

RAIN-MAKING READY MADE LANGUAGE GULF BETWEEN MASSES AND SCHOLARS

PROGRESS REVIEWED

Some time in the not too distant future, man will be able to provoke rain on such a large scale and over such wide areas that this new intervention in the processes of nature will become of real economic importance. This is the main conclusion of a thorough study by one of the United Nations specialized agencies the World Meteorological Organization. It is entitled "Artificial Control of Clouds and Hydrometers" and reviews the present state of knowledge concerning the practical possibilities of "rain-making", its present and possible future techniques and the experiments in this new field of scientific endeavour which have recently been going on in many countries.

It is even held "not inconceivable" that "a prolonged increase in precipitation over the whole earth might eventually be achieved — even though this would have to involve a corresponding acceleration in re-evaporation" and therefore, the "altering of the heat balance of the earth" by addition of enormous energies to the natural cycle whose energy is, of course, supplied by the sun.

But several fundamental difficulties still hinder progress towards such really far-reaching control of atmospheric clouds. The chief one arises from the vast scale of cloud-forming processes; for, while the modification, evaporation or precipitation of artificial clouds in the laboratory is easily enough achieved, the problem of similarly treating natural clouds still seems almost insoluble today in view of their enormous volumes, ranging as they do from tens to thousands of cubic miles. Moreover, the energies involved are so enormous that there does not seem any hope of directly influencing the motions of air masses responsible for the formation and evaporation of clouds.

Hence, the authors of the study consider it more realistic for the time being to concentrate scientific efforts on the redistribution rather than the total increase of precipitation on earth; but they point out that this does not really mean too severe a restriction on the practical possibilities of rain-making since

about half of all the rain on earth at present falls into the ocean and is, therefore, "wasted". If only part of this wasted rain could be prevented by making it fall over land areas in need of it, the benefits to mankind would be very great indeed. The same would, of course be true if rains could be prevented at critical junctures from reaching flood-threatened areas by precipitating them elsewhere.

In recent years, it has been realized that the behaviour of clouds can at least be influenced in another way without the expenditure of great energy—by affecting the micro physical processes which govern the growth of the particles of which clouds are made up. And it has actually been "proved possible at small expense to introduce great numbers of ice crystals into large volumes of clouds composed of super-cooled droplets sometimes stimulating the growth of the clouds or the development of precipitation within them."

Soon after these original "cloud seeding experiments" had proved successful, great interest developed in the possibility that repeated, widespread seasonal operations might by themselves substantially alter the seasonal or annual rainfall over considerable areas and thus lead to pronounced changes in climate and in the scope of economic development. So far interest has been focussed mainly on the needs of the more arid regions on earth, where rainfall is far below the quantities needed for agriculture, for hydroelectric power generation, etc., but thought has also been given to the possibilities of temporary drought relief and of augmenting the general water supplies of regions which normally have a fairly substantial rainfall.

With these aims in view a number of cloud seeding operations were carried out in various parts of the world. At first they were primarily intended as experiments; but due to early claims of allegedly spectacular success of some of them, rainmaking programmes for practical purposes soon followed, particularly in the United States. Commercial "cloud-seeding" firms with their own airplanes, pilots, meteorologists, etc., soon sprang up; and while their main customers have been groups of farmers, ranchers and irrigation interests, even electric power companies (interested in increasing their water supplies

(Continued on page 6)

Must Be Bridged For Tamil To Grow Further

Speaking at the inauguration ceremony of the 3rd Volume of the Tamil Encyclopaedia in Madras, Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, President of the Tamil Academy said:—

The work they had undertaken apart from having to invent thousands of technical terms, they had to express in Tamil ideas which had never been expressed in that language before. While the adoption of international technical terms and symbols helped them in some measure their adaptation to suit the genius of the Tamil language was by no means an easy work.

With the attainment of independence, people all over India were thinking about the development of their languages. It was necessary for them to think clearly as to what would effectively lead to the growth of a language. While efforts such as these are good, real growth will come only when our language is used as the medium of instruction in the university and as the vehicle of administration of the State. It is unfortunate that in this State, even though people who are at the head of affairs are people who are admittedly enthusiastic about the development of Tamil, no concerted attempts have been made in this direction. There are undoubtedly difficulties in doing so, but they should be squarely faced and overcome. The sooner we tackle the problem the better it will be for the nation.

The study of English as a language was one thing and its use as the medium of instruction and administration was quite another. While English should continue to be studied as a language, a proper place should be

given to their own language.

Mr. K. Santhanam, former Lt-Governor of Vindhya Pradesh performed the inauguration ceremony.

Mr. Santhanam said the publication of the Tamil Encyclopaedia was bound to be a landmark in the history of Tamil. The very attempt was worthy of grateful recognition by the Tamil people. It had infused the confidence that the ancient and beautiful Tamil language would before long become capable of being the vehicle of modern science, politics and economics. He congratulated all those who had participated in the preparation of the first two volumes and said that the work had been done with great care and thoroughness. He was particularly pleased to note that care had been taken to use a simple style as far as possible. He could realise the difficult task undertaken in the exposition of mathematics and modern science. The adoption of English and Greek letters for mathematical formulae was certainly wise.

He was not so sure of the appropriateness of Tamil equivalents of the technical terms. Referring to the two vital characteristics of a living and growing language, he said the first was that there was a perpetual attempt to bring the language of the masses and the scholars as close as possible. If the gulf between the two was allowed to become too wide, as was the case with

(Continued on page 6)

Vavuniya Star Grows More Resplendent

Electorate Gives Mr. Suntharalingam Inspiration and Mandate

The Vavuniya Bye-election gave a decisively comfortable victory to Mr. Suntharalingam. Mr. B. N. Cooray, the U. N. P. candidate, could get only 2003 votes that is only 512 votes more than the number obtained by Mr. U. B. Dissanayake in 1952 though the 'Sinhalese alone' cry was vociferously raised now.

The Voting
Mr. C Suntharalingam (Ind) Star 8995
Mr. B. N. Cooray (U N P.) Elephant 2003
Spoilt 93
Majority 6992
Total 11091

At the last General Election the voting was:
Mr. Suntharalingam 6019
Mr. Dissanayake 1491
Mr T.M. Sabaratnam 1398
Mr. K. Velupillai 93



திருவிழாக்கள்.

மேல்நிலையிலே ஞானமுதல்வியும்
மேல்நிலையிலே ஞானநிவிச்சையும்
மேல்நிலையிலே ஞானவிஞ்ஞேதமே
மேல்நிலையிலே ஞானசுந்தரி நமே

திருவிழாக்கள்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1956

Treasure These Thoughts

*If you want peace of mind,
do not find fault with others.
Rather see your own faults.
Learn to make the whole
world your own. No one is a
stranger, my child; the whole
world is your own!*

VAVUNIYA VERDICT

THE by-election that was held on February 13, was not a 'battle' for Vavuniya. Neither was it a 'test' election. Yet the overwhelming victory at the polls on the 'languages issue' for the anti-U.N.P. candidate has a special significance. It is true that not one of Mr. Cooray's two thousand and three supporters would have entertained any hope of success even in his wildest dreams. But the vigour with which the U.N.P. campaign was conducted for the Vavuniya seat did not fail to create in the minds of the public an excitement that is always associated with General Elections though the result of the contest had been a foregone conclusion.

The Vavuniya 'verdict', however, has given the lie direct to the oft repeated statements of the party leaders of the South of both the Bandaranaike Dahanayake Gunawardene 'Sinhalese alone' combination and the U.N.P. 'Sinhalese only' brand, that in the North and the East the people were not at all worried about the status of their mother tongue but that the leaders and politicians were launching a poisonous propaganda for winning seats at the General Elections. We do not propose to venture on an investigation of the moot point, namely, the efforts of party leaders to take full advantage of national problems during a crisis. But it cannot be denied that the leaders from the South who presumed, even for purposes of their own personal pro-

The National Assembly Of The Tamil-Speaking People Of Ceylon

(THE CONSTITUTION)

There is general agreement amongst the Tamil-speaking people of Ceylon that they are entitled to the following fundamental rights as citizens of this Island,

(a) To maintain the identity, integrity, individuality and freedom of the Tamil-speaking people.

(b) To preserve their language and culture.

(c) To take such steps as may be necessary to prevent or counteract administrative acts such as state-aided colonization etc, which may endanger the rights mentioned in (a) or (b).

2. It is felt that for the declaration and preservation of the said rights and to prevent encroachment on the same a National Assembly of the Tamil-speaking people of Ceylon should be constituted for the following purposes;

(a) For declaring the fundamental rights of the Tamil-speaking people of Ceylon;

(b) For the prevention of any encroachment on the said rights or on any other rights which may be declared fundamental by the said National Assembly;

(c) For making rules and regulations for the peace, order and good governance of the Tamil-speaking people of the Island in their struggle to prevent any such encroachments;

(d) For regulating the relations between the Tamil-speaking people of Ceylon and the rest of the Island, and in particular to regulate and control the representation of the Tamil speaking people in the Parliament created by the Ceylon Constitution Order in Council of 1946 and the Ceylon Independence Act of

paganda, that the Tamil speaking people were a set of imbeciles who cared little for their language, leave alone rights, had publicly expressed a sinister contempt for the Tamils and Muslims of this Island. It is in this context that the victory at Vavuniya of the anti-U.N.P. candidate bears a special significance. No more can any responsible leader of the 'Sinhalese alone' combination or of the 'Sinhalese only' group repeat the uncharitable accusation that the Tamil speaking people have no objection to their language being relegated to an inferior position.

1947;

(e) To do any act not specified above for effectuating the purposes mentioned in para one, above.

3. The said National Assembly shall be fully representative of all Tamil-speaking people throughout the Island and for the said purpose the said Assembly shall be provisionally constituted in the manner following;

(a) 1 For the Northern and Eastern provinces there shall be a representative in the National Assembly for each Village Committee area. Such representative shall be elected by a majority of votes of a committee of action to be elected for such village committee areas by the people of that area, possessing the requisite qualifications hereinafter provided. For the purpose of electing the committee of action referred to above a public meeting of persons qualified as hereinafter stated to be members of the said National Assembly and resident in the area, shall be convened by not less than twelve residents of each village committee area, qualified as hereinafter stated. At the said public meeting there shall be elected by a majority of votes a committee of action for such area, which committee shall elect by a majority of votes a member to represent the said area in the said National Assembly. Each committee of action so elected shall perform the duties assigned to it by the National Assembly.

(a) 2 In the case of areas administered by Town, Urban and Municipal councils the above mentioned provisions for the election of committees of action and of representatives to the National Assembly shall apply, mutatis mutandis, but each municipal area shall be represented in the National Assembly by two members while each Town Council area and Urban Council area will have one representative each.

(b) In areas other than the Northern and Eastern provinces there shall be elected members to represent in the National Assembly the Tamil-speaking people resident in the following places. The number of representatives to be so elected is specified against each of the said places.

Colombo	— five
Kandy	— two
Anuradhapura	— one
Puttalam	— one
Negombo	— one
Chilaw	— one

(Continued on page 5)

Joint Declaration Of U. K. Premier & U. S. A. President

In The Cause Of World Peace

We are conscious that in this year of 1956, there still rages the age-old struggle between those who believe that man has his origin and his destiny in God and those who treat man as if he were designed merely to serve a state machine.

Hence, we deem it useful to declare again certain truths and aims upon which we are united and which we are persuaded are supported by all free nations.

1. Because of our belief that the state should exist for the benefit of the individual and not the individual for the benefit of the state, we uphold the basic right of peoples to governments of their own choice.

2. These beliefs of ours are far more than theory or doctrine. They have been translated into the actual conduct of our policy both domestic and foreign. We are parties to the Atlantic Charter, the United Nations Charter, the Potomac Charter and the Pacific Charter. In them we have, with our friends, dedicated ourselves to the goal of self-Government and independence of all countries whose people desire and are capable of sustaining an independent existence. During the past ten and more years 600 million men and women in nearly a score of lands have, with our support and assistance, attained nationhood. Many millions more are thus helped surely and steadily toward self Government. Thus the reality and effectiveness of what we have done is a proof of our sincerity.

3. Further we know that political independence cannot alone assure men and nations full opportunity to pursue happiness and to fulfill their highest destiny. There is likewise need for economic sustenance and growth. This, too we have helped to provide. We seek to develop with others a large volume of mutually beneficial trade. Likewise we seek, through technical assistance; the Colombo Plan and other programs we support, to help economic progress in the less developed countries, and to raise the living standards of their peoples. In these programs we have not sought nor desired extension of either economic or political power. The purpose is not to dilute, but to enrich and secure their freedom.

4. During this period of notable co-operative progress in the Free World, those who assert the supremacy of the state and deny the inherent rights of man have also been active. Millions of

people of different blood, religions and traditions have been forcibly incorporated within the Soviet Union, and many millions more have in fact, although not always in form, been absorbed into the Soviet Communist bloc. In Europe alone, some 100 million people, in what were once ten independent nations are compelled, against their will, to work for the glorification and aggrandizement of the Soviet Communist state.

The Communist rulers have expressed, in numerous documents and manifestos, their purpose to extend the practice of Communism, by every possible means, until it encompasses the world. To this end they have used military and political force in the past. They continue to seek the same goals, and they have now added economic inducements to their other methods of penetration.

It would be illusory to hope that in their foreign policies, political and economic, the Soviet rulers would reflect a concern for the rights of other peoples which they do not show towards the men and women they already rule. *any free nation that may be persuaded by whatever threat, promise or enticement to embrace communism will lose its independence and its people will forfeit their rights and liberties.* These contrasting records of recent years reflect essence of the struggle between free countries and the Communist rulers.

5. In the face of the Communist challenge, almost 50 nations which cherish freedom have drawn together in voluntary associations for their collective security. These associations uphold for all their members the right to independent existence, the right to free expression and the right to differ. The purpose of their union is to preserve those national rights, just as within a state people join together to preserve their individual rights.

6. We reject any thought that the cleavage we have described should be resolved by force. We shall never initiate violence. Moreover, we shall use our full influence to assure that Soviet efforts to inflame old antagonisms will not succeed in breaking the peace. The united nations provides appropriate machinery to assist countries desiring peacefully to bridge their differences and to settle disputes.

Many nations of the free world are ever anxious to proffer their good offices to promote the same end. Our

(Continued on page 5)

HEALTH HABITS

HUMAN HEART -- BEAT
BROADCAST

At distances as great as a quarter mile, these broadcasts reveal what is happening to the heart while a person is at work, playing golf, just walking around, or lying down in bed,

The new device is called a broadcasting electrocardiograph. The conventional electrocardiograph is the standard tools of all heart specialists. Electrodes are strapped on the patient—generally on an arm and a leg—and electrical impulses produced by heart beats are picked up and recorded. From the intensity and regularity of these impulses much can be learned about the heart's condition.

There is one major drawback to the standard electrocardiograph. It can be used only when the patient is at rest, usually lying down. Thus all that it can record is the condition of the heart when no strain is placed upon it. It is impossible to obtain a comparative reading of the heart's actions during various degrees and kinds of bodily exercise.

With the new broadcasting device, heart beat changes under almost any conditions of exertion can be determined. It consists of the electrodes and amplifier of the conventional electrocardiograph, a radio transmitter and

batteries, all of which are worn by the patient. In addition, there is a radio receiver, amplifier, speaker and recorder, which are located in the doctor's laboratory.

The precision of this receiver is such that it picks up faint signals of a certain wavelength clearly in spite of any disturbing elements in the laboratory, such as an electrical equipment, fluorescent lights and surrounding walls.

The messages received from the patient's heart can be heard through a high fidelity speaker, or can be written down on paper by a moving pen recorder.

It should be emphasised, say the Bethesda doctors, that the "noises" heard on the speaker are not the heart sounds that would be picked up with a stethoscope, but are electrical impulses transformed into sound. The net result however, is a series of sounds very similar to those heard through a stethoscope.

The heart beats are heard as regularly spaced "thumps." The contraction of chest muscles also produces electrical discharges. These, however, are of a higher frequency than those associated with the heart beats. The

(Continued on page 4)

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 19-2-56 TO 25-2-56

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

New problems will be cropping up. You will have to face some criticisms also. Do not hit your head against stone walls. Give in where necessary if you want to succeed.

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

Domestic problems will continue to take much of your time. Health will be unsatisfactory. Success promised after much labour. Friends will help you out of difficult.

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

You are sure to steer clear of obstacles and come out triumphant in your activities will not be very satisfactory. Financial tension will ease week end.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Gains through landed properties promised this week. Financial gains and fame also promised. But health will remain a problem.

LEO Maha, Pooru, Uttirai 1, [Singha Rasi]

Mother's relatives likely to cause you some annoyance this week. Do not begin anything new. Health a problem for some more time.

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

Friends will be very helpful this week. You will be able to steer clear of obstacles. But domestic affairs will remain unsettled for some time.

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

You will find it difficult to make both ends meet this week. The first two days will be upsetting you much. Improvements promised later.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

The first two days will be favourable for new undertaking. But spend Tuesday and Wednesday with care. You will be busy with other people's affairs rest of week. Take care of health.

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

First half of the week will be comparatively more favourable than the second. Thursday, Friday and Saturday morning must be spent with care. Health upsets possible.

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

Expenditure will be on the rise. You will have to face some opposition in your affairs. But fame and social success promised. Spend the last day of the week with care.

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

There will be no mental peace. You will be very busy throughout this week. Financial gains and fame promised. But minor health upsets likely.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revati, [Meena Rasi]

Some improvements in your affairs likely. But adopt a slow tactics in every undertakings. Ruin to enemies and social success promised week end.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 126

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kasir Doraisamy of Fifth Cross Street Jaffna. Deceased. Kasir Doraisamy Sivasamy of Fifth Cross Street Jaffna. Petitioner.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 16th day of January 1956 in the presence of Mr. K. V. Rasiyah proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 16th day of January 1956 having been read; It is ordered that the petitioner abovenamed be declared entitled to have Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased as his son and sole heir and that such Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless cause be shown to the contrary by any one interested on or before 20th February 1956.

This 16th day of January 1956
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge Jaffna

Drawn by
K. V. Rasiyah
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 151 10 & 17)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No 124

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Nagalingam James Rasiyah of Atchuvally Deceased. Sivapackiam widow of N. J. Rasiyah of Atchuvally Petitioner
Vs

1 Rasedchumy daughter of Rasiyah
2 Rasiyah Thirugnanasambanthar
3 Puvaneswary daughter of Rasiyah
4 Pathmavathy do
5 Rasiyah Sivapada. sundaram
6 Satkunapoopathy daughter of Rasiyah
7 Pushparani daughter of Rasiyah
8 Rasiyah Thanapala. sundaram
9 Rasiyah Thevapala. sundaram
10 Vimalarnee daughter of Rasiyah
11 Vanitharane daughter of Rasiyah all of do
12 Muttusamy Thangarajah
The 4th to 11th respondents are minors by their guardian-ad-litem the 12th respondent
The 3rd respondent is

a minor appearing by their guardian-ad-litem the 2nd Respondent

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Niles Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 29th day of December 1955 in the presence of Mr. G. V. Balasingam Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 29th December, 1955 having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed guardian ad litem of the minor the 1st respondent and the 12th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem of the minors the 4th to 11th respondents and that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration of the estate of the said deceased unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 27th day of February 1956 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the said minors in court on the said date.

This 29th day of Dec. 1955
(Sgd) P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge

(O 147 10 & 17)

JUST OUT!

JUST OUT!!

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J. P. NARAYAN ON BOMBAY DISTURBANCES

Need For Civilised Conduct

Mr. Jayaprakash said: "A word about the disturbances in Bombay. They should be a warning to the whole country, but specially to the Maharashtrians themselves. The hooliganism showed to what depths we could descend in this country. It tore off the veil of our much-vaunted culture and showed it in all its ugliness. It is not a question of democracy or non-violence, but a simple question of culture and of ordinary human decency. Some Maharashtrians, at least showed, by their conduct that they were less than human, and it is not clear that they met with the general disapprobation of their community. The few voices that went up were drowned in the universal howl. The brave and saintly Appa Saheb Patwardhan had to pay the price for raising his noble voice. The appeal sent to the Press by Shri Nathji a living rishi, never saw the light in the Marathi Press. Mr. Shankarrao Deo, the accepted leader of yesterday, was disowned and driven to a fast of atonement. Rao Saheb Patwardhan too is atoning for the deeds of his compatriots. But there is no indication yet of the fact that the Maharashtrians have realised the grave injury they have done not only to the Gujaratis, not only to India, but also to themselves and their cause. They are still talking in the language of war and do not seem to realise that even if Bombay is now given to them, Bombay is lost to them for ever, if they do not try to win back the affection and confidence of their countrymen who have made Bombay their home".

"The task of the hour is not to find other ways of agitation, but to find ways of healing the wounds that have been inflicted. Maharashtrians and Gujaratis are limbs of mother India. How can India live if these wounds continue to bleed and how can Maharashtrians rejoice when India bleeds? It is proper here to pay a tribute to the patience, patriotism and nobility of the Gujarati community, who have desisted from retaliatory action not only in Bombay, where they are in a minority, but also in the cities of Gujarat.

"A feature of these disturbances everywhere has

been the part political parties have played in them. They all profess to follow peaceful methods. In the case of some of these parties, it was a question of failing to stop the whirlwind which they had sown. The disturbances proved a complete failure of leadership. But in the case of some other parties, the peaceful professions do not go beyond the lips. In Bombay the Communist acid bulb technique was once again to the fore.

And so was the spirit which presided over Gandhiji's assassination, making a pitiful exhibition of its own view of Hindu culture by garlanding pictures of the nation's father and of the Prime Minister with shoes. The only cure for such diseases of the body politic is a healthy growth of the mass mind—the inculcation in it of human values, the moulding of it towards spontaneously civilised conduct. All men of goodwill, each in his own way, must devote themselves to this vital task.

HEALTH HABITS

(Continued from page 3)

sounds are like the sounds of distant waves breaking on a shore.

With patients suffering from various heart conditions, the new device will probably be of considerable help in determining how much activity a patient may undertake without danger of heart strain. The degree of exertion often is critical. The heart may be able to force blood through hardened arteries with comparative ease when the patient is at rest. But as soon as he exercises, his oxygen intake increases and the heart has to pump harder.

By studying the "broadcasts" the Bethesda doctors believe it will be possible to tell a patient whether he can stay on his job, whether it is safe to go up and down stairs, or whether he must remain a semi-invalid.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 123

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of R. Manickathiyagarajah of Maviddapuram, deceased.

Thambiah Ratnasamy of Maviddapuram.

Vs. Petitioner.

Ganesharatnam wife of T. Ratnasamy of do.

Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna, on the 11th day of January 1956 in the presence of Mr. V. Dharmalingam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 18th day of December 1955 having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner above-named be and he is hereby declared entitled to take Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased above-named and that Letters of Administration be issued to the petitioner as father of the said deceased unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or before the 10th day of February 1956 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to be contrary.

The 11th day of January 1956

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah

District Judge.

Extended to 5-3-56.

Drawn by

Sgd. V. Dharmalingam

Proctor for Petitioner.

(O 146 10 & 17)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 129

In the matter of the estate of the late Subramaniam Velupillai of Karukampanai in Tellipalai North West, Jaffna Deceased.

Karthigesu Vairavapillai of Karukampanai in Tellipalai North-West Jaffna.

And: Petitioner.

Manoamany wife of K. Vairavapillai of Karukampanai in Tellipalai North-West, Jaffna. Respondent.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 20th day of January 1956 in the presence of Mr. T. Vannianathan Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 16th day of January 1956 having been read: it is declared that the petitioner as son-in-law of the said intestate is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him, unless the respondent or any other person shall on or before the 20th day of February 1956 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 20th day of January 1956

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah

District Judge.

Drawn by,

Sgd. T. Vannianathan

Proctor for petitioner.

(O 150 10 & 17)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 558

In the matter of the Last will and Testament of the late Subramaniam Pasupathy of Puloly West Deceased.

Pasupathy Sivanesan of Puloly West Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Ponnammia widow of Subramaniam Pasupathy
2. Pasupathy Sreepathy
3. Pasupathy Piraisoody
4. Pasupathy Rudragan
5. Pasupathy Balachandran all of Puloly West

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thamby Durai Esquire District Judge of Point Pedro on the 27th day of January 1956 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the Last Will of the above-named deceased Subramaniam Pasupathy dated 6th August 1955 and attested by V. K. Subramaniam Notary Public and now deposited in this Court and the Affidavit of the Petitioner dated 27th January 1956 and the affidavit of the Notary who attested the said Last Will and witnesses dated 27th January 1956.

It is ordered that the said Last Will of the deceased Subramaniam Pasupathy be and the same is hereby declared proved that the Petitioner as Executor appointed by the said Last Will and Testament be and he is hereby declared and entitled to have probate thereof issued to him and probate thereof be accordingly issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondents or persons interested shall on or before the 15th day of March 1956 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 27th day of March 1956

V. M. CUMARASAMY

Addl. District Judge.

(O 152 17 & 24)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 554 T

In the matter of the Last Will of the late Chellammah wife of Velupillai Sinnathambu Kasinathapillai of Thunnalai South presently of Anuradhapura

Vs. Petitioner

- 1 Kanapathipillai Velupillai
- 2 Velupillai Nadarajah both of Thunnalai South

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thamby Durai, Esquire, Acting District Judge Point Pedro on the 7th day of December 1955 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Last Will dated the 3rd day of September 1952 and attested by Mr. C. Krishnapillai Notary Public and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 7th day of December 1955 and 29th day of November 1955 and the affidavit of the Notary who attested the last will and of the witnesses attesting the same dated the 2nd day of December 1955 and 30th day of November 1955 having been read:

It is ordered that the said Last Will be declared proved that the Petitioner be declared entitled to obtain Probate thereof as Executor appointed thereunder and that Probate thereof be accordingly issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondents or any other person appear before this court on the 19th day of January 1956 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 7th day of Dec 1955

Sgd. S. Thamby Durai

Acting District Judge

Drawn by

Sgd. M. Esurapadham

Proctor for Petitioner

19.1.56

Time to show cause extended to 1-3-56

Intld. S. T.

D J.

(O 148 17 & 24)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00

Amount of Calls made Rs. 616,313.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 80 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Part payments accepted.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
Shroff.

'Operation Health'

A new method of inspection of houses in backward areas of the Jaffna Municipal Council has been organised by Jaffna Municipal Health Authorities under the direction of the M. O. H. Jaffna. Under this scheme, the entire strength of the public Health Inspectors in the Municipality is concentrated in one of the most backward areas. On each Friday the P. H. Inspectors make house to house inspections and carry out a detailed health survey. Each Public Health Inspector is given a sketch map of the area assigned and provided with special forms for up to date survey covering items such as ventilation of premises, water-supply, 'latrine' accommodation over-crowding etc.

He will also pay special attention to the health of the inmates of the house with due reference to the expectant mothers, unvaccinated children and children who should attend clinics. This survey will also reveal the insanitary condition of the back yards, drains and also of any unauthorised erections and re-erections of houses. The Public Health Inspectors will also carry out health education work in the locality assigned to them.

The Ward Public Health Inspector will collect all these informations from the Officer who did the survey and he will follow up the work by taking prompt action in case of insanitary dwellings that require attention immediately.

The most backward areas like, Karaiyoor and the Bazaar Wards have been taken out first for this type of work. The methods of new approach by the Public Health Staff will also make the importance of Public Health Officer felt in the area.

The Medical Officer of Health of the Jaffna Municipality has organised this new method of inspections within the back-ward areas of this Town with the idea of making the Public Health Inspectors to be in constant touch with the problems in back-ward areas. This new "Operation Health" will no doubt be a desirable improvement in the Health activities of this Town.

The National Assembly Of The Tamil - Speaking People Of Ceylon

(Continued from page 2)

Galle	— one
Matara	— one
Hatton	— one
Gampola	— one
Nawalapitiya	— one
Nuwera Eliya	— one
Bandarawela	— one
Badulla	— one
Beruwela	— one
Mar'ae	— one
Ratnaputa	— one
Balangoda	— one
Talawakella	— one
Hambantota	— one

The method of election of the committee of action for each of the said area and of the members to represent the said area in the National Assembly shall be, mutatis mutandis, the same as provided in para 3 (a) 1.

Provided however that no public meeting referred to above shall be held except at the written request or prior approval in writing of the joint Secretaries of the organizing committee elected by the Jaffna Lawyers or of the President or a Vice-President of the National Assembly as the case may be and no election of committees of action or of representatives to the National Assembly shall be valid until ratified by the said organizing committee of the National Assembly as the case may be.

4. A person shall be disqualified for being elected or appointed a member of the National Assembly or committee of action referred to above or to any body or organization created by the National Assembly or for sitting or voting in the said Assembly, committee of action or other body referred to above or for convening the public meeting referred to above;

(a) If he is not a person whose mother tongue is Tamil.

(b) If he does not subscribe to the declarations of the fundamental rights specified in para 1 above or to any other such declarations or resolutions to be passed by the National Assembly.

(c) If in the opinion of the National Assembly his conduct after becoming a member of the said Assembly is prejudicial to the interests of the Tamil speaking people. The decision of the Assembly on this point shall be final and conclusive.

(d) If he does not cease on becoming a member of the National Assembly or of any committee of action etc. to be an active member of any political party and to take part in any agitation or propaganda for party purposes for such period as the said assembly may from time to time determine.

Conferences on State Languages and Minority Rights

In continuation of the conferences held by the lawyers of Jaffna, several consultative meetings of the working committee were held during the past fortnight. Two special committees have been set up by the Organising Committee to prepare detailed statement on the language problem and the question fundamental rights.

The Organising Committee also has made arrangements for the purpose of constituting the proposed National Assembly.

(e) If he is a public servant of the Government of Ceylon or is directly or indirectly interested in any contract or undertaking entered into with the said Government.

(f) If he is an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent or is of unsound mind or has been during the period of seven years immediately preceding been convicted of any offence involving moral turpitude.

(g) If he has not attained the age of 21 years.

5. At its first meeting after the election referred to above the said National Assembly shall proceed to elect a president, five vice presidents and an executive committee to exercise the executive power of the said national Assembly. Each executive power shall be entrusted with the general direction and control of the affairs of the Tamil speaking people of the Island of Ceylon and who shall be collectively responsible to the president of the said Assembly. The duties of each member of the executive committee shall be defined by the president with the approval of the National Assembly and each such member of the executive committee shall administer the matters relating to the duties so defined.

6. The National Assembly shall be in session for a period of two years and at the end of the said period the said Assembly shall stand dissolved and fresh elections shall take place as laid down above. The above mentioned provisions shall apply to every Assembly subsequently elected.

(To be continued)

Chief Public Health Inspector For Jaffna

Mr. P. Nadesan, Health Propaganda Officer of the Jaffna Municipal Council has been appointed as Chief Public Health Inspector (Special Grade), a post newly created by the Jaffna Municipal Council on the suggestion of Dr. W. A. Karunaratne, Deputy Director of Public Health Services for more effective Health Administration.

Counting 27 years of service Mr. Nadesan has several noteworthy achievements to his credit. He won the Gold Medal by the Society of Medical Officers of Health for the best Health work done in the whole Island in 1941.

He is also author of a publication on "Health Slogans". He received a Certificate of Honour for meritorious services in the cause of National Savings in Ceylon.

At the Propaganda sections at Carnivals and Exhibitions, the Harvest Festival at Kalanai, All Ceylon Food and Food-craft Show in Colombo and as Health Propaganda Officer in the Public Health Museum, Colombo. Mr. Nadesan's services were ungrudgingly available.

The highly satisfactory sanitary arrangements and health propaganda at the annual High Festivals of the Nailor Kandasamy Temple were due to Mr. Nadesan's organising capabilities.

Joint Declaration....

(Continued from page 2)

two countries stand constantly ready to aid in negotiation and conciliation with others directly concerned so as to achieve just settlements of the concrete issue that now troubles the world.

7. We shall persevere in seeking a just and lasting peace and a universal and effectively controlled disarmament which will relieve mankind of the burden and the terror of modern weapons. Meanwhile, the society of free nations must retain the power needed to deter aggression. We recognize that such power should never serve as a means of national aggrandizement but only as an essential shield for every member of the community of nations.

We are determined to make the conquest of the atom a pathway to peaceful progress, not a road to doom.

8. We will not be deflected from the policies and purposes we have herein stated. On the contrary, we will maintain and, where necessary, strengthen and extend them. Thus, we shall help ourselves and others to

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 136

In the matter of the estate of the late Kaveriketpillai Saverimuttu of Periaivilan, Deceased.

Annammah widow of Kaveriketpillai Saverimuttu of Periaivilan Petitioner.

Vs.

- 1 Saverimuttu Peter of Periaivilan
- 2 Saverimuttu Anthonippillai of do
- 3 Saverimuttu Arulanandam of do now of Maharagama
- 4 Saverimuttu Lawrence of Periaivilan and
- 5 Gabrielpillai Soosaipillai of Periaivilan Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esqr., District Judge, Jaffna on the 6th day of February 1956 in the presence of Mr. R. N. Sivapragasam Esqr., Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed named 5th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem of the minor 4th respondent for the purpose of representing him in this proceedings and that letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner as his widow, unless the said respondents or any other person interested in the above estate shall appear before this court on the 27th day of February 1956 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 5th respondent do produce the said minor 4th respondent in court on the said date.

This 6th day of Feb. 1956

P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge.

Drawn by
R. N. Sivapragasam,
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 155. 17 & 24)

peace, freedom, and social progress, maintaining human rights where they are already secure, defending them when they are in peril and peacefully restoring them where they have temporarily been lost.

While resolutely pursuing these aims, which are the products of our faith in God and in the peoples of the earth, we shall eagerly grasp any and every opportunity to free mankind of the pall of fear and insecurity which now obscures what can and should be glorious future.

'Goa Problem' Not Forgotten

(Premier Nehru told the subjects committee of the A. I. C. C. that the Government is seeking a peaceful solution to the 'Goa Problem').

Goa was a small place and with the Portuguese there it did not pose a military problem to India. But such problems had to be viewed in the larger context.

Such small problems become part of the larger problems. They cannot be solved in isolation from bigger problems.

The Portuguese have their domination not only in Goa but also in Macao in China. The domination of Portuguese in Macao is still continuing. Why? China, if it wants, can any day take it but why she does not take it is because if she does so, then it will create more difficulties in her other tasks. No doubt Macao will revert to China. Similarly Goa will also be ours.

India has always advocated methods of peace in solving international problems. If now she sends her military to solve the problem of Goa, what effect would it have in the international field? After all, Goa cannot run away from India. Goa is in India and no doubt will become a part of it.

It was painful to see the people of Goa being subjected to brutalities. No power had any doubt about India's military capacity to put an end to this state of affairs, but she had to proceed in this matter patiently.

In the world stage India had attained prestige and influence because of her adherence to certain principles. Even with regard to Goa, the sympathy of many nations was now with India because she was continuing to adhere to those principles.

There were no two opinions in India on the Goa issue. In the Congress or other parties there was unanimity that Goa should be part of India. There was no question of forgetting the problem: it was always there like a thorn.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 131

In the matter of the estate of the late Sanmugam Chelliah of Karainager North, Jaffna Deceased.

Packiam widow of Sanmugam Chelliah of Karainager North Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Chelliah Arulanandam, Chief Accountant's Office, Malayan Railways, Kuala Lumpur Malaya, and
2. wife Seevaratnam of Karainager North
3. Chelliah Sunderalingam Postal Savings Bank, Kuala Lumpur, Malaya
4. Chelliah Mahadeva, Technical School, Kuala Lumpur, Malaya
5. Chelliah Sanmugalingam City Office Bank of Ceylon, Colombo
6. Puwasewary daughter of Sanmugam Chelliah of Karainager North Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 23rd of January 1956 in the presence of Mr. S. Kandiah Proctor on the part of the petitioner; and the affidavit of the notary and the subscribing witness thereto dated 18th January, 1956 having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament No. 1243 made by the deceased above named on 22nd October, 1955 and attested by Mr. S. Kandiah Notary Public, Karainagar, the original of which has been produced and is now deposited in this court be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the petitioner is the Executrix named therein and she is hereby entitled to have Probate thereof issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before 20th February 1956 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge, Jaffna.
23-1-1956
(O 149 10 & 17)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 133 T

In the matter of the intestate estate of Vavuniya Subramaniam Rasainar of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna. Deceased.

Gnanambikai daughter of Kanthavanam Subramaniam of Kanagarayan-kulam Via Mankulam. Petitioner.

Vs.

Kamalambal widow of V. S.

Rasainar of K. K. S. Road, Jaffna.

Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 27th day of January 1956 in the presence of Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovementioned petitioner dated 31st December 1955 having been read.

It is declared that the said petitioner as the sister of the deceased is entitled to have letters of Administration over the estate of the Intestate deceased and that the same issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or others shall on or before the 27th day of January 1956 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 27th day of January 1956
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah,
District Judge Jaffna.

Drawn by
Sgd. V. Sivasubramaniam
Proctor for Petitioner
(O. 153, 17 & 24).

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 182 T

In the matter of an application for letters of Administration of the estate of Sellammah wife of Sathasivam of Karaveddy Deceased.

Thambimuthu Sathasivam of Karaveddy presently of Thampaddy, Kayts. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sivapakiam daughter of Sathasivam
2. Thanapakiam daughter of Sathasivam
3. Thananirupasingam Sathasivam
4. Ehambaram Thillaiampalam of Kapputhu Karaveddy. Respondents.

1 to 3 above-named are minors appearing by their guardian-ad litem the 4th Respondent above named.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 27th day of January 1956 in the presence of Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the abovementioned petitioner dated 4th January 1956 having been read.

It is further declared that the said 4th Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 1 to 3 minors-respondents and that the said Petitioner as the lawful husband is entitled to have letters of administration over the estate of the Intestate

Language Gulf Between Masses And Scholars

(Continued from page 1)

Sanskrit, the language would lose its capacity for growth. Just as a living body took in all kinds of food and converted them into its own flesh and blood, a living language took in the words and ideas of other languages and assimilated them for its own purpose. It was this capacity of Tamil to assimilate words and ideas from Sanskrit that had enabled it to survive as a living language for thousands of years. If it failed in this process of assimilation in relation to modern thought through any false notion of purity, the rapid growth of their beloved mother-tongue would be obstructed.

We should not forget that Tamil Nad is an integral part of India and our language has everything to gain and nothing to lose by establishing as many points of contact with other regional languages as possible. If a common code of scientific and technical terminology, mainly based on the adaptation of English terminology can be evolved it will pave the way for the growth of the languages of India, including Tamil and make the problems of national integration easier than it would be if each regional language tries to have its own terminology.

deceased and the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 27th day of February 1956 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 27th day of January 1956
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah,
District Judge, Jaffna.

Drawn by
Sgd. V. Sivasubramaniam,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 154, 17 & 24)

சான்றிதழில் வழங்கு பெயர்க் மலிவனஞ் சாக்க மன்னன்
கோன்றமுறை யாக் செய்யக் குறைவினா துயர்க்க வந்து
சான்றமுறை யறங்க் கோங்க் கற்றவன் கேள்வி மங்க்
மேன்மைகொண் டவை நீதி வினாஞ் குடி கொடுக்கலாம்.

Rain-Making.....

(Continued from page 1)

The main emphasis of the W. M. O. study is on what to the layman seems a surprising lack of basic practical and even theoretical knowledge in this field, which it is the task of science to overcome. The phenomena involved "have a troublesome complexity," much of which is analyzed in great scientific detail; and it is characteristic of the uncertainties still surrounding the problem of rain-making that the report warns: "partly for this reason, and partly because intensified study is rapidly developing our understanding of atmospheric processes, the generalizations made in this account may soon need revision, especially when, as so often, they are based on insufficiently detailed or extensive observations." In particular, "a net increase of precipitation has not yet been demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt in any of the seeding operations yet described."

Despite the underlying optimism of the report it is therefore held that "at least several years of fundamental investigations and of meticulously planned and analyzed seeding experiments will be needed before a reliable assessment of seeding operations can be made." Moreover, "the best operational techniques are unlikely to be invented until improved knowledge and understanding have been gained of the physical process of precipitation release" and the investigation of these processes demands expensive laboratory and observational facilities which ordinarily are at the disposal only of Government agencies.

Still, the Governments which form the membership of W. M. O. are clearly told that, in view of the encouraging prospects for artificial rain-making, it would be 'appropriate' for them to make a 'great effort' in an attempt to turn the present 'ability to exert an occasional influence' on rain-fall into an economically valuable degree of control over clouds and precipitation."

— Sunday Times
Madras

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Editor: R. N. SIVAPRAKASAM.