it was realised that a serious situation had arisen and review was necessary. A cut of Rs. 104 million was made in non-productive projects and 10 per cent surcharge was made on income tax and on import duties on a wide range while the betting tax was doubled. In spite of all these it is expected that the deficit will be greater than that of 1951/52 which according to the latest figures was Rs. 292 million, the highest in the fiscal history of the country. The position is undoubtedly one that calls for further careful review but the prospect is not as gloomy as it looks for the balance of National Research at September 30, 1952, was Rs. 165,601,393.

One of the main items of expenditure in the Budget in the past few years has been the food subsidy. In 1951/52 this totalled over Rs. 300

(Continued on page 3)





**Hindu Organ**

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, '53

Treasure These Thoughts

*The teacher is the pilot and right knowledge is called a raft in this world.*

**RICE RACKET**

PHILOSOPHERS who are scratching their heads to discover the causes for the present chaotic conditions evidently have lost sight of the fact that tall talk, idle talk and loose talk, have become so common at all levels as to create not merely confusion but alarm in the world. And correctly may one say that the present era is an age of nerves. How much this new weapon of destruction has shaken the morale of the people and prepared the ground for the wicked to have their own way can be seen from the wave of discontent and utter frustration that is sweeping over the whole of mankind.

Here in this country the economic situation has been invariably affected by external circumstances. So much so that none, not even those who are at the helm of affairs, seem to know what the exact position is. The talk of an impending financial crisis is there from which the exploiting business man draws sufficient inspiration to make life for the common man a terror. And how glibly do the leaders talk of a Welfare State!

Else how can one explain the inflation of the price of rice and paddy in this distant Island within a few minutes of the announcement of the news that the American fleet had been withdrawn from the Straits of Formosa. How ingeniously the institution of the *Black Market* is being maintained and supported! Not even when the rice crisis was at its peak during the Second World War had the price of rice shot up suddenly and speedily to the average rate of Rupees Two for a measure. And so far no action has been taken nor contemplated by the Government against this act of high-handedness of a trade racket, which has succeeded in making large quantities of rice and pad-

**SLEEP IS A DIRECT NEED  
WAKING IS INDIRECT**

Do you sleep too long, or not enough? That depends on what sleep is for. Are you awake long enough, or too long? Everyone has his own ideas, but recent scientific researches with brain-waves have provided strange new answers to such questions.

Both sleeping and waking are necessary to life and are as unavoidable as the alternation of night and day. But sleep is a direct need while waking is indirect. In purely physical sense, you need to be awake only in order to obtain and eat the food that keeps you alive. Very young animals, and human babies, waste no more time awake than is necessary to eat, then go back to sleep. It is a natural, healthy, comfortable life.

But the nature in civilized man complicates his existence by demanding more of life than just staying alive. He sleeps less and stays awake for much longer periods. This "unnatural" wakefulness is an aspect of "human nature" that must be learned, like all other human behaviour. As the baby's brain develops, he gradually fits into the pattern of adult life by sleeping less and finally by taking only one long sleep every twenty-four hours. Instead of sleeping at least two thirds of the day in many short naps, he stays awake about sixteen hours at a time.

This can be done only when the higher brain centres are developed.

If the part of the brain that is called the "cerebral cortex" is removed from a laboratory animal by surgery, it goes back to a life of sleep and awakens only to eat. If the entire cerebrum is removed it

disappear from farms into underground markets and appropriated to itself the capacity to fix arbitrarily the price of these grains. If the illegal immigrant had become such a menace as to goad the Government to immediate action, how has the black-marketeer in rice and paddy escaped its notice? Or has the party in power decided to yield ground to the red revolutionaries enabling the latter to exploit the chaotic conditions of the people to gain their political ends? The Government has to answer the public for its seeming indifference to the brigandage of the black-marketeer in rice and paddy.

never wakes but can be kept alive in a sort of coma for a few days by artificial feeding. And "sleeping sickness", in which a patient cannot stay awake, is caused by injury to another brain centre, the hypothalamus. So being and staying awake require special activity on the part of the brain.

**Electrical Studies**

Electrical studies of the action of the brain have recently brought new understanding. A pair of wires, one placed against the forehead and the other at the back of the skull, reveal a very slight electrical voltage between the front and the back of the brain. It is only about one fifty-millionth of a volt but, with modern amplifying tubes such as are used in a radio receiver, it can be magnified to operate a loud-speaker or a recorder. When this is done the voltage varies up and down in quick pulses or waves, about ten to the second of time.

The waves are regular both in size and number when a person sits relaxed with his eyes shut. But the instant he opens his eyes, the waves come much more rapidly, fifteen or twenty to the second, and the voltage for each wave drops to one-fifth or one-tenth of what it was. It seems to tremble with excitement. As soon as the person closes his eyes, the waves return to normal.

But if he now falls asleep the waves come much more slowly, down to only two or three per second, and for each wave the voltage increases somewhat. The wave-pattern is so different in sleep that it is possible to measure the depth of the sleep and even to tell how loud a noise it will take to wake the sleeper. Brain waves also reveal when the person is dreaming. But the waves in the temporary "sleep" that is induced by hypnosis show that this is not a true sleep at all.

The use of brain waves in research has shown that wakefulness is under the control of the hypothalamus. This "wakefulness centre" is excited by bodily needs and sends impulses to the cortex which arouse it, restores consciousness and thus stimulates bodily action. If the hypothalamus is diseased or injured all sorts of sleep irregularities fol-

low, including the disease called narcolepsy, in which the patient falls into a "fit" of true sleep when emotionally excited.

**How Wakefulness Caused**

All the evidence indicates that sleep is "natural" and that wakefulness must be provided by special nervous action. It is the development of the higher brain centres however, that make man "human" and give him a much richer content of life than is possible for animals or children. No matter how natural it is to live a life of sleep, it is human to live actively and awake, and the highest intelligence makes the best use of the waking hours that have thus been wrested from the sleepy animal nature.

The rhythm of sleep, averaging eight hours in every twenty four, is also not physiologically "natural" but is a learned adaptation to the daily rotation of the earth. It becomes a habit. But it is not exclusively related to darkness and light, which, in any case, can usually be regulated by pushing buttons. In the far north, where the nights are very long in winter and short in summer, there is little change in sleeping habits with the seasons. Many thousands of city workers sleep by day, work by night, with little difficulty provided their eight hours of sleep is undisturbed.

**Necessary Length Of Sleep**

But when the daily rhythm is shortened to a twenty-one-hour "day", which has to be divided into periods of sleep, eating, working and recreation, or lengthened to one of twenty-seven hours, trouble can follow. This has been tried by experiments made in caves deep under the surface with no daylight. If a twenty-one hour routine is established, with fourteen hours of waking and seven of sleep some people adapt quickly and so no ill effects, providing they still average one hour of sleep to two of waking. The same is true of a twenty-seven hour "day"—with nine hours of sleep and eighteen of waking. But others find it impossible to adjust and grow dull and haggard under such an artificial rhythm.

This is even more evident in the temperamental reaction to waking. There are two extremes. Many people awake suddenly and eagerly, are active at once and welcome the sunshine. They are usually athletic and are at their

best physically and mentally in the morning. Others wake very slowly and are dull all morning and only come completely to life late in the day and then dislike going to bed in good time. Such people are often thin and intellectual, rather than athletic. Measurements of body temperature show the same difference between the two types. The early risers show a maximum of temperature about noon, the "night-owls" at six in the evening.

But this is nevertheless not an insurmountable difficulty. It is largely a matter of willingness to adjust oneself to the demands of others and of community life. Those persons who awake early and get sleepy early are those who are in closest accord with their neighbours and fellow-men and find joy in sharing their habits. But both types, whether they welcome the day gladly or whether they resist going to bed at night show a cultural achievement that is far removed from the primitive pattern that awakes only to eat.

**Penalty of Reduced Sleep**

Some people, impatient with what they regard as "time wasted" by sleeping, have demanded that scientists produce an artificial substitute for sleep. By eliminating the usual 8 hours a day of unconsciousness, they argue, the life span can in effect be extended by one-third. Such an extreme departure from nature, through the use of drugs, is not at present foreseeable. Artificial attempts to reduce the sleeping period below a certain point, differing somewhat between individuals, continues to be penalized severely. Efficiency is lost, not gained. The life span is shortened, not lengthened.

—UNESCO.

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**R. S. Kandiah,**  
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(M. 254, 17 & 20)

**Acknowledgment**

Mr. & Mrs. S. Natesan thank all those who attended the funeral of the late Lady Ramanathan, and also those who sent messages of condolence and floral wreaths.

(M. 241, 17),



# MAKE SRI LANKA A WELFARE STATE

(Continued from page 1)

million and in the revision of the 1952/53 Budget it was cut to Rs. 151 million. Though contrary views are held, it is the opinion of the Government that if the price of the staple food (rice) is kept down the general cost of living will also be pegged down. This has been justified by results as the cost of essentials like food, clothing and labour is comparatively low in Ceylon though luxuries like liquor, tobacco, cosmetics, etc., are high.

The industrial and agricultural projects are being proceeded with. The first six-year Plan comes to an end in September, 1953 and another six-year Plan will be put into operation. In 1952 the country produced nearly half its rice requirements and this progress is being maintained. The Gal Oya multi-purpose scheme has commenced operating and in addition to more land for rice cultivation, an area is being prepared for growing sugar-cane and a sugar factory is to be established. The cement, shoe and plywood factories are functioning, while a contract has been entered into with a Japanese firm to erect a textile factory. Japanese experts will be engaged to train local workers.

In Social Services, free education from the primary to University stage is being maintained while free medical attention is available to those who cannot afford to pay for it. Of course there is undoubtedly room for much improvement. The supply of doctors and teachers is far from adequate to meet the demand but conscious effort is made to remedy this. While it is not my intention to extol Ceylon as a modern Utopia it should be emphasised that the ideal aimed at is to make Ceylon a Welfare State as an answer to the wave of totalitarian control that seems to be spreading in the world today. The results of the 1952 election indicate that some success has attended this effort.

## Those Who Laid The Foundation

## Forget Them Not

"On this memorable day, we should not forget those who laid the foundation for the attainment of political freedom and the sacrifices they made considering the fact that the so-called freedom is still meaningless when we are economically in bondage and have to import the greater part of our food, clothing and other necessities of life, thereby draining away the major portion of our national income which should be utilised for

industrialising our country and equipping ourselves to defend the little freedom we have already got," said Mr. P. Chinnadurai, Chairman, Town Council, Manipay, while presiding at the public meeting, held at the Memorial English School to celebrate the Independence Day.

Mr. P. Chinnadurai said that Independence was nothing new to an old race like the Tamils of Ceylon, who from prehistoric times and the days of Mohenjo Daro and Harappa have been inhabiting and ruling the greater portion of India and Ceylon, still speaking the same virile language Tamil which has seen the birth, growth and decay of Sanskrit, Pali, Hebrew, Latin, Greek, and other dead languages of the World, and yet is spoken by over 40 million people and understood by millions of others. During several periods of their long history, the Tamils have been rulers from Himalayas to Dondra-Head and have been the Empires builders in South Eastern Asia and Indonesia and had their ambassadors in Greece and Rome and in off China, flooding the markets of the then civilized world with their merchandise. They were living in Ilam or Ceylon millenniums before Vijaya landed in Ceylon. One of their ancestors was Ravana, the Great King of Ceylon who ruled South Ceylon and as a great devotee of Siva was mentioned by the Saiva Saints in their Thevaram and Thiruvacakam.

### Tamil as Lingua Franca

It was an undeniable fact that Tamil was the Lingua Franca of the Sinhalese Coast and even the last Treaty of 1815 between the Kandyan chiefs and the British was drawn up in Tamil and English and the signaures of many a chief is written in Tamil and English. The Kingdom of Cotta was founded by a Tamil General called Alagattana. They had fought side by side with their Sinhalese brethren in the preservation of the Tooth Relic and the Buddhist temples from the Portuguese vandals. Even after the advent of the British, the part played by Sir Muthu cumaraswami, the first Asiatic to be knighted by the British Crown, Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan and Sir P. Arunachalam, who hailed from their old village of Manipay is well known.

It was Mr. James Heasman who started the first Political association in Ceylon called the Jaffna association in 1901 and gave the impetus to political emancipation as understood in Western Countries. The Rt. Hon. Mr. Seenivasa Sastri P. C. of International fame and silver tongued orator of India only some years ago paid a visit to Chinnadurai to see the late Mr. Heasman, his guru and

teacher and requested him to bless him.

There were days when Sinhalese leaders were afraid to openly give utterance to their views, for instance only three Tamils voted for the motion in the Legislative Council impeaching an Inspector General of Police during the twenties of this century and all the Sinhalese members were silent.

The speaker said that he was longing for the day when both Tamil and Sinhalese were both made compulsory for all Ceylonese and with a common flag they would fight shoulder to shoulder to preserve their freedom and not be divided by our enemies who wished to exploit our weakness.

Mr. R. C. S. Cooke Registrar of Co-operative Societies also emphasized the necessity for food production as obligation would be great, if we could not get our China rice in exchange for our rubber on account of the possibilities of war.

Mr. V. Veerasingham, M. P. Vaddukoddai also exhorted the audience to use cloth made in Ceylon and asked those present that when they assembled for their next freedom celebration most of them should come dressed in clothes made in Ceylon and also eat only food produced in Ceylon.

Mr. S. Rajendran Proctor traced the history of the Reform movement and the sacrifices made by leaders like Sir P. Ramanathan, Sir P. Arunachalam, Sir D. B. Jayatilake, The Rt. Hon. D. S. Senarayake, and emphasized that unity alone among all races could preserve to eternity the freedom they have won.

Mr. M. A. Noor Mohamed who spoke next referred to the economic achievements of Pakistan and India in their development plans and that Ceylon should follow in their footsteps in making itself self-supporting in food etc.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1560

In the Intestate Estate of the late Sinnathankam wife of Karthigesu Chinniah of Erlalai Deceased.

Karthigesu Chinniah of Erlalai Vs. Petitioner,  
Minor 1. Chinniah Leelavathy and  
2. Kander Eliathamby both of Erlalai Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 12th day of December 1952 in the presence of Mr. K. Kanapathipillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 7th day of

## Out-Break Of Fire In Jaffna Villages

Sir,—On the 13th inst, when I was from home, my house accidentally caught fire and being a tall building, it was not possible to pull down the roof and extinguish the fire. The entire roof including the beams and rafters were completely burnt down before the fire could be put out and prevented from spreading to other houses.

As it is well-known in Jaffna, there are fences surrounding almost every compound, fenced with cadjans or palmyrah olas. It would therefore be of great use if fire fighting units are organized in the villages with the help of the Govt and the unit to be equipped with the necessary apparatus for bringing to the notice of the public about the out-break of fire and for extinguishing it.

For lack of these facilities my house was burnt down causing me few thousand rupees damages, although a few young men including Messrs: Murugesu Namasi-vayam.

Sivakolunthu Sinnathamby, Sivakolunthu Arunasalam, Kadirgamu Sinniah, Vaithy Krishnar, got on to the roof at great personal risk in spite of the raging fire and did all they could to extinguish the fire by bringing water from three adjoining wells.

May I be permitted through the columns of your press to thank the villagers particularly the ladies and the young men who at great risk helped me in putting out the fire and thus preventing it from spreading to other houses in the locality. I sincerely hope that the appropriate authorities and the police will commend the young men mentioned above for their courageous and humanitarian services.

Yours Truly,

S. Vydialingam

Talpuram, 14-2-53

December 1952 having been read.

It is ordered that the 2nd respondent abovenamed be and he is hereby declared and appointed guardian ad litem over the 1st named respondent minor and that the petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as widower of the abovenamed deceased to have letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the respondents abovenamed or others interested shall on or before the 16th day of February 1953 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the abovenamed 1st respondent minor be produced in Court on the said date.

This 12th day of December 1952.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam,  
Drawn by District Judge

K. Kanapathipillai  
Proctor for Petitioner,  
(O. 154-10 & 17)

## Revocation Of Power Of Attorney

A Deed made the 3rd day of August, 1950, by me NADARAJAH son of NAGAMUTHU of Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya.

WHEREAS by Deed dated 3rd day of August, 1950, I appointed RAMALINGAM KRISHNAPILLAI of Kopay North, Jaffna, Ceylon, my Attorney for me and in my name to do certain acts and things connected with the management of my property in Ceylon.

NOW THIS DEED WITNESSETH that I revoke the said Deed and Power of Attorney and every power and authority thereby conferred provided that nothing herein contained shall affect the validity of any act or thing done by the said RAMALINGAM KRISHNAPILLAI by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the said Deed before he shall receive notice of the revocation thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 6th day of August 1952

Signed sealed and delivered by the said NADARAJAH s/o NAGAMUTHU in the presence of the Magistrate, Federation of Malaya. (M. 252/17).

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1529

In the matter of the estate of the late Sivapatha Nesam wife of Nallathamby Arumugam of Vaddukoddai East, Jaffna. Deceased. Nallathamby Arumugam of Vaddukoddai East.

Vs. Petitioner.  
Minors. 1. Arumugam Sitsabesan of do  
" 2. Arumugam Sivapoo-shanum of do  
" 3. Arumugam Sivanantham of do  
" 4. Arumugam Sivakengatheran of do  
" 5. Arumugam Sivanyachelvi of do  
" 6. Arumugam Visuvalingam of do.  
Respondents.

This matter of the petitioner of the above-named petitioner coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva, Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 9th day of October 1952 in the presence of Mr. V. Nageswaran, Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the said petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the above-named 3rd respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors 1-5 respondents and that letters of administration of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the petitioner unless the said respondents or any others shall appear before this court on or before the 24th day of November 1952 and show cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

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

This 9th day of October 1952.  
Extended to 27-2-53.

Sgd. K. D. de Silva  
District Judge,  
(O. 127-17 & 20)



## Pakistan And Middle East Defence Organisation

### "Collective Insecurity" Says London Paper

The "Peace News" of London in a brief note headed "COLLECTIVE INSECURITY" writes: The rumour that Pakistan is ready to be included in the Middle East Defence Pact has caused considerable concern in India. While nobody disputes the rights of Pakistan as an independent government to take any steps it likes, it is recognised that such a step would have serious repercussions on India's policy of neutrality.

"Should Pakistan join the Pact, it would presumably mean that Pakistan would receive aid to maintain a strong army and that with American bases established there, the danger of Pakistan being involved in a war (with the consequent threat to India's weakest frontier would be increased.

"It is hardly surprising that Indians are asking how far the desire of Britain and America for Pakistan's partnership has influenced their attitude over Kashmir".

India Information Services

## Universities As Homes Of Free Research

(Continued from page 1)

much part of the British community, and that the pressure of opinion within them will always lead them to do their utmost to meet the needs of the country.

There is therefore a very strong will on the part of everybody concerned to do in the best way possible what everybody, or almost everybody, knows has to be done, and the universities, though they owe so much to support from government funds, have been able, and are able, to make their own policies and to maintain themselves in their own

### Order Nisi Declaring Will Proved

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No

1. Mary Kanagamany Sinnadurai widow of Edward Sinnadurai of Uduwille  
Vs. Petitioner-  
1. Charles Selladurai of Chundku  
2. Emily Ponru widow of Paul Chinnayah of do

Respondents.  
In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Edward Sinnayah deceased of Uduwille.

This matter coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esq., District Judge, on the 10th day of November 1952 in the presence of Mr. S. Kanagasabapathy Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the above mentioned petitioner having been read, and the evidence taken and all parties heard:

It is ordered that the Will of Edward Sinnayah Sinnadurai of Uduwille deceased dated 3rd October 1951 and numbered 1016 and attested by P. R. Rajendra Notary Public be and the same is hereby declared proved and the petitioner be declared entitled to have probate of the Last Will and Testament of the above named deceased as executrix and sole legatee unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 15th day of December 1952 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 10th day of November 1952.

K. D. de SILVA,  
District Judge  
Time extended till 20.2.53.  
M. 126. 17 & 20)

ways. University teachers can devote their energies to their own original work of scholarship or research, and the education of the next generation to play its part in the unpredictable world a generation ahead is committed, in very large measure and by common consent, to their hands.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1382

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kandiah Arunasalam of Sirupiddy  
Deceased  
Ponnammah widow of Kandiah Arunasalam of Sirupiddy  
Vs. Petitioner

1. Arunasalam Navaratnam  
2. Theivanaipillai daughter of Arunasalam  
3. Sivapeckiam daughter of Arunasalam  
4. Thanganayagi daughter of Arunasalam and  
G. A. L. 5. Thimbimuttu Vaithilingam all of Sirupiddy

Respondents  
This matter of the petition of the above named petitioner coming on for disposal before V. S. Jayawickrama Esqr. District Judge Jaffna on the 28th day of November 1951 in the presence of Mr. S. Ambalawane Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read

It is ordered that the above named 5th respondents be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minors 1-4 respondents, and that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the petitioner as his lawful widow, unless the said Respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on the 28th day of January 1952 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary

It is further ordered that the said 5th Respondent do produce the said minors in court on the said date

This 26th day of Nov. 1951  
(Sgd) V. S. Jayawickrama  
District Judge

Drawn Ly  
S. Ambalawane  
Proctor for petitioner  
Time to show cause extended to 23.2.53.  
23.1.53

Spencer Rajaratnam  
District Judge  
(O 155 17 & 20)

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1551

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Mutter alias Muthuthamby Coomasamy of Erlalai in Jaffna.  
Deceased

Kanagamah widow of Coomasamy of Erlalai.  
Petitioner

Vs.

1. Coomasamy Rasalingam of Erlalai presently of Colombo.  
2. Coomasamy Selvanayagam of Erlalai.  
3. Nagulambikai daughter of Coomasamy of Erlalai  
4. Kumalavathy daughter of Coomasamy of Erlalai The 2nd, 3rd and 4th being minors by their proposed guardian-ad-litem  
5. Mutter Arulanandam of Erlalai presently of Talawakelle

Respondents.  
This matter coming on for disposal before Wm. Gunam Spencer Esquire Additional Dis-

trict Judge, Jaffna on the 26th day of November 1952 in the presence of Mr. C. Ramalingam Proctor on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the petitioner and the petition having been read;

It is ordered that the 5th respondent abovenamed be and is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th respondents abovenamed who are minors to watch the interest of the said minors in these proceedings and the petitioner as the widow of the deceased abovenamed be and is hereby declared entitled to administer the intestate estate

of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 30th day of January 1953 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 26th day of November 1952.

Wm G. Spencer,  
District Judge.

Extended and reissued returnable on 27.2.53

Sgd S. Rajaratnam,  
D. J.  
(O. 153. 10 & 17.)

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