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FOR YOUR FUTURE

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JAFFNA, FRIDAY MAY 29, 1953

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NO 8

THE GREAT TREK FROM COMMUNISM

ONE WAY TRAFFIC

THOSE who have not studied Communism or had the chance of seeing it in operation must often wonder whether the stories told about the Communists are really true. Are there concentration camps? Is there forced labour? Are there secret trials, summary arrests, trumped-up charges? Or are these stories simply the reflection of prejudice?

Whatever the arguments in favour of Communism, there is one argument against it which is very difficult to refute—the steady stream of refugees and deserters from the Communist countries. If life under Communism were such a paradise, if living standards were better and the worker had more freedom, if there were a greater sense of constructive effort and none of the shortcomings alleged against capitalism, why the haste to get away from Communism? And at the risk of life and limb—carrying one's belongings in blankets, with tired children trailing behind, often with no knowledge of the language of the country in which refuge is sought; no money, no prospect of work, no roots and no friends. Why?

From Russia it is almost impossible to escape; the authorities go to extraordinary lengths to prevent it. Nevertheless, there has been a fairly constant trickle of Russian defectors from East to West Germany. All the satellite countries have taken steps on the Russian pattern to prevent escape, with guards patrolling in twos and threes, a "no man's land" between frontiers, look-out posts, machine gun emplacements, police dogs and electrified barbed-wire fences.

How They Cross Over

Despite this, Mr. Nutting, British Foreign Under-Secretary, announced

on 12th March, 1952, that about 340 refugees from countries other than Eastern Germany were arriving in Western Europe every month. The flights from Eastern to Western Germany are now on the scale of an exodus. The Social Services Department of Berlin Senate has estimated that 228,500 refugees reached West Berlin from the Soviet Zone between January, 1949, and July, 1952. Refugees represent a ninth of the entire population of the Western sectors.

And the exodus has become almost a stampede, for the rate has risen steeply in the past weeks.

A curious feature of the exodus from East Germany is the high proportion of youths and East German police. The youths are evading conscription. Of the 1,500 East German police who have deserted since January, 1951, most complain of intensive military training, Communist indoctrination and generally poor conditions.

Increase in Refugee Camps

This stream of refugees presents an obvious and a vexatious problem for West Berlin, where 45 refugee camps have had to be established.

The precautions taken in the satellite countries certainly limit the rate of escape. But there are adventurous souls who come on skis, bicycles, in lorries and aeroplanes and—in one case—even by amphibious car! And in 1951 there was, of course, the famous railway train which made a dash for freedom from Czechoslovakia with 34 refugees inside it.

What sort of people escape? Might they not be the very enemies of the workers, denounced by Communist ideology—the "exploiters, the capitalist

bandits, the bourgeois middle-class, the deviationists, cosmopolitan bureaucrats" and so on? Few are people of substantial means. Many of them are the very people supposed to benefit from Communism—peasants who must work on State owned farms; tradesmen and craftsmen who now find themselves industrial serfs.

The Czech Exodus

From Czechoslovakia about 50,000 people have escaped since 1948. They include 150 diplomats of the rank of Vice-Consul and above. All have sought asylum abroad, one of the best known being Dr. B. G. Kratochvil, the Czech Ambassador to India, who decided in 1951 that he could serve the Communist regime no longer. He emphasised the hopelessness of liberal-minded people trying to "get along" with the Communists.

Among other Czech refugees were a civil servant who escaped to Germany with his family and described Czechoslovakia as "one vast concentration camp", a young Czech tailor and his wife who crossed on foot into Austria in April, 1954, and many sportsmen. Karel Douba, a leading table tennis player, fled to West Berlin, with a graphic story of the terror in his country. He was in a cafe, discussing with friends the application for asylum in Switzerland made by the famous exiled sportsmen, Drobny and Cernik. Douba was overheard, arrested, kept in prison for a month, sent to a forced labour camp for a year, and on release directed to monotonous industrial work and forbidden to attend any more tournaments.

From Hungary 1,038 people have escaped in four years. This is a minimum figure, and incomplete. For instance, Yugoslavia press reports say that some 858 members of the Hungarian Frontier Guard escaped into

(Continued on page 5)

NATURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

Religious Discipline A Vital Factor

Rheumatism is a fairly common disease, which, however, is not so frequently seen in the South, as it is in the North. The people there eat wheat and pulses, with, in many cases, plenty of milk, curds and sugar, which are rich foods. And this is the cause of the greater prevalence of this scourge there.

Medicos among themselves freely confess their inability to confer a radical cure of the patient. A cure is radical, that is, complete, when neither that disease, nor something worse, comes to the patient afterwards.

Is rheumatism incurable? Not at all. Taken in hand before medicos get hold of the patient, the disease yields very quickly to hygienic measures, such as fasting, diet reform, sunbathing and the like. Two things have to be specially attended to, namely, conservation of vitality by economy in its expenditure, and a curative diet, consisting largely of highly positive foods.

(LIFE NATURAL)

Also all the other hygienic procedures, breathing exercise or asana, baths, packs and so on, must be made use of, according to the needs of the case.

The cure is more difficult if the patient be treated for some long period by a medico. Even Ayurvedic vaidas give violent drugs. Allopaths of course are unscrupulous. They freely give deadly poisons, such as salicylates which are admitted to be the cause of the heart becoming diseased. But the patient is curable, if he is treated on the principles stated just before, for a period long enough to restore positive life. Of course, the patient must live according to

nature's law, if he wants to stay cured. If he goes back to his old bad habits of living, the disease is sure to come back; and his will be the fault. The same causes will ever produce the same effects. Not simply nature cure, but the life natural, needs to be accepted, and lived up to for the rest of one's life.

It is better for the patient to become his own doctor, than to submit to a professional nature-curist, because most of these are just self-styled experts, who have not had the benefit of teaching from a competent Guru. Few of them know the meaning of the technical terms *positive* and *negative* as applied to foods. Also they are ignorant of vital economy.

Fasting for one or three days in the very beginning is necessary for giving a good start to the curative efforts of life. And later on also fasting for similar periods should be resorted to renew the flagging energy of life, so that the cure can come in a reasonably short time.

During the fast it will be good to take diluted herbal juice, such as grass juice, or to eat some non-specific herbal medicine, such as bel patra (*bilva*), once every day. This should be kept up throughout the course of treatment even when diet is being taken.

The herbal medicine must be taken on an empty stomach, and nothing else must be taken for about three hours afterwards, that is till hunger comes.

The dieting must be both positive and light, that is, not burdensome to the digestive organs. Eating twice a day is recommended in foreign books as a rule. This is a

(Continued on page 5)



தருமபுரம்.

மகாசிவாயுவே ஞானமும் கல்வியும்
மகாசிவாயுவே ஞானநிலிச்சையும்
மகாசிவாயுவே காவலின்றேத் தமே
மகாசிவாயுவே கண்ணெறி காட்டுமே
தருமபுரம்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY MAY 29, 1953

Treasure These Thoughts

*O Thou, the beginning, the
middle, the limitless limit
The Light, and the Wisdom
and all things manifest,
The Indivisible One, The fe-
male and the male,
Glory, Glory to Thy Dance in
the intellectual Region of
Universalism, Till,*

FREEDOM TO BE FOOLHARDY

If 'libel' has found a permanent place in the armoury of some political fighters it is not because that there has been no legislation to prevent it but that the modern interpretation of political science has become coloured—and that a little too much with the criminal tinge. Looking at this urge to defame the other man, from the international point of view, one could seldom fail to be convinced that the entire worldly warfare that has been carried on in the 'cold war' has been but a collection of vituperative abuse of statesmen. If Moscow mocked at the greatness of the American President, Washington lost little time to give the rebuff by holding the Red Chief to ridicule. And the defamation drama goes on in a vicious circle certainly to the amusement of the large clientele of sensation-mongers. Scurrilous literature and speeches of the fire and brimstone variety have become an important factor of the *modus operandi* of party leaders who struggle for personal power.

Today in Sri Lanka the average politician has to cater for the mass mind and therefore has to adopt 'devices' which will pay him good dividends. What is the remedy for this disease which threatens to develop into an epidemic? It is true that the law of Defamation has reasonable provision against defamatory speeches on the platform and libellous statements in the press. And it is equally true

PROBLEMS THAT CONCERN THE POLICE AND THE PEOPLE

Deputy I. G. P. Discusses

Mr. Osmund de Silva, Deputy Inspector General of Police in company with Mr. Wambeck, Superintendent of Police, Jaffna & Mr. W. A. P. Fernando, A. S. P. Kankasanturai, met a large gathering of prominent men of Valigamam West at the Changanai Police Station and discussed with them the problems of the area. Addressing the large gathering and the rural volunteers of Changanai parish Mr. Silva said:

Not very many years ago when Police held parades like this, the public stood outside the ground and evinced no interest and this indicated the lack of co-operation that then existed between the Police and the public. It is however quite obvious now that this gulf has been

that not all of those who offend against these provisions are called upon to answer the charge either in the Criminal Court or the Civil Court because of the fact that the aggrieved party does not feel inclined to go through the irksome method of instituting legal proceedings. Whether such a situation can be met by introducing legislation to restrain those who rashly dash past the utmost limits of the freedom of speech or writing is a matter that requires deliberation. It will be a difficult task to fix the dead line for a speech and a press article and to issue the warning 'thus far and no further'. However we suggest that should legislation be introduced to rope in the person who wants to be foolhardy it should also provide for the establishment of a panel of advisers to consider whether a speech or a statement is so maliciously scurrilous as to be treated as intended to endanger public tranquility.

Let us however remind legislators and politicians alike of the wisdom that bristles in the followings words of Swami Vivekananda "....the main spring of the strength of every race lies in its spirituality, and the death of that race begins the day that spirituality wanes and materialism gains ground".

bridged. I take this as a very healthy sign that people in Ceylon are becoming interested in the prevention and detection of crime. It is just as much your duty as ours to prevent crime. Changanai is a large area with a very large population, a large number of villages, roads and junctions, and a fairly large number of criminals too, but the Police are only 15 strong. It is utterly impossible for this small force to protect every nook and corner of this vast area throughout the 24 hours by themselves. But you live in your respective villages and you know what is happening there. You therefore are in a position to help the Headman and the Police to prevent and detect crime and vice by giving prompt information, and thereby render the greatest service to the community.

How The Public Can Help

I should like to tell you the difference between a Police Officer and a member of the public. Every man is his own policeman and it is his civic duty to do everything in his power to maintain law and order in the area he lives in. But it is not possible for you to devote all your time for it because you have your own work to do. Therefore a section of the population is appointed to maintain law and order as a full time occupation, and for this reason they are paid a salary and given a special training. They are also given a uniform so that any member of the public may on seeing such a person have the right to ask for help if in trouble.

I shall now tell you a few ways how you can help us to protect your villages efficiently. Whatever you may be doing, you can always keep your eyes and ears open and if you see or hear anything suspicious or likely to cause trouble inform your Headman or the Police at once. You should be particularly on the alert whenever a stranger visits your village. It is a common experience that criminals migrate to areas when they are not known

in order to commit crime. That is why you should be particularly suspicious of strangers. If you see a stranger in a village, my advice to you is to go up to him and say 'What can I do for you?'. If you offer to help he cannot get annoyed. If he replies that he has come in search of employment, tell him at once that you are a Rural Volunteer and that you can assure him that there aren't sufficient jobs available even for the local people and that if he does not believe you you are prepared to take him to the Headmen or the Police. If he is a criminal he will take the hint and go away; that is to say, you will have rid the village of his unwelcome presence.

Rooting out Rowdyism

Secondly I appeal to you for help to eradicate rowdyism. Even to day your Headmen informed me that their chief worry was not crime but rowdyism. This was my experience too during the whole of my 3½ years stay in Jaffna as Superintendent. I tried hard to put an end to rowdyism but always came up against two difficulties, viz. reluctance of witnesses to give evidence for fear of reprisals and the pernicious habit of compounding cases after the Police and Headmen have worked very hard to run in a rowdy. If the overwhelming majority of law abiding villagers band themselves together against the handful of local rowdies, we can take the rowdy to Court every time he misbehaves and show him that rowdyism will not pay. This has been done very successfully in several other parts of the country which are far more lawless than the North. Remember you are unofficial policemen and it is up to you to organize the peaceful section of your community on the side of law and order. If you do this you will render a great national service.

Duty of Headmen

Mr. de Silva also thanked the D. R. O., Headmen, and the Excise Officers for their co-operation. When the gathering was invited to mention any special problems or difficulties a member of the public said "All that you say is true but the trouble is that the Headman does not normally work in the spirit you have outlined." The D. I. G. replied that the Headmen are the representatives of the Governor

General in their villages, and will certainly act as leaders if they receive the support and backing of the villager. It is up to the loyal elements to get work out of the Police and the Headmen.

Another complaint made was that the tree tax law was badly drafted and the tappers were committing several offences daily because of practical difficulties. Mr. Osmund de Silva said that the Police will do as much as they can to eradicate excise offences.

Hindu Shrine In London

"We feel our community needs to go far beyond this. Our main endeavour now is to raise sufficient funds to build here, in London, a temple of traditions of our religion" said Mr. M. D. Thakore the President of the London Hindu Association in the course of a talk.

The cost of designing the building of such a temple is estimated at about £25,000. The temple may remain a dream without a largescale aid from sympathisers in India. Even the modest Hindu Centre, just opened, has taken years to mature and the funds to purchase and redecorate the three derelict old houses from which it has been constructed, were raised with difficulty.

The Association places great hopes in securing the support of Hindus visiting Britain this summer.

"We hope," added Mr. Thakore "that through the services we can offer them they may become sufficiently interested to help us achieve our ambition." The present Hindu Centre will cater for spiritual and cultural needs of the resident and visiting Hindus. It will appoint London's first Hindu priest, arrange lectures, issue a monthly bulletin, strive for sympathetic understanding between different faiths and will initiate the younger generation into the essentials of Hinduism.

Mr. Thakore feels strongly on the last object and added: "Young people today are not interested in religion. Quite wrongly they assume that a little scientific learning

(Continued on page 5)

REVIEW OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT WORK

Administration Report For 1952

Rural Development Societies and Group Societies have continued to be the organizations at village level for all activities of the Movement. The number of these Societies established up to the end of 1952 is as follows:

R. D. S.S.	5,562
Women's Societies (Kantha Samities and Mahila Samities)	1,696

This represents an increase of 444 Men's Societies and 475 Women's Societies during the year 1952.

The total number of Group Societies at the end of 1952 was 530, which is an increase of 134 over the previous year. The policy has been to have a Rural Development Society to cover each Village Headman's division, except in cases where the size and population justify the formation of more than one Society. It will be seen that the total number of Rural Development Societies exceeds the number of Village Headmen's divisions so that for all intents and purposes the Movement can be considered to have spread throughout the Island. With such a large number of societies it would be idle to claim that all of them, without exception are as efficient as we would desire them to be. A good standard of education, high civic sense, efficient leadership, readiness to unite and organize themselves, are some of the essential requisites that go to make up a successful Rural Development Society. One cannot expect that all these factors exist at a high level in all parts of the country and societies, therefore, vary in the degree of their efficiency. Wherever any such deficiencies can be made good by guidance and direction, the Rural Development Officers attached to the D. R. O.'s divisions are directed to do the best possible to achieve these results.

A Group Society covers, on an average, a Sub-town Headman's division, i.e. the area of about 8-10 Rural Development Officers and other Government officers in contact the representatives of the different Rural Development Societies, because in recent years the number of individual Societies has been too large for direct and frequent contact. Many of the problems raised at local level by Rural Development Societies have a close connection with the area covered by the Group Society, and it has been found that dealing with them at the level of the Group Society has been more useful and effective. The establishment of dispensaries and schools and the appointment of midwives and some ex-

amples of these. Further, these Group Societies have taken a keen interest in following up the activities of Rural Development Societies in their areas, particularly with a view to stepping up the work of the weaker Rural Development Societies. Towards this end, some of these Group Societies have appointed their own voluntary workers while others hold meetings in different venues in their area, each Rural Development Society acting host to the Group Society in rotation. This is a commendable feature which has been developed on the initiative of these Group Societies.

The Co-ordinating Agent

The Divisional Committee is the co-ordinating body at the level of the Divisional Revenue Officer, at which the Government officers, as well as representatives of the Rural Development Societies of that area, confer in order to co-ordinate and link up welfare activities, with mutual help. Another feature of the Divisional Committee is the fact that all Village Committee Chairmen of the area are members of it and this affords a very valuable opportunity of co-ordinating the work of road construction, wells, latrines, &c., in which Rural Development Societies, and Village Committees have much of common interest. Unfortunately, the use of these Divisional Committees has not been fully exploited, due to the fact that meetings have not been held frequently enough, and whenever held, all officers of Government Departments in the area have not always been present. While these Divisional Committee meetings present the Divisional Revenue Officer with an opportunity of planning the general development of his area, they also afford other Government officers and Village Committee Chairmen the opportunity of examining the co-relation of their work.

The District Committee is a committee on the same pattern as the Divisional Committee at a higher level of the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent. It consists of the Local Heads of Department of the District, Senators and Members of Parliament of the area and representatives of Planting interests. As in the previous case, this Committee forms an avenue for the co-ordination of work at the District level. The subjects for discussion are generally proposals examined and put up by the Divisional Committees and the Committee thus affords an opportunity to Members of Parliament also to get an overall picture of

the needs of their areas as recommended by a responsible body of persons, after careful consideration. The past few years have proved that this is a useful organization and various services benefitting large numbers of people have been expeditiously obtained through the interest taken by these Committees.

The Self-Help Element

There are quite a few, but important, activities that Rural Development Societies have usefully taken to entirely on self-help basis. The Department continues to attach the greatest importance to these activities as a first and essential requirement of the acceptance of the basic principles of self-help and unity among village-people.

These include, simple and inexpensive activities such as the organization of clean up campaigns, making of compost, and the use of boiled and cooled water, the organization of co-operative societies for various purposes, the participation in scheme and competitions of food production and the management and supervision of milk feeding centres. Two other similar activities which are a regular feature of practically every Rural Development Society are the setting up of Conciliation Boards for the settlement of village disputes, and the organization of Village Volunteer Squads for preventing crime in the villages.

Anyone acquainted with village conditions knows that there are a number of petty quarrels and differences among villagers which, if not settled amicably forthwith, end in major crimes. Land disputes are the most outstanding example of these. Conciliation Boards consist of some of the prominent, educated and respected residents of the area elected by the Society. They inquire into petty disagreements of the residents of the area and settle them. Not only are villagers saved from dire consequences such as a resulting stabbing or murder but are also saved the heavy expenses of litigation. These Conciliation Boards have generally won the confidence of the village population, and their decisions have been accepted by all parties, in most cases. During the year, 3,749 such disputes have been amicably settled by these Boards. A very large percentage of this number are cases that would have otherwise gone to the Rural Courts. Criminal offences, which by statute require action on the part of the Police, fall outside the purview of the Boards. Specific instructions have been issued to all Societies to acquaint them with that fact.

Petty thefts of agricultural produce, burglary, illicit distillation of arrack, &c., and house-breaking by night have been a common scourge of the countryside. Police patrols are so infrequent that they have not been very effective in suppressing these to an appreciable degree. The position is worse in the unpoliced

areas. The Village Volunteer Squads, consisting of teams of Rural Volunteers from Societies, continue to render efficient service to the Police and Headmen of the different areas. In many instances, a marked reduction in these offences has been noticeable soon after a Village Volunteer Squad begins functioning efficiently. During the year, there has been an increase of 6,201 volunteers over the last year's total of 24,511. and 654 detections have been made. The figures of detections by themselves are no indication of the success of the scheme because it has been the experience that thefts and other minor offences decrease, to a large extent, wherever Rural Volunteers function efficiently. As an encouragement to these volunteers, under a scheme organized by the Police Department, a Challenge Shield is offered to the best society which has given the maximum assistance to the Police in the detection and prevention of crime in each Province.

The Savings Movement occupies an important place in the activities of Rural Development Societies. Each society is expected to have at least one Savings Group. During Savings Weeks in the various districts R. D. Societies as a rule play a very important part. The sale of Savings Stamps is the most popular method adopted by societies in this connection.

In certain areas, the societies on their own initiative, as well as at the request of Government officers, organize various type of Agricultural Competitions, Soil Conservation Drives and Agricultural, Industrial and Animal Husbandry Exhibition, &c. Sometimes, societies have organized cottage industries in their areas and put up buildings to serve as centres for them. There are also instances where playgrounds and recreational facilities have come into existence through the efforts of societies.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No: 1455.

In the matter of the estate of the late Rasamma widow of Vettivelu Sadasivampillai of Saravanai east.
Deceased.

Thuraiappah Ponnambalam of Velanai east.

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Vaithilingam Chellappah of Saravanai west
2. Sinnathambay Somasundaram of do
3. Ponnambalam Karthigesu and wife
4. Chellamma of Mandaitivu
5. Kandiah Sabaratnam and wife
6. Visaladchy of Vaddukoddai west
7. Ponnappa Somasundaram of Oddumadam, Annarponnai. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 13th day of February 1953 in the presence of Mr. C. C. Somasegaram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner. It is ordered that Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as one of the heirs of the abovenamed deceased, unless the abovenamed respondents or any others interested shall appear before this court on or before the 18th day of May 1953 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 13th day of February 1953.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam,
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. C. C. Somasegaram,
Proctor for petitioner.

18-5-53.
Order Nisi extended for
19th June 1953

Initd S. Rajaratnam,
District Judge.
(O 22, 29 & 5)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

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Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

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Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 31-5-53 TO 6-6-53

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

Financially this is likely to be a very good week. Domestic harmony and mental peace also promised. If you can control your temper you will be able to achieve much. Don't get involved in other people's affairs week end.

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

Mischief makers will be busy in your circle this week. The first day of the week will see you in trouble. Health will be a problem. Difficult situation at home will distract you from your professional affairs.

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

Monday Tuesday and Wednesday morning likely to land you into difficulties. Friends might betray you. Petty official troubles also likely. Some improvements promised second half of the week.

CANCER Punarvasu 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

You will be able to deal in your affairs without much difficulties first half of the week. Second half of the week specially upto Friday morning likely to tax your mind. You may quarrel with your subordinates or senior officers.

LEO Maha, Pooru, Uttira 1, [Singha Rasi]

Don't make any changes this week. Stick to routine and you will stand to gain much. The last two days of the week must be spent with care.

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

You may try out any daring schemes this week. Some chances for a small trip before end of week. Strangers will help you much in your affairs.

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

An unsettled week. You will not be able to honour your promises by unavoidable circumstances. New venture will not bring in the desired results. Official troubles likely week end.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anursha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Married partners' relatives likely to upset your mental peace this week. Ill health in the family circle also shown. Professionally good time but you may not find enough time to devote to it.

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

Your mind will be wavering over some important things that ought to be decided this week. Financial luck promised. But you will spend whatever you make. Triumph over competition promised week end.

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

Health must be given particular care this week. Abdominal complaints likely. Children's educational affairs also will upset you. Financial luck promised week end.

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

You will do much that will ensure your future success this week. Gains and favours from ladies also promised. Your expenditure will be on the rise but you will get enough to meet them.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revati, [Meena Rasi]

Your relative will be the root cause of most of your troubles this week. Financial loss and mental worries shown. You can expect some favours from strangers end of week.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 1584 T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kanapathy Asai of Uduvil.

Deceased

Parupathy widow of Kanapathy Asai of Uduvil.

Vs. Petitioner

1. Asai Nadarajah
2. Asai Sinniah

Minor. 3. Asai Sinnadurai, all of do.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 25th February 1953 in the presence of Mr. E. M. Mathiapparanam Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor 3rd Respondent for the purpose of protecting his interests and of representing him in this action and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased be issued to the Petitioner as his lawful widow unless the Respondents or any other person appear before this Court on the 24th day of April 1953 and state objections to the contrary.

The 25th day of February 1953.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam,
District Judge.Time to shew cause Extended to 8 & 53.
24 & 53.Intld. Spencer Rajaratnam,
D. J.

(O 17 22 & 29.)

Order Absolute in the First Instance

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1605

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Mubandiram Swaminathan Swaminathan of Chandra Giri Navya. Deceased

Thangaledchumy widow of Swaminathan of Chandra Giri Navya. Petitioner.

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 7th day of May 1953 in the presence of Mr. S. Tirunavukkarasu on the part of the Petitioner and the Petitioner dated the 3rd day

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CHAVAKACHCHERI

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 33 T

In the matter of the Estate of the late Poothan Nagan of Madduvil North

Deceased.

1. Sinnapodian Kandiah and
2. wife Theivanai both of Madduvil North

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Nagan Vairavan and
2. wife Wally both of Madduvil South

3. Kathiry widow of Velan Sannavan of Madduvil North Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioners praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased be granted to them coming on for disposal before A. W. Nadarajah Esquire, District Judge, Chavakachcheri on the 9th day of May 1953 in the presence of Mr. S. Siva Rajah Proctor on the part of the petitioners and the affidavit and petition of the petitioners having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased be granted to the petitioners as son-in-law and daughter respectively of the deceased, the 2nd named petitioner being the sole heir of the said deceased, unless the respondents shall appear before this Court on the 1st day of June 1953 and show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 9th day of May 1953.
Sgd. A. W. NADARAJAH,
District Judge.
Sgd. S. Siva Rajah,
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 18, 22 & 29)

of May 1953 and the affidavit of the Notary Public and witnesses attesting the Last Will, dated the 1st day of May 1953 having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will of the said Mubandiram Swaminathanpillai, Kanagaratnam Swaminathan, deceased, bearing No. 1006 dated 30th August 1950 and attested by E. M. Mathiapparanam Notary Public, the original whereof has been produced and is now deposited in this case, be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the Petitioner is the Executor named in the said Will and that the Petitioner is entitled to have Probate thereof issued to her accordingly.

This 7th day of May 1953,
Sgd. S. Rajaratnam,
District Judge, Jaffna.

Drawn by
S. Tirunavukkarasu,
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 16, 22 & 29.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 1547

In the matter of the estate of the late Archippillai wife of Nagamuttu Kanapathippillai of Tholpuram, Jaffna Deceased.

Arunachalam Kandiah of Tholpuram Petitioner

Vs.

Minors 1. Vaitilingam Parameshwary of do
2. Kanapathippillai Maheshwary of do
3. Nagamuttu Kanapathippillai of Chandirappay Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 11th day of November 1952 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the said petitioner having been read: it is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the

minors 1 & 2 respondent and that that Letters of Administration of the estate of the said deceased be granted to the petitioner unless the said respondents or any other shall appear before this court on the 16th day of January 1953 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 11th day of Nov 1952.

Sgd. K. D. DE SILVA,
District Judge.

Extended to 12 6 53.

(O. 19, 29 & 5)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1945.

In the matter of the estate of the late Parupatham widow of Arumugam Chettiar of Grand Bazaar, Jaffna Deceased

Kanagasabai Chettiar Gunaratnam of Pt. Pedro

Vs. Petitioner.

Kavuriammah widow of A.

Dharmaraja Chetty of Pt. Pedro Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 27th day of March 1953 in the presence of Mr. C. C. Somasegaram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as one of the heirs of the abovenamed deceased unless the abovenamed respondent or any others interested appear before this Court on or before the 11th day of May 1953 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 27th March 1952

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam,
District Judge.

Order Nisi extended for 12th June 1953.

Intld. S. R.
D. J.

(O 21 29 & 5)

Coronation Greetings

To
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II

(G. A. RATNAVARATHER)

1

Lady, upon your Sovereign brow
The Royal Diadem falls;
Take on our cares betimes and now,
And rise when duty calls!

2

Across the main your grace descends,
Relieving fret and fear;
Accept the greetings Lanka sends
With hope and loyal cheer!

3

Breathes freedom in our Country's creed,
Pride pulses in our vein;
Fealty nerves our thought and deed,
Past splendour glows again!

4

In fervent faith we heard you say
Resolved you were to tread
Along the democratic way—
Wide may your goodness spread!

5

Perform with zeal your regal part—
And glorious be your reign;
For love to sway a people's heart
The common touch maintain!

6

When Kingdoms fall and monarchs flee,
Firm is your Throne and clean;
From East to West bleed chords in glee:
God bless our noble Queen!

Nature Cure For Rheumatism

(Continued from page 1)

mistake. Two light meals, meals, or one principal meal and a very light meal, ought to suffice. More than that will either delay the cure or fail to bring a cure. The patient will thereby become disheartened and would be easily induced to go back to drugs.

Vegetarianism - not vegetarianism—should be the rule to be followed. That is, vegetables should be made the staple food, instead of the customary cereals, rice or wheat. Starchy vegetables should be sparingly used, because they are not so positive as the nonstarchy ones. Nuts may be used in the place of grains and pulses.

Mud packs are capable of giving relief from pain. In addition, spinal bath should be taken for toning up the nervous system. The piecemeal cold friction bath is also useful. The skin health and bowel

Racial Splitting Up Of Johannesburg City?

According to a report from Johannesburg the Johannesburg City Council has to submit its proposals for division of the City into racial group areas to the Government by the end of this month under the Group Areas Act.

The report adds that splitting up of the city into race groups has proved extremely difficult. The biggest problem has been to find suitable areas for Johannesburg's Asian population.

It is estimated that there are 18,000 Indians in Johannesburg. Hundreds of Indian families are already under notice to vacate the premises they now occupy in other localities and they do not know where to go.

health must be attended to.

Above all, the mind must be kept in equipoise by religious means, as explained in the book.

THE GREAT TREK FROM COMMUNISM

(Continued from page 1)

Yugoslavia and Austria during the first eight months of 1951. The escapees included (in 1949 and 1950) Gabor Peter, Chief of the Hungarian Political Police, and Laszlo Timar, a Communist leader, organiser of measures to nationalise Hungarian industry, and general manager of a State coal mine.

Polish Deserters

Deserters from the Communist camp in Poland since 1949 have included 30 diplomats, 24 officials of trade missions, nine delegates who attended the Berlin Youth Festival in 1951 and innumerable Polish seamen, who either made a dash for Sweden or jumped their ships in foreign ports. The most spectacular Polish desertion was the escape of 14 sailors who mutinied in a Polish minesweeper (the Ystad) off Sweden in August, 1951. Sixteen of the crew asked for asylum in Sweden, but four imprudently decided to return to Gdynia with their ship. They received imprisonment for life for their trust; the remaining crew who took no part in the mutiny were arrested, all receiving sentences ranging from three to 10 years' imprisonment, while the three officers received 15 years' imprisonment for "failing to maintain a revolutionary spirit".

In October, 1951, four Polish seamen seized control of a trawler and brought it into a Swedish harbour. The political officer on board had heard them listening to broadcasts from Britain and America and they feared reprisals. Since this and other incidents Polish ships now include a *Politrak* (police representative). Seamen are rarely allowed to land and nobody is allowed on board. If seamen do go ashore, a spy is always with the party.

In June, 1951, an air liner arriving in Paris was found to have two young Poles hiding in the tail. Both sought asylum. One, who had failed to pay his trade union dues, had been deprived of his card, and ordered to make a public denunciation of himself and to spy on his colleagues. Both told of overwork, poor pay, bad conditions and exploitation.

The latest episode to reach the headlines of the three world's newspapers

concerned a 21 year-old Polish lieutenant who flew to freedom in a top-secret Soviet MIG fighter plane and landed on Bornholm Island, Denmark, in March this year.

Adventure Accounts

The flow of refugees in to Yugoslavia from Eastern Europe has increased steadily. Between the middle of 1948 and March, 1952, there were 7,000 arrivals, including 3,500 from Albania, 1,83 from Bulgaria, and 1,310 from Rumania.

Many adventure stories could be told, but one of the most recent and dramatic was the escape from Rumania of five Rumanian Air Force Officers and NCO's who flew from Brasov airfield to Yugoslavia. One of these refugees was a political leader and commissar in an Air Force Regiment. He and others revealed that many airfields in Rumania are in Russian hands, and that Rumanians are denied access to them. There are rigid class distinctions between Russian and Rumanian airmen, the former being paid at 10 times the rate of the Rumanians.

The Yugoslav Press has reported that those escaping from Bulgaria gave their reasons, lack of food, the forcing of peasants to join collectives and the flagrant colonisation of their country by the Russians.

So the great trek from Communism goes on—a piece of anti Communist propaganda which speaks for itself.

Women's National Service League

Under the auspices of the Women's National Service League Sakuntala the youngest daughter of Supramania Parathiar of South India was accorded a warm welcome by the members of the Association at Hindu Ladies College Jaffna on Friday May 22nd at 6 p. m.

Mrs. M. Masillamany the president of the association presided. Mrs. Rao the principal of the school garlanded the chief guest.

Mrs. S. S. Nathan B. A. an officer of the association accorded a warm welcome to the distinguished visitor from North Borneo. Mrs. Sakuntala Parathiar then addressed the association.

Miss R. Somasudram B.A. proposed a vote of thanks.

Hindu Shrine in London

(Continued from page 2)

is all that they require to lead them through life. But sooner or later they come face to face with difficulties everyone experiences. Then they find that they have no 'anchor' and there arises the real danger. They become vulnerable to teachings of communism and pray for its false philosophy. This we must avoid.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1598.

In the matter of the intestate estate of Visaledchy wife of Thamby of Irupalai.

Deceased.

Sittampalam Naranapillai of Thunnalai South,

Petitioner,

Against.

Minor, 1. Raja Rajeswari daughter of Thamby of do presently of Irupalai

2. Ratnasingham Thamby of do.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Guvam Spencer Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna, on the 7th day of April 1953 in the presence of Mr. N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner abovenamed as Uncle of the deceased, unless the Respondents or any other persons appear before this Court on the 22nd day of May 1953 at 10 O'clock in the forenoon and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st Respondent for the purpose of this action, unless the Respondents appear before this Court on the 22nd day of May 1953 at 10 O'clock in the forenoon and shew sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 7th day of April 1953.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam,
District Judge.

21-5-53.

Time for showing cause extended to 29-6-53.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam,
D. J.

(O. 27, 29 & 5.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
CHAVAKACHCHERITestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 34 T

In the matter of the Estate of the late Kanapathipillai Sinnadurai of Madduvil North who died in Singapore, Malayan Union Deceased

Sivakamipillai widow of Kanapathipillai Sinnadurai of Madduvil North, Chavakachcheri Petitioner

Vs

Minor 1 Amirthambigai daughter of Sinnadurai, Minor 2. Annaledchumv daughter of Sinnadurai both of Madduvil North and 3. Aiyampillai Sinnappah of Sella Pillaiyar Koviladi Madduvil North, Chavakachcheri Respondents

This matter of the application of the petitioner above-named praying that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased be granted to her coming on for determination before A. W. Nadaraja, Esqr. District Judge, Chavakachcheri on the 18th day of May 1953 in the presence of Mr. S. Siva Rajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner and the Supreme Court Order dated 21st March 1953 conferring sole testamentary jurisdiction on this Court having been read;

It is ordered that the abovenamed Petitioner as widow of the deceased abovenamed be and she is hereby declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased be granted to her accordingly unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested in this estate shall appear before this Court on or before the 29th day of June 1953 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the petitioners do produce before this Court the said minors 1st and 2nd Respondents on the said day.

The 18th day of May 1953
Sgd. A. W. Nadaraja
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. S. Siva Rajah
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 25 29 & 5)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDROTestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 490

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of Kanapathipillai Thirabalasubramaniam of Thannalai South Deceased

Thirabalasubramaniam Arumathurai of Thannalai South Petitioner

Vs

Kanapathipillai Arumugam of do Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before A. W. Nadaraja Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro, on the 12th day of May 1953 in the presence

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1309.

In the matter of the estate of the late Subramaniam Vinasithamby of Velanai East. Deceased.

1. Sinnathamby Sadasivam and wife

2. Parupatham both of Mankumpan.

Vs. Petitioners.

1. Veerkathy Velupillai of Mankumpan

2. Thambyaiah Nadarajah of do.

3. Thambyaiah Somasundaram of do

4. Sinnappu Somasundaram of do.

5. Kanapathipillai Subramaniam of do

6. Kanapathipillai Thamotheerampillai and wife

7. Manikkam of do

8. Sinnathurai Tharumalingam and

9. wife Sivakkolunthu of do

10. Saravanamuttu Kulasekaram and

11. wife Pawaneswari of do

12. Vinasithamby Kanapathipillai of do.

13. Velu Appakkutty and wife

14. Theivanaipillai of do

15. Vaithianather Arulampalam and

16. wife Sinnammah of do

17. Chellappa Kandiah of do Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 18th day of May 1953 in the presence of Mr. C. C. Somasegaram Proctor on the part of the petitioners and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioners.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioners as the 2nd petitioner is one of the heirs of the abovenamed deceased, unless the respondents abovenamed or any others interested shall appear before this court on or before the 3rd day of July 1953 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 18th day of May 1953.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
District Judge.
(O. 23 29 & 5)

of Mr. N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read,

It is ordered that Letters of Administration be issued to the petitioner as the son of the deceased, unless the Respondent or any other persons appear before this Court on the 25th day of June 1953 at 10. O'clock in the forenoon and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary

This 12th day of May 1953

Sgd. A. W. Nadaraja
District Judge

Drawn by
N. A. Rajaratnam
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 26 29 & 5)

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN
THE FIRST INSTANCEIN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

No. 1609 Test'y

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Kandiah Velupillai of Karainagar North Deceased

Paruwathipillai widow of Kandiah Velupillai of Karainagar North. Petitioner.

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam, Esquire District Judge, Jaffna, on the 15th day of May 1953, in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratna Rajah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner dated 15th May 1953 and the affidavit of the Notary dated 5th May 1953 having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament No. 8820 dated 29th February 1948, made by the deceased and attested by K. S. Mahesa Sarma, Notary Public, the Original of which has been produced and deposited in this Court, be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the Petitioner abovenamed is the Executrix named therein and she is hereby declared entitled to have probate thereof issued to her accordingly.

This 15th day of May 1953
Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
District Judge.
(O. 24. 29 & 5)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1494

In the matter of the estate of the late Valambikai widow of Visuvalingam-chetty of Grand Bazar, Jaffna Deceased

Kanagasabai Chettiar Gunaratnam of Pt. Pedro

Vs Petitioner

Kavuriamma widow of A. Dharmarajachetty of Pt. Pedro Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 27th day of March 1953 in the presence of Mr. C. C. Somasegaram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as one of the heirs of the abovenamed deceased unless the abovenamed respondents or any others interested shall appear before this court on or before the 1st day of May 1953 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary

This 27th March 1953

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
District Judge

Order Nisi extended for
12th June 1953

Intd. S. R.
D. J.

(O 20. 29 & 5)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1373

In the matter of the estate of the late Kathiresu Namasivayam of Vaddukoddai East, Jaffna who died at Sungai Sakap in Malaya

Deceased

Valliammai widow of Kathiresu Namasivayam of Vaddukoddai East, a lunatic appearing by her Manager Sangarappillai Nadarajapillai of Vaddukoddai East

Vs. Petitioner

1. Sivakkolunthu Thedchanamoorthy

2. and wife Mahaladhumy of Chankanai

3. Sabapathy Kathiresu of Vaddukoddai East

Respondents

This matter of the petition of the above named petitioner coming on for disposal before K. D. De Silva, Esqr. District Judge, Jaffna on the 19th day of December 1952 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the said petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the petitioner be declared as the widow of the deceased entitled to

FOR SALE

Notice is hereby given that the following articles will be sold by public auction on Wednesday 3-6-53. The sale commences at 10-30 a.m. The unserviceable Palmyrah posts will be sold at the Power-House premises and the other articles will be sold at the Municipal Stores.

The purchasers should pay the amounts immediately after purchase and remove the articles.

K SHANMUGAM

Municipal Commissioner

Municipal Office,
Jaffna, 21-5-53

Clamps Copper binding	24
Palmyrah posts	17
Megger	1
Electric Motor	1
Water pump complete	1
Copper wires	114 lbs.

(G 12 29)

Letters of administration of the estate of the said deceased and that such letters be granted to her unless the said respondents shall appear before this court on the 16th day of February 1953 and show cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

This 19th day of Dec 1952

Sgd. W. G. Spencer

District Judge

Extended to 12 6 53

(O 15, 15 & 22)

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கொண்டு வருவது செய்து கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இவர்கள் வாங்கு
பவர்களுக்கு சரக்கை கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இவர்கள் வாங்கு
பவர்களுக்கு சரக்கை கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இவர்கள் வாங்கு

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