

C.S.R.
 DEPEND ON THE MARK
 FOR EXCELLENCE
OHMA WATER
 THE CEYLON CHEMICAL WORKS (Rgd.)

THE Hindu Organ.

(The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus)
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The **C.S.R.** Mark of
Quality
 ASK FOR THESE THEY ARE THE BEST
ROSE WATER
LAVANDAR
 THE CEYLON CHEMICAL WORKS (Rgd.)

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JAFFNA FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1949

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INTER-UNIVERSITIES CONFERENCE

NATION'S PLACE IN INTELLECTUAL WORLD MAP

University's Responsibility

"WE greatly appreciate their presence here and their membership of the Inter-University board, as thereby they have helped us to prove that in the academic world, geographical limitations are no barriers and the common purposes which Universities have in view do help to bring together votaries at the shrine of learning imbued with common aims, common ideals and common hopes and aspiration" said Dr. A. Lakshmana Mudaliyar, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University while welcoming the delegates to the Conference over which he presided. He particularly welcomed the representatives from Burma and Ceylon—two countries which he observed, like India, attained their freedom recently.

Vice-Chancellors and representatives from twenty-three Universities of India, Ceylon and Burma, and prominent educationalists of the province attended the conference. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Chairman and Members of the University Commission at present in Madras were also present.

Dr. Mudaliyar hoped that with efflux of time and with the clear realisation of the aims and ideals which they cherished deeply representatives of more Universities who had been associated with them in the past would join them for the general advance of University education.

"Political independence which we have achieved," Dr. Mudaliyar said, "will be permanent and effective only if we could simultaneously achieve a degree of freedom in other spheres of national activity." In the field of intellectual achievement, in the realm of knowledge and in the sphere of original thought and contribution, the newly-won free and freedom loving countries should strive to achieve that position and status that would give them an honoured place in the intellectual map of the world and on none is that responsibility greater than on the Universities, whose legitimate duty it is to foster and strengthen, to enlarge and broadcast all such activities.

ORGANISED RESEARCH

Emphasising the importance of research in all Universities Dr. Mudaliyar said: "In my travels abroad I have been struck with the fact that today it is not undergraduate education that is the main subject of attention, but graduate education and research. Large endowments, large state grants are forthcoming everywhere for the development of organised research and the personnel so selected are given protection and encouragement

so that they make it a life career. While feeling grateful to the Central Government for their policy in recent years in founding national laboratories, may I venture to express the hope that Government, both Central and Provincial, will assist Universities with substantial grants, in spite of acute financial difficulties to establish and promote research activities at these centres."

STATE AND THE UNIVERSITY

Referring to the relationship of the State with the Universities, Dr. Mudaliyar said: "In a free country there should be the closest liaison between Universities and the State and while the Universities should at all times study the needs of the State and meet its requirements to the fullest extent possible, it would be well to leave it to the Universities to shape themselves to fulfil these ends. The trends of modern democracy, no less than the methods of authoritarian rule, may not reasonably give room for anxiety on the part of those who value the academic integrity of Universities that such trends may some times lead to changes not in consonance with the role the Universities should play in the larger life of the country. While as a University man, I would plead for the autonomy of Universities, let me make it clear that unless the Universities keep up to the highest traditions and maintain pure and unsullied their standards and their reputations for integrity, it will be difficult for them to expect the State to respect those conventions round which Universities have grown and flourished."

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

On the question of the medium of instruction in Colleges Dr. Mudaliyar felt that while they might keep in view

CEYLON NOT FULLY FREE

SAYS SO I.L.T. NEWS SHEET

The official Soviet newspaper "Tagliche Rundschau" advocated strong measures by Asia to defeat what it termed "colonial imperialism."

"The pitiful outcome in the Security Council of the Indonesian case has alarmed Asia and prompted India's Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, to call a conference to discuss the possibility of joint action on behalf of the Indonesian people, who have been betrayed by the Anglo-American bloc," the newspaper declared.

The newspaper, doubting the wisdom of inviting to the conference such "semi-independent countries as Egypt, Turkey, Iran, Ceylon, the Philippines and Kuomintang China, added:

"Nehru can hardly expect these countries to adopt an attitude different to that of their masters. But, it is in the power of Asia to make it clear to the colonial Powers that their time belongs to the past. Asia must avoid any timidity and must pass decisions."

FATAL FALL

Infant Dies in Pit

An infant met its death under very tragic circumstances at Vannarponnai West on Wednesday.

Unaware of the danger in store, the infant made its way to a pit which had been dug to make clay and which was covered by rain water. The parents knew of the fatality only when they called for the child for meals and later went in search of it.

the ideals they should not forget the practical and fritter their resources, time and energy in a vain endeavour to satisfy the appeal of sentiment. He said that there should be no abrupt change of the medium of instruction in colleges or should they impose a time limit artificially without creating and ensuring those conditions essential for success and to prevent retardation of their progress.

"Our zeal," Dr. Mudaliyar said should not outrun our discretion and nowhere is it in greater need than in the sphere of education reform.

Propelling Warships By Atomic Energy

A Pittsburgh Company is to begin work on an experimental "nuclear reactor" for driving warships by atomic power.

Organisational plans are already being drafted, following instructions from the United States Atomic Energy Commission and 600 men, mostly scientists and engineers, will start construction of a huge laboratory in the Pittsburgh area within the next few months.

The contract for building the "reactor" is in the hands of Mr. Charles Weaver, Head of the Atomic Power Division of the Westinghouse Corporation, who is responsible for all research.

Mr. Weaver disclosed that the reactor was intended to provide steam for warship boilers and that the unit if successful, would provide ships with long-lasting fuel that would require little or no replenishing. It would require little or no replenishing. It would wipe out the huge supply problems of naval warfare and make it possible for pocket raiders, for example, to stay at sea indefinitely, provided there was adequate food.

A member of the Atomic Commission defined the object of the project as to produce a nuclear power plant which "may be adapted to propulsion of a naval vessel within the shortest practicable time"

Leader Erred Says T. C. M. P.

"The Action of Mr. Chelvanayakam, Mr. Sivapalan and myself in voting against the Indian Residents (Citizenship) Bill is right and in keeping with the fundamental policy of the Tamil Congress" said Mr. Vaniyasingham, M. P., presiding at the annual general meeting of the Ganapaskarothaya Santham, Kalviyankadu, held at the Kalviyankadu Saiva Vidyasalai.

Speaking on the diverging points of view on the Bill among Tamil Congress MPs, he said that the stand of Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam and his friends was wrong. An attack on the rights of Indians would mean an attack later on the rights of Jaffna Tamils.

He added that if there was to be unity in the Tamil Congress, it was the duty of Mr. Ponnambalam and his friends to correct their mistake and come to terms with rest of the Tamil Congress parliamentary group who had acted correctly.

JAFFNA'S FIRST MAYOR

Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy Elected

Deputy: Mr. S. S. Navaratnam

(By our Staff Representatives)

THE Jaffna Municipal Council elected its first Mayor by a majority of 1 vote. The Congress nominee for Mayorship, Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy polled 8 votes while Mr. R. R. Nalliah the other contestant polled 7 votes. Mr. S. Balasubramaniam the Actg. Municipal Commissioner declared Ms. Sam A. Sabapathy elected Mayor, Mr. S. S. Navaratnam another Tamil Congress nominee was elected Deputy Mayor.

A large crowd thronged the premises of the Jaffna Town Hall to hear the Mayoral election results, and inside the Council Chamber Room, balconies were fully packed with people. Eight members of the Tamil Congress, Messrs. Sam A. Sabapathy S. R. Thalayasingham, T. S. Thurairajah, A. M. Abubucker, E. T. Hitchcock, S. Viswalingam, S. S. Navaratnam and P. M. John arrived first at the scene and occupied the front row seat of the chamber. It appeared from their faces that there was some understanding amongst them and they would be united in their action. The other group consisting of Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Messrs. C. Ponnambalam, A. M. Brodie, J. Sebastianpillai, D. James, S. M. Abdul Cader and P. Kasipillai arrived later and occupied the back row of the Chamber's seat.

Sharp at 5 p.m. Mr. Balasubramaniam the Actg. Municipal Commissioner took the Chair and explained the procedure. He said that the elections of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor should be conducted by secret ballot if more than one name was proposed.

Then Mr. S. M. Abu Bucker proposed the name of Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy and Mr. T. S. Thurairajah seconded. Mr. Nalliah's name was proposed by Mr. C. Ponnambalam and seconded by Mr. J. Sebastianpillai. After the polling Mr. Balasubramaniam declared Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy elected Mayor by a majority of 1 vote. Immediately loud cheering

erupted and when the news was taken out there was shouts of G. G. ki Jai and firing of crackers.

Next Mr. P. M. John proposed the name of Mr. S. S. Navaratnam for the post of Deputy Mayor, and Mr. E. T. Hitchcock seconded. Mr. R. R. Nalliah proposed the name of Mr. J. Sebastianpillai, Mr. A. M. Brodie seconded. Mr. S. S. Navaratnam was elected by a majority of 1 vote.

Mr. Sam Sabapathy addressing from the Mayoral Chair said "I thank you for having placed so much confidence in me by electing me as the first mayor of Jaffna. It will never be my course of action to do any harm to anyone, I will be fair and impartial and will endeavour to do everything for the good of the ratepayers of this town."

Later a group photo of all the members was taken.

The T. C. Members of the Municipal Council were taken in procession to the Tamil Congress office. Mr. R. Sivagurunathan the Chairman of the Local Congress addressing the gathering said that the election of the Mayor of Jaffna was a victory to the Tamil Congress. He paid a high tribute to Mr. Sam Sabapathy.

Mr. Sam Sabapathy who spoke next said that his election as Mayor was a victory to the Tamil Congress. The Tamil Congress Members though belonging to a party would be fair by each and every one to whatever party they belonged.

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 (M 193 7.1.49)

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1949

Treasure These Thoughts

Matter is called the cause of the generation of causes and effects; Spirit is called the cause of the enjoyment of pleasure and pain.

— BAGAVAD-GITA

MEDIUM OF EDUCATION

SINHALESE AND TAMIL ARE at present the media of instruction to Sinhalese and Tamil children respectively up to standard 5. There appears to be a tendency to devote more time and labour to make English the medium of instruction under the pretext that Sinhalese and Tamil have not kept pace with the times and are not in their present state able to serve as media for the expression of modern thought, particularly scientific thought. Not only in Ceylon but also in India the problem of education through the medium of the national languages is being keenly felt. The advocates of English have little thought for the young ones who in their tender years have to devote their attention unnecessarily towards understanding simple things through the medium of a foreign tongue. Under no circumstances should little children be compelled to study any subject but in their mother-tongue. If Sinhalese, Tamil, Hindi or Hindustani are not developed so fully as to be the medium of expression of the highest and most complicated scientific thoughts, these languages have to be developed at once. The greatness of English lies in the English people borrowing liberally and largely from other languages. Tamil or other national languages should borrow scientific terms and expressions freely without reference to what narrow-minded persons who profess to be scholars or pundits in the national languages.

Dr. M. D. Ratnasuriya Dean of the Faculty of Oriental Studies at the Ceylon University attended the Inter-University Conference held recently at Madras and is expected to make a report on the subject whether the medium of instruction should be the mother tongue or not. The outcome of the Conference seems to emphasize that the standard of English Education should not be lowered. English is spoken in many parts of the globe. No harm will result in children studying English after they master their mother tongue, for the purpose of international communications, commerce, trade etc.; but to state that one should learn science or any other subject only through the

medium of English is far from reasonable. There are men who have attained great eminence in every field of study among Indians, Sinhalese and Tamils. Want of text books in the national languages is a lame excuse for maintaining English as the medium of instruction. Books can be written and should be written in the national languages without delay.

It is not a fanatic love for the national languages that makes us give vent to our views on this matter. The waste is great of time and energy in studying not only English but also dead languages such as Latin and Greek. All the so-called big colleges in Colombo insist on every child studying Latin, Greek or French. Perhaps not to 2 or 3 per cent of the students of those Colleges derive any benefit in their after years by the study of such languages. The Council of Legal Education still insists on students taking to law passing some recognised examination in Latin. There is no language in which it would not be possible to communicate what is good or beautiful in Latin or Greek. Thoughts know of no national barriers. If the beauty of expression found in one language cannot be translated into another language, nothing can prevent the beauty of thought or idea being translated into any language and still maintain the highest literary standard of the language in which such thought or idea has to be conveyed. The earlier the Council of Legal Education amends the rule regarding Latin qualification the better will it be.

ONE THING AND ANOTHER

—By YALPANAN

Party - one thing; voting - another

It election announcements are any guide then the Tamil Congress party in the newly formed Jaffna Municipal Council must constitute as many as ten members. But in the mayoral election held on Wednesday, Mr. S. A. Sabapathy, the T. C. nominee was able to secure only eight votes.

Conventions of party procedure in Parliament and Local Government institutions admit of "crossing over" by members; but the "crossing over" never takes place before the members enter the floor of the House. Here in Jaffna, the two T. C. Municipal members evidently "crossed the floor" as they walked on the floor for the first time.

Precedent followed

In the House of Representatives, the T. C. Parliamentary party "crossed the floor" from the Opposition Benches, the leader and another making a few steps higher up. But before they could settle down in new company; the Indian Bill had forced three T. C. members to cross back to their original places, the chief whip finding it not possible to accommodate them on that side, which lent enchantment at a distance and later proved a mirage.

In Municipal politics too, the precedent was set when three anti-T. C. members, Mr. S. A.

'Rely on Ceylon Premier'

Says G. G. to Indians

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, Ceylon's Minister of Industries, Research and Fisheries, who is on a short visit to South India, to inspect industrial concerns, said in Madras that the Indian citizen-hip regulations in Ceylon had not completely satisfied Indian opinion.

Mr. Ponnambalam was met on arrival by the A. D. C. to the Governor of Madras at Meenambakkam airfield and driven to Guindy Government House, where he lunched with the Governor. Later, he left for Bangalore. In Mysore State, the Minister proposes to visit the Bhadravathi Iron Works. He is also expected to visit Travancore to inspect the fertiliser industry at Alwaye.

Referring to the Citizenship regulations, he assured the people of India that Ceylon would see that the dignity and honour of India was maintained. The present Cabinet, and especially the Prime Minister, he said, could be relied upon for the continuation of friendly relations between the two countries.

"Ceylon is a comparatively small and poor country, and generosity should come from the bigger and more powerful neighbour, India," he added.

Jaffna Hindu College

The College reopens on Wednesday 19-1-49. New admissions on Saturday 15-1-49 between 10 a. m. and 1 p. m.

PRINCIPAL.

(M. 180, 21 to 14-1)

HUMANE APPROACH TO LEPROSY PROBLEM

PRESIDING over the second session of the All-India Leprosy Workers Conference at the Senate Hall, Calcutta University, India's Health Minister Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, stressed on the need for co-ordinated efforts of Governments and voluntary bodies, properly conducted scientific study and research, extensive health propaganda and well-organised services of social workers, to combat Leprosy.

Calling upon the Leprosy workers as well as the public to develop a humane approach to the problem Rajkumari Amrit Kaur said:

For the man in the street, the word leprosy fills the mind with horror and loathing. It does not require any special technical knowledge to realise how mutilating the disease can be. It does however, require a certain amount of modern technical knowledge to understand and appreciate the fact that it is far less contagious than many other diseases, that it can be largely prevented by adopting ordinary humane methods of segregation and that its sufferers have a reasonable chance of being cured in the early stage by adopting modern methods of treatment.

No Drastic Prevention Methods

Modern science, has taught us that we have no need to be either drastic or cruel in our methods of prevention since it is only through prolonged and intimate contact with a leprosy patient that the disease may be transmitted from one individual to another. It is therefore, unfortunate and distressing to find even educated people shunning the very sight of a leprosy patient who excites in them a feeling of revulsion obviously born out of fear instead of the more desirable and human feeling of sympathy for the unfortunate sufferer.

The erroneous impressions and prejudices that are present in the public mind in regard to leprosy, tuberculosis and other diseases must therefore be eradicated *pari passu* with the implementation of any public health scheme. In this connection, for the success of all such schemes is mainly dependent on the support of the general public who should obviously be intelligently harnessed through educative propaganda. I am more than ever convinced of the urgent need for organised health propaganda on an extensive scale in India as ignorance is at the root of much of our ills and may almost be termed Public Health Enemy No. 1.

Health Propaganda

I have taken this opportunity to emphasise the importance and the need for health education because I feel that voluntary agencies like yours should consider Health Propaganda as one of the very vital items of their activities. To show what a voluntary association, unaided by any form of State subsidy, can achieve both in the field of propaganda as also in active work, I would like to cite the splendid example of the American National Tuberculosis Association which contributed to the reduction of tuberculosis mortality from 200 to less than 40 per 10,000 in America within a period of 50 years.

Belra too has been doing very good work in the countries of the British Commonwealth. In order to conduct propaganda in a systematic manner and impart correct information, the establishment of a Central Information and Propaganda Bureau is essential. This work should preferably be undertaken by a voluntary leprosy organisation such as the All India Leprosy Association (Akhil Bharat Kushta

Samiti) and through the Indian Council of Belra. Such a Bureau should be in a position to make available all the information necessary about leprosy, should disseminate such information as will banish fear of the disease from the public mind and thus educate them to an intelligent appreciation of the ailment so that they may not ostracise or discriminate against sufferers from leprosy.

I am sorry to say that not only in India but in other parts of the world too, a leprosy campaign has often come to naught because of the refusal of the public to view leprosy as an ordinary disease, far less dangerous from the point of view of infection than many others. It is because of this that I feel we should give prime importance to the question of publicity and education which in my opinion are necessary adjuncts to any organised campaign against leprosy.

Public Health Problem

So far as the actual campaign is concerned the State must shoulder the main share of the burden. The fourth International Conference on Leprosy at Cairo in 1938 pointed out that control of leprosy should be the "in-escapable responsibility of the Government concerned". A preliminary step towards organising provincial anti-leprosy work on sound lines must be the creation of a leprosy organisation at the Headquarters of each Province so that the disease may be regarded forthwith as a definite public health problem.

Since leprosy is very largely a village problem Rural Units should be set up particularly where local arrangements for segregation of infective cases can be made without difficulty.

Segregation

The number of special institutions in India for the treatment of leprosy patients is totally inadequate. Even the exist-

ing ones which are wrongly styled "leper asylums" should be completely reorganised in order to enable them not only to adopt modern methods of treatment but also to create a healthy outlook in the minds of those who run these institutions. Indeed, the word 'leper' should be banished from our vocabulary. Village colonies for sufferers from leprosy must be brought into being where patients can be trained in agriculture and in handicrafts so that the colonies may even become self-supporting and its inhabitants feel that they are neither outcasts nor a burden but are able to make a contribution to the general well-being. Leprosy institutions should provide for an adult and a children's section, a section for research and another for investigation into the methods of occupational therapy and of relief and rehabilitation of patients who are deformed. I must stress here the vital necessity of Homes for untainted children. In the immediate segregation of children born to sufferers from leprosy lies the key almost to the eventual eradication of this disease.

Need for Training

There are probably few, medical men who have even today more than a nodding acquaintance with what has puzzled men of science from time immemorial. Hence it is essential that special training in leprosy work should be given to medical students in teaching hospitals. The organisation of refresher courses for workers in leprosy is also important.

The modern trend in medicine is to relate the illness of a patient to his social background and environment and to study those conditions and causes which govern the spread of the disease in the community.

Gandhiji's Example

You all know what a great worker Gandhiji was in the cause of sufferers from leprosy and how actively he supported the important conference held in Wardha and how he placed leprosy work as an item in his constructive programme. So far as other diseases are concerned the West has stolen a march on us in the matter of research in, and practical handling of problems pertaining to them. It is however different with regard to leprosy for it is only within recent years that this disease has received recognition in international medicine.

Technical Revolution Harms Human Well-Being

DR. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan in the course of his reply to the felicitations he received from the 23rd Session of the Indian Philosophical Congress in Bombay appealed for people to keep in touch with the realities of life.

Continuing Dr. Radhakrishnan said:

"From the dawn of history and even before, India had always taken her stand on such fundamental concepts as non-violence, fearlessness and compassion. The concept of the conquest of self, which was woven into the very texture of Indian philosophy, was not only capable of promoting a sense of kinship among men, but also of extending the quality of compassion to the domain of the dumb creation. Mahatma Gandhi was the latest exponent of this doctrine, who lived and died in its defence."

"But today", Dr. Radhakrishnan continued, "a wave of barbarism had swept over the world which could not

even distinguish right from wrong. People talked about a technological revolution, forgetting that if technical excellence were allowed to invade the domain of the spirit, the well-being of man would be seriously affected, his individuality would be destroyed, and he would become a pliable material to be moulded in obedience to the will of a dominant political party.

He therefore made a stirring appeal for keeping constantly in touch with the realities of life, but with the eyes always fixed on eternal verities, like a 'Nati' whose feet keep time to the music of the dance even while she is careful enough to balance the pitcher of water on her head.

J. S. C. Examination 1948 Pass List

(Continued from page 3)

Sacred Heart College Karaveddy
 Kanagarajah R; Krishnapillai V; Manuelpillai R Dist a, t; Nicholappillai S; Ramajayam M; Rajasingham V; Senthia K; Sinaathurai K; Sivarajah N; Thambiah M; Thangarajah V; Thangavalemudali S; Tharmalingham V; Veravagoo K; Velautham A Dist a.

Chavakachcheri Hindu College
 Alagaratnam K; Arudothy A; Erambo M Dist a; Kanagaratnam A; Kanagasabai K Dist a; Kandiah S Dist a, t; Nallathamby N Dist a, t; Poopalapillai K; Poopalapillai V; Rajendran C; Subramaniam K Dist a, t; Suatharam V Dist a, t; Thambirajah S; Vallipuram S Dist a; Velnayagam N; *Vinayagamoorthy N Dist e, a, cs; Yaseem S H M; Sri Pathmanathan K.

Drieberg College Chavakachcheri
 Atputhalingarajah K; Ganesan T; *Gnanayagam A Dist a; Hadja Mohideen M Dist t; Inpanathan A Dist a; *Kangatharam M Dist a, t; Kumaravelu A Dist a; Nageswaran V; Pararajasingham P; Ramachandran N; Sabaratnam K; Singarajah S; Sivanaathan T Dist a; Vinayagamoorthy A; Karunavathy N; Mathureswari R; Sugirtharani C; Thevathayalam K Dist a; Vimaladevi S; Vimalaswari S.

Udduppidy Girls' School
 Chelliah R; Kandappah R; Muthuveloe B; Pasupathy T Dist t; Kananayagam P Dist t; Sabaratnam K Dist a; Sabaratnam S; Sivaguru R; Thillaiambalam T.

Chidambara Vidyalaya Vaitturai

Anandavale K Dist cs; Arumainayagam S; Bhuneswaran K; Chandralingam N; Jagannathaguru S; Kathirgamaathathasan V; *Kulanthavetpillai P Dist a, cs; Kumaraswamy V; Manickavasagam S; Pathmanathan S; Ponnuswampillai S; Ponnuthurai M; Rajagopal S Dist cs; Rajanayagam R; Ratnasabapathy R; Sangaralingam M; Sannugasantharam K Dist a, cs; Sellathuraisamy T Dist cs; Selvaratnarajah S; Selvavinagam K; *Senthithurai V Dist e, cs; Sinnathurai S Dist cs; Sivalingam C; Somasegaram K; Subramaniam V Dist cs; Thuraiilingam T; Thuiraisamy S; Thuiraisingham S; Veerakulasingham S; Veluppillai K.

Udduppidy A M College
 Apoorvasingham T; Apathurai V; Sithamparappillai K; Ganesh P; Gasperon C; Kanapathippillai K; Maheswari T; Mappanapillai T; Murugesu K Dist gs; Malyaganam T; Nagaratnam M Dist a; Neelakandan K Dist t, b; Nesathurai A; Paramalingam K; Ponnambalam R; Ponnammal S; Rajah V; Rajalaxumi K Dist e; Ramalingam T Dist a, t; Sugirthamalar T; Thangarajah S; Thuraiilingam A; Thillaiambalam S Dist a; Thiruneelakandan E Dist a; *Thurairajah A Dist a, gs; Veluppillai P.

Thondasmanar Hindu Eng. Mixed School

Murugiah V; Subramaniam K.
Athchuvally A M Eng Mixed School
 Kanapathippillai S; Kotharaj S; Kasippillai K; Kathiravelu V; Krishnapillai S; Ramachandran P; Rasaratnam S; Vettivelu P.
Vadamaradchy Central English School Vathiri Karaveddy
 Nadarajah V; Somasundaram S.

Vigneeswara College Karaveddy
 *Balakrishnan V Dist a t h y; Gunaratnam C; Kandappu M; Kandammy S; Kathiramalai P Dist a; Nagarajah K; Namasivayam S; Paramanatham A; Rajathurai N; Ramakrishnarajah N; Ratnam A Dist e; Sivajothi K; Sivapathasantharam K Dist a; Sivasubramaniam M; Subramaniam K; Subramaniam S Dist a; Veerakathi K; Veluppillai T; Veetharaniam M.

Vadamaradchy Hindu Girls Eng School
 Alvappillai R; Arumugam P; Esurapatham S; Kandiah A Dist t; Kasinathan Y Dist t; Kanagasabai M; *Muthusamy P Dist e; Sangarappillai S; Seevanaratnam M; Thurairajah G.

Methodist High School Point Pedro
 Arumugam K Dist a; Athishdam S; Benjamin M A Dist a, t; Kanapathippillai J; Murugiah S; Muthiah G G Dist a; Ponnun T; Rajah M S; Rasiah R; Sellathurai S Dist a; Selvadurai P; Sinniah P Dist a.

Hartley College Point Pedro
 Alagesan S; Anandanadarajah K; *Atputhanathan M Dist e a, cs; Chandrasegaram C Dist a; Edward M Dist a; Gopalakrishnan S; Jeevakadacham S; Kathiramatnamby V Dist a, t e; Kulendram S; Kumaraswamy S; Kunalingham S; Mariathas S; Nadarajah V Dist e a; Paramanathan A; Poopalaratnam K; Rajalingham T; Rutherajah P Dist a; Sanjeevasrinathan S; *Sankunathan S Dist e a t h; Sannugathungam A; Sithamparanathan R; *Sivapatham C Dist t h; Sivasenthinathan P; Sivasubramaniam K Dist e; Somasegaram S Dist a; Tharmalingham S Dist e t; Thavaray C Dist e; Vasudevan S; Veerasingham K; *Vinayagampillai K Dist a.

Srisomasanda English School Puttur
 Anandasangari V Dist e, a; Balasundram K Dist e; Kandammy K Dist a; Kandiah P; Murugesar K; Satkunanathan S; Senthupathy S; Sinnathurai A; Sinnathamby S; Somasundaram S Dist a; Thuiraisingham R; Vinasishtamby K; Sivagnanam K.

Attiar Hindu College Neeroley
 Kanapathippillai K; Kugarajah K; Sannathamby V Dist a; Sarvanamuthu K.

Christian College Kobay
 Arumugam M; Gnanamani G; Karunairajan C W; *Kandiah P Dist a; Kanagasabai V Dist a; Kamalavathi S Dist t; Kumaraswamy S Dist e; Murugiah V Dist a; Nalliah M Dist a; Navaratnasingham N Dist a t; Nesamani K; Pavalam ch S Dist e; Paruvatham N Dist a t; Poonnam N Dist t; Primrose C; Pushpamani V; Rajaratnam K; Rasiah E; Rasiah K; Rajendra V; Ratnabapathippillai K Dist a; Richards J; Satuseswari V Dist a; Siharathanan P; Sivasubramaniam C Dist t; Somasgarasantharam V Dist a; Thillagarani N Dist a; Vivekananthan C.


ORDER NISI
 IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
 Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 964
 Nesaratnam widow of Vaitilingam Thiagarajah of Urumpiray.
 Vs. Petitioner
 1. Thiagarajah Nagendera
 2. Meenambikai daughter of Thiagarajah both of Urumpiray minors by their Guardian-ad litem the 3rd Respondent and
 3. Ampalavanar Saravanamuttu of Urumpiray Jaffna.
 Respondents.
 In the matter of the Estate of the late Vaitilingam Thiagarajah of Urumpiray late of Colombo.
 Deceased.
 This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 26 day of November 1948, in the presence of Chellappah Arumugam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 24 May 1948, having been read:
 It is ordered that the said third respondent, be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 1 & 2nd respondent and that the said petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as his lawful widow is the executor named in the said Will and that he is entitled to have Letters of Administration issued to him accordingly unless the respondent or others interested shall on or before the 24 of January 1949 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.
 And it is ordered that the Petitioner do produce the minors in court on the said date.
 This 26th day of November 1948.
 Sd. R. R. Selvadurai.
 District Judge.
 Drawn by:
 Sd. C. Arumugam,
 Proctor for Petitioner.
 13-12-48.
 Time to show Cause extended to 24-1-49.
 Sd. R. R. Selvadurai,
 District Judge.
 (O. 120, 4 & 7).

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 Chief Editor T. MUTTUSAMPILLAI