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Co-operatives' Place In A - - Changing Social Structure

Common Ground for Varied Opinions

(BY S. GORDON COLLIER.)

THE place of the co-operative movement in the changing social structure of the world, which will be in the minds of over 100 million members in some 40 countries on July 1 - Co-operative Day - has been the principal theme of the 81st annual Co-operative Congress in Britain. The Congress followed closely on private consultations between leaders of Britain's Labour Party and the Co-operative Movement, at which the latter was invited for the first time to contribute to the future general policy of democratic socialism in Britain. The recognition thus accorded to co-operative trading in Britain may well mark a turning-point in its history, not only in this "cradle of co-operation", but in other countries also.

Throughout the Co-operative Congress it was clear that the movement views itself as a third force in the developing structure of United Kingdom commerce and industry, standing between and hand-in-hand with State-owned industry and private enterprise. While looking to the Labour Party for support in the political field, the Congress adopted by an overwhelming majority a report reaffirming its independence in trade and its right to be consulted by the Government before detailed decisions are reached on the reorganisation of such businesses as insurance, meat wholesaling, and sugar, or the future of bulk buying by the State. Already, United Kingdom co-operators have played a part in persuading the Government to convert its scheme for the nationalisation of insurance into one of "mutualization", and they feel, clearly, that they can make a similar contribution in other fields. This applies not only to Britain, but to overseas territories like Malaya, where co-operators are being successfully developed.

The Problems of Maturity

'British Co-operation has mastered the problems of childhood and adolescence—it confronts the problems of maturity' might well have been the text for this Congress. Written six years ago in the "Co-operative Review", these words are as true today as they were then. For, in the interval, measures to control the cost of living have come to the centre in United Kingdom affairs, and it is here that the Co-operative movement, by its very nature, claims to make a major contribution. One member, for instance, told Congress that reduction of the costs of distribution was the most difficult task facing the Government in this field, and suggested that it was at this point that the movement should get its prin-

cles grafted on to the national economy.

However this may be, the Congress has left no doubt of the vitality of the movement in Britain.

It is now 105 years since 28 English pioneers, with a total of only £8 capital, opened their store in Rochdale, Lancashire, and founded a method of trading which accounts today for a worldwide turnover of over £2,000 millions a year. Robert Owen, in England, and Francois Fourier, in France had worked out a basis for co-operative trading at about the same time, and France later made great advances in agricultural co-operation. But it was in Britain that co-operative principles bore fruit most rapidly, and that consumers' co-operation was first developed.

Legally, one society could not be a member of another, however, and it was not until after the Industrial and Provident Societies Act of 1862 that retail co-operatives were followed by wholesale organisations. The first Co-operative Wholesale Society depot was opened in Ireland in 1866 and, ten years later, came the first in the United States (New York). Depots quickly followed in France (at Rouen in 1879), in Denmark (at Copenhagen in 1881), in Canada (at Montreal in 1894), and then in a long list of other countries. Before the century was out, a French member had suggested at a British Congress the formation of the International Co-operative Alliance which, by the outbreak of World War II, brought over 73½ million members in 28 countries together—mainly members of consumers' federations. If affiliated membership is included, the figures pass the 100 million membership mark and cover some 40 nations.

Trading Principles

The trading principles on which the movement was built, now so well known, a century ago were little less than revolutionary in Britain where private enterprise was reaping the harvest of the Industrial Revolution. These principles were: payment in cash, sales at current market prices with return of the net surplus as divided on purchases, shareholding membership open to all on equal terms, one vote per member irrespective of capital held, low fixed interest on capital, provision for individual investment of dividends and savings, and provision for withdrawal of shares at par above a minimum made transferable. These principles have been developed or modified

(Continued on page 4)

FILM FACTS

1949 Medal For "Nava Jeevanam"

Best Tamil Film Of The Year

The medal and trophy awarded by the Government of Madras for the best Tamil film for the year 1949 was presented to Mr K. B. Nagabushanam, Producer of the Tamil film "Navajeevanam" by Mr. Kumaraswami Raju, Chief Minister, at a pleasant function held at Rajaji Hall, Madras.

Mr. K. Mahava Menon, Minister for Education, requesting the Chief Minister to award the trophy, briefly traced the history of the award. He said that in July 1948 the Film Chamber of Commerce suggested to the then Education Minister, Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, that one of the best ways of raising the level of pictures was by giving an award to the best picture produced in the year. The President of the Board of Censors was then asked to formulate a scheme. After considering the suggestions of the President of the Board of Film Censors and those of the South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce, the Government agreed to announce the prize for one year and watch the results. Orders were issued on August 10, 1949 sanctioning the expenditure of Rs. 1,000 for the grant of a medal and trophy costing not more than Rs. 500 in the aggregate to each of the best Tamil and Telugu films produced in South India during 1949. The competitors were required to exhibit the films at their own cost on specified dates at any one of the theatres in the City. In January 1950, the President of the Board of Film Censors reported that no Telugu film competed and that only four Tamil films "Kanniyin Kathali", "Nannadu", Navajeevanam and "Life" competed. As "Nannadu" was a dubbed version of the Hindi film

Woman Succeeds Where Doctors Fail

DEAD GIRL REVIVED

Wonder drugs did not work their wonder and doctors stood wringing their hands, but an old woman brought a ten-year-old girl back to life.

She tried a simple remedy: swinging the girl upside down.

Forty eight hours after this treatment the girl is alive and active.

Attending physicians tried oxygen. They tried coramine and other wonder drugs but in the end gave up the girl for dead.

The old woman, a neighbour of the girl, heard the parents wailing. She called on them and stoutly declared she would bring her back to life and she did.

"Apna Dosh" it was eliminated.

INCENTIVE

Though response was not as good as expected, the Government thought that unless a beginning was made somewhere there would be incentive for producers to compete in future. A committee with Mr. K. Venkataswami Naidu as Chairman examined the pictures. The committee of judges considered that all the pictures exhibited before them showed a high level in regard to photography, technique, and dialogue compared favourably with good foreign pictures. But there was considerable room for improvement in the matter of direction and there were several incongruities in costume and other details. Taking into consideration all the aspects, the Committee unanimously decided that the best production of the three was "Navajeevanam" which in their opinion was based on a good theme ably presented and well acted. In their opinion "Navajeevanam" was the best picture. The Government accepted the decision of the committee of judges to grant the award to "Navajeevanam".

WHO IS A SAGE ?

"He who behaves towards all creatures as if he is their kinsman, who has acquired the knowledge of the Supreme Spirit, who is free from all passions and is absorbed in the knowledge of the Self, he who is compassionate, whom all creatures have ceased to fear, who abstains from injuring others in thought, speech or deed, he who is free from the bondage of desire, he into whose mind all sorts of desires enter like diverse streams falling into the ocean without being able to transcend its limits by their discharge—it is such an one who gains Peace—not he who cherishes desires for earthly objects".—MAHABHARATA.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1949

EDUCATION ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

New Signification Of Bilingualism

IN his administration report for 1949 Dr. H. W. Howes, Director of Education, has surveyed the Island's progress in Education Science and Art. A few extracts regarding notable features are reproduced below.

Primary Education

The Medium of Instruction.—Greater uniformity exists now in the matter of the medium of instruction which today is either Sinhalese or Tamil in the Primary Schools. There are a very few cases of schools running parallel classes in Sinhalese and Tamil, and it is extremely rare to find a school with parallel classes in three languages (English, Sinhalese and Tamil). The number of English classes has steadily decreased as the parents of Burgher and Muslim children are realizing that it is desirable that they should give their children education in one of the national languages.

As trained teachers and suitable text books become available and with the experience gained in the five years since the inception of this momentous language reform, it is expected that the attainments of pupils which, it was reported last year, had risen on account of the use of the mother tongue medium, will reach a higher level.

English in Sinhalese & Tamil Schools.—English may be added as the 'second language' in Sinhalese and Tamil schools, and an English assistant with, at the most a Senior School Certificate, is allowed to every Primary School to teach the subject, which is begun, usually, in the third standard. It is not possible for financial reasons to appoint better qualified teachers. Many English assistants were appointed in the course of the year and nearly every Primary School in the Island now has an English assistant on its staff, if the attendance warrants the appointment of one.

The work done by these assistants in the subject continues to be of poor quality. This question has been referred to at length in the administration Report for 1948. It may be added here that the indifferent English taught is a bad introduction to the subject and has adverse effects, later on the pupils' interest in it. Mitigation has been sought by the holding of special vacation courses for English assistants to acquaint them with the elementary principles and methods of teaching English to beginners.

Post Primary Education

Bilingualism.—Bilingualism has acquired a new signification in the context of the language reform of 1945, by which the national languages (Sinhalese, Tamil) became the media of instruction in the primary school changing into English in the post-

primary classes. The term 'bilingualism' today can roughly be applied to the system in which the national languages are employed for the teaching of English in the sixth standard and upwards and is therefore different from the bilingualism of the Bilingual schools of recent times, in which clear directions were laid down for the use of the bilingual method.

The use of the national languages in teaching English has so far shown the best results. All schools do not follow this method although they are advised to do so in the tentative syllabus for Junior Schools which was issued in 1945. Most schools give a haphazard and unsystematic training in the subject and children and teachers generally muddle through the 5 years in the Junior School (11+ to 15+).

It is greatly to be regretted that a satisfactory bilingual technique has not been evolved as yet though attempts have been made to do so. The language

(Continued on page 3)

THE RED RAG

Washington hysteria about Communism may, ironically stymie one of the most democratic moves of the U. S. government—installation of a Negro as judge of a high federal court.

This is the threat in the possibility that Congress may adjourn without giving its endorsement to the 1949 appointment of William Henry Hastie, former dean of the Howard University School of Law, to the third Circuit Court of Appeals.

At any rate, the confirmation has been delayed thus far by charges which a former attorney general has labelled "old stuff"—the allegations that Hastie has been mixed up with Communist fronts. Similar charges were made and scotched before his approval as Governor of the Virgin Islands, but in the calmer atmosphere then, they did not prevent his taking that post which he held from 1946 to 1949.

Liberal groups which have been putting "the heat" on the Senate Judiciary Committee have expressed hope of victory.

Worldover Press.

GOVERNMENT TENDER The Kachcheri, Jaffna

Supply of drinking water to labourers &c, employed at Vellapara Laya from about 10th July to 30th November, 1950.

For full particulars, see Part I, Section II, Advertising, of Government Gazette, June 23 1950. (G. 23. 23)



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1950

Treasure These Thoughts

The concept of Moksha in Vedanta philosophy is the realisation of the true nature of the Self, i.e., eternal freedom.

—SWAMI SIVANANDA

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BILL

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR and Social Services, Mr. M. D. Banda, while introducing the second reading of the Bill stated that the main object of the Bill was to secure the maintenance of industrial peace by the prevention, investigation and settlement of trade disputes; three stages were provided for the settlement of such disputes; provisions were made to effect the registration of collective agreements, for conciliation and voluntary submission of disputes to arbitration, and for compulsory arbitration in Public Utility Services. In cases of failure to bring about settlement by conciliation, the Commissioner of Labour could with the consent of parties refer the dispute to an arbitrator. When the trade was essential for the life of the community and of national interest and when the two parties did not consent to go before an arbitrator, the Minister could refer the matter to an Industrial Court which would be constituted by judges or retired judges of the Supreme Court.

The opposition to the Bill admitted that there were a few good points in the Bill but on the whole it was objectionable as it would place an embargo on strikes which is the most potent weapon in the hands of employees to make employees reasonable in their dealings with employers; no amount of legislation could establish industrial peace; any industry which would be declared by the Minister and published in the Gazette would become an essential industry; purely legalistic attitude towards the settlement of workers' claims would be disastrous; the essential human element ought to be taken into account without sticking to the letter of the law; and finally human rights were denied to the workers.

When one considers the arguments that have been adduced for and against the

Bill one would find that there is need for an Industrial Disputes Bill. Very little can be said against the provisions regarding conciliation and voluntary submission to arbitration. The only objection appears to be directed against the provisions relating to compulsory arbitration. According to the opposition the Minister concerned has been given highly arbitrary powers to declare any industry an essential industry; and the 21 days notice of strikes imposed by the Bill would place an embargo on strikes, the only weapon of the impetuous workers. The difficulty which may be caused by the Minister declaring any industry an essential industry can be removed by a strict definition of essential industries and by drawing up a schedule of such industries. The Minister's arbitrary powers can thus be eliminated. In reference to notice of strikes it must be stated that there is besides the employers and employees a third party viz the public who are put to great hardship and inconvenience by strikes. In the interests of the public it is necessary to include in the Bill the necessary provisions regarding notice of strikes. The opposition wants a free hand to be given to workers to enable to declare and enforce strikes; workers have generally mass mentality which ought to be put under control. The freedom to strike must be exercised with great caution so as not to cause inconvenience to the public. It ought not to be left to the fancy of the workers who are generally led by someone behind the scenes to create chaos and confusion by paralyzing some essential industry like transport of passengers or goods like food and clothing, or the carriage of mails.

Municipal Bribery Report

Main Recommendations

In the election of a Mayor and Deputy Mayor, the voting should be by open ballot and not secret. Even though at present the method used is the secret ballot, practically every member knows how the others have voted. As all other transactions in the municipality are by open ballot, the election of a Mayor and Deputy Mayor should be conducted in the same manner;

The present system of the allocation of market stalls should be given up as it has led to corruption. The tender system should be adopted. The objection to the tender system, namely that those in the trade would be adversely affected, is highly exaggerated;

Members of the council should be prevented from approaching employees of the council direct. This should be allowed only with the approval of the Mayor where he thinks that such contact is necessary and

A permanent bribery commission should be appointed with power to proceed on any complaint made to the commission.

In the House of Representatives.

CEREMONIAL OPENING

LEFTISTS LURK BEHIND

AND once again the the Members of the Revolutionary parties satisfied themselves by looking at the ceremonial opening of Parliament at askance.

The debate on the speech from the Throne was fixed for July 4.

The Address in Thanks was proposed by the Member for Kegalle and seconded by the new member for Colombo Central.

Extracts from the speech from the Throne are published below.

"Senators and Members of the House of Representatives

"In the sphere of external affairs. My Government's relations with other countries continue to be extended on the basis of friendship. New diplomatic missions have been established in Burma and Pakistan and an office has been set up in Malaya to look after the interests of Ceylonese in that country. It is expected that a trade mission will be set up in Japan as soon as possible.

"My Government is keenly aware of the significance and unity of purpose of the Commonwealth in the effort to preserve peace in the post-war world and will use its utmost endeavour to cherish and safeguard these valuable associations. The fact that the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers' Conference early this year was held in Colombo has been a source of great satisfaction to My Government.

Satisfactory Finances

"The general financial position of My Government may be described as very satisfactory. While great strides have been made in development programs and other measures, entailing heavy expenditure, the finances of the Government remain on a stable footing.

"Such expenditure, particularly on works financed from loan funds, is bound to increase progressively in the future, and it is My Government's intention to exercise caution so as to keep the expenditure within the limits that the country can afford.

Members of the House of Representatives.

"The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the forthcoming financial year will be laid before you.

"Senators and Members of the House of Representatives.

"With a view to eliminating delays in legal proceedings, two Commissions have been appointed to examine and report on the practice procedure and administration of the civil and criminal courts. A third Commission is examining the machinery of the Fiscal Department with the object of remedying the defects under the existing system.

"The dissolution last year of the International Emergency Food Committee of the Food and Agricultural Organisation cast upon Ceylon, for the first time since the war, the responsibility of finding her own supplies of rice from abroad.

Rice Position

"It is a matter for gratification that, despite the world scarcity of rice, My Government has been

to enjoy a greater share of foreign trade is being continued.

Health and Social Services

"The health and social services are receiving the active attention of My Government. Provision has been made for the construction of a number of urgently needed water schemes. Several specialists from the World Health Organisation have recently visited Ceylon. The schemes devised by them for combating various diseases, in particular malaria, tuberculosis, filariasis and venereal disease, are being earnestly pursued.

"The report of the Adviser on the Reorganisation of the Medical and Sanitary Services has been given careful consideration. The legislative measures necessary to implement most of the major recommendations contained therein will be submitted for your approval.

"To remedy the inadequacy of hospital accommodation and qualified personnel, plans have been prepared for the provision of several necessary hospital buildings, maternity homes and central dispensaries, and for the advanced training in a variety of subjects, of young doctors of promise. My Government is making every endeavour to make available to the citizen the latest developments in medical science.

"It is proposed to establish a Home at Koggala with accommodation for about one thousand aged and infirm persons. The question of establishing other Homes is under consideration. It is hoped to enlist the co-operation and help of Local Authorities in this matter.

Housing Problem

"To meet the shortage of houses, a number of important schemes have been started and satisfactory progress has been made. My Government, apart from making funds available for such schemes under the Housing Loans Act, will assist Local Authorities in carrying out as extensive a building program as possible during the next financial year.

"In the field of labour administration a new sphere of activity has been inaugurated by the promulgation of the Factories Ordinance. A Bill to improve the existing machinery for the prevention and settlement of trade disputes will be presented to you during this Session.

"The problem of unemployment is receiving diligent attention. A census of unemployment has been taken and schemes for providing employment are being pursued.

"It is proposed, during this Session, to implement the main recommendations of the Special Committee which was appointed to report on the administration of the prisons.

Excise Policy

"The entire Policy has been reviewed and important changes have been decided upon. The legislative measures necessary to give effect to these changes will be laid before you.

"My Government is implementing the recommendation of the Police Commission that progressive steps should be taken to police areas which are unpoliced at present.

"In its development plans, My Government will make the fullest use of the rural development movements, both of which are growing in popularity. The agricultural production and sales societies will continue to be employed as the agents of the

What's On When And Where

Bombay—Strike Threat

The negotiations between the stevedores' Association and the Workers' Union having failed, Bombay Port has been threatened with a strike of 30000 workers on the issue of re-employment of 3000 striking stevedores.

London—Labour Survives Challenges

Yet another series of challenges by the opposition was made unsuccessful by the Labour Party securing a majority of 8 votes on a motion to exempt war widows' pension grants and allowances from income tax.

Rangoon—Pandit Nehru Greeted

Mountains of garlands were showered on the Indian Premier by a crowd of more than 10,000 when he arrived at Rangoon on June 20. A salute from 19 guns was fired.

Cape Town—S. A. Communist Party Disbanded

The Bill to outlaw the Communist Party and all Communist activities was approved of by the House of Assembly on June 20 and consequently the Communist Party was disbanded.

Canberra—Pandemonium In Parliament

An uproar broke out in the Australian House of Representatives on June 20 when the Liberal-Country Party coalition fought opposition labour moves to alter the Govt's Anti-Communist Bill.

Patna—Peasants Defy The Military

Peasant agitation in the Nepal Kingdom for political reforms has resulted in the Government moving troops on a mass scale.

Government in conveying various form of benefits and assistance to the farmers throughout the country.

"Industrial development is proceeding in accordance with the policy which has been previously defined. Steps are being taken for the establishment of a Paper Factory and a factory for the manufacture of processed products from ponnace, copra and oil seed. Industrialisation has been handicapped by a lack of technical personnel and delays in delivery of capital equipment but steps are being taken to overcome these difficulties.

"Instructional centres are being established for cottage industries with the ultimate object of converting them into co-operative societies.

Fisheries Department

"The Fisheries Department is being re-organised and strengthened with a view to the active development of our fishery resources, and the introduction of

(Continued on page 3)

Education Activities Reviewed

(Continued from page 1)

language reform was initiated in 1945 and a survey of this language experiment has indicated that some at least of the following principles appear to be basic to any system that may be evolved to meet the situation:—

(a) Sinhalese or Tamil should be used to teach English, and the other subjects should be taught in the national languages till a sufficient mastery of English is acquired, the change over being gradual.

(b) A five-year course in English should be planned (based as far as possible in the early stages on the points of resemblance and difference between English and Sinhalese or Tamil) for selected pupils with linguistic ability, on the result of a test, to enable them to sit for the S. S. C. (English) after five years.

(c) A simple five year course should be drawn up for weaker pupils giving them an opportunity of taking a lower English paper for the S. S. C. (English).

(d) Every effort should be made to stop the practice of pupils taking seven years for the course, as many of them do now (2 years in Std. VI, one year in Std. 2 years in the J. S. C. and 2 years in the S. S. C.) without in the end in many cases satisfying the requirements for the School Certificate.

(e) The courses of study should be prepared as for mature pupils. Textbooks and methods in use today are prepared for pupils starting English at the age of 8.

(f) Though an intensive study of English is necessary, the other subjects in the curriculum (Mathematics, Science &c.) should not be neglected.

(g) Teachers with a good knowledge of English and the national languages are ideal for the purpose.

The alternative of extending the national languages medium into the post-primary classes is not at present within the realm of practicability because there is a dearth of suitable text books in Sinhalese and Tamil for the Senior Forms. Steps are being taken to deal with this problem.

Non-Ceylonese teachers.—The number of non-Ceylonese teachers in Schools has increased from 178 to 204. They are mainly Indians and are approved for 3 years, at the end of which period the appointment must be renewed. The subjects taught by them are mainly Sciences (Physical and Biological) and Government.

It will be necessary to allow schools to recruit science teachers from India for some time longer as there is still considerable scope for the employment of Ceylonese Science Graduates in the technical departments of the Government which attract these graduates by the better salaries and prospects they offer.

This dearth of Ceylonese science graduates is a serious matter as it has arisen at a time when schools have increasingly begun to make provision for the teaching of Science.

The employment of Indian graduates is also not educationally satisfactory. Many of them are inexperienced and not of very high academic standing. A few, however, have done good work.

Religious Education

Denominational schools, with hardly any exception, make full provision for the religious education and training of pupils of their denomination. Pupils of other denominations in these schools are given courses in ethics or moral science usually by teachers without any qualification or training for the purpose. It cannot, therefore, be said that these pupils receive a proper religious education. A survey of the position will be undertaken as soon as the Religious Education Inspectorate is created in 1950 and the needs of these pupils particularly will be kept in mind. Their religious education will for some time longer, depend on the interest taken in it by their parents in their homes.

Most Christian schools have fairly big enrolments of Buddhist and Hindu pupils. There is greater homogeneity in the Government schools, which in most cases, in the rural areas especially, have an attendance, wholly, either of Buddhist or Hindu pupils. This circumstance gives Head Masters and Staff greater freedom in making arrangements for religious education. The school as a whole is also able to participate in devotions and religious ceremonies. The taking of "sil" worship on "poya" days, pilgrimages, preachings, daily observances, and instruction figure in the general program of religious education.

Muslim pupils attending non Muslim majority Government Schools are given every facility for learning and observing their religion. Special teachers in Arabic are appointed to these schools.

It is recognized that there is great room for improvement, generally, and this aspect of education will receive the attention it deserves when, as mentioned above, the Religious Education Branch of the Department begins to work.

Carnatic Music

This subject is a feature of the curriculum of the schools, both Government and Assisted, in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, where good work was done. It is also acquiring popularity in the Central and Western Provinces but not much effective work was done in these Provinces, in spite of the fact that the schools were supplied with instruments, owing to the dearth of qualified teachers. There is not much interest in the subject among the students in Training Colleges here, and Ceylonese qualified in India continue to fill the posts of instructors in the subject.

GOVERNMENT TENDER

The Kachcheri, Jaffna

Tenders will be received by the Government Agent, Northern Province, up to 12 noon on Tuesday, July 4, 1950 for the under-mentioned improvements to Minor Village Irrigation Works in Punnakari-Tunukkai Divisional Revenue Officer's Division in the Jaffna District, Northern Province:—

(1) Improvements to Korikaddai kulam in Madduvilnadu;

(2) Improvements to Thampirai-kulam in Thampirai.

For full particulars, see Part I, Section II, Advertising, of Government Gazette, June 16, 1950.

(G. 20, 23-6-50.)

Malayan Terrorists Kill Two Ceylonese

Two Ceylonese senior Government officers were killed in Perak on June 10 when a hand grenade was thrown at their quarters. They were Mr. V. Thambyah, Financial Assistant to the Public Works Department in Ipoh and Mr. S. Vijayandram, Acting Assistant Registrar of the Supreme Court in Ipoh.

Mr. Thambyah, whose family is in Ceylon, was due to retire in September.

Mahajana College Sports Meet

The Annual Inter-House Sports Meet of Mahajana College came off on Saturday, 17-6-50. Before the meet commenced all the competitors from the three Houses, Adigar, Lawton and Thuraiappah saluted the flag which was unfurled by the College Principal Mr. T. T. Jeyaratnam as the swelling music of the College-song arose from the school choir. There were 30 events in all and a very keen competition prevailed among the three Houses. One of the items which attracted great attention was the "International Parade" in which the "Japanese Lady" in her multicoloured kimono with her protective umbrella got the first place.

Adigar House with 237½ points become first and Thuraiappah House came second with 217½ points.

Mr. C. A. W. Edwards Asst Supt of Police who was the patron of the meet paid a tribute to the high standard attained by the competitors and referred to the achievements of the College when it secured the third place in the Inter-Collegiate Sports Meet at Jaffna and when it participated in the Public Schools Sports Meet in Colombo last year. Mrs. C. A. W. Edwards distributed the prizes.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1120

Maheswariammah widow of Vairamuthu Murugupillai of Sivankovilady, Vaddukoddi

vs. Petitioner.

1 Murugupillai Gunananda
2 Murugupillai Sathiananda
3 Murugupillai Perinpalamar
4 Murugupillai Ariamalar, all minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem

5 Vairu Kandiah, all of Sivankovilady, Vaddukoddi

In the matter of the Estate of the late Vairamuthu Murugupillai deceased of Sivankovilady, Vaddukoddi.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 21st day of April 1950 in the presence of Mr. S. V. Somasundaram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 12th September 1949 having been read.

It is further declared that the said Vairu Kandiah, 5th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th respondents and that the said Maheswariammah widow of V. Murugupillai Petitioner, be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 28th day of June 1950 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 23rd day of May 1950

(Sgd.) Wm. G. SPENCER,

District Judge.

O. 38. 23 & 27

CEREMONIAL OPENING

(Continued from page 2)

improved methods of exploiting our on-shore fisheries.

"The National Savings Movement is continuing to receive the support and co-operation of the small savers and the estates population."

"In the sphere of education, special attention is being paid to practical education, teacher-training and the raising of the standard of primary and junior schools. A new faculty of engineering is being started at the University. A statement containing the proposals of My Government will be laid before you."

"The policy of bringing postal and telecommunication facilities within the reach of everyone will continue to be implemented. The broadcasting service has been re-organised and improved, and the authorities will work in close liaison with the departments of Education and Rural Development in order to provide a service, both educative and informative, for the people of the country. It is proposed to start commercial broadcasting during the forthcoming year."

Transport Bill

"A new Transport Bill embodying the proposals of My Government for the re-organisation of the transport system will be introduced during this Session. With a view to improving Ceylon's existing air services, your approval will be sought for a Bill to incorporate Air Ceylon."

"Among the other legislative measure which will be presented to you will be a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Partition, a Bill to consolidate the law relating to Merchant Shipping, a Bill for the control of Imports and Exports, a Bill for the more effective control of all types of insurance activities, a Bill relating to proceedings in

Bankruptcy, and Bills to make provision for certain matters which are at present governed by Defence Regulations.

"I commend all these matters to your careful consideration and I pray for divine guidance in your deliberation."

Industrial Deputes Bill

Introducing the second reading of the Industrial Deputes Bill, Mr. M. D. Banda, Minister of Labour and Social Services, said that the object of the Bill was to secure industrial peace and added that there were three stages for settlement of disputes viz-conciliation, arbitration and Tribunal decision.

Leading the opposition, perhaps as Leader of the Opposition which role the C. P. Leader would not concede to the member for Ruwanwella, Dr. N. M. Pereira said that only sure way to establish industrial peace would be to raise the living standard of the workers.

Taking up the thread where the Leader of the opposition had left, Mr. Suntheralingam denounced the Bill as denying human rights.

Mr. Premalal Kumarasiri (Hakmana) said that the Bill took away the only means of redress the workers had.

The Peace After Death

Mr. W. Dahanayake (Galle) made the serious enquiry whether the industrial peace indicated by the Minister was the perfect peace that passeth all understanding—the peace that followed death.

The only speaker from the Government Benches to support

Diploma In Tamil

Ceylon University

Results

The following have passed the Entrance Examination for Diplomas in Tamil held last month by the Ceylon University.

J. N. Anthonypillai, T. Arumugam, V. Arunugam, A. Kanapathipillai, M. Kanapathipillai, Miss. V. Kanapathipillai, V. Kathirgammathamby, S. Kumarsamy, V. Navaratnam, G. A. Pillai, K. Ponnampalam, M. I. Mohamed Sully, K. Ratnam, S. Santhirasegaram, T. Sathasivam, C. Sivapiragasam, S. Soosapillai, K. Subramaniam and A. J. Vethanayagam.

Three provision results are subject to confirmation by the Senate.

OBITUARY

Mr. Velupillai Rajadurai of Kuala Kubu expired last week in Malaya. The news of his death was cabled to Mr. S. Annamalai of Vaddukoddi his brother-in-law.

the Minister was the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health. Mr. Nalliah put it to the marxists that they made use of trade unionism to get into power.

Mr. P. G. B. Kenueman (Col. Central said that the Bill was intended to crush an ideology which the Govt disliked. He had not pushed speaking when the House adjourned till 2 p. m. today.

Our Astrological Feature

WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRIPATY"

FROM 25TH JUNE TO 1ST JULY 1950

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

You will make some money this week and will be able to effect the desired changes in your affairs. Competition in business will be keener on Tuesday and Wednesday but success is assured. Go ahead with your plans after Thursday.

TAURUS Kartikai 2, 3, 4, Rohini, Mithunashirsha 1, 2—[Idapa Rasi]

Don't take any financial risks this week. Avoid changes also. You will make substantial progress if you keep clear of speculative ventures. Family responsibilities will be heavier Thursday and Friday. Petty quarrels and official troubles also not ruled out.

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

You will have some money in hand and feel considerably easier in mind about the future. Family matters and personal affairs need some more fact. Avoid rash actions week-end.

CANCER Punarvasu 4, Poorsha, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

You will be subjected to a good deal of criticism from your relatives this week. Some worry and expenditure connected with health also shown. Your brother or sisters will help you out of some difficulty week end.

LEO Maha, Poorsha, Uttiradi 1st part—[Singha Rasi]

A profitable week. You will gain much through new acquaintances and younger people. It should be possible to fix up some important affairs before week end.

VIRGO Uttiradi 2, 3, 4, Attai, Chittirai 1, 2—[Kanni Rasi]

A critical week in domestic affairs but professionally a good one. Don't hesitate to join a new group or society and follow up interesting introductions. Don't stick to routine.

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

You will effect some reconciliation in family affairs. A glamorous week for personal affairs. You will make some easy money. Generally a good week for changes of all kinds.

SCORPIO Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Health must be given particular care this week. Keep aloof from relations' affairs. Quarrels and domestic troubles also indicated. Keep your temper under control.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1. [Thani Rasi]

Some danger of getting involved in some complicated deals shown this week. If an employer be far sighted about staff difficulties. Avoid argumentative dispositions. Handle money with care.

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

Socially a good week. Do not count much on co-officials or friends. Ruin to enemies and triumph over competitors promised week end.

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

There is a chance that you will achieve your most cherished ambition this week. New ventures will prove successful. Don't take sides in relation's affairs if you want to avoid troubles.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiradati, Revathi. [Meena Rasi]

Avoid scandals this week. Other people's affairs will worry you more than your personal matters. Misunderstandings with friends also not ruled out.

The Stride of Science

Soviet Scientists
On Origin Of Life

A Soviet woman biologist claimed that Russian scientists were near solving the secret of the origin of life.

Speaking over Moscow Radio, Professor Olga Lepeshinskaya said the new Russian theory of living matter, which completely threw down the "reactionary" idea that life did not exist outside the cell, opened the way to victory in the struggle against disease, old age, and opened new ways towards the healing of wounds and the restoration of lost tissues.

The old cell theory, Professor Lepeshinskaya said, fettered medicine and biology by limiting life to the cell, and placing the cell itself under the influence of some supernatural force.

She claimed to have proved that cells developed from what she called "living substance".

Soviet scientists had made experiments using methods "of the newest kind" showing this development. "Today, in any laboratory, the research scientist can produce a living cell from either the white or the yolk (of an egg) that is to say from substances, which were hitherto considered to be only a means of nourishment for the embryo.

Living substance, and every kind of protein substance existing in nature is capable of metabolism, of development although it has no cell structure".

Substitute For Sugar

A sodium salt sweeter than sugar is reported from U. S. A. It is claimed to be superior to saccharine in as much it does not break down under heat and can be used in cooking just as sugar. For diabetic patients, it is said to be a boon but its one drawback is that since it is a sodium salt, it should not be taken by those who are having kidney trouble.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 429/T.

In the matter of the Last Will
of the late Ambalavanar Kandiah
of Karaveddy North

Deceased.

Kandiah Arumugam of Karaveddy
North

Vs.

1 Kandiah Kadirgamu

2 Kandiah Velupillai

3 Packiam daughter of Ambalava-

4 Ambalavany Sinnatamby

5 Suppar Ambalavany

6 Kadiravelu Karuniar alias Am-

balavany

7 Ramar Kadiravelu all of Kara-

veddy North Respondents.

This matter coming on for dis-

posal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah,

Esquire, District Judge, Pt. Pedro

Hindu Ladies' College

Hostel Building Fund

	Rs
Previously acknowledged	4669
Mr V Tharmalingam	40
Miss A Saraswathy	5
Mr & Mrs Nannithamby	10
Mrs Kathiravelupillai	10
Theivanai pillai	10
Mr K Paramu & Mr	2
Velupillai	2
Sriman Pulavar Somasundram	25
Mrs K P Rasiah	15
Mr S Jayaveerasinghe	15
Mrs Saravanamuttu	25
Mr K S Nagalingam	10
Mrs T Nallamma	20
" Vythilingam Chettiar	10
" S Thambidurai	20
" Ponnampalam	5
" N Nadarajah	500
(Karainagar)	30
Mr R Murugesu	10
" A S Kandiah	10
" P Sabaratnam	50
" S Nallathamby	10
Mrs A Shannuganathan	5
" K Rasamma	10
" K S Rajaratnam	10
" M S Nagalingam	10
" V Sabapathy	10
" A Chellappa Pillai	10
" K Chelliah Pillai	10
Miss N Kulasekaram	2
A well-wisher	2
Mr V K Sivasamy	10
" C Rasiah	10
Miss T Kanagamma	5
Mrs S S Velupillai	5
" V S Selvadurai	5
Miss R G Jacobs	2
Mr N Kulasekaram	10
" A Nadarajah	10
Miss P Saraswathy	5
Mr K S Selvadurai	25
" E S Selvadurai	2
" S Ganapathy Pillai	5
" C Ganapathy Pillai	5
Mrs S Sinnathamby	5
" S Thiagarajah	5
" S Nagalingam	5
" W P Thampinathan	2
Mr C Ponniah	5
Mrs S Natesan	2
Mr A Kanagasabai, Proctor	100
Total	5791

GOVERNMENT TENDER

The Kachcheri, Jaffna

Collection of salt at Karanavai and Vellaparavai Lewayas and weighing, transporting, heaping &c. of the salt at the Tondaimannar Salt Store during the period 10th July to 30th November, 1950. Quotations should be made per 100 hundredweights.

For full particulars, see Part I—Section II, Advertising, of Government Gazette; June 23, 1950, (G. 22. 23)

on the 25th day of April 1950 in the presence of Mr N Nadarajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the Last Will dated the 6th day of October 1948 and attested by K. Subramaniam Notary Public and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner dated the 25th day of April 1950 and dated the 26th day of March 1950 respectively and of the witnesses thereto dated the 26th day of March 1950 having been read,

It is ordered that the 5th Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 3rd and 4th respondents & that the 7th Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 6th Respondent and 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 thereof be accordingly issued to the petitioner unless the respondents or any other persons shall appear before this court on or before the 30th day of June 1950 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary

This 25th day of April 1950

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah,
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. N. Nadarajah,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 36. 20 & 23)

Workers Who Aid Their Aged



IN Britain more and more attention is being paid to the problems and security of the aged. The provision of suitable homes, meals, home-help and, in many cases, useful occupations is occupying the thoughts of both local governments and voluntary bodies. The nine thousand employees of Appleby-Frodingham Steel Company in Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire, are justly proud of their Jubilee Cottage Homes. These twenty, neat bungalows for the aged are an interesting example of social welfare work carried out by an industrial community. The Appleby-Frodingham Steel Company's Welfare Officer, Mr Guy Smith, visits the Jubilee Cottages. These twenty, neat bungalows are laid out in a triangular pattern in attractive woodland surroundings.

Co-operatives' Place In
A Changing
Social Structure

(Continued from page 1)

in different ways in different countries since then. But in almost all co-operative organisations, the central idea of distributing the profits in proportion to the trade of each member has been adopted.

Co-operative principles as laid down by the early pioneers in Britain, stated that buying must be done without distinction of class, race or creed, and this theme was later translated into the constitution of the International Co-operative Alliance, which is not concerned either with politics or religion—it considers co-operation as a natural ground on which persons of the

most varied opinions and different beliefs can act in common".

Trade naturally tends to be done among co-operatives themselves, but the principle has been kept alive by United Kingdom retail co-operatives, which buy about one-third of their supplies from non-co-operative wholesalers, and by co-operative importers who buy about one-third of their needs abroad from both private and co-operative organisations. The movement has, in fact, remained jealous of the healthy independence to which it owes much of its success, and of its preoccupation with non-political trading aims.

The recent Congress had made it clear that the Co-operative movement will seek to maintain these principles as its role in Britain's industrial structure develops.

ORDER NISI
DECLARING WILL PROVED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1183

Ramaswamy Subramaniam of 1st
Cross Street, Jaffna. Petitioner.
Vs.

1. Subramaniam Gurunathan of
do and
2. Pavalambikai daughter of
Subramaniam of do presently
of No. 6 Gilton School Road,
Nugegoda Respondents.
In the matter of the Last Will and
Testament of the late Rasamma
wife of Ramaswamy Subrama-
niam of 1st Cross Street, Jaffna.
Deceased.

This matter coming on for dis-
posal before William Gunam Spen-
cer Esq., District Judge Jaffna on
the 17th day of May 1950 in the
presence of Mr. S. Selvarajah
Proctor on the part of the peti-
tioner and the affidavit of the
above-mentioned petitioner dated
17th May 1950 and the affidavit of
the witnesses to the Last Will dated
3.3.1950 having been read,

It is ordered that the Will of the
abovenamed deceased dated 24th
December 1941 and numbered 33
and attested by S. Sevarajah Notary
Public be and the same is hereby
declared proved unless the res-
pondents or any other person or
persons interested shall on or be-
fore the 7th day of July 1950 show

TENDER NOTICE

The Hony. Secretary, Vali-
West, Agricultural Production
and Sales Society Ltd., No 1030,
Chankana, will receive sealed
tenders for the construction of
the administration block for the
above Society up to 12 noon on
5th July 1950. Specifications
and details of work can be ob-
tained at the office from 2th
June. The successful tenderer
will have to enter into an agree-
ment with the said Society.

S. V. SOMASUNDARAM,
Hony Secretary.
(M. 68. 20 & 23)

sufficient cause to the satisfaction
of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the
petitioner is the executor named
in the said Will and that he is
entitled to have Probate of the
same issued to him accordingly un-
less the respondents or other person
or persons interested shall on or
before the 7th day of July 1950
show sufficient cause to the satis-
faction of this Court to the con-
trary.

This 17th day of May 1950.
Sgd. Wm. G. SPENCER,
District Judge.
Drawn by Sgd. S. Selvarajah,
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 37. 20 & 23.)

Bank of Ceylon

(Incorporated by Ordinance No. 53 of 1938)

Bankers to the Government of Ceylon

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Issued Capital	—	Rs. 4,500,000/-
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York St. COLOMBO

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H. L. D. Selvaratnam
Agent

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