

C.S.R.DEPEND ON THE MARK
FOR EXCELLENCE**OHMA WATER**

THE CEYLON CHEMICAL WORKS (Rgd.)

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ASK FOR THESE THEY ARE THE BEST

**ROSE WATER
LAVANDAR**

THE CEYLON CHEMICAL WORKS (Rgd.)

PRICE
10 CENTS**SIR IVOR'S REVISIT TO OXFORD****Address At Central College***The following is the text of the address delivered by Sir Ivor Jennings, at the Jaffna Central College Prize Giving last Saturday.*

FOR the past two terms I have been in residence at Oxford, and I found it interesting to examine an English University after 25 years. A quarter of a century ago, when I was an undergraduate, the members of a College were at once uniform and diverse. They were diverse because they were at widely different intellectual levels. At the one extreme were people like me, who regarded a couple of First Classes as a normal termination of a university career. At the other extreme were those gay cavaliers who had never passed nor ever would pass the School Certificate. There were no entrance qualifications in those days. Anybody who came from a good school and could pay his fees could get in. This collection of various types of young men in the same College was very good for us. It compelled us to learn something about human beings: it rounded some of our corners, lowered the self-esteem which academic success is apt to bring, prevented us from becoming prigs and bores, and taught us that, since we were all fools at something or other, we had either to suffer fools or to go into a monastery. The Prime Minister said the other day that he had no degree save an honorary degree. That honorary degree was well earned, for he has the sort of qualities that one cannot get with any number of academic degrees. We soon realised that our friends could do things that some of us could not do—make a century at Lord's, govern a huge chunk of Africa, go to one's death with a grin on one's face, walk through an angry crowd without turning a hair, write a poem, make an eloquent speech, paint a picture, sing a song, become Prime Minister, and what not. In short, we learned that the world is run through the operation of many types of qualities, and that academic qualifications are not more valuable than many others. That was our real education.

Educated In The Public Library

On the other hand, the members of a College were uniform because nearly all of them came from the same social stratum. Some of the scholars, and I was one of them, came from elementary schools, but we simply adopted the ways of our fellows, who came from the public boarding-schools, and who had all the background and the mannerisms of the upper middle class. They had come from homes in which everything required for education was provided as a matter of course—books, pictures, music, probably, games material, intelligent conversation, animals. My friend A. L. Rowse, Fellow of All Souls, has told us in his autobiography that there was not a book in his house until he began

to bring books home. I had a much better environment, but it is almost true to say that I was educated in the public library. Still, Rowse and I were rare exceptions. Our friends had all the paraphernalia of education in their homes and went to schools which, with all their faults, are among the discoverers which England has presented to the world.

Change In Scene

Twenty-five years later, the scene has altered. No longer is it possible for a young man to get to Oxford or Cambridge simply by paying his fees. In the College with which I have been associated there were 2500 applicants for 75 places. Of those places 65 are reserved for students of academic merit, the scholars and the others who have been able to pass a very stiff entrance examination, well above H. S. C. level. The remaining ten places are used to diversify the qualities of the undergraduates. They are filled by those who are not necessarily strong academically, but who have shown some qualities which are needed in general education. This year, in fact, one of them is a Ceylonese and indeed a Jaffna Tamil. The College thought that a graduate of the University of Ceylon, which is known to be quite a good university—there is no longer any doubt about that in Oxford—would have an unusual background which would prove a stimulant to English undergraduates.

Educational Ladder Broadened

But those of the academic type are now the majority. True they are not selected on academic merit alone. On the basis of school reports they have to undergo a stiff viva in which they have to show that they are young men of firmness and character. Still, the point is that 80 per cent of the young men are capable of obtaining at least Second Classes. What is more, most of them are dependent on examinations for their careers. The educational ladder, which was so narrow that only very exceptional people could climb it, has been so broadened that masses of excellent scholars are knocking at the doors. In fact, anybody who can get into a College can secure the necessary funds, because ex hypothesi he is a person of academic merit. In England we are not yet rich enough to provide completely free education for everybody but in Oxford and Cambridge alone there are over 11,000 students in receipt of such financial assistance as they need. Those who can pay what they can: those who cannot pay live on their scholarships and bursaries.

All this means that we, who were the exceptions 25 years ago, have now become the rule. Our successors are not being kept in their places by young men who

LEADERS WITH A WORLD OUTLOOK**Gandhiji And Tagore Had A Common Platform**

TAGORE and Gandhiji have undoubtedly been the two outstanding and dominating figures of India in the first half of the twentieth century. No two persons could be so different from each other in their make-up or temperament. "Tagore, the aristocratic artist" in the words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, "turned democrat with proletarian sympathies, represented essentially the cultural tradition of India, the tradition of accepting life in the fullness thereof and going through it with song and dance. Gandhiji, more a man of the people, almost the embodiment of the Indian peasant, represented the other ancient tradition of India, that of renunciation and asceticism. And yet Tagore was primarily the man of thought, Gandhiji of concentrated and ceaseless activity. Both in their different ways, had a world outlook, and both were at the same time wholly Indian."

Their Outlooks

Gandhiji and Tagore are co-workers though in different fields and both have sometimes met on a common platform. As an educator Gandhiji aims at producing the thinking finger more than the thinking mind. He offers a mighty corrective. Under his scheme of Basic Education children learn to love work. Education through productive activity is sound, as it saves the child from the tyranny of purely academic and theoretic instruction. It educates both body and mind in co-ordination. Secondly, it provides a programme of levelling and equalising in as much as it breaks down artificial, social barriers and puts the student and the artisan on an equal footing. It holds out the prospects of a co-operative community at a time when co-operation should be the order of the day.

Character & Economic Training

Gandhiji's contribution consists in the social outlook he seeks to impart through craft work. Education, as he conceived it, is a struggle for freedom from ignorance, inefficiency, insecurity, oppression, exploitation

have qualities that the scholars do not possess. The great majority of the undergraduates are for this purpose scholars. This would be disastrous if they were only scholars, people who had some skill in manipulating formulae or writing Latin prose, but lacking in general education. There is quite definitely a problem of this character. All the dons complain that they are getting under graduates who know their book-work but lack education. Still,

and injustice. Character and economic training are the considerations that weigh with him.

Education for its own sake has a most fervent appeal to Tagore; whereas it does not appeal to Gandhiji.

Gandhiji depends on a common mission as an important factor in character-building. Tagore depends on a common religion, the religion of man.

Cosmopolitan University

Tagore emphasises another aspect which the Gandhian scheme ignores. Tagore wishes his institution to be a home for the world: he built up a cosmopolitan university where joy beatific reigned supreme and wherefrom the invitation went forth to the diverse peoples of the world, men and women, to share in this joy.

Tagore considers Art as an integral part of the education. Gandhiji fails to realise the value of artistic activities "A large part of man", says Tagore, "can never find its expression in the mere language of words. It must, therefore, seek for its other languages—lines and colours, sounds and movements."

The Common Aspect

Both Tagore and Gandhiji have a common aspect. Gandhiji's truth and non-violence are almost akin to Tagore's message of universal brotherhood. Gandhiji's philosophy is one of action; Tagore's is realisation of beatific joy. The former saves education from the danger of escapism, the latter saves it from narrow nationalism. Tagore endows nature with a spiritual and educative value; the Gandhian scheme takes note of this.

The latter is not child-centred, while the former is so. It is productive work that Gandhiji aims at, while Tagore aims at creative work that conduces to the development of the mind.

Tagore's scheme is comprehensive in that it includes both productive work (as at Sreeniketan) and artistic self-expression (as at Kalabhavan). In the new order of things to come the Gandian scheme of education may supplement Tagore's scheme to the lasting benefit of mankind.

It appears to us that the Poet's life flowed on and on like a river. On one side of the river lay his field of action which he would fertilise—the field where he would grow human plants into full-fledged human trees. On the other side of the river the individual of the Poet felt its inner urge to merge itself into the Infinite. His writings and songs express unequivocally his yearning for this. May he continue to inspire us!

Pakistan Premier's Mischievous Statement**Indian Muslims' Strong Condemnation**

More Indian Muslim leaders have criticised the statement of Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, that Indian Muslims did not celebrate Id as free and independent people.

Sir Mirza Ismail, former Dewan of Mysore, in a statement says that Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's remarks are "unfortunate and wholly uncalled for".

"The Prime Minister of Pakistan has no more to do with the Muslims of India than the Prime Minister of Iran or Egypt."

"It is only fair to say that Muslims in India are quite as free and independent as those of Pakistan or their Hindu brethren in India."

"They have full confidence in their Government and are perfectly loyal to it. Surely no one expects them to be otherwise."

"It is tactless remarks such as these that strain relations between neighbours who have so much in common. It should be the prime aim of all right-thinking people especially those in authority to foster friendly understanding and mutual confidence between them, losing no opportunity of bringing them more and more closely together instead of widening the gulf by needlessly provocative utterances."

Characterising the Liaquat statement as "absolutely untrue", Sir Sultan Ahmed, former Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, says in a statement; "Thank God through the length and breadth of India, we (Indian Muslims) celebrated the Id with a perfect freedom and complete peace of mind. To say that we are 'not free and independent in India' is a meaningless statement which must be repudiated."

An appeal to Indian Muslims to "observe an all-India protest day to express their sense of high indignation at Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's false and mischievous statement and also use the occasion to reaffirm their loyalty to India" is made by Abdul Qayyum Ansari, President, All-India Momin Conference.

Mr. Ansari in a statement says: "That the solemn and sacred occasion of Id-ul-fitr which marks the culmination of a long period of fasting and penance in the process of

self-purification could be exploited by any follower of Islam for propagation of a patent falsehood of the type attempted by Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, in his Id message is simply shocking.

"One would be inclined to laugh at the suggestion of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan that Indian Muslims did not celebrate this Id as free and independent people. But coming as it does from an old guard of the Muslim League, whose policy and programme had never been a secret, it has sinister significance. It is a subtle attempt to perpetrate a fraud on the people of Pakistan and other Muslim countries."

"Mr. Liaquat Ali's insinuation is a great insult to the Indian Muslims and is a challenge to their sense of loyalty to India. I therefore suggest that Muslims should observe an all-India protest day to express their sense of high indignation at Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's false and mischievous statement and also use the occasion to reaffirm their loyalty to India. This would be a crushing reply to the Pakistan Prime Minister's dirty game."

"To Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan I would humbly suggest for God's sake he should spare us, Indian Muslims, and would better bestow all his attention to vexing problems of his own 'homeland' of Pakistan, particularly of the North-Western Frontier Province and the adjoining tribal areas."

Guru Puja of St Suntharar

The 'Saiva Valiba Sabham' of Alaveddy celebrated the Guru Puja of the saint with great devotion and enthusiasm, at the Kumpalavalai Pillaiyar Temple at Alaveddy. A special 'Abishaham' was performed at the temple, followed by the reading of the Saint's life from Periyapuram. Then came the 'Mihesura Puja' for which friends in and out of Alaveddy had contributed liberally in cash, rice, vegetables etc. A record number of devotees took part in it. At night the image of St. Suntharar was taken in procession round the temple amidst the chanting of the Saint's hymns by a special 'bhajana' party of devotees.

—Cor.

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Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1949

Treasure These Thoughts

Mother, my Divine Mother, I am the machine, Thou art the operator; I am the room, Thou art the tenant; I am the sheath, and thou art the sword; I am the chariot, Thou art the Charioteer; I do what ever Thou makest me do; I behave as Thou makest me behave; not I, not I, but Thou, but Thou.

—SRI RAMAKRISHNA

PARTY DISCIPLINE

AS SOON AS THE LAST ELECTIONS to Parliament were over the then Governor-General called upon Mr. D. S. Senanayake as Leader with the largest following in the House of Representatives to choose his Cabinet; in the choice of his colleagues the Premier did not confine himself to the party of which he was Leader; persons who attacked Mr. Senanayake's party have been lucky to find places in the Cabinet. The U. N. P. itself is a conglomeration of different political or communal organizations. The Prime Minister has to a great extent succeeded in keeping together the diverse elements in his party and in the Cabinet. The leaders of the different political groups or organizations within the Cabinet however give free expression to their individual views without reference to the U. N. P. The Sinhala Maha Sabha of which Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike is the President has adopted a number of resolutions for submission to the U. N. P. Annual Rally to be held next month; Questions relating to the National languages, excise policy the National flag, unemployment etc. have been dealt with by the resolutions. The Minister without Portfolio has also expressed certain views on public questions different from those formulated by the U. N. P. The time has come for the Party in Power to define its policy clearly and take disciplinary action against such of its members as refuse to conform to its policy.

Personalities count more than parties in the East. The popularity of the National Congress in India was greatly due to Mahatma Gandhi. Today Pandit Nehru has such a following that communism is unable to rear its head or make much progress in India. In Ceylon there is hardly anyone equal to Mr. Senanayake to shoulder the responsibility of running the Government; by his tact and commonsense he has succeeded in winning the co-operation of his colleagues, some of whom owe allegiance to other organisations. It is essential that the system of party Government should be developed. There should be unity

SIR IVOR'S REVISIT TO OXFORD

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the difficulty is not as great as it sounds, and for several reasons.

General Education Not Neglected

First, most of the scholars are coming from the same schools. Last year, for instance, my school won no less than 14 open scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge, a number which it had never previously reached in the 415 years of its history. Now my school never lets a student neglect his general education. It is in fact famous for its interest in the dramas, poetry and architecture. The headmaster came to Oxford for an old boys' dinner and told us that the Rugger XV had just beaten our ancient rivals for the first time for twenty years. He ended his speech by expressing the hope that the only blue present would win his match against Cambridge next day. In this sort of atmosphere, as you will see, nobody is likely to believe that he has done his job when he got a First Class. What is more, my school is one of many. It stood second in the list, and around it were the other great schools of the country, producing their scholars as they have done for centuries.

Now this is very odd. We have established a scholarship system by which every boy in the country who has the necessary ability can get to Oxford and Cambridge; yet the great mass of the scholars come from the schools which provided them before this system came into operation. Some might infer that the scheme was defective as the free education system of Ceylon, which throws out most of the babies with the bath-water at the age of 11 plus. Actually, I think there is a different explanation. We have no equality of opportunity in England because the children of the wealthier parents enjoy advantages at home and probably at school, to which cannot be provided for the poorer children until the standard of living is raised. Secondly, the best schools are still the best schools. They have better equipment, better libraries, better games facilities, better teachers and, above all, better traditions. To provide an approach to equality of opportunity at school it will be necessary either to lower their standards, which would be

of purpose in the ranks of the Opposition. It is regrettable that in Ceylon there is no unity either within the party in power or in the ranks of the Opposition.

Certain sacrifices and concessions were made by the Prime Minister with the purpose of strengthening his Party. To-day Government has a very large majority in Parliament. Disciplinary action taken against any Ministers may result in weakening Government and strengthening the Opposition. The U. N. P. on account of its composition cannot be called a Party in the strict sense of the term; to develop it into an organisation with defined policy is no easy task; no better person can be found than the Prime Minister to forge the links of unity which will bind together the different elements within the Party and make them all see eye to eye in reference to the political economical and cultural progress of Ceylon,

a national disaster of the first order, or to raise the standard of all the secondary schools. We are of course trying to do the latter, but it cannot be done in less than a generation. Thirdly, I should like to join issue with some of the experts and express a doubt whether academic success depends primarily on inherent or inherited aptitude for academic work. It seems to me to depend primarily on all the qualities which go to make up "character" and which come mainly from environment.

New-fangled Intelligence Test

I was selected by examination at 10 plus, again at 14 plus, and once more at 19 plus. They were not so-called intelligence tests but old-fashioned written examinations. In each case the selectors judged rightly, for I made the grade. When I ask why so many whom I knew fell by the wayside, however, I cannot answer that I was more intelligent than they. Partly the difference between us was that I had every encouragement from parents and teachers. Mainly, though, the explanation lies in a complex of qualities of which only one was ability to manipulate mathematical formulae. These qualities, I am sure, could not have been tested by examination, but the old-fashioned written examination was, I think, a better test than the new-fangled intelligence test. Rowse's autobiography leads to the same conclusion. He was certainly well above the average in intellectual capacity, but he would have been a clerk in a decrepit tin-mining company if he had not had the firmness of character which led him to Oxford.

If this is correct, there is more to be said for the empirical methods of the older schools than some of the modern theorists will allow. I find, in fact, that there is a growing scepticism about the 11 plus selection test, while almost without exception the dons are complaining that too many of their scholars are uneducated. There seems, too, to be a lesson for us in Ceylon. Free education means free tuition, but a small and inadequate games may be levied. It would, I think, be hardly less valuable to provide free games and charge for tuition. I do not mean that games are more important than tuition, but only that tuition games, school libraries, the prefectorial system, school societies, amateur dramatics, literary circles, scouting, art exhibitions, poetry readings, school orchestras, and all the rest, are equally important. Unfortunately all the suggestions that one can make about education require more money, and so many things require to be done that one simply cannot expect the Government to do them.

Parents Responsibility

Still, the primary responsibility is with the parents, and prize-givings do enable us to talk to parents. I do not wish to be dogmatic. I am not an expert and, since the experts are still groping it follows that I cannot pretend to see my way through the fog. But it does seem reasonably clear that the tendency of parents to assume that all that is required is coaching for examinations is based upon a fundamental fallacy. I know that the Education Department, prospective employers, and even the University, contribute towards that fallacy. But the primary responsibility for breaking the vicious circle rests with the parents, who have so much more influence on their children than the rest of us can

ever hope to have. About the University I shall say something more.

I have said that the dons complain that the many undergraduates are relatively uneducated, though they are able to pass examinations. I nevertheless got the impression that Oxford is winning. Of course, it has a long intellectual tradition which we cannot hope to emulate for a century or more; but we can adapt its methods. I know no place in England, except possibly London and certainly Cambridge, where the environment is more suited to educational development. Of the architecture I need only say that some of it is the envy of Cambridge, though we Cambridge men have a great affection for our own warm red brick. The bookshops are another source of education. True, only one of them is provided by the University, but they are there in Oxford. There is nothing I miss more in Ceylon than my weekly visit to the bookshops, where I can examine at leisure the books that interest me within 24 hours of publication. I went to Oxford with about thirty books. I came back with over four hundred. Of course, I buy more books than an undergraduate would and I had to make up for four years of intellectual starvation; but when I made my weekly visit the bookshops were always packed with undergraduates.

Outside the Lecture Room

Next I would mention the range of facilities available to undergraduates outside the lecture rooms and laboratories. I need say little about the games. The Summer Eights were rowed in six divisions, which means I suppose 60 or 72 boats on the river. I saw Rugger, Soccer and Hockey change to cricket, tennis and swimming. Every day I saw young men going off to play squash or fives. Undergraduates rode in the Point-to-Point. Every afternoon, in fact, the College was virtually empty. Every evening, too, there was an opera or a play, a concert or a public lecture. Societies of all kinds were so numerous that not even the proctors could know all of them. There are, too, museums and libraries, not merely as adjuncts to academic work. Opposite my rooms were the botanical gardens, and outside my rooms, from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, was a constant stream of undergraduates engaged in earnest conversation on the way to Addison's Walk.

I hope this does not sound too much like a catalogue, for I have not yet mentioned the most important. Oxford still insists that the young men join a College and most Colleges have great traditions which impress them selves on the most earnest scholarship-walabs. The College in which I lived was the College of Cardinal Wolsey and Cardinal de la Pole, John Hampden and Gibbon, Addison and Sacheverell, and a host of others. It cannot insist that every undergraduate become one of its great men, but it insists that he have the opportunity, if he has the ability and the energy. He has to live in a stimulating environment and, in spite of the demand for rooms, he has to have a room of his own in which he can read and think if he is so minded and entertain his friends to coffee and conversation when he feels so inclined. This indeed is the great merit of Oxford, as it is of Cambridge and it explains why all the other universities of England and Wales, liberally supported by the Government, are doing their best to follow the example.

Oxford, as I said, is winning because it has learned by long experience how to educate young

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THE NETAJI MYSTERY

Government Enquiry Suggested

IS Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose alive?

Recent statements by his brother Sarat Chandra Bose that Netaji is alive and will come to India at the appropriate time has once again revived hopes in the hearts of many that the leader of the I. N. A. may be alive after all.

In an editorial, the *Hindustan Standard* of Calcutta gives the evidence in favour of this theory and calls upon the Government of India to institute an enquiry into the mystery.

The unresolved mystery about Netaji has been deepening for some time past with bold headlines appearing in the Press regarding his being alive, it writes. The public mind has been swinging between the extremes of confused mystification and anxious expectancy. A series of statements emanating from responsible sources have asserted that Netaji is still alive and that the story of his death is a myth.

Air Crash Fiction

On the last birth anniversary of the great revolutionary leader, Dr. Radha Binode Pal, freshly arrived from Japan, declared that Netaji was alive and would return to the country at the right moment. Recently Sri Sarat Chandra Bose has made similar statements more than once. Dr. Pal is reported to have told S. J. Bose that while in Japan he came in contact with a number of prominent Americans, and English and Japanese journalists who told him that they refused to believe the story of the air crash. According to them the story is pure fiction. Sri Sarat Chandra Bose has also stated that a European lady journalist who was in Japan at the time of the reported air crash has told him that the story was "not true." The journalist had contacted various people to know details of the air tragedy but she could get no reliable evidence of any such happening.

According to a contemporary, a German businessman, one Herr Heims Von Have, who was being held prisoner by the Japanese Government in war time and was released through the intervention of Netaji himself, has asserted exactly the same thing. He was in Japan at the time of the reported air crash and even went to Formosa to verify the news of Netaji's death. But he could find no evidence to support the story. Later, it is said, this gentleman was asked by the Japanese Foreign Office to desist from his attempt to pry into the mystery of Netaji's death.

Suggestions have made during the past few days

regarding possible whereabouts of Netaji. A few days back, S. J. Ruikar, the Forward Bloc leader, was reported to have issued a circular to his party units stating that Netaji was in North China. On July 22, Sri Sarat Chandra Bose made a statement in Bombay which goes to give some corroboration to this story. He said that when Netaji took off from Bangkok he told one or two persons of his intention to go to North China.

Relevant Dates

The story told by men is not inconsistent with the story told by dates. Some relevant dates of the year 1945 are very important in this connection; At midnight on August 14, 1945, President Attlee made the declaration over the radio of unconditional surrender of Japan. On August 21, a joint statement by the Japanese Government and the Imperial Headquarters of Japan informed the world that the first batch of Allied occupation forces would reach the Bay of Tokyo on August 26. It is obvious, therefore, the eleven days between August 14 and August 26 are the most important dates in this connection. Had Netaji wanted to give out a false story in order to mislead his enemies, he would certainly have chosen one of these dates—that is, the dates between the end of the war and the occupation of Japan—as the date of his death. And actually, on August 23, the Japanese News Agency declared that Netaji Bose died in an air crash in Formosa on August 18.

No Direct Evidence

Thus Netaji "died" four days after the end of the war and eight days before the occupation of Japan. As there has been found so far no direct evidence of his death, none having seen his dead body, the "timing" of his death may be regarded as an indirect evidence pointing to the fact of his being alive.

The Government of India, we feel, should, as early as possible, institute an enquiry into the mystery surrounding Netaji and declare its result to the public. There is another matter to which we would particularly draw the attention of the Government. There is a vague idea prevalent in the minds of a large section of the people that there is a ban on Netaji's entry into the country. The Government should declare that there is no such ban on his entry into India and that the national hero, if he is alive, would always be welcomed back on the national soil. In view of the strong sentiment regarding Netaji in the popular mind, immediate steps by the Government are called for in the matters indicated by us.

Postponed District Congress Committee Meeting

President Contradicts Misstatements

As President and Secretary of the Jaffna District Committee of the All Ceylon Tamil Congress, we feel it our duty to contradict certain misstatements occurring in the reports that have appeared in the Colombo Dailies, regarding a Committee Meeting fixed for the 31st July 1949.

This Committee was the only Organisation that had taken up the question of the "Split between the Tamil Congress Members of Parliament". The Committee has been consistently trying to find out the fundamental differences between the Members of Parliament of the Tamil Congress and to bring about a settlement worked on the basic concept of the Congress that there should be "the Unity and Indivisibility of the Tamils of Ceylon".

The Committee had for his purpose invited the individual Members of Parliament of the Tamil Congress before it, both in Select Committee and Open Meetings, and had obtained their views.

The Secretary, Mr. C. Arulambalam, had inadvertently fixed a meeting of this Committee for 31-7-49, without taking into consideration that the Nallur Kandaswamy Temple Flag Raising Ceremony was for that day and that the Kataragama Temple Festivals were going on.

This meeting was fixed for the special purpose of considering the views expressed by the Members of Parliament of the Tamil Con-

gress and for giving a definite lead to the Tamil Community on the action to be taken hereafter. As such, a great majority of the members appealed to the Secretary, Mr. C. Arulambalam, personally to postpone the meeting for another convenient day as some very important and vital decisions were to be taken at that meeting. The Secretary, finding the request reasonable, gave them the undertaking to have the meeting postponed for another date.

Gate-Crashers & Non Members

Messrs. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam and C. Vanniasinkam got wind of this fact and knowing pretty well that a great majority of the members of the Committee would not be attending the meeting since the Secretary had given them the undertaking to get the meeting postponed, got themselves busy, collected number of gate-crashers and non members-element, and brought them in cars as the day dawned, fed them, and put them into the hall as the care-taker opened the hall at 8 a. m.

Mr. C. Arulambalam, the Secretary, informed the President, Mr. R. Sivagurunathan of the request made by the Committee Members, as mentioned above and the undertaking he had given and requested him to have the meeting postponed.

The President, Mr. R. Sivagurunathan, on arrival found that

WANTED

The Co-operative Union Hospital Society Ltd.
Moolai

Applications for the post of Pupil Nurses and Attendants will be received by the Hony. Secretary, Co-operative Union Hospital Society Ltd., Moolai, Chulipuram on or before the 27th August 1949.

M. Kathiravelu
Hony. Secretary
(M. 12.)

a handful of genuine members were standing on the verandah for want of accommodation and that the entire hall was filled by non-members and gate-crashers. He waited for the arrival of the Secretary, Mr. C. Arulambalam, and on his arrival satisfied himself that vast majority of those present in the hall were non-members. Then after the President and Secretary deciding to postpone the meeting, the Secretary left the venue of the meeting.

Then the President announced to those present that the meeting stood postponed and the date of the meeting would be notified later.

We are not aware of any further proceedings of the Jaffna District Committee Meeting of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress, and we do not accept as genuine the report that a subsequent meeting was held or any resolution passed.

As for Dr. Ramanathan's statement reported in the same issue of the papers, we leave it alone as it is self-contradictory and not worth discussion.

R. SIVAGURUNATHAN
President.

C. ARULAMBALAM
Hony. Secretary.

A. C. T. C. Office,
No. 6 Main Street,
Jaffna, August 5, 1949.

Sir Ivor's Revisit to Oxford

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men. It has in fact decided, and as I think decided rightly, that its method of general education is even more important now that it is receiving so many young men of high ability who have lacked the general education which the wealthier undergraduates of my generation were able to obtain at home and at school.

Wealthy Undergrads of Ceylon

In Ceylon we have few wealthy undergraduates. The country cannot afford to spend immense sums on the schools. It can afford to provide a University in Peradeniya which, though small, can provide those facilities for general education which are inevitably lacking in most of the homes and most of the schools. I have come back from Oxford convinced that, though we must economise as much as we can in order that more may be spent on school education the country cannot afford economies which will destroy or seriously diminish the value of the education that we hope to give in Peradeniya.

High Proportion of Ability In Jaffna Student

Jaffna, for some reason which I am not able to explain, produces a high proportion of young men and women of ability; and yet the people of Jaffna have to scrape a living under difficult conditions which leave little time or income for education. It is therefore even more important for Jaffna than it is for the rest of the country that the facilities provided in Peradeniya should be adequate. We have always to remember that the young men and women of this generation will govern the Island and lead the professions in the next. I should fail in my duty to them if I did not use all the power of persuasion that I possess to make certain that Peradeniya is worthy of them. Jaffna has always had a high sense of obligation towards its youth and I am sure that Jaffna will agree with us that it is not much good to build a university unless it is a good university. We have one of the finest university sites in the world; we have an excellent plan and good architects; we have fine material in our young men and women; we have established as good a tradition as any body had reason to hope for in our cramped conditions in Colombo; now all that we need are the buildings.

TENDER NOTICE

Co-op. Union Hospital Society Ltd., Moolai
Construction of Power House
Tenders are hereby invited for the construction of a power house in the above Hospital. Plan, specification and schedule of quantities can be seen at the Office of the above Hospital any day during office hours.

Sealed tenders marked on the top of the cover "Tender for Power House" will be received by the Honorary Secretary Co-operative Union Hospital till 12 noon on 20th August 1949. Tender forms can be obtained at the above office.

The Committee reserves the right to accept or reject any tender.

M. KATHIRAVELU,
Hony. Secretary.
Moolai,
Chulipuram,
10th August 1949.
(M. 48. 12 & 16)

Tiruketeswaram Restoration

Jaffna Hindus Pledge Support

At a public meeting held at the Jaffna Hindu College Tamil School presided over by Senator C. Coomarasamy, a resolution calling upon the Hindus of Jaffna to contribute their mite towards the Restoration Fund proposed by Mr. S. Coomaraswamy Proctor and seconded by Sri S. T. M. P. Chidambaram Chettiar was passed unanimously.

Mr. R. Sivagurunathan, Mr. T. Muttusamypillai Crown Advocate, Pandit V. T. Sambandhan, Editor "Inthusanam" Vidwan V. Ramalingam, Vidwan Karthigesu, Mr. C. Arulambalam Proctor and Messrs. M. Mahadevan and V. K. Chellappapillai addressed the meeting.

At The Town Hall

Presiding at the public meeting held at the Town Hall, Jaffna, Mr. S. Natesan, B. A.; B. L. said that if the pristine glory of Tamil Nad was to be restored, they should start with the reconstruction of the Ancient Temple at Tiruketeswaram.

Mudlr. S. Candiah, Mr. Saravanamuttu District Inspector of Schools, Mr. K. Ramachandran, Vidwan Karthigesu, Mr. M. Gnanaprakasam B. A. Bsc, Mr. R. N. Sivaprakasam, Mr. P. Ragupathy Advocate, Mudlr. S. Sinnathamby and S. Arulambalam Proctor addressed the meeting.

Working Committee Meeting

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Tiruketeswaram Temple Restoration Society was held recently at the Old Kathiresan Temple, Bambalapitiya. Mr. Suppiah Saravanamuttu, Advocate presided. Mr. S. Kethesvaran was co-opted as a member of the committee. A sub-committee was appointed to draw up a list of celebrations for observance at Tiruketeswaram.

It was reported that Mr. P. C. Meyyappa Chettiar, Mill-owner and landed proprietor had kindly undertaken to supply free mid-day meals to the children of the Hindu School at Tiruketeswaram.

Meetings in support of the Temple Restoration Movement have been arranged to take place at the Jaffna Town Hall, at Vannarponnai and at Chavakachcheri.

The following further donations of Rs. 1001 each had been promised towards the Temple Restoration Fund: (1) Mr. & Mrs. T. M. Sabaratnam (2) Mr. & Mrs. E. P. Chelliah (3) Mr. K. C. Thangarajah (4) Mr. & Mrs. S. K. Rajasingam (5) Mr. & Mrs. C. Sathanantham.

NEWS

We want NEWS of popular interest from every quarter. Something happens, everyday, everywhere; if you can jot it down clearly, briefly, in readable, interesting language, readers of the Hindu Organ will appreciate it. Let the News be authentic. When you have it please send it quick to The Editor, Hindu Organ, Jaffna.

Regular correspondents in important places are also welcome.

TENDERS FOR TRANSPORT OF FOODSTUFFS

The Chairman, Tender Board, Ministry of Food and Co-operative Undertakings will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday the 23rd August 1949, on behalf of the Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna, for the following services for a period of 12 months commencing from October 1, 1949:—

- (1) Transport, Re-bagging etc. of foodstuffs at the Jaffna Supply Station.
- (2) Transport, Re-bagging etc. of foodstuffs at the Kankesan-turai Supply Station.
- (3) Transport, Re-bagging etc. of foodstuffs at the Chavakachcheri Supply Station.
- (4) Transport, Re-bagging etc. of foodstuffs at the Kays Supply Station.
- (5) Transport of foodstuffs between the Supply Station at Jaffna Kankesan-turai, Point Pedro, Chavakachcheri and Kays.

2. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on or before 18th August 1949, on application, from the Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna, from whom all particulars can be obtained.

E. J. RAJARATNAM,
for Deputy Food Controller,
Jaffna.
The Emergency Kachcheri,
Jaffna, August 9, 1949.
(G. 53. 12)

LAND KACHCHERI NOTICE

The Assistant Government Agent, Vavuniya will receive up to 4th September, 1949, applications from Middle Class (Ceylonese) for allotments of land from an extent of 135 acres situated at Palamakkallu on the Vavuniya Mannar Road between 3rd and 5th Mile Posts to the north of the Road.

2. For further particulars see the notice appearing in the Government Gazette of 12th August, 1949, or apply to the Assistant Government Agent, Vavuniya.

N. Manickaladaikkar
Asst. Govt. Agent, Vavuniya
Vavuniya, 4th Aug. 1949,
(G 52 12)

TENDER NOTICE

Tenders will be received by the Government Agent, Northern Province, up to 12 noon on Tuesday, August 23, 1949, for the undermentioned improvements to Minor Village Irrigation Works in the Jaffna District, Northern Province:—

- 1 Improvements to Kollen Kulam in Thunukkai in Pooneryn Thunukkai Divisional Revenue Officer's Division.
- 2 Construction of cement concrete retaining Wall and Regulator to Channel and regrading Vallipuram Channel in Vallipuram Village in Vadamardachi Divisional Revenue Officer's Division.
- 3 Regrading and cutting new channel to Kuthukandy Vaikal in Eluthumadduval North village, Tenmaradachi Divisional Revenue Officer's Division.
- 4 Providing a silt-trap and training Eruvan Channel in Eruvan Village, Tenmaradachi Divisional Revenue Officer's Division.
- 5 Constructing a cement concrete regulator to, Koilakandi Channel in Koilakandi Village, Tenmaradachi Divisional Revenue Officer's Division.

2. Tenders should be made separately for each of the above works on forms obtainable on application from the Kachcheri, Jaffna, where all particulars can be obtained. Tender forms will be issued up to 12 noon on Saturday, August 20, 1949, only on production of a Receipt for Rs. 25/- deposited at the Jaffna Kachcheri for each form.
(G. 50. 12).

—Our Astrological Feature—

WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRIPATY"

FROM 14TH AUGUST TO 20TH AUGUST 1949.

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

Good week financially. Be ready to meet strangers and develop business opportunities first half of the week. Second half may cause you some mental restlessness. Health must be given particular care.

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

If you have the courage to stand up against odds this will be a lively week. Investments must be made after thinking seriously. Leave no room for domestic upsets latter part of week.

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

The second half of the week will be immensely better than the first half. Go ahead with your plans. Your health will improve and you will have much chances of happiness.

CANCER Punarpusa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

The first two days will be colourless. A prosperous time from Wednesday. Things will definitely veer in your favour. Gook week for all important moves. Make the best use of it.

LEO Maha, Poora, Uttira 1, part—[Singha Rasi]

Not a very favourable week. Unless your periods and sub-periods are extraordinarily favourable you will stand to lose a lot. Ill health, domestic unhappiness, official troubles and troubles through secret enemies shown.

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

A good week generally. But Monday and Tuesday must be spent with care. Avoid friction in the domestic circle. Things will improve after Wednesday. But give special attention to health for some time to come.

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

A good week except for Wednesday, Thursday and Friday forenoon. Caution needed on these three days. Domestic atmosphere bright but unsettled. Expenditure also will be on the rise. But a bright future indicated.

SCORPIO Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

This week will be an unsettled one. The beginning and end of the week will be cloudy and troublesome. But the middle portion will see you out of difficulties. Monetary gains also shown.

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

Some improvements in business and financial position will be a noticeable feature. Misunderstandings will be cleared and you stand to benefit a lot after Wednesday.

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

Take care of your health for some time to come. Financial risks and partnership ventures should be scrupulously avoided. Domestic troubles and unavoidable expenditure will upset you a lot.

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

Do not ruin your chances or prospects by tactless comments or behaviour this week. Financial gains shown. Socially also a successful week.

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

Important affairs that were dragging without a settlement will be solved by Wednesday. Ruin to enemies and success in speculations also shown. Go ahead with your plans.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 768

In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnathambo Ramalingam of Kopy North Deceased.

Sinniah Selliah of Arukvely Thannilappoo Petitioner.

Vs.

- 1 Nagammah widow of S. Ramalingam of Kopy North
- 2 Sellammah wife of Sinniah Selliah of Arukvely
- 3 Arumgam Arunachalam of Achchuvy
- 4 and wife Annalochuvy of do
- 5 Ramalingam Aruliah of Kopy North
- 6 Arulammah daughter of Ramalingam of do
- 7 Ramalingam Ratnam of do
- 8 Ramalingam Somasundaram of do

The 5th to 8th are Minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem the 1st Respondent.

This matter for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 10th day of September 1948 in the presence of Mr. C. Subramaniam proctor for petitioner and the Affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read;

It is ordered that the above-named 1st respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th respondents and the said petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of administration to the estate of the deceased and that Letters be issued to the said petitioner accordingly unless the said Respondents or any others shall appear before this court on the 8th day of October 1948 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 6th day of October 1948

R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

Time to show cause extended to 11th day of July 1949.
Further extended till 15th day of August 1949.

Intd. S. S. J. G.
D. J.
(O. 48. 9 & 12)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 818

In the matter of the estate of the late Thampos Suppiah of Nallore Deceased.

A. K. Alvappillai Secretary District Court Jaffna Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Thangammah daughter of Suppiah of Nallore
2. Suppiah Balasundaram of do
3. Annamalar daughter of Suppiah of do
4. Annammah widow of Suppiah of do

The 1-3 Respondents are minors appearing by their proposed Guardian-ad litem the 4th Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 17th day of September 1948 in the presence of Mr. C. Subramaniam Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read;

It is ordered that the above-named 4th Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the Minors the 1st to 3rd Respondents and that the said petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate and the same be issued to the petitioner as Secretary of the District Court of Jaffna, unless the said Respondents or others interested shall on or before the 26th day of November 1948 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The day of November 1948
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

Time to show cause extended till 11th day of July 1949
Further extended till 15th Aug. 1949
Intd. S. S. J. G.
D. J.

(O. 49. 9 & 12)

ORDER "NISI" DECLARING WILL PROVED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1073

Visaladehipillai widow of Sangarapillai Visuvanathar of Maviddapuram Jaffna Petitioner.

Vs.

Rev. Canon S. S. Somasundaram Nallore, Jaffna Respondent

In the matter of the estate of the late Sangarapillai Visuvanathar deceased, of Maviddapuram.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Gunesekere Esq. District Judge Jaffna on the 4th day of July 1949 in the presence of Mr. A. V. Sathiasivam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above mentioned petitioner dated 2nd July 1949 having been read, and the evidence of the petitioner taken and all parties heard;

It is ordered that the Will of Sangarapillai Visuvanathar of Maviddapuram deceased dated 12th December 1927 and numbered 13882 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondent or any other person interested shall, on or before the 1st day of day of September 1949 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said Visaladehipillai widow of Visuvanathar is the executor named in the said Will and that he is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondent or others interested shall on or before the 1st day of September 1949 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 4th day of July 1949,
Sgd S. S. J. Gunesekera
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd A. V. Sathiasivam
Proctor for Petitioner
(O. 47. 9 & 12)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1035

Nagamattu widow of Sethu Raja Chetty of Vannarponnai East

Vs.

1. Sethurajachetty Sanmugathasan
2. Pathmavathy daughter of Sethurajachetty
3. Vinayakapakkiam daughter of Sethurajachetty all of do the 2nd and 3rd Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian ad litem the 1st Respondent

In the matter of the Estate of the late Nagalingachetty Sanmugachetty Sethurajachetty deceased of Vannarponnai East

This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Gunesekere Esq. District Judge Jaffna on the 4th day of May 1949 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Somasundaram, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above mentioned petitioner dated 12th April 1949 having been read.

It is further declared that the said 1st respondent, be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 2nd and 3rd respondents and that the said petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate as his lawful widow and that she is entitled to have Letters of Administration and the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 7th day of June, 1949 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 4th day of May 1949

Sgd S. S. J. Gunesekera
District Judge

Time to show cause extended to 16th August 1949
Sgd William Gunam Spencer
D. J.

5-7-49
(O. 52. 12 & 16)

Field Day At Chavakachcheri H C

The Inter-House Sports Meet of the Chavakachcheri Hindu College came off on Saturday the 30th of July under the patronage of Mr. S. P. Satunam, Education Officer, N. P. The College playground presented a festive sight of colours, predominant with the green leaves of the fan palm. A large and representative gathering interested the several events that were worked off according to the programme from 3 p. m. One of the highlights of the meet was the record created by young Vamadevan who secured the first place in Pole Vault at the J. S. S. A Sports Meet, clearing ten feet and showed promise of brilliant performance at the forthcoming C. P. S. A. Meet. Sri Sumangala House emerged as champions in a keen contest that was marked for a spirit of healthy rivalry.

At the public meeting that followed, Mr. S. P. Satunam gave away the prizes. The Patron Mr. S. P. Satunam in a brief but sparkling speech stressed the educational value of the sports meet which revealed the tone and progress of a school far more than a hundred inspections. Personally he viewed the idea of awarding prizes to winners with mistrust for that created in the minds of the young false attitude of looking for reward for duty successfully done. The facts of life, he added, seemed to endorse his view. His message was mainly directed to those that failed to win prizes, whom he exhorted not to be disheartened and lose in the battle of life, merely because they failed to secure places in that day's meet through some chance or circumstance beyond their control.

The Principal, Mr. T. Muttucumarum thanking Mr. and Mrs. Satunam for the kind patronage extended to this year's meet congratulated the prizewinners and commended the Sports Master Mr. S. Krishnan and the Secretary of Games Mr. C. Manikkavasagar and the Various House Masters for what was perhaps the most successful meet held at College, in spite of the limitations of the sandy patch ground small in area. He made a spirited appeal to owners of land to the North and West of the school premises to give to the College their lands at a fair and reasonable price forthwith and help the authorities to replace the existing temporary classrooms by permanent ones. He made this appeal in the name of their children, and if they gave the lands without delay, he assured them that the school would have before the end of the current year a row of adequate number of classrooms and a full playground, raised levelled and turf.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. C. Manikkavasagar of the College Staff.

TOLL RENT

Tenders will be received by the Government Agent, Northern Province, Jaffna at the Jaffna Kachcheri up to 12 noon on Wednesday the 24th August, 1949 for the purchase of the Kerative-Sangupiddy Ferry (on the Mahadeva causeway) Toll rent for the period 1st October 1949 to 30th September, 1950. Further particulars can be had on application to the Government Agent, N. P. Jaffna.

S. A. SUBRAMANIAM,
for Govt. Agent, N. P.
Jaffna Kachcheri,
1st August 1949.
(G. 44. 12)

Marvels of Medical Science

Artificial Kidneys Are Quite Satisfactory

Doctors of the Jewish Hospital in the American city of Philadelphia have made a relatively small artificial kidney that will substitute temporarily for the natural kidney. Operating outside the body, it removes poisonous wastes. If such wastes remain in the blood stream they cause poisoning that is usually fatal.

The new device is about one foot in each dimension and weighs only 10 pounds. Artificial kidneys previously used were very large, and weighed up to 100 pounds. The new substitute kidney is made of plastic plates separated by thin sheets of cellophane. By means of grooves cut into the plastic, blood flows through channels on one side of the cellophane membrane. On the other side flows a "perfusate" distilled water. When the two streams run through the apparatus, nitrogenous waste products are transferred, by osmosis, from the blood to the perfusate.

The waste-filled blood is removed from the body by a tube inserted into an artery of the left wrist. "Cleansed" blood is returned to the body through a vein in the right wrist. A suction pump assists the heart to force the blood through. The patient gets an injection to prevent his blood from clotting, and a transfusion of plasma or blood to compensate for the temporary removal of fluid.

Doctors note that the apparatus brings little or no relief if the kidneys are permanently impaired, but it is extremely useful for temporary rest kidney failure. In most such cases, the temporary rest given to the patient's own kidneys enables them to resume adequate functioning.

The men who developed the artificial kidney are Dr. Julian A. Sterling, Dr. Laurence B. Weiss, Dr. Arthur Schneoberg, and Dr. Joseph C. Doane—(U. S. L. S.)

ORDER ABSOLUTE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1054

Arunasalam Manikkar of Udovil

Vs.

In the matter of the Last Will and testament of the late Chithamparam wife of Arunasalam Manikkar of Udovil Deceased

This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Gunesekere Esq. District Judge Jaffna on the 15th day of June, 1949 in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundaram, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above mentioned petitioner and of the witnesses to the Last Will dated 23rd May 1949 having been read.

It is ordered that the Will of the above-named deceased dated 1st January 1943 and attested by Mr. V. Vinayakam Notary Public under No. 1267 be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Probate of the Last Will and testament of the deceased as her husband.

This 21st day of June 1949.
Sgd. T. Muttusampillai
Ag. District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. P. K. Somasundaram
Proctor
(O. 51. 12 & 16)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1062

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late A. Subramaniam Kandiah of Inuvil Deceased
Yogammah widow of A. Subramaniam Kandiah of Inuvil

Vs.

1. Thirneelakandan
2. Kailayanathan sons of A. Subramaniam Kandiah both of Inuvil, minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem
3. Ambalavanar Nadarajah of do Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before T. Muttusampillai Esquire, Acting District Judge, Jaffna on the 20th day of June 1949 in the presence of Mr. V. Venasithamby, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the above-named Petitioner dated the 20th day of June 1949 having been read;

It is declared that the said 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents and that Letters of administration to the intestate estate of the above-named deceased be issued to the Petitioner as the lawful widow of the said deceased unless the Respondents or any other person or persons shall on or before the 17th day of August 1949 show sufficient cause to the

NOTICE

Tender for the Construction of 49 Houses Village Expansion Scheme, Atchuvy

The Chairman Tender Board, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Secretariat Buildings, Galle Face, Colombo, will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday, September 20, 1949 for the construction of 49 houses in the Atchuvy Village Expansion Scheme, Jaffna District, Northern Province.

2. Tenders for the above work should be made on tender forms obtainable from the Government Agent, Jaffna, at whose office plans and specifications can be seen and further particulars obtained.

3. Tender forms will be issued up to 12 noon on Saturday September 10, 1949, only on production of a receipt for Rs. 50/- deposited for each form at the General Treasury or any Kachcheri.

P. J. HUDSON
Government Agent,
The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, 2nd August 1949.
(G. 47. 5, 9 & 12).

satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The minors are to be produced on the said date

Jaffna this 20th day of June 1949.

Sgd. S. S. J. GOONESEKERA,
District Judge,
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 50. 9 & 12)

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Std. 61-12-11-12-11-49.

F

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T. S. Muttulingasamy
Agent

Std. 54, 1-8 to 30-9-49)

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Chief Editor T. MUTTUSAMPILLAI