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# THE Hindu Organ.

(The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus)  
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## INDIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY FOOL-PROOF SYSTEM OF SELECTION OF PUPILS

## WORLD FEDERALIST UNIVERSITY

For Research Information and Instruction

### Its World-Wide Significance

(Continued from our last issue)

WHEN Indian friends tell me—as they sometimes do—that the fire has burned down, that the novelty of freedom has worn thin, I cannot really believe them, though I understand the symptoms that disturb them.

The individual self-criticism, bringing self-reliance and self-respect, that Mahatma Gandhi sought to inculcate as the basis of national development—"feel that you are free"—was one of his memorable sayings—these are not things that burn out so easily. We have new ideas today, and among them new ways of measuring human greatness. "We will not concede greatness," said Lord Samuel the other day, "to any man, whatever his successes, whose life has injured rather than benefited mankind," and he went on in considering the big names of the first half of our century, to ask whether there were "any other men of our age more worthy than Gandhi of the honour and reverence of future generations."

If we accept this, it means that we recognise the road that India has been enabled to take as a new road, as the road of the future. One London newspaper, examining the none too cheerful prospects for the world at the

an dogma, that the conception of parliamentary government and of guaranteed liberties of the subject have spread so far, and are even now shaping the future.

They have spread and fruited, it seems to me, for two main reasons: first, because they are a reflection of individual human aspirations; secondly for the sound practical reason that they work. To take the simplest example: the right to criticising government is a rational human requirement, and it is also essential to the securing of good government.

### The Modern Tyranny

To remove such rights from any social organisation is to return to the primitive in political thought. The only sense in which Communism as practised today can be regarded as more modern than other tyrannies is in its use of contemporary techniques of organisation, control and propaganda. Its substitution of "indoctrination" for education is a reaction against centuries of human progress. Its use of the apparatus of justice for political purposes is a relic

(Continued on page 4)

Chavakachery News.

### Chariot in Catholic Church

### Hindus Claim It

Mr. R. T. Subramaniam of Chavakachery informs us that he inspected the chariot found in the Klaty Roman Catholic Church and had come to the conclusion that it must have belonged to a Hindu Temple.

Mr. V. Kumarasamy, M.P. to whom the Hindus of Tenmaradely had made representations has assured them that he would take up the matter with the Minister of Education with a view to getting the Archaeological Commissioner to have custody of the chariot which must be more than 50 years old. In the opinion of the M.P. that the chariot was owned by Hindus could be inferred from the fact of a 'Purana-kumbam' worked on it.

In this Borough, there are about 400 places available in the Secondary Grammar and Secondary Technical Schools each year, but the Examining Board does not fill all the 400 places at this stage. It only takes approximately 75 per cent of the places and fill them. The point of this is that whilst it should now be possible to find the top 300 children without difficulty, the next 200 or 300 are close enough in their marks to demand more careful sifting.

### Border-Liners

We have now arrived at the position where 400 children have been eliminated after the first test and 300 have now been selected, leaving 90 out of the original 1,600. Of these remaining 900 it can be considered that not more than the top 300 should be retained on the list of possibles, and these are called the borderline cases, all being fairly close in their marks, as they are approaching the average. These borderline cases are asked to take a further examination. The papers are now much more subjective than the previous ones and give the examiners a chance to learn more about the candidates from their answers. There are not the 100 questions previously set, but a few arithmetical problems, English essays and questions on grammar, comprehension and there might be a precis to write. It is a more intimate examination than the previous ones and reveals more differences between the children taking it.

The marks from this examination are now added to those given on the Head Teacher's Assessments so that there is the same ratio as before between the Assessments Arithmetic and English. The Intelligence Quotients are not included. A new order of merit is established from these marks and the Examining Board can decide how many of the children can go forward to fill the remaining 100 places. There is no need for all the places to be filled if there are not sufficient candidates of the required standard. Usually, however, all the places are filled. As far as possible the parents can choose which of the Secondary Grammar or Technical Schools their children shall attend.

### Modern Schools

There are now 400 children in the Secondary Grammar and Technical Schools.

The remaining 1,200 go from their Junior Schools to Secondary Modern Schools. These children are in no sense regarded as failures. They have been placed in the Schools which is best suited to them, where they are likely to make most progress and where they are likely to feel most contented. It is recognised however, that some children might have been spurred on by their parents to pass their way into the Secondary Grammar and Technical Schools the children not being particularly interested and having no real inclination. This might well show in their work in school. On the other hand, some children are later than others in their development and some of those who were selected for the Secondary Modern Schools might show unexpectedly academic ability after a year or so at the new school. Accordingly, if the parents wish, they can send such children in for another examination at the age of 13 years to decide if their children are now suited for one of the other schools to take a Commercial Course, or to attend the Junior Art Department. And some of the children in the Secondary Grammar and Technical Schools might be moved also, in their own interests, to the Modern Schools.

### Technical Education

Children attending schools other than Secondary Modern are expected to continue their education beyond the compulsory age of 15. In the case of the Secondary Modern children, they would normally leave at the age of 15 but, if the parent wishes, the child can go on from the Secondary Modern School to the local Technical College at the age of 15 and there he can take a full-time Technical course for a further three years, free of charge.

It would seem, therefore, that in this scheme, which is put into effect every year and which is not just a paper scheme, the Education Authorities in Blackpool have evolved a system which is as fair and as fool-proof as possible for electing children for the various types of school that are provided under the new Education Act, an Act which tries to ensure that every child in Britain receives the best education possible according to those much-publicised "Three A's", Age, Aptitude and Ability.

AN ambitious educational movement directed toward world federation is being launched in France. A World Federalist University has celebrated its inaugural session in the French capital.

(As yet, it is a "university" in name only. The organization behind it plans the eventual formation of permanent centres like it in many countries, but this year is content with a series of courses and lectures in Paris and a programme of study sessions in various places in France and Germany.

### Intellectual Foundation

Founded in 1948 by a group of writers, journalists, educators, sociologists and statesmen, all world federalists, the University has spent its first two years in careful planning for the effort now getting under way. Despite serious obstacles, it has managed to lay a firm intellectual and financial foundation for itself and

[By

A. G. FULLERTON in the  
Indian Social Reformer.

has set up detailed plans for step-by-step future development. It has attracted to its international board of directors a number of well known writers and educators, including Thomas Mann, Jacques Maritain and Robert Maynard Hutchins. Directly assisting on its local board are French, American and Luxemburg leaders from all walks of life.

President of the University and its main driving force is Alexandre Marc, energetic French writer and journalist. Marc has long been associated with the federalist movement; he was a founder and the first secretary general of the European Union of Federalists. He is still a member of its central committee and a member as well of the council and the executive committee of the World Movement for World Federal Government. Author of several works on federalism, he is also a technical adviser to UNESCO.

Associated with Marc in the work of the University is another journalist, Bernard Voyenne. Formerly with the staff of *Combat*, a clandestine Resistance newspaper during the occupation, Voyenne has written for a number of magazines and is now teaching journalism in Paris.

Although completely independent of any of the world federalist movements, the new University enjoys cordial relations with all of them. Explaining this, Voyenne points out that the former are propaganda and action organizations, while the University seeks

to carry out the three functions, too often ignored, of research, information and instruction. Currently financed by a grant from the French Ministry of Education the University is organizing an extensive fund-raising drive among private sources in France. It plans to appeal eventually to international foundations and to UNESCO.

### Possibilities of Collaboration

Scene of the initial session was the medieval Abbey of Royaumont near Paris, now converted into an international cultural centre with libraries music rooms, auditorium and a magnificent park. More than 100 students of several nationalities enrolled for conferences centred on the topic, 'World Unity and the Diversity for Cultures'. Among the questions being discussed are the possibilities of collaboration among the cultural, economic and psycho-sociological structures of world civilization; the contribution of federalism of civilization and culture and federalism and cultural diversity.

Besides its first session, which was limited to five days, the University plans three courses in Paris this winter; the foundations of federalist ideas and institutions; and the relation between federalism and the labour movement. Also contemplated is a study session on the Schuman Plan at the University of Frankfurt Germany. University representatives will take part in the World Constitutional Committee's meeting at the University of Chicago in January, and will present a report to the World Congress of Federalist Movements and Organizations next April at Rome.

### Jaffna Muhiyuddin Mosque

A General Meeting of the Memon community and the Muslims of Chemma Lane was held on the 20th January 1951 at the premises of the Muhiyuddin Mosque, Chemma Lane Grand Bazaar Jaffna. The meeting was presided over by Kabi M. M. Sultan, Proctor S. C., J. P. and M. M. C.

It was decided at the meeting to elect a committee to manage the affairs of the Muhiyuddin Mosque and Messrs Haji Sulaiman Tayoob and Co., Grand Bazaar Jaffna were elected as Manager.

Messrs. M. S. M. Bukhari and U. H. G. Bhalla addressed the meeting.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the chair.



**Hindu Organ**

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1951

**Treasure These Thoughts**

*We seek but find not—why?*

**THE MEMORABLE MONTH**

THE MONTH SACRED TO THE ancient Italian Deity, Janus, has acquired historicity as no other lunar periods have. It is not the simple significance of being the harbinger of the major divisions of time alone that attaches to January. If the 26th day of this memorable month gave birth to a republic that is destined to lead the entire world out of dismal darkness towards lively light, the 30th day of January buried the same globe in enveloping grief by removing from the face of the earth the very man who had made it possible for the 26th to acquire memorability.

Historical dates normally awaken our memories to the greatness of the past. But these two memorable days in the month of January, true to the tradition round Janus of whose dual faces one looked behind into the past and the other before into the future enable not Indians alone but the entire humanity to have a retrospective recollection of the mighty deeds of prospective future.

The recalling to mind of the trials and tribulations that had led to the liberation of a large slice of mankind from subjugation necessarily serves to guide all those who are in the throes of thraldom still struggling and also to embolden those that are enjoying the fruits of such stupendous sacrifices to maintain the great tradition with watchfulness and zest,

Today the whole world will join together in paying humble homage to the martyrdom of one of the mightiest and noblest of patriots the universe had ever been proud to own. But the anxious moments that are worrying the minds of international statesmen and frightening the common people with forebodings will compel the leaders of the several nations to turn to the teachings of Mahatmaji to find a path that will assuredly lead them all out of conflicts. That is our hope.

**THE MODEL SPEAKER**

Dignified deportment, elegant speech, cool-headedness and above all unbiased judgment of affairs—these characterised the first Speaker of the First Parliament of Sri Lanka. With the passing away of Sir Francis Mola-

mure who occupied the Speaker's chair with universal acceptance, one of the architects of the Dominion has disappeared. Throughout his long career as politician, legislator and Speaker, Sir Francis had exhibited the rare qualities of perfect tolerance to individuals and communities, and sound commonsense. The Minorities had no greater friend than Sir Molamure. The nation has lost heavily.

**RE-NAMING ROADS**

Old Store Road it was, long long ago. The name was stinking in the nostrils of the Urban Councillors. Temple Road it became, but not for long. And now it has assumed a name, rough-shod in rhythm, more than a month-long in volume, and rainbow-like in assortment—Senator Mudaliyar Road! This was made possible by a resolution passed unanimously at the adjourned sitting of the monthly meeting of the Jaffna Municipal Council. We do not propose to enter into the discussion regarding the constitutional validity of the meeting in question. We only take exception to the naming of roads, lanes and other public places after living men and express our amusement that our City Fathers should have been in such unholly hurry in rushing through a motion without prior notice and that at a meeting the validity of which has been questioned. We are afraid that the remaining roads in the city will eventually become Minister-Advocate Road, Minister-Civil-Servant Road, Senator Advocate Road, M. M. C.-Lawyer Road, Lawyer - O. B. E. J. P. Road. If that be, let it be done before midsummer slips away.

**'Psychology in Religion'**

Under the auspices of the Hindu Society, Government Training College, Mahatagama, Swami Nisreyasananda of the Ramakrishna mission branch, Mauritius, and Lecturer in Religion at the Mauritius Training College delivered a speech on "Psychology in Religion" on the 19th inst.

The speaker in the course of his address referred to the 'New Thought Movement' in the West which holds that man is essentially divine as opposed to the old thought that man is born a sinner. Continuing Swamiji said "The fundamental truth of man, is that man has within himself the seed of divinity. The function of religion is to help man to manifest this inherent divinity by removing the obstacles of wrong thinking and wrong action. Thought is a mighty power by the correct use of which man can raise himself to the highest state of peace, power and plenty. The realisation that he is a storehouse of infinite knowledge, power and bliss is the secret of man's success and happiness in life. Our thoughts are the image of the future. Noble thoughts produce good actions. We can either make or mar the future man can create an iron will and push himself to the front.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. S. Namasivayampillai. The principal, Mr. S. F. De Silva, and all the students were present.

**'STAND BY THE METHOD OF PEACE'**

**Nehru's Appeal To Asia**

CROSS this road of opportunity in search of Peace' was the fervent appeal made by Premier Nehru to the Western Powers in the course of the Independence Day eve broadcast from Delhi. Extracts of his speech are published below.

"Friends and comrades: As you know, I have just come back from Europe after spending nearly three weeks in London, Paris and elsewhere. It was difficult for me to leave India when so many problems demand our attention here. But I am glad that I went and I think that, perhaps, my visit has done some good. I was in Europe at a critical time when the issue of war and peace hung in the balance. I endeavoured to throw the whole weight of our country on the side of peace and negotiated settlement of the conflict in the Far East.

"Perhaps our biggest problem at present is that of food, or rather the scarcity of it. There is naturally much apprehension and some suffering because of this. As you know, we have tried our utmost to secure food from abroad, and we hope that our efforts will succeed. Meanwhile, we have to share such food as we have and this involves a tightening of the belt for all of us. Let each person also remember that he should not have more than his share, for this can only result in others having less than their share.

**In Service of Humanity**

"I am speaking to you almost on the eve of the first anniversary of the establishment of our Republic. We have passed through a difficult year, both nationally and internationally and our difficulties continue. It has been a year of some achievement and some lack of it, of many disasters and sorrows, and of continuing international tension. We are not the only country which has had to face these heavy burdens. For the world is sick to-day, and no country and no sensitive person can be healthy when all around we see this sorrow and sickness. We have no magic remedies for the world's ills or our own. The only remedy is to try to understand the disease and to work hard together to find remedies.

"The crisis of the world demands that we forget our petty differences and stand shoulder to shoulder in the service of our country and humanity. Within a few days the All-India Congress Committee will meet in Ahmedabad, and a special duty is cast upon those soldiers of freedom who will meet again in that city which was hallowed by the presence of Mahatma Gandhi. Let us meet there, as elsewhere, in a spirit of reverent service, with the desire to sink our differences and co-operate together in the great tasks that have fallen to our lot.

"Great and complex as our internal problems are, they

are overshadowed for the moment by the crisis in international affairs. The future of our country, as of every other country, will depend on how we deal with this crisis and what the outcome of it is. If we cannot solve it peacefully and the world drifts towards war, then, indeed, our generation will have miserably failed, and it will pay to the utmost limit for that failure. There are no half-way houses left for us, we can either work wholeheartedly and with all the strength in us to prevent this awful calamity of world war or we allow the world to sink into an abyss. Let no man think that any good to him or to his country is going to come out of any which convulses the world. That will not only bring infinite destruction in its train but will also corrupt the souls of those who survive. We are thus facing a great challenge to our civilisation and to such culture as we may possess. How are we going to answer this challenge.

"As I speak to you, sharp debates are going on at Lake Success on this very issue and earnest men are arguing with each other as to what should be done. I have no doubt that all of them as well as all of the countries they represent desire to avoid war, for no person can deliberately seek it, knowing what it means. And get in the passion of the movement, many things are said and done which may lead to that war that we all seek to avoid. We have therefore, to be clear in our minds and firm in our purpose and must not be swept away by any gusts of passion or prejudice, for a greater responsibility rests on all of us, and more especially on those occupying positions of responsibility.

"The most urgent problem of to-day is that of the Far East where a brutal war has raged for many months in Korea, and innumerable innocent lives have been sacrificed. It is true, I think, that there was aggression there, but it is also true that none of us are wholly free from blame. For the past year or more, we persistently urged that the New China should be given a place in the councils of the world at Lake Success. Yet this was not done, and most people realise now that the fate of the world might well have been different if that obvious fact had been recognised. There has been reluctance and hesitation to accept the great changes that have come over Asia. There is still an attempt, sometimes, to treat the great nations of Asia in the old way. But the major fact of the age is the emergence of this new Asia,

and this has upset the old equilibrium and balance of power. This must be recognised, if we are to deal realistically with the world of to-day. Because the United Nations did not recognise it, difficulties arose and continue to trouble us.

"Again there was the question of crossing the 38th Parallel in Korea, adequate notice and warning was given, but it was not heeded, and further complications ensued. Can we not say now wiser after the event, that this was a major error which should have been avoided?

**Civilised Approach**

"It serves little purpose to go back to past history except to learn from it for the future. We have to deal now with this present and the future and sometimes it appears that we have failed to learn these lessons of the past. A proposal has been made in the United Nations to name China an aggressor and it is possibly being discussed to-day. This proposal cannot lead to peace. It can only lead to an intensification of conflicts and it might, perhaps, close the door to any attempt at solution by negotiation. It is a tremendous responsibility for any person to take such a step. At no time should this door be closed for if we close it, we also close the door to a civilised approach to any problem.

"I have been intimately concerned with recent developments and I have closely followed them. I am convinced that there is an overwhelming desire for peace all over the world, whether in the East or the West. My visit to Western countries has convinced me of this. The information I have received from our Ambassador in Peking has also convinced me that the People's Government of China is eager to have negotiations for a settlement of the Korean and other problems of the Far East.

**China Willing**

"Their reply to the resolutions of the Political Committee of the United Nations, embodying certain principles, was considered by some people as a rejection of those principles. After the closest scrutiny, I was totally unable to understand this criticism. That reply was a partial acceptance of those principles and certain further suggestions were made which were obviously meant to be discussed. Subsequent to this, further clarification has come from the Chinese Government and this has made it even more clear that they are desirous of negotiations for peace in the Far East.

It is easy to argue about words and phrases and such argument can continue indefinitely. But the occasion demands the highest statesmanship and an approach to these vital problems in a temper of peace and of friendliness. It is clear to me that enough has been said on both sides for negotiation in conference to be the next fruitful step. The time has come, therefore, for representatives of the powers concerned to meet together and discuss these problems instead of taking each other across thousands of miles.

**Go in Search of Peace**

"If the problem of the Far East is tackled with success, this will itself remove the great tension that exists to-day all over the world, and it will be easier to deal with other problems of Asia and Europe. We have thus the great opportunity to-day of turning the tide of events not only away from war but in the

*Letter to the Editor*

**Legislation for Hindu Kovils and Temporalities**

Sir,—I have read with considerable interest Mr. S. Cumarasuriya's letter on the above subject in your issue of the 19th instant.

I shall thank him to enlighten your readers on the following points.

(1) Who are the Managers and Trustees of temples who had in the past thirty years spent "several sums of money in unnecessary litigation"?

(2) The names of the Proctor or Proctors who had advised these managers and trustees to "spend several sums of money in unnecessary litigation"?

(3) Did the Proctor or Proctors who appeared for the said trustees or managers help the latter "to collect and appropriate incomes, etc. even during the period such cases were pending"?

(4) Now that all the trust cases are exhausted and the so-called paying temples have been brought under a scheme of management approved by Court, should not the Proctor or Proctors who had specialised in unnecessary litigation turn their attention to the evolving of some elaborate scheme which would benefit them more both politically and financially than in the past?

(5) Who are the manager and trustees save the Managers of the Sattanatha Temple and the Nallur Kandaswamy Temple who own luxurious motor cars?

(6) Are the managers of the above two temples misappropriating funds belonging to their respective temples?

(7) Who are the managers and trustees who provide fat dowries for their children and indulge in nautch parties?

Yours etc.,  
S. R. THALAYASINGAM,  
Ainapathy,  
Jaffna.

**Hindu Temporalities Legislation Opposed**

The Saivaites of Changanai met on Monday January 22 at the Chulipuram Saiva Prakasa Tamil School to protest against legislation regarding Hindu Temples.

Mr. N. Senathirajah presided and explained the objects of the meeting.

The program included speeches by the following:

Mr. K. Somasundaram B. A.—'Who is a Hindu?'

Mr. K. Karthigesu: 'Veda-Agamas and Sithantha Sastaras'.

Pandit V. T. Sambandhan: Duty of Saivaites.

Messrs. C. Nagaiyah and C. Ragnathan also spoke.

direction of an enduring peace.

I would appeal to the Great Nations of the West, who are the repositories of that magnificent culture which we have admired, and whose astonishing scientific and technical achievements have opened out a new era for mankind, to cross this door of opportunity in search of peace. To the nations of Asia, I can speak perhaps in an even more intimate language and express the fervent hope that they will stand by the methods of peace, whatever happens".

# Mass Meeting Supports Absentee City Fathers

"Tyranny Of Majority Intolerable"

-EX. MAYOR

"I have been a member of the Jaffna Urban Council and the Municipal Council for about 17 years; but I have never seen anything like the tyranny of the majority which Mr. C. Ponnambalam had collected round himself" said Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy M. M. C. and the First Mayor, at a meeting of the ratepayers of the Jaffna Municipality, held on Sunday last at the Town Hall.

Speaking from the chair Mr. A. V. Kulasingham advocate explained the objects of the meeting and said that the 6 absentee Councillors owed a duty to their electors to submit before them the reasons, which urged them to keep away from the Mayoral election meeting.

### Legal Position

Continuing Mr. Kulasingham said that as a citizen of the city a sense of civic duty impelled him to address the ratepayers with a view to laying bare before them the modus operandi of Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Mayor for 1950, to get himself re-elected and added that his interpretation of the Municipal Ordinance confirmed the speaker's misgivings in this that Mr. Ponnambalam was ingeniously taking refuge under Sec. 323 (1) E of the Urban Councils Ordinance read with the provisions of the Municipal Council Ordinance (that in the absence of any definite resolution of the Municipal Council, the U. C. requirement shall apply) Mr. Kulasingham wondered how Mr. Ponnambalam himself a lawyer could differ from other lawyers in the interpretation of sec. 22 of the Municipal Council Ordinance which unequivocally set the quorum at two thirds remembering the fact that interpretation of statutes was governed by definite rules.

Mr. Kulasingham said further that he agreed with the Press in the condemnation of the rot that has set in local bodies recently all the Island over and added that the reason for the unpleasant developments in the Jaffna Municipal Council was the lack of party loyalty. The essential requirement for any person aspiring to hold a responsible office, Mr. Ponnambalam lacked exclaimed the speaker.

### Grievances

Subjecting the manner in which the Mayor for 1950 had conducted the affairs of the Council to graphic scrutiny Mr. Kulasingham referred among others to.

(a) The lighting scheme extensions were almost exclusively carried out in the East end of the city.

(b) Contracts involving sums in excess of Rs. 1500/- the upper

limit for agreements without tenders were entered into by the Ex-Mayor without calling for tenders or consulting the council.

(c) Abolition of the post of accountant thus paving the way for expenditure without let or hindrance.

In conclusion Mr. Kulasingham cited the example of the overnight changing of the name Temple Road to Senator Mudaliar Rajendra Road and said that he would not be surprised if the 1st Cross Street were called Kanagayakam Road.

Mr. P. M. John M.M.C. speaking next accused the Mayor for 1950 of partiality in the allocation of money to the different wards and pointed out that the ward represented by Mr. Ponnambalam brought the least amount of revenue but enjoyed the largest sum on expenditure and referred to the discriminatory manner in which the ex-Mayor allocated Houses under the Karayoor Housing Scheme.

Mr. S. S. Navaratnam drew the attention of the ratepayers to the fact of the purchase of electrical posts by the Ex-Mayor without calling for tenders.

Mr. Sam Sabapathy after making the remarks quoted above deplored the steam-roller majority of the Ex-Mayor and referred to a lease of a property in the heart of the Grand Bazaar area in extent 15 lacchams for only Rs. 50 while a few square feet of ground also fetched Rs. 50 or even more.

Mr. Sabapathy declared that he had been always for co-operation and would still extend his hand of fellowship but only on terms of fairplay and justice.

Messrs. M. Balasundaram Advocate, T. S. Thuraiarajah M. C., R. T. Chelliah and K. Paripoorananda also spoke.

## Independence Commemoration Day Celebrations

The Independence Commemoration Day will be celebrated this year on 5th February, 1951, 4th being a Sunday.

The local Committee in charge of the Independence Day Celebrations have arranged for a Cycle Marathon to be run in the afternoon of 2-51 from Palaly Air Port to the Town Hall, Jaffna.

On 5-2-51 there will be a March Past at 5.15 p.m. at the Police Grounds consisting of the Police, Cadets Scouts Guides and School children. It is expected that the Hon. Mr. E. F. N. Gratiaen, Puisne Justice will take the salute. This will be followed by a public meeting at 5.45 p.m.

### Jaffna Municipal Council.

## Adjourned Monthly Meeting

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Jaffna Municipal Council was held on January 26 at 5 p.m. with Mr. C. Ponnambalam presiding.

Messrs. R.R. Nalliah, Sam Sabapathy, T. S. Durairajah, R. Visuvalingam S. S. Navaratnam and P. M. John were absent.

Mr. Ponnambalam made the following statement.

"There seems to be an impression that quorum for general or special meetings of the Council is ten. Section 22, sub-section 2 of the Municipal Councils Ordinance reads as follows:-

"Until a by-law is made by the Council prescribing the quorum, the quorum for any such general or special meeting shall not be less than two-thirds of the number of Councillors in the Council."

The question is whether a by-law has been made by the Council. Section 323 (1) (e) reads "all by-laws made by the Urban Councils Ordinance and in force at the date a Municipal Council is constituted in place of the Urban Council shall in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, continue in force and shall be deemed for all purposes to be by-laws made by the Municipal Council under this Ordinance."

The Jaffna Urban Council by By-law duly framed and published in Ceylon Gazette No. 9022 dated 16-10-42 fixed the quorum at six. Therefore the quorum for the Jaffna Municipal Council is six.

It has been argued that quorum of six is inconsistent with Section 22 of Municipal Councils Ordinance. This argument is fallacious and not correct. Section 22 lays down clearly that until a by-law is made by the Council the quorum shall be two-thirds. A by-law has been made by the Council as aforesaid. The by-law is not inconsistent with the provisions of the Municipal Councils Ordinance in as much as:-

(a) By-law has been made or is in force in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Ordinance.

(b) Section 22 authorises or presupposes a by-law being made fixing a quorum at any figure and there is a by-law in force fixing the quorum.

I may also mention in this connection that at a meeting of the Council held in 1949 there were present less than ten members and Mr. A. M. Brodie raised the question whether the necessary quorum was present and Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy, then mayor held that according to the aforesaid by-law of the Urban Council quorum was six and that the said by-law was applicable. Therefore I hold that this meeting is in order and we shall proceed to transact business.

I am functioning as Mayor under section 15 of the Municipal Councils Ordinance and clear majority of members are co-operating with me and the Council is working smoothly. It is against fundamental principles of democracy for a minority to attempt to obstruct the majority.

I think that all of us agree that the Commissioners ruling

## U. S. A. And The Colombo Plan

The U. S. A. Government's acceptance of the invitation to attend the meeting at Colombo on February 12th, of the Commonwealth Consultative Committee on the implementation of the Colombo Plan is warmly welcomed in London. Regarding Press reports, Mr. Dean Acheson said at the Press Conference that America had accepted the Government of Ceylon's invitation because it afforded opportunity for further co-operation with the countries of South and South East Asia in their efforts towards economic and social development.

Mr. Acheson said, the U. S. A. welcomed the initiative taken by the Commonwealth countries and intended to co-ordinate as far as possible its own programmes with the Commonwealth's scheme of assistance for South and South East Asia.

## Historical Association J. H. C.

The weekly meeting of the Jaffna Hindu College Historical and Civic Association was held on Wednesday (24-1-51) with Mr. V. Apu tharatnam in the Chair. The main item of the day was the election of office-bearers and the drawing up of a programme for the current year. The following were elected as office-bearers: Jr President Mas S. T. J. R. Singham Secretary, Mas K. Varnas nghan Librarian, Mas K. Arunagiri Asst Secretary & Treasurer Mas A. Ghudhoos.



January 30

## MARTYR KARMAYOGI GANDHI ANNIVERSARY

regarding quorum is not correct and that the Central Government ought to take such steps as will enable the clear majority of members to elect a Mayor for 1951 without delay and work for the welfare of the town."

Mr. E. T. Hitchcock moved and Mr. S. R. Thalaysingham seconded that the above statement be adopted. This was passed unanimously.

Motions to the effect that the name 'Old Store Road' be changed into 'Senator Mudaliyar Road' and the name 'Tiddy Road' be changed into 'Doctor Rajasingham Road' were passed Mr. D. James proposing and Mr. S. M. M. Abdul Cader seconding.

## Indian Republican Day

**Celebrations In Jaffna**  
Speaking at a public meeting held on January 26 at the Vannarponnai Vaideswara Vidyalyam under the auspices of the Jaffna branch of the Ceylon Indian Congress Mr. S. Natesan, Principal, Parameswara College paid a glowing tribute to the great statesmanship of Premier Nehru and said that the Republic of India was destined to lead the world to the goal of harmony and peace.

The President of the Jaffna C. I. C. Mr. Subramania Iyer occupied the chair.

### Loss of Ardour

Mr. Hanby Perinpanayakam, Principal Kokkuvil Hindu College deplored the lethargic tendency of some of those who had worked so ardently for the cause of freedom after that freedom had been won and added that it was not winning freed in that matter as much as maintaining the prize jealously.

Mr. S. Ambikapakar, Principal Vyadeshwara Vidyalyaya, said that though questions like citizenship and such other matters gave room for controversy the fact remained that Ceylon and India had cultural relationship of a lasting nature.

Mr. Thaniah, from Trinco-polony Congress Committee referred to the great part Ceylon Tamils had played in the winning of freedom for Ceylon and recalled the great work of Sri Arumuga Navalar in the field of language and religion.

## WEDDING

Mr. C. Arulambalam, Malayan Medical Pensioner and Proprietor Medical Hall, Jaffna requests the pleasure of the company of his friends and relations on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter SOW. MAHESWARI with Mr. K. C. SELVADURAI (The Naval Yard, Trincomalee) son of the late Mr. K. Sithamparapillai Malayan Railways on Thursday February 1, 1951 at 6.30 a. m. at Koddady. No individual invitations please. Koddady, 26-1-51. (Mis 205 26 & 30)

## NOTICE

An Application has been made by Veeragathipillai Rajaratnam of Thondamanar, Jaffna for duplicate certificates as he has lost the Share Certificates Nos. 216 to 225 and 299 to 308 held by the late Sinnathamby Veeragathipillai his father in this Company. Unless objection is received within 14 days from now a duplicate will be issued.

S. Coomaraswamy Secretary, Jaffna Co-operative Stores Ltd., 150, Hospital Street Jaffna. (M. 204 26 & 30)

## 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.

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 442

In the matter of the Last will and Testament of the late Thangam wife of Murugesu Sithamparapillai of Karaveddy North Deceased Murugesu Sithamparapillai of Karaveddy North Petitioner Vs

- 1 Kanthappu Ponniah of Karaveddy North presently of No 239 Huitsdorf Street Colombo
- 2 wife Chellammah of Karaveddy West
- 3 Vethathai widow of Alvapillai of Karaveddy North Respondents

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that Probate declaring the Last Will bearing No 17394 dated 26 June 1950 and attested by K. Subramaniam Notary Public proved, be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before P. Sriskandarajah, Esquire District Judge Point Pedro on the 5th day of January 1951 in the presence of Mr. K. Subramaniam Proctor for Petitioner and on reading the petition and affidavit of the petitioner dated 31 October 1950 and the affidavit of the Notary and the witnesses dated 8th October 1950.

It is ordered that Probate declaring the said Last will bearing No. 17394 proved be issued to the Petitioner as the executor appointed by the said Last will unless the Respondents or any other person interested shall on or before the 14th day of February 1951 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 5th day of January 1951  
Sgd. P. Sriskandarajah  
District Judge

Drawn by  
K Subramaniam  
Proctor for Petitioner  
(O. 105 30 & 2)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1250

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Selloppah Saravannamuttu of Kadduvan in Tellipallai, Deceased. Sinoathamkam widow of Selloppah of Kadduvan Petitioner Vs.

1. Sinnathamby Velupillai Elias-thamby, 2, and wife Annapoornanam, 3, Selloppah Kandapillai, 4 Selloppah Vyrarnuthu 5, Selloppah Velambirajah, 6 Selloppah Sellathurai, 7, Selloppah Balasingham, 8, Vyravy Theivar all of Kadduvan. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. J. J. Goonesekera Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 28th day of November 1950 in the presence of Mr. K. Kanathipillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of dated the petitioner 27th November 1950 filed of record having been read

It is ordered that the abovenamed 8th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor the 7th respondent and that the petitioner is declared entitled to have letters of administration and the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 2nd day of February 1951 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the abovenamed 8th respondent do produce said the minor the 7th respondent in court on the said date.

Sgd. S.S.J. Goonesekera District Judge  
(O 106 26 & 30)

### Indian Independence Day

(Continued from page 1)

of the long-faded history of absolute monarchy. As for single-party elections and the domination of a bureaucratic "privilegia", it is hard to find a parallel even in the vanished rule of courts and land owning aristocracies—you have to go to the theocratic empires of antiquity, with supremacy vested in an orthodox priesthood.

#### Marxian Mind

All such crudities are justified, of course, by the believing Communist on the grounds of expediency. Karl Marx and his followers communicated the peculiar intoxication of thinking in vast and apparently logical calculations—all for the ultimate good for the people, until you realise that people have all together disappeared and been replaced by masses and that the ultimate good is indefinitely postponed. As a proving-ground for Communism it was almost inevitable that Russia, which had no liberal tradition, should develop its most reactionary characteristics. After all if centralised tyranny were the only way to get tractors on to the land, the United States would be a poor country today.

It is true that the fruits of Communism, unlike those of democracy, are not fully displayed. There is a high wall round the garden, and when the grate opens at all it opens outward and violently. That is a mediaeval sort of metaphor, but no more modern one comes easily to mind. What we are concerned with is the world outside that wall, a world which is willing to wait until (one day, perhaps) the garden is thrown open to public inspection but having in the meantime work of its own to do which could be done better without the necessity of a rifle slung across the back.

#### January 26

For that work two different nations today renew their faith. January 26 is not only India's day, the day of the inauguration of the Republican Constitution. It is also by a coincidence, the national day of Australia, and this year Australia celebrates her first 50 years as a Federal Commonwealth, a Commonwealth within a Commonwealth.

The nation-building properties of democracy are a striking index of its vitality, and the new kind of nationalism which it is building is more and more recognised as the only firm foundation for the new internationalism. For like independence, democracy begins at the bottom. It is built upon a recognition of man's individual capacities, his individual right to use them in the development of a full life for himself and his fellows. And democracy's most signal achievement in our own lifetime is to have begun at last to translate that truth into economic terms—which is a very different thing from submerging it under economic dogma.

U. K. I. S.

#### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1247.

Nagaratnam widow of Kulanthambay Appiah of Suthumalai.

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Appiah Mathanasegaram
2. Appiah Natkunasegaram
3. Thavarane daughter of Appiah
4. Chandradevi daughter of Appiah
5. Kulanthambay Veluppillai all of Suthumalai.

Respondents.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Kulanthambay Appiah deceased of Suthumalai.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Goonesekera Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 23rd day of November 1950 in the presence of Mr. E. M. Mathiparanam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the above-mentioned Petitioner dated 23rd November 1950, having been read:

It is ordered that the 5th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st to 4th respondents and that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner accordingly unless the Respondents or others shall on or before the 1st day of February 1951 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that minors to be produced before Court on that day.

This 23rd day of November 1950

Sd. S. S. J. GOONESEKERA, District Judge.

107. 26 & 30.)

#### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1198

In the matter of the estate of the late Rajaladchamy Ammah wife of Thampipillai Rasiah of Vaddukoddai West, Jaffna.

Deceased.

Rasiah Thiagarajah of Vaddukoddai West.

Petitioner

Vs.

1. Rasiah Nadarajah of do.
2. Nallathambay Sebramaniam of do.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Gunasekera, Esq. District Judge Jaffna on the 14th day of November 1950 in the presence of Mr. V. Naganam, Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the above-named 2nd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st respondent, and that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration of the estate of the said deceased and that such letters of administration be issued to him as the son and an heir of the deceased unless the said respondents shall appear before this court on or before the 12th day December 1950 and show cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

This 14th day of November 1950

Sgd. S. S. J. Gunasekera District Judge

Extended to 30-1-51

(O. 102. 26 & 30)

#### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1254

Ponnammah widow of Kandiah Sellathambay of Kokkuvil West

Vs. Petitioner

1. Ledchumy widow of Kathiravelu Sinnappu of Manipay
2. Chelliah Nadarajah & wife
3. Rasammah both of Kokkuvil West
4. Sinnathambay Veluppillai & wife
5. Achchimuttu both of do
6. Suppar'Thambu & wife
7. Sinnammah both of do

Respondents

In the matter of the Estate of the late Kandiah Sellathambay of Kokkuvil West. Deceased.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Goonesekera Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 12th day of December 1950 in the presence of Mr. S. Patanjali Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 5th December, 1950 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate as his lawful widow unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before the 2nd day of February, 1951, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 12th day of December 1950.

Sgd. S. S. J. Goonesekera District Judge.

O 101 26 & 30

#### NOTICE OF APPLICATION

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1262/T.

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Veluppillai Ampalavanar of Analaitivu formerly at Errol Estate, Parit Bunter in the State of Perak in Malaya.

Deceased.

and

In the matter of the British Courts Probates (Re sealing) Ordinance Chapter 84.

Notice is hereby given that after the expiry of fourteen days from the date of last publication of this notice, application will be made to the District Court of Jaffna under the British Courts Probates (Re-sealing) Ordinance Chapter 84 for the sealing of Probate in respect of the estate of Veluppillai Ampalavanar of Analaitivu formerly at Errol Estate, Parit Bunter in the State of Perak in Malaya deceased granted by the High Court at Penang on the 21st September 1950 under No. 326.

Jaffna 8th day of January 1951

Sgd. A. Kanagasabai.

Proctor for Sinnachchi alias Sinnammah widow of Veluppillai Ampalavanar of Analaitivu.

O. 103, 26 & 30)

#### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1246

In the matter of the estate of the late Sivapakkiam wife of Kandiah Somasundaram of Karainagar East. Deceased.

Ponniiah Nadanasabapathipillai of Karainagar East. Petitioner

Vs.

Ponniiah Sellathurai of Karainagar East. Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Goonesekera Esq. District Judge Jaffna on the 23rd day of November 1950 in the

presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above-named petitioner dated 28th October 1950 having been read.

It is ordered that the said petitioner is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the deceased and the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondent or others interested shall on or before the 1st day of February 1951 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 23rd day of November 1950

Sgd. S. S. J. Goonesekera District Judge

O. 104 26 & 30

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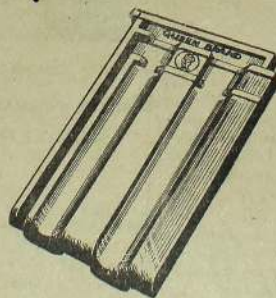
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