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CEYLON CHEMICAL WORKS

THE Hindu Organ.

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Supplement to the "INTHUSATHANAM"

INSIST ON
C. S. R. ROSE WATER
LAVANDER
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CEYLON CHEMICAL WORKS

OPEN DIPLOMACY WORKED WELL

Mountbatten's Success In India

Lord Mountbatten, the last Viceroy of India, said that he wanted to hold a plebiscite in the sub-Continent of India before its actual partition, but was advised that it would have taken years to prepare an electoral list.

"What I did was to try to find points of common agreement, and to work upon these, and to try to smooth out points of disagreement," he told a meeting here.

Link of Friendship

"I worked by a process previously unknown in India—the process of open diplomacy. I never kept from one side what the other side had said. I never made any secret arrangements."

"We ruled India for 170 years by force of arms," Lord Mountbatten continued.

"In place of direct rule by force of arms is substituted the link of friendship and good feeling."

Speaking of the work of his wife, Lady Mountbatten, in directing relief organizations for refugees during the communal trouble in India, he said, "she tapped a hitherto untapped source of strength and friendship in India—the women of India."

Commonwealth Conference

EXIT OF EIRE

Chequers' Conference

Mr. Patrick Mc Gilligan, Finance Minister of Eire, who took part in the Secret Chequers' Conference said that Eire was expected to repeal the External Relations Act as soon as the Dail re-assembled in the middle of November.

If the Dail take this step, about 2 million Irishmen in England will become, legally, aliens. The talks at Chequers are regarded as of vital importance.

Pilot Plan

It is expected that any scheme that is fashioned to meet the Eire situation might serve as a pilot plan for a new conception of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Eamon de Valera

Mr. de Valera, former Prime Minister of Eire observed that the interests which bound Britain and Ireland were "closer than those which bound Britain to the other nations with which she was in association."

Nehru's Interest

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru is believed to be particularly interested in Eire's position in regard to the British Commonwealth.

Indian National Congress

Pattabhi and Tandon Contest Presidency

The Congress presidential election will take place on October 24. Four of the candidates have withdrawn their names, thus leaving the field open for a straight fight between the two candidates, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Babu Purshottamas Tandon.

Acharya Jugal Kishore, General Secretary of the A. I. C. C., in a statement said:

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Acharya Kripalani, Mr. Shankarrao Deo and Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghosh, having withdrawn their candidature for the Presidency of the next session of the Indian National Congress, there remain only two candidates, namely, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Shri Purshottamas Tandon.

The election will take place on Sunday, October 24, 1948. The voting will be by secret ballot and the Presidents of the P. C. Cs will act as Returning Officers.

The counting of votes will take place at the venue of the meeting of the delegates and the counting must be completed by 5 p. m. on October 25.

Besides telegraphic intimation by the Returning Officer, the result of the voting should be sent to this office by registered post or through a messenger in a sealed envelope with a list of delegates present, of votes cast, and a statement containing written objections, if any, regarding the conduct of elections."

DO YOU KNOW?

Premiers Are All Aging

Combined ages of the Prime Ministers or their deputies give a grand total of 561 years. Five of the Premiers are over sixty. Respective ages are:—
Pandit Nehru 58
Liaquat Ali Khan 56
D. S. Senanayake 64
Mr. Mackenzie King 74 (in London but not attending conference owing to ill-health).
Mr. Peter Fraser 65
Mr. Eric Louw 59
Dr. Herbert Evatt 54
Sir Godfrey Huggins 65
Mr. Clement Attlee 65

New Tamil School for Nochikulam

Nochikulam, a village in Vavuniya south, has been provided with a Tamil school by the State. There are now 39 pupils on the roll and more are expected soon from Maelikai and Allakalu Poddakulam.

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"TELL A POLICEMAN" RADIO TALK.

POLICE AND THE PUBLIC

Call for Closer Co-operation To Check Crime

"My appeal to you is to regard the Police as your friends and to help them with information. In a sense, every citizen is a policeman of the community. The detection of crime is a combined operation between the Police and the public," said Mr. C. C. Dissanayake, Superintendent of Police, Sabaragamuwa, in a broadcast talk entitled "Tell a Policeman," from the Colombo Colombo station.

Mr. Dissanayake stressed that few crimes can be solved without information being given by members of the public. The average citizen, he said, hears and sees much but tells the Police very little and that too after a great deal of persuasion and diligent interrogation.

"We want him to tell us more, in short to tell us everything he knows and that spontaneously and without waiting to be asked," Mr. Dissanayake declared. Every little bit of information counts.

Trust and Confidence

It is no secret that the Police in this country do not receive sufficient information from the general public. Few criminals are considerate enough to leave their visiting cards behind at the scene of the crime, said Mr. Dissanayake.

The Police are a very small but very important part of the general public. The Police and the public are complimentary to each other; the public cannot survive very long without the Police nor can the Police function with full effectiveness unless they are supported by the public. Sound Police work for the benefit of the community must depend on the establishment of a proper relationship and understanding between the Police and the community. The understanding cannot exist without mutual trust and confidence.

Mr. Dissanayake stressed that every little bit of information is useful and what is apparently a most trivial detail may help to solve a crime that has baffled the best wits in the Police. Information could be given to any police officer orally in person or by telephone or by means of a letter. If the informant desired to remain anonymous he need not disclose his identity. All information would be kept strictly confidential if the informant so required.

Police Protection

If the informant feared that his personal safety was threatened owing to the information given by him to the Police, he had only to ask for special Police protection and he would be afforded it without any hesitation. The fear of reprisal was often merely psychological and not warranted by actual circumstances.

There was also a popular belief that any person who gives information to the Police will be called upon to give evidence in court. That prospect often deters the most public-spirited citizen from conveying information to the Police. This is an entirely unfounded misapprehension. It is

only in those very rare cases in which the informant's evidence is of vital importance to the successful prosecution of the charge that an informant is required to attend at court.

"Informants are performing a national service by helping the State in the prevention and detection of crime. Timely information can prevent many a crime. For their services informants are handsomely rewarded, unless they ask for nothing in return. In some recent cases rewards granted have amounted to as much as Rs. 5,000," Mr. Dissanayake said.

Scotland Yard Secret

"You have, I am sure, heard a great deal about the efficiency of Scotland Yard. They have an almost legendary reputation, fostered by Edgar Wallace and unimpaired by Sherlock Holmes, for brilliant detective skill. I have been fortunate enough to undergo a course of training in those hallowed precincts.

"Shorn of the romanticism of the detective story writer, the 'Yard' still deserves the high esteem in which it is held; but the lesson of their remarkable efficiency is that success in crime detection depends on the degree of assistance that the public extends to the Police."

PERSONAL

Mr. Alfred T. Durayappah has been successful in the Proctor's Final Examination held in August 1948.

PANDIT NEHRU AS PEACE ENVOY

"He stands between two worlds"

—Brailsford.

MR. H. N. Brailsford, the British Socialist, writing in the "New Statesman and Nation" suggested that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru should mediate between East and West and added:

"Amid the clash of East and West, he is in charge of the foreign policy of the one great Asian power whose weight, moral and material, could influence the scales in choice between peace and war.

"His recognition of the part the British people played in easing India's achievement of independence may incline him to retain some friendly ties with the Commonwealth,

"But he has made it clear that India will not identify herself with either the American Bloc or the Russian.

"To stand passively aloof would be neither possible nor morally defensible. The test of India's maturity and of Nehru's stature will be his

Money Orders in Mother Tongue

The Postmaster-General is issuing instructions to post offices to accept money order forms filled up in the national languages and to grant the public maximum assistance in the matter, says an Information Department communique.

In the Magistrate's Court

Warrant on Anuradhapura resident

A plaint was filed before Mr. F. Conrad Perera, Jaffna Magistrate, by Mr. V. Nagarathnam Merchant Grand Bazaar charging one Moona Aboosally of Kahatagadisiyaya in Anuradhapura with having obtained from him under false pretences a sum of Rs. 1,350 as advance, promising to supply him 1000 bushels of paddy at Rs. 8 a bushel on or about the 12th of August this year.

Mr. S. R. Aryanayagam led the evidence for the complainant.

The Magistrate accepted the plaint and ordered warrant on the accused returnable on November 2.

Alleged theft of Cow and calf

The trial concluded at the Jaffna Magistrate's Court before Mr. F. Conrad Perera in the case which the Kopay police charged V. Thambu a carpenter and V. Elayavan both of Siroppiddy with the theft of a cow and a calf the property of K. Arunsalaam of the same village on 8-9-48.

Mr. O. M. E. George O. I. C. Kopay Police Station prosecuted while the accused was defended by Mr. S. Amalavanar.

At the close of the prosecution the Magistrate without calling on any defence acquitted and discharged both the accused.

LADY MOUNTBATTEN LAUDS INDIAN WOMEN

THE HOPE OF THE LAND

SPEAKING at a joint meeting of the East India Association and the Overseas League, held in London Lady Mountbatten declared: "Indian women do realise the great responsibilities which are theirs. They are marching hand in hand with their menfolk and to my mind, the future of India might well rest very largely in the hands of her women.

"The women of India have played a tremendous part in this past year of India's independence and also in the past years of India's struggle for freedom."

"It is something which is quite phenomenal," the wife of India's last Viceroy continued.

"Indian women, after having been a few years ago at the bottom of the ladder of emancipation, have now soared completely to the top. There is no other country which can boast three women holding the highest appointments a country can offer—Governor of one of the most important provinces, Minister of Health and Ambassador to the Soviet Union."

"We women here in Britain will have to pull up our socks," Lady Mountbatten added with a smile.

Marched with men

Indian women had achieved emancipation through their own efforts because they entered into the struggle for independence as their menfolk did, adopted Mahatma Gandhi's ideals and followed his teachings, and climbed magnificently through their own self-sacrifice, tenacity of purpose and great capacity for suffering, Lady Mountbatten continued.

"I feel intensely proud of my own countrymen," Lady Mountbatten said.

Service and Courage

"But I have come back from India marvelling at what they have done, thousands of miles away. I have never been sufficiently grateful to the women of India for the wonderful example of service and courage which they showed to me. I should like to express my gratitude to the women of India."

Speaking of the "desperate shortage of nurses here in Britain" where, she said, there was one trained nurse for every 2,000 people, Lady Mountbatten asserted that in India there was only one for every 43,000.

"There are fewer nurses in India than in London alone" she continued. "That gives you an idea of the super-human task which Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and her department have to face. Yet you do not find any dependency in India. You find courage and eagerness to get on with the job."

Tribute to Amrit Kaur

Lady Mountbatten said she had never seen administrative work done so efficiently as that which India's woman Minister of Health, Recalling the migration of refugees and other difficulties which attended the birth of the new Dominion of India and Pakistan a year ago, Lady Mountbatten paid tribute to the way the Indian Government had solved these problems and the way "when the first fear and terror

were over, the refugees organised themselves."

"My husband and I are watching all the time with interest and sympathy the tremendous strides which India is making at the present moment," she continued. "I do not think it would have been possible to visualise that India would have achieved as much as she has done in her first year of Independence. I question whether any long-established Government which had a thousand years of independence and which had no appalling perplexities could possibly have done as magnificently as the Indian Government has done.

Co-operative Study Circle Organised at Uduvil

A Co-operative Study Circle organized by Mr. K. A. Coomaraswamy with the assistance of the Rural Welfare Societies and Community Centres of Uduvil Parish was declared open by Mr. T. Balachandran, D. R. O. Valigaiyann North, on Wednesday the 13th October at 6 p. m. at the Rural Reconstruction Society Hall, Maruthanadam in the presence of a large gathering.

This Co-operative Study Circle which is the first of its kind in the Northern Province and reported to be the first in the Island is established for the benefit of all persons interested in the Co-operative Movement. Up to now it has been the practice of the Co-operative Unions to conduct occasional training classes for Office-Bearers and members of co-operative societies only but the people who were not members of co-operative societies were not benefited. This new organisation is meant to give true and correct information regarding the activities and functions of the various types of co-operative Societies in the province to the general public and to explain the co-operative principles and make the people co-operative minded.

This organisation will also guide the office-bearers of co-operative societies in the discharge of their duties and also assist in the organisation of new co-operative societies and in rectifying defunct societies. The Welfare Societies and Community Centres are co-operating with the organiser to make this a real success.

A public meeting was held soon after the opening ceremony and following gentlemen addressed the meeting.

- (1) Mr. K. A. Coomaraswamy, The objects of a Co-op. Study Circle.
- (2) Mr. T. Balachandran, Rural Development.
- (3) Mr. V. S. Ponniah, Co-operative Principles.
- (4) Mr. E. V. Ponnuthurai, Food Production.

Mr. W. Ponnuthurai, President of the Uduvil Parish Rural Reconstruction Society presided.

The meeting was a success.



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1948

Treasure These Thoughts

Man, musing on the objects of sense conceiveth an attachment to these; from attachment ariseth desire; from desire anger cometh forth.—Gita.

COLOURED COMMONWEALTH

"WHERE DO WE COME IN?" asked Mr. Goonesinghe pointedly when the first Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference met in London and discussed migration and distribution of population. This conference of Parliamentarians representative of thirty-six assemblies in the British Commonwealth of Nations which has been likened by Premier Attlee to a "family gathering for understanding" will have to answer Mr. Goonesinghe's question if it wishes to impress on the world that it was not convened as a mock show to parade the might and glory of the British Commonwealth of Nations but as a real institution for understanding the basic principle of a brotherhood of nations and translating it into practice.

It was only the other day in the United Nations Social Committee, that Professor Alevi Pavlov, speaking on the draft of the International Declaration of Human Rights, said that there were seventy laws in South Africa which discriminated against the coloured population, some of which would be punished in the Soviet Union as criminal. Whatever may be the degree of veracity of the accusation, South Africa, a member not only of the British Commonwealth of Nations but of the United Nations as well, cannot deny that the question of the South African treatment of Indians is there pending in the U. N. O.

The first article of the Declaration of Human Rights reads thus: "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience, and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood." But of what avail are these pious resolutions clothed in picturesque phraseology, if, notwithstanding the solemn declarations, the white nations of the British Commonwealth cannot get rid of colour consciousness in actual practice?

Mr. Mavalankar, the Speaker of the Indian Constituent Assembly, in a very outspoken postparliamentary speech has told the Empire Parliamentary delegates that India would under no circumstances remain a member of any group, bloc or commonwealth which allows any of its member nations to deny human beings their birthright of equality in dignity and rights. No nation, be it small or big, young or old, can ever consent to remain in such a commonwealth.

It is common knowledge that the British Commonwealth is now a ramshackle affair and that its very existence is being threatened from within and without. The pomp and splendour of an impressive ceremonial gathering at the commonwealth capital cannot lure the Asiatic Nations into

accepting a second place in the comity of nations acknowledging the supremacy of the 'White' Nations. We are glad that Mr. Goonesinghe, one of the Ceylon delegates to the Empire Parliamentary Conference has raised this most appropriate question, on the answer to which, lies the future of the British Commonwealth.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Rural reconstruction societies, community centres, village welfare associations, these are some of the resounding names that are drifting about in the wind of propaganda blowing from Government quarters. What a plethora of names! These societies, centres and associations are organised and started with much flourish of trumpet and fanfare, garlands and pandals, music and dances, forming part of a varied program. The same coterie of social workers hold office in all the societies; the same objects are strived for under different banners.

This was just what the Government wanted done. Separate departments were formed for carrying out different types of social services and large amounts of the country's revenue have been spent for the first and probably the last step of the business, namely, organising. It has taken the Government several months to realise that social services, whatever the nomenclature of the propaganda machinery may be—be it, rural reconstruction or community centre, are social services all the same and that one department for Rural Reconstruction and yet another for Community Centre means doing the same work in different costumes.

But wisdom has not yet dawned on the Government that the social services for which propaganda is being done in a prodigal manner have not benefited the citizens in any appreciable degree and that what is required is that the existing Ministries should perform the social services which come under their purview instead of a new department making much ado about nothing.

A maternity centre, a reading room with radio provision, adult education centre, to mention a few of the commonest forms of rural reconstruction activities, are social services that should be undertaken by, for example, the medical department and the education departments.

The village committee representing the people and the Divisional Revenue Officer as Chief Government Officer working in co-ordination and conjunction with each other should be able to communicate to the proper Ministry what social services are needed. This step, if taken, would minimize the expenditure on the establishment charges of unnecessary departments and would ensure speedy results.

Divisional Revenue Officers are all recruited by a keen competitive examination of a high standard and are given a thorough and extensive training in all aspects of administration and are eminently fitted to reconstruct the rural areas and provide them with all social amenities in keeping with the requirements of the present age and current standard of civilisation. In all earnestness we would remind the authorities that their policy should be less of expenditure on personal emoluments and more on the actual substance of social services.

ONE THING AND ANOTHER

BY YALPADI

Lunching In London

London lunches are unlike the ordinary. They savour of diplomacy and the dishes are of the 'Commonwealth' mode. Premier Senanayake has a surfeit of these eating parties. Stewart of stature, Mr. Senanayake will not mind overeating but any way he may well try a change with the alkaline Russian Rubber deal menu for neutralising "Commonwealth" acidity.

From Bating to Debating

The bating marvel of the age, Don Bradman, continues to capture the eyes of newspapermen even after he has announced his retirement from active cricket. Bating is to debating what the turf is to the floor of the Parliament. If the Liberal League succeeds in returning the cricket prodigy to Parliament, a wide field will have to be set for Don's powerful hitting all over the field. He can drive a point of debate home with what ease he sends a ball to the ropes. Camera-men will then have to throw the Parliament House instead of to the Oval or to the Lords.

Anglo-American Extravagance

Who would like to exchange places with Pandit Nehru today—the most uncomfortable man in Asia, Europe and America smothered by a concerted Anglo-American shower of praise, flattery and extolling extravagance. Nehru has his responsibility to his country, his word to it not to join any power-bloc but to be friends with all nations. Red Russia is behind watching what time Anglo-American diplomacy is engaged in coaxing and cajoling "Commonwealth" countries by their Premiers. Nehru knows it, he has a reputation for rare insight into international relations. India is watching, Pakistan is watching, England is watching, America is watching, perhaps Ceylon is watching too! Poor man, when the burden of leadership descended on him partition presented unprecedented problems such as no other world leader at any time might have had to face. Whatever the result now, let it be granted that Britishers and Americans, in press, platform and private can go to any lengths to attain their object.

Ceylon Wants a buffer?

Quite an interesting sidelight on current world politics in London was furnished by a New York Herald Tribune correspondent's estimate of the Commonwealth Premiers' conference doings. "About Pakistan and Ceylon it seems," he wrote, "there is not so much concern for both are likely to choose continued Dominion Status as a buffer against India, if for no other reason." Of India they were in suspense about her attitude to joining a Commonwealth power bloc, but our own Ceylon, they take it, as also Pakistan, will primarily want some outside prop against India. Mr. Senanayake must worry his heart about it, he has seen this American suggestion or heard about it!

Diplomacy drops a brick!

People taking part in world affairs and meeting people from all over the globe must needs keep their wits about them if they are not to drop bricks now and then. Mr. Warren Austin, chief of the U. S. Delegation to the U. N., was caught napping when he described a sudden Soviet change of front on the Atomic Energy Commission, as an "oriental manoeuvre". He

is being questioned about it. But others before him have made similar lapses, no less a person than Churchill, the phrase-purveying war hero, having at an Allied Council composed of China among others, during the late war, referred to Oriental Cunnings in describing Japan's sins. Chiang Kai Shek must have winced, but diplomatically he winked. When accident and orient meet in affected politeness accidents may arise!

Loss of two Men

Within the space of a month India has lost two outstanding "men"—K. F. Nariman earlier and B. G. Horniman now. Both belonged to Bombay. Nariman, the Parsi barrister who exposed the Back Bay Scandal of Lord Lloyd's government and became a hero latterly tilted against the Congress High Command and paid the price of being expelled by Patel. A sad politician he came into his own after Gandhiji's death by due penitence expressed to Patel. Horniman, the English Journalist who left the Calcutta Statesman to edit the Bombay Chronicle when it was founded by Sir P. M. Mehta, in 1913, was a strong supporter of India's fight for freedom. Departed from India he returned to India after six years, via Ceylon and Dhanushkodi, in dramatic fashion. The order of deportation had not been lifted but the police authorities in Ceylon and Dhanushkodi tried to harass Horniman, and he had to sleep in the ferry steamer a whole day till sense returned to the police. Then he coolly landed in India. As a journalist he was biting and brilliant, more biting than otherwise, and friend and foe felt the scars. Nariman and Horniman felt alike in most public matters and not even Gandhiji escaped their caustic criticism. Horniman was so wedded to India's cause that he was considered an Indian, and Anglo-India outcasted him. Indian journalism owes much of its independence and aggressiveness to Horniman, same as Indian politics to Annie Besant.

Price-Income Paradox

What is this paradox about high cost of living being sought to be solved by a high scale of prices? When our government put up the scale of tariffs on imports sky-high it was said to be to prevent undue importation of foreign goods and encourage due increase of indigenous industry. There is no scarcity of imported goods if you are prepared to pay handsomely for them, and you often cheerfully shell the money for them. You are enabled to pay high because you are paid high by government and perform by private employers. So far so good, but to the agriculturists and small traders, and those who depend on foreign pensions or salaries of savings the position is perplexing. Life to them is a dread. I asked a Pettah trader the other day how business was under the new dispensation and he pulled a long face. He could not get things which people wanted at the prices they could pay. Butter which they had at about 60 cents a pound was now more than twice that price. A lantern chimney priced about 50 cts. is now Rs. 1-75 and is just as fragile as ever. Why is this increase? Revenue by duty and hope of inducement for local industry. Revenue comes alright, though people pay through their nose, but what are the prospects of local industry serving the demand? How long can this process go on, taking more from the Treasury to pay more to the trader? It is a sort of public finance which the common man does not grasp and which pundits and professors tell us is good for us. What then?

Lawyers Fete Minister of Justice

A Complimentary dinner was given to Dr. L. A. Rajapakse, K.C., Minister of Justice and Mrs. Rajapakse at the Jaffa Town Hall by the Jaffa Lawyers and Judicial Officers last night. Covers were laid for 84. For the first time in the history of the Jaffa Lawyers' dinner, ladies participated. Mr. T. Muthuswami Pillai, Crown Advocate presided.

Mr. Muttuswami Pillai in proposing the toast of Dr. and Mrs. Rajapakse said: As District Courts in Ceylon were courts of highest original jurisdiction, the greatest care had to be taken in the appointment of judicial officers. While the best judges themselves, before whom the lawyers practised, the best Judges of Judges were the lawyers who practised before the Judges. Jaffa was fortunate regarding its judicial officers who were men with stern sense of duty, conscientious and intent on doing Justice. The same could not be said regarding other places. It was, therefore, necessary that members of the Bar should be able to represent to the authorities concerned the real state of affairs regarding Judicial Officers.

Freedom had been won and the battle had been waged by patriotic sons of Lanka as Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan, Sir P. Arunachalam and Sir D. B. Jayatileke Mr. D. S. Senanayake had contributed towards freedom not a little. What was praiseworthy was the fact that freedom was won without shedding one drop of human blood. The Prime Minister deserves credit for it. Mr. Senanayake could not have made a better choice for the office of Minister of Justice, Dr. Rajapakse added to the dignity of the high office he held. Dr. Rajapakse was not a man of many words but when he spoke, his words were never harsh or offensive to anyone. He was a perfect gentleman who combined in him the noble traits of plain and simple living and high thinking.

Mr. A. Sambandhan, Advocate and Mr. M. K. Subramaniam, Proctor, supported the toast.

Dr. Rajapakse in reply said that he thanked his hosts for the cordial welcome accorded to him and to his wife at the Airport and at dinner. He was glad to meet his own students who comprised more than 75 per cent of the lawyers present. So far as the Government was concerned many things were being done for Jaffa among which might be mentioned the Karaiyoor Slum Clearance Scheme, the Vadamaradchi Lagoon Scheme, the Cement Factory and the Kilinochchi and Iranamadu Scheme. No distinction or discrimination was made by Government between Tamils and Sinhalese who were all citizens of Ceylon. When the schemes were completed Jaffa will be so attractive to tempt those in the South to exchange places with those in the North. It pained him to think that the age of a Ceylonese was 24, 10 years ago, now it was 35, while in New Zealand, a man lived to the age of 67 and in England to 60. It was the duty of the people of Ceylon as well as that of Government to raise the standard of living so as to make Ceylon fall in line with other advanced countries.

In the past lawyers always took a prominent part in public life. He regretted the deterioration which has set in. It was the duty of lawyers to take more interest in public affairs and to improve the lot of the common man.

A PUBLIC DEBATE AT THE J. H. C.

Subject: "The present policy of the Indian Government is holding up the progress of India." Date: 7. p. m. 23-10-48. Proposition: 1. Mr. S. Shanmugaratnam (Member). 2. Mr. M. Karthigesan, B. A. (Hons.). Opposition: 1. Mr. S. Narenthiranathan (Member). 2. Mr. M. Balasubramaniam B. A. (Cantab) B. Sc. (Hons.), Advocate. Mr. N. S. Rajendran, President of the Senior Hostellers' Association, will preside.

MUSEUMS AS MAIN PLANK OF CHILD EDUCATION

IN most advanced countries, children's museums, as an extra-curricular activity, form the main plank of child education. Whether it is as a repository of the historical and cultural wealth of a nation, or as a child's own efforts at self-expression, the children's museum is a real asset to the community and a very important factor in education.

Most of the important cities in the U. S. A. have separate children's museums or special wings for children in the main museum of the city. There is always a permanent collection that would be of interest to children; charts and pictures acquaint them with the history of the world; maps and attractively arranged geographical charts make the world a small place and annihilate distance and other barriers. Scientific and other exhibits make children familiar with the world of science and natural history. The social life of other peoples is exhibited through permanent displays and models as well as through exhibits of their arts and crafts; but every now and then, whenever there is an opportunity, visitors from foreign countries are invited and requested to give an exhibition of their costumes or speak a few words about their respective countries. This kind of cultural atmosphere naturally inspires and encourages children to bring out the best in them and to give free expression to their feelings and ideas. Thus children's museums help in discovering prodigies and in revealing hidden genius. Some of the work done by the juvenile members of these museums show a firm grasp of their subjects and reveal mature and understanding minds, which but for the opportunities afforded by these museums would "waste its sweetness on the desert air". These museums are complementary to the child's daily routine at school and help teachers a good deal in learning to know the propensities and "complexes", if any, of their charges. For very often or in most cases, the difficult or "problem" child in school forgets his obstinacies and gives free vent to his subconscious impulses in the freer and more secluded atmosphere of the museum. He very often confides his secret plans, ideals and ambitions to his museum guide (because, after all, a museum is not a school to which one "creeps like snail, unwillingly"), which he would be reluctant to confide to his school teacher or even his parents.

The Museum of Modern Art in New York City has special art classes for children where the child is allowed to do anything he likes with paint, clay, bits of cloth and coloured paper, or other materials provided. No task is set for him and no "musts" are imposed on him; guidance is given only when the child himself asks for it. For the aim of these classes is not to turn out child artists but to help children express themselves through a medium they enjoy and by means of which they can communicate and share their joy with others. The result, finished product, is not half as important as the method the child adopts and the satisfaction and joy that he derives from the experience, which helps in expanding his personality. If one cannot discover the hidden "import" of the child's paintings one should let the child explain and it is the adult's duty to listen to him attentively and respectfully. The adult should not exclaim on seeing a bright daub of colour, "What on earth is this?" but immediately go on to admire it. In this respect, parents need more training than anyone else, for there would be fewer "problem children" if there were fewer "problem parents".

Special Art Classes

Children's museums in the West have proved of immense benefit to the cultural growth of children. In India, with our rich heritage, they are almost a necessity, but except for Baroda and Jaipur our cities have not yet awakened to the need for this great adjunct to child education. In the words of the organizers of the Brooklyn Children's Museum: "It (the Children's Museum) ushers children into a rich and abundant experience with nature's treasures and opens the way to the higher joys of intellectual recreation and action. Whatever their lot in life, children at the Museum acquire real cultural interests, which remain a vitalizing source of pleasure for the rest of their lives."

Very near New York City is Newark, New Jersey, whose Junior Museum for children is famous. Its life-membership runs to 5,000

children, who have all become life-members by paying 10 cents each. They meet regularly in groups to draw, model, sew and to study the life and arts of the American Indians. The Museum has a lending collection of 10,000 objects, which is very beneficially used by the teachers during their teaching hours. Frequent group visits to the Museum from the city schools are a regular feature of the school curriculum.

A children's museum on a grand scale is the Brooklyn Children's Museum in Brooklyn, New York. It is one of the best institutions of its kind and has the distinction of being the first children's museum in the world. It is also the largest and serves as a model to many other museums. After its establishment, Yale and Harvard have been inspired to found children's museums under University sponsorship and there are other museums flourishing now in Hartford, New Haven, Detroit and other big cities.

The most important departments of the Brooklyn Museum are the Library, the Science Workshop, the Mineralogy Division and Fine Arts Class. In the Science Workshop, the walls are lined with exhibition cases, collections, drawings and photographs. On a large table, many of the boys and girls study, mount and label their collections, or construct scientific apparatus. They investigate into chemistry and physics, aerodynamics optics and mechanics. Regular monthly News Bulletins are issued by the Museum.

Initial Impulse

In a quiet corner of the East End of London is the Giffrey, a museum for children. It is an old eighteenth century almshouse, converted into a small museum of English furniture and costumes, arranged and set out in rooms just as they would have been when their owners lived. Classes in drawing, clay modelling, wood carving and dress designing were first started by the Curator, Mrs. Harrison. The aim of these is not to teach children but to rouse their individual interest and to show them how to find things out for themselves. The initial impulse must come from the child direct.

In pre-war Munich there was a museum which, though not exactly a Children's museum, was an experiment in adult education, where an effort was made to educate people by exhibits in different sections like the Music Section which told the story of the development of musical instruments, or the Power Machine Section where technology could be learnt directly and in an interesting manner. The fine Library attached to the Museum was a great guide and storehouse of knowledge.

Children's museums in the West have proved of immense benefit to the cultural growth of children. In India, with our rich heritage, they are almost a necessity, but except for Baroda and Jaipur our cities have not yet awakened to the need for this great adjunct to child education. In the words of the organizers of the Brooklyn Children's Museum: "It (the Children's Museum) ushers children into a rich and abundant experience with nature's treasures and opens the way to the higher joys of intellectual recreation and action. Whatever their lot in life, children at the Museum acquire real cultural interests, which remain a vitalizing source of pleasure for the rest of their lives."

Sidelights and Lightsides

(BY SQUINT EYE)

Girls keep away but boys attend schools in which the ban on the admission of Rodiya children has been lifted. —News item.

'Untouchability' that is the pride of the fair sex.

'Sing or Swim with India' That is how the printer's devil made a head-line read. This reminds one of Nero singing while Rome was burning.

Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Ceylon's first High Commissioner to Britain left London to take up his new post in Washington.

This pillar to post experience of Mr. Corea may ultimately bring him back to Ceylon.

'The United Nations is today our hope for peace'.

—Dr. Trygve Lie.

Got a hope!

A passenger to Batticaloa when he woke up at Galoya found that he had been relieved of his purse containing Rs. 1000/- and that his suit-case had been substituted by another containing straw.

This is understandable. It was to make him know that one who has no money on his person is a man of straw.

A 14 year old Melbourne girl has anticipated evolution by about 10,000 years by failing to grow four of the normal bicuspid teeth. Says the dentist who discovered her: 'The human jaw is growing smaller and smaller and fewer teeth are needed to chew soft "civilised" foods. She is the girl of the future.'

What is the future of the girl?

Correspondents are told after meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers that food, economic affairs, were discussed, writes London half complainingly about the reticence of the Premiers. Food in plenty, one can be sure, was discussed during this occasion!

Mr. Senanayake told a pressman that he would retire when he felt that he could take a rest and there is less work for him to do, and when possible he would devote more time to his coconut and rubber estates. Coconut for elephants!

When the West Indies Cricket team arrived in India this week they found that all the boxes in which they had earlier sent their clothing empty.

Some cricket fan must have thought it would be fun to see the team in action in the raw!

CHIANG FLIES TO PIEPING ssid a newspaper head-line. You might have thought he was fleeing from the Reds. The news was about his going hastily to Pieping to take military command to save the town from the Reds. Airst and has brought into use a word that is not happy in the usual context.

IN THE U.N.O.

ARABS AND JEWS TO CEASE FIRE

Security Council Decision

Russia and the Ukraine abstained when the Council passed by nine votes to none a resolution which ordered.

(1) The withdrawal of both parties from any positions not occupied at the time of the outbreak.

(2) The acceptance of the Truce Commission's decisions on the admission of convoys to Jewish settlements.

(3) Both parties to start negotiations through the United Nations on outstanding problems in the Negev, and the permanent stationing of United Nations' observers throughout the area.

The Security Council, in two unanimous votes, called on Arabs and Jews to stop fighting immediately in the Negev area of South Palestine and to allow United Nations observers free and safe movement throughout the holy land.

Berlin Blockade Condemned

The six "neutral" members of the Security Council hardened by Soviet rebuffs to compromise efforts, condemned the Russian "blockade" of Berlin as a threat to peace.

The Council adjourned until Friday after hearing evidence from British, United States and French delegates on events leading to the crisis.

Chief Soviet delegate, M. Andrei Vyshinsky, who refused to answer questions by the "neutrals" and withdrew from the debate, read a magazine while Britain's Sir Alexander Cadogan accused his country of a "planned and insidious attempt to harass the western occupying powers."

Education Commission on Burnham Model

The Minister of Education is considering the question of appointing a Commission to advise the Government on all matters relating to the teaching profession. This is to be modelled on the Burnham Commission.

Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education who has already had preliminary talks on the desirability of appointing such a commission, discussed the question with a Special Committee of the All Ceylon Union of Teachers.

The Committee has urged that the personnel of the commission should include representatives chosen from accredited teachers' organisations and that a retired Judge of the Supreme Court should be the Chairman of the Commission.

JUSTICE MINISTER VISITS JAFFNA

Dr. L. A. Rajapakse K. C. the Minister of Justice and Mrs. Rajapakse accompanied by Mr. V. Sivaramaniam, Secretary were received at the Jaffna Airport yesterday morning by Mr. R. R. Selvadurai District Judge Jaffna and a number of lawyers and their wives. Dr. Rajapakse was garlanded by Mr. S. R. Kanaganayakam, Advocate while Miss Ranjini Karalasingham presented a bouquet to Mrs. Rajapakse.

Dr. Rajapakse visited the District Court of Jaffna at 10.30 a.m. He met the lawyers and discussed with them the building plans for the Supreme Court, District Court, Law Library etc.

He visited the District Court of Pt. Pedro later in the evening at 2.30 p.m. and was entertained to tea by the Pt. Pedro, Lawyers.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference

Members from 36 Assemblies Meet

THE conference was opened by Mr. Clement Attlee, the British Premier, who welcomed the delegates as "fellow parliamentarians who practise democracy and do not merely use it as a cloak for a perverted form of government."

Pointing out that this conference was the largest of its kind ever held in the history of the Commonwealth, Mr. Attlee said it was a "family gathering for understanding" rather than for formal resolutions. He complimented the meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers which was being held parallel to it.

The British Prime Minister particularly welcomed the delegates of the new Dominions of India, Pakistan and Ceylon whose presence, he said, showed how great had been the expansion of parliamentary government.

Philosophy of India Speaker of Indian Assembly Speaks at Dinner

India was "not at all afraid of being outside the British Commonwealth" said Mr. C. V. Mavalankar, the Speaker of the Indian Constituent Assembly, addressing an audience of delegates to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, and the Colonial Office African conference and other Indian and colonial guests at a dinner given by the Indian Colonial association to overseas organisations in Great Britain.

"Our conception of the Commonwealth is not of a partnership of certain people who are suspicious of those not in the partnership and who therefore

are always afraid of standing on their own," he added.

"Our independence can never be of the type that will try to exploit any other people. Not only do we want to live and let live but we want to see that whatever prosperity we have is shared by all"—that was the philosophy of India and it had been introduced in inner political life throughout the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi.

"In thinking of our country as part of the world the questions of foreign policy and defence disappear, but the time for this has not yet come. Therefore I say that India has a mission in that direction. There is no danger of our being led away in the trend of British politics.

"If the Commonwealth is for the protection of entire humanity then we are for it. but if it is merely a camouflage for the word 'Empire' then we have no interest in it and we are not prepared to stay in it.

Headman Honoured At Araly

A public meeting was held at Saraswathi Vithiyasalai on Thursday the 14th instant at Araly South in honour of the late Mr. T. Visuvanathan who had rendered signal service to the people of Araly as Vidhane for nearly two years. Mr. A. T. Vethakodan, Chairman V. C. Vaddukottai presided. Mr. V. Veerasingham Principal Manipal Hindu College unveiled the photograph of the late Vidhane. Mr. S. H. Perinpanayagam Advocate appreciated the sense of gratitude that

Kalutara Election Petition

Application to Withdraw

Order Reserved

Mr. Justice Dias reserved his order for November 1, in the application made by Mr. K. K. L. Brito Adikaram alias Laurence Brito Adikaram of Nagoda, Kalutara to withdraw the election petition he had filed against Mr. C. de F. Goonewardene, M.P. for Kalutara.

The petitioner in his petition had accused the respondent (1) general intimidation (2) corrupt practice of bribery and (3) undue influence.

Mr. C. Seneviratne, instructed by Mr. David De Silva appearing for the petitioner, stated that the election petition was filed by the petitioner in the first flush of petitions. The petitioner hoped to get the support of all those who promised help but now he was unable to carry on with the petition as most of witnesses were not available.

Mr. N. M. de Silva with Mr. M. I. Mohamed, instructed by Mr. Mervyn Caschett, appeared on behalf of the respondent.

The Judge reserved the order for November 1.

impelled the residents of the area to organize that memorial meeting. He referred to him as one who strove to practice the principles of Gandhi in his life and commended his example to the other Village Headmen.

Kayts Election Appeal

Heard Before Three Judges

Jurisdiction of Judges Questioned

THE appeal of Mr. A. L. Thambiayah of Colombo from the judgment of Mr. Justice Basnayake, setting aside Mr. Thambiayah's election to the Kayts seat in the House of Representatives was taken up for hearing before the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Cankararatne and Mr. Justice Windham on Wednesday.

Mr. A. V. Kulasingham of Jaffna one of the defeated candidates in the Kayts election, challenged the election of Mr. Thambiayah on the ground that he enjoyed benefits under certain contracts with the Crown at the time of the election and thereafter. Mr. Justice Basnayake held that Mr. Thambiayah was a shareholder of the Cargo Boat Despatch Co., Ltd., which had certain contracts with the Crown. The Judge held that a shareholder of a company which had contracts with the Crown was disqualified from being elected to the Parliament.

In the Colombo South election case Mr. Justice Dias had been of a different opinion with regard to the disqualification of such shareholders.

According to the Parliamentary Elections Order in Council 1946 there was no right of appeal from the finding of an Election Judge. In view of the different opinions of two Election Judges, the Government decided to get an authoritative ruling from the Supreme Court on the disqualification of otherwise of shareholders of companies holding contracts with the Crown who seek to enter Parliament. The House of Representatives accordingly amended the Elections Order-in-Council, and a possibility was provided for appealing to a Bench of three Judges from an Election Judge's finding on a point of law. Mr. Thambiayah thereupon appealed from the judgment of Mr. Justice Basnayake.

Preliminary Objection

Mr. H. V. Perera, K. C., with Messrs. C. S. Barr Kumarakulasinghe and Vernon Wijetunge instructed by Mr. John Wilson (Jnr.) appeared for the appellant, Mr. Thambiayah. Mr. A. V. Kulasingham, the respondent, appeared in person. Mr. Alan Rose, K. C., Attorney-General, with Messrs. M. Thiruchelvan and N. D. M. Samarakone Crown Counsel, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Kulasingham said that with the Judges' permission he would raise a preliminary objection to their jurisdiction in the matter of that appeal. He said that was a matter of importance not only in respect of that appeal, but also it was of great constitutional importance. He submitted first, that sections 3 and 4 of the Parliamentary Election Amendment Act were repugnant to section 13 (3) (a) of the Constitution Order in Council

of 1946 and by reason of that fact it involved amendment or suspension of the operation of that clause. Sections 3 and 4 were invalid, as they had not been passed in accordance with the proviso to sub-section 4 of section 29 of the Constitution Order in Council of 1946.

Mr. Kulasingham's second submission was that the Parliamentary Elections Order in Council was consequential and additional to the Constitution Order in Council of 1946, because both Orders formed one Act or Enactment. The Parliamentary Elections Order in Council could not, therefore, be amended, except in accordance with the proviso to sub-section 4 of section 29 of the Constitution Order in Council of 1946.

In reply to the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Perera and Mr. Rose agreed that the preliminary objection should be argued first.

Different Submissions

Mr. Kulasingham said that the Judges would notice that there was a difference between the two submissions he made. His first submission proceeded on the assumption that the Constitution Order in Council, 1946, and the Parliamentary Elections Order-in-Council were two different enactments, and that the legislature could by ordinary legislation amend the Parliamentary Elections Order-in-Council by a simple majority, whereas it was not so entitled in the case of the Constitution Order in Council. His second submission proceeded on the footing that those two Orders-in-Council were one enactment and that the legislature could not amend it by a simple majority. The Parliamentary Elections Amendment Act had been passed by 57 votes to 31. That amending Act had not the two-thirds majority provided for in the Constitution Order in Council.

Reading Room Opened

Mudaliyar S. Kandiah, who opened the Sri Kamadehiyam-pal Reading Room at the Sri K. Y. M. H. A., said at a public meeting, which followed the opening, that the reading room was the fruit of the co-operation of the young men who had shown much perseverance.

Mudaliyar Kandiah continued: "Knowledge is the essential feature of the human community. Since knowledge is a growing crop, it needs the artificial rain of books. Thus the reading room will help to develop knowledge."

Pandit K. Kanagasahapathy presided at the meeting.

Our Astrological Feature

WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRIPATY"

FROM 24TH OCTOBER TO 30TH OCTOBER, 1948

ARIES *Aswini, Bharani, Karkai 1st part—[Medha Rasi]*

This is likely to be a confusing week. Little turns out according to plan. It will be necessary to keep a clear head if you don't want to get yourself involved in official troubles. The effects will be only temporary and won't affect you in the long run.

TAURUS *Kartikai 2, 3, 4, Rohini, Mithunavirsha 1, 2—[Adupa Rasi]*

There is little danger of actual setbacks but you are likely to be baffled over some affairs. Wives relatives may cause you much anxiety this week. Expenses may increase unexpectedly. Keep clear of any emotional entanglements.

GEMINI *Mithunavirsha 3, 4, Thiruvathirai, Punarvasam 1, 2, 3—[Mithuna Rasi]*

Any troubles you will have during the coming 3 weeks will be connected with health and official affairs. You may have to shoulder besides responsibilities. On the other hand a good week for social activities. Domestic changes likely mid-week.

CANCER *Punarvasam 4, Pooasa, Aayilga [Kataka Rasi]*

Act cautiously in all financial undertakings. Early in the week you seem likely to clash with an older man in your circle or a business associate. Have little to do with women or else your reputation will suffer. An indication for storms in the domestic circle also shown.

LEO *Maha, Pooru, Uttira 1st part—[Singha Rasi]*

If handling any new undertakings be cautious. Substantial help from older people but opposition and expensive demands from close relatives of your own age shown, try not to make enemies; mid-week and avoid scandals.

VIRGO *Uttira 2, 3, 4, Atta, Chithirai 1, 2—[Kanni Rasi]*

Some ladies may help you financially this week. Be content with simple pleasures or it may affect your reputation. Don't worry if progress is not as rapid as expected as a good time is ahead. Avoid quarrels and misunderstandings with friends week end.

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

If an employer you may be unlucky with staff. Better make sure you are covered against loss by theft. Don't speculate during this week. If you are not careful women friends may let you down badly. Don't commit yourself in writing this week.

SCORPIO *Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]*

A good week for pleasure of all kinds but you have to spend the first two days of the week very carefully. After that your personal life will be very interesting as some new interest will bring colour to your existence. You can plan for any new schemes.

SAGITTARIUS *Moolam, Poorudam 1. [Tharu Rasi]*

A satisfactory business week. Better not risk anything in speculation this week or fly too high socially. Take care of health particularly Monday and Tuesday, keep a calm temper and a clear head the whole of this week.

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

Somewhat featureless week but mildly favourable for study or concentrated work. Unless domestic troubles upset your mind a bit, I should advise you to be on the guard against secret enemies. A stranger may help you out of difficulties week end. Spend Wednesday and Thursday carefully.

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

You will gain much happiness through young people and new friends this week; but there is a danger of a break with a close associate through some misunderstanding. News of a satisfactory property deal or appreciation of an old investment shown week end.

PISCES *Poorudadi 4, Uttiradadi, Revati [Meena Rasi]*

Watch your step particularly in personal matters this week. Your main problem will be to cope with critics in your family circle. Better not risk anything in speculation. Take care of health and avoid quarrels in office.

Abdulhusein Jafferjee

51, K. K. S. Road, Grand Bazaar, Jaffna.

STOCKISTS OF

BEST RANGOON TEAK AND FINE PORTLAND CEMENT
(English and or Belgian)

AND

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS

FOR

Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd.

C. 4. 67-48 to

In the District Court

Last Will Challenged At Railway Stations
Court Grants Probate

The Last Will of the late Mr. C. Vallipuram of Chavakachcheri was challenged by Mr. V. Kandiah, a son, Mr. C. Jayaratnam, Engineer Irrigation Department and Mr. C. Manoharan advocate (grandsons).

The case came up for inquiry before Mr. S. R. Wijeyatilake District Judge Chavakachcheri. Mr. C. Ponnambalam with Messrs S. K. Kanaganayagam & S. N. Rajadurai instructed by Mr. C. Jayaratnam appeared for the will vis Messrs Ponnambalam and Sivaratnam.

Mr. Ramalingam instructed by Mr. S. Thiruvaniyanagaram appeared for Mr. V. Kandiah.

Mr. P. Navaretna Rajah instructed by Mr. V. Navaretna Rajah appeared for Mr. C. Jayaratnam.

Mr. A. Sambandan instructed by Mr. Kanagasabai appeared for Mr. C. Manoharan.

Dr. J. S. B. Kumarakulasinghe and Mr. Theivendirampillai D. R. O.; Chavakachcheri attesting witness to the Last Will gave evidence in support of the will.

After the evidence of the attesting Notary Mr. C. Vallipuram, the respondent Mr. V. Kandiah gave evidence against the will.

Mr. R. Kanagasabai Commissioner of Sales was the witness called by Mr. V. Kandiah.

The judge in his order granting the application for Probate of the last will said "I am satisfied the doctor and the D. R. O. were present at the execution of the last will (p-1) and so far as they could judge the deceased appeared to understand the contents of the will when they were read out by the Notary. They gave their evidence well and I do not shut that their familiarity with Mr. Ponnuchamy has influenced them to deviate from the truth. I see no reason to reject the Notary's evidence that the will was duly executed and that the testator understood its contents

Before the inquiry commenced the objection of Messrs Jayaratnam and Manoharan were withdrawn. Referring to the witness Kanagasabai called by the respondent the Judge said that the witness did not impress him at all. His evidence that the testator told him that he was being harassed in Mr. Ponnuchamy's house and that he had written a last will at Mr. Ponnuchamy's request, in his opinion, to put it mildly, unworthy of credit.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

At Railway Stations

Sir, Recently rowdies have taken the new role of middlemen in the matter of arranging either taxis or rickshaws for passengers especially in the Fort Railway Station. Their method of action is this:

As soon as the passenger comes out of the exit gate a rowdy voluntarily offers himself to make arrangements for conveyance. When the passenger tries to bargain or reduce the fare with the rickshaw puller or the taxi driver, the rowdy interferes and demands a higher fare, and if the passenger refuses that request, the rowdy immediately assumes a threatening attitude and abuses the passenger in indecent and vulgar terms. Sometimes a Police Constable if near by, intervenes and tries to bring about an amicable settlement between the parties "concerned" instead of helping the passenger and seeing that order is maintained. That is a common occurrence after dark at this station.

This kind of rowdism and caddish behaviour at the Fort Station should be entirely eradicated.

"VICTIM"

Swabasha Examinations

Sir,—The Education Dept. does not seem to have changed its policy with regard to English and Swabasha Examinations and the candidates concerned therein. The cry for the introduction of national languages seems to be only on the public platforms. Otherwise how can it be that the certificates of candidates who were successful in the S. S. C. (English) Examination held in the December 1947 have already been despatched, whereas certificates of candidates who were successful in the S. S. C. (Tamil) Examination held in August 1947 (more than four months earlier) have not yet been sent. Sometimes candidates find it difficult to send their certificates with applications for appointments. Is it not the duty of the Education Department to publish results and issue certificates of Examinations in the order of the date of Examinations?

I hope you will take this matter up in the Editorial of your esteemed journal and make an appeal to Members of Parliament to take the matter up with the Education Department and help the Swabasha students.

A Swabasha Candidate.

Satbanandha Vidyalayam,

Alaveddy, 19-10-48.

FOUNDER'S DAY AND PRIZE GIVING

At Union College

The above function came off at Tellipalai on Saturday. A large gathering of parents, old pupils of the College, well wishers and friends of the college was present. The grounds were tastefully decorated.

The prize giving was preceded by physical display and exercises by the boys and girls of the college.

The chair was taken by the Rt. Rev. Sabapathy Kulendram, the Bishop in Jaffna of the South India United Church and the Chief Speaker was Mr. S. J. V. Selvanayagam, K. C., M. P. for Kankesanuraili. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Chelvanayagam.

The acting principal Mr. S. K. Rasiah read an interesting Report which covered the years 1947 and 1948 as owing to the Carnival and Exhibition held by the College in August 1947 it was not possible to have had the annual prize giving last year.

Mr. Chelvanayagam, speaking thanked the Principal, and the staff for the invitation extended to him to be the chief speaker that evening and referred to his school days spent at Tellipalai. He said that out of his 13 1/2 years of schooling 8 1/2 years were spent at Tellipalai. He felt that whatever merit he could boast of was due to Tellipalai and even his faults if any the College should be responsible for same. He congratulated the Principal on the great achievement the college has gained in recent years, a school which was started from small beginnings has now made vast strides and it was really a thing to be proud of by the parents and the inhabitants of the locality. He referred with gratitude to the work done by the past Head Masters making special reference to Mr. J. V. Chellachy whom he was happy to see, among the gathering that evening. Their noble, selfless work for the institution has brought the school to its present high standard. The speaker referred to the part played by the American Ceylon Missionaries in the education of Jaffnese. The Sanders Hall at Tellipalai was due to the varied and balanced education imparted by the Missionaries. That hall was built by the students of the then Industrial School.

Cultural Activity

The speaker continuing said that education was only one item in the life of the people. It should fit into the life of the people. Jaffna always thought that education was a means of earning one's livelihood. It was not wrong but that was not all. It was for the purpose of earning one's livelihood the Jaffnese went to Malaya and they knew too well what a great think that education was going to do for them in the future. The problems they had to face now was how they should cloth and feed the ever increasing population. Will education solve the economic problems of the country. The speaker said that education should help them to increase their productive activity and cultural activity and should not be lopsided or one-sided but should be a harmonious whole.

Bishop Kulendram speaking next congratulated the College at its achievements and referred to the fact that Union College was the amalgamation of the two schools which were carried on in the same compound.

Before the speeches the boys and girls of the college staged scenes from selected plays, a waltz. The tableau with "Mahatma Gandhi" as Central figure accompanied by Indian national songs was very much appreciated.

—Jaffna Cor.

Eire and England

Shaw to Shed Proper Light on Position

Mr. George Bernard Shaw, in a comment printed in "The News Chronicle" says: "I can't see that it's a matter of great importance if Eire does break away completely, although I am unaware of all the latest facts."

Mr. Shaw, born in Dublin 92 years ago, adds: "Irishmen have always been foreigners in England. I am still a foreigner here after all these years."

"I shall always be a foreigner here, whether I have to register as an alien or not, because I am one of the few people here who think objectively. Englishmen are incapable of objectivity."

"I don't think the repealing of the Act would really make an atom of difference. Irishmen will continue to flock to England because they are able to use their brains over here."

"But I'll write you an article for a thousand pounds showing the whole position in its proper light."

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 390

In the matter of the Estate of the late Ponniah Sathasivam of Karanavai North Deceased.

Chellachy widow of Ponniah of Karanavai North Petitioner.

- 1. Ponniah Patsippillai of Alvai North Respondents.
- 2. Ponniah Subramaniam of Karanavai North Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased Ponniah Sathasivam of Karanavai North coming on for disposal before S. R. Wijeyatilake Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro on the 8th day of October, 1948 in the presence of Mr. M. Sivapragasam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 8th day of October, 1948 having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the mother of the said Intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the Estate of the said Intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 12th day of November 1948 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 18th day of October 1948.

Sgd. S. R. Wijeyatilake, District Judge. (O. 96. 22 & 26)

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Transfer of Property at Mankumban

A property to the extent of 2 lachams situated in Allappiddy, Mankumban was donated to the Church Missionary Society in 1878 by Saravanamuttu Kasinathar for the purpose of establishing a school. The School, which was later handed over to the Methodist Missionary Society for management, has now been closed. The property should therefore revert to the donor according to the deed. Will the heirs please communicate with me before 31st December, 1948.

J. T. ARULANANTHAM, St. John's College, Jaffna.

(M. 132. 15, 22 & 29)

Hindu Temple At Vetharaniyam

Concern of Ceylonese Founders

A public meeting under the auspices of the Varany Athena Sabha was held at Karanavai on the 18th instant to protest against the action of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowment Board in trying to take over the administration of the Hindu Temple at Vetharaniyam in India.

Mr. Joyakody, Advocate who presided said that the legislation passed by the Madras Legislative Assembly for the proper administration of the Hindu Temples was a very desirable one and a step in the proper direction; but the Hindu Religious Endowment Board had not considered the case of the Vetharaniyam Temple which is managed by a trustee appointed by the ancient Varany Athena Sabha in Jaffna. He added that the Vetharaniyam Temple was founded centuries ago by Ceylonese who endowed it with both movable and immovable properties both in India and Ceylon.

Mr. Joyakody stressed the need for a Hindu Temporalities Ordinance for the control and management of the Hindu Temples in Ceylon.

Resolutions were passed requesting the Madras Hindu Religious Endowment Board and the Minister to delay taking over the administration of the Vetharaniyam Temple until after proper investigations are held.

Mr. Joyakody and the resident Trustee of the Vetharaniyam Temple were delegated to meet the Minister concerned in Madras and to make the necessary representations.

NOTICE

To whomsoever it may concern

Notice is hereby given by me, Kathirippillai Murugasu, of Seremban, Negri Sembilan, that the Power of Attorney dated 24th, December, 1946, and attested by S. Velauther, Assistant Registrar, Supreme Court, Malayan Union and granted by me in favour of Murugasu Thilagarajah of Tondanar, Jaffna, Ceylon, presently of Seremban, Negri Sembilan, Federation of Malaya, was revoked and cancelled by me on 27th September, 1948.

Kathirippillai Murugasu. (M. 135. 19 & 22).

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 944

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Chellathurai Seeniappah who died at Kuala Lumpur in Malayan Union Deceased Seeniappah Sanmugampillai of Punnalaikadduvan Petitioner

- 1. Seeniappah Rajaratnam and 2. Seeniappah Selvaratnam both of Punnalaikadduvan. They both being minors by their proposed guardian-ad-litem
- 3. Pandaram Vallipuram of Punnalaikadduvan Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire acting District Judge Jaffna on the 27th day of September 1948 in the presence of Mr. C. Ramalingam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the third respondent abovenamed be appointed guardian-ad-litem of the first and second respondents abovenamed who are minors for all purposes of this action and that letters of administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed be issued to the abovenamed petitioner as a son of the said deceased unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 25th day of October 1948 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary. The minors should be produced in court on the 25th day of October 1948.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai District Judge. This 27th day of September 1948. (O. 94. 19 & 22).

ORDER NISI
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 386 P T

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Alvapillai Veluppillai of Alvai South

- 1. Thangammah daughter of Veluppillai Petitioner
- 2. Veluppillai Selvarajah
- 3. Veluppillai Thangarajah
- 4. Manonmany daughter of Veluppillai
- 5. Veluppillai Tharmarajah
- 6. Ledchumippillai daughter of Veluppillai
- 7. Vaitthingam Sinniah all of Alvai South Respondents

The 1st-6th Respondents are minors by their Guardian-ad-litem the 7th Respondent

This action coming on for disposal before S. R. Wijeyatilake Esquire, District Judge of Point Pedro, 1948 in the presence of Mr. P. V. Senathirajah Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read,

It is hereby ordered that the Petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the above Estate as the wife of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed appear and show cause if any to the contrary on or before the 29th day of October, 1948.

This 28th day of September, 1948.

Sgd. S. R. Wijeyatilake District Judge. (O. 95. 22 & 26)

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