ދިވެހިބަހުން

ދިވެހި ބަހުން

DHIVEHI DIGEST 11 2014 ފެব്രުއަރީ 01

ފުރިހަމަ ދިވެހިބަހުން ކުރިން ދިވެހިންގެ ބަންދުކުރުން

ދިވެހިރާއްޖެން ފެބްރުއަރީ ދިން ބަންދުކުރެއްވުމުގެ ހެއްކެއްކަން ހުއިން ކުރެވިގެންދިޔައީ
ދިވެހީގެ ބަންދުވިއަދުގެ ކުރިން، ދ.ވ.ރ.ގެ 10 ފެब്രުއަރީ ން 26 ފެब്രުއަރީ 1965 ވ ހުވަދުއަރު، ސާވުންދަން ބިން ބަންދުކުރަން ހަމަ ކުރެވިދާނެ ކަން
ބުންދަވައި ވެސްވެދިން ބަންދުވެ ހުންނެވި، ފެब്രުއަރީ 26 ން ފެބްރުއަރީ 28 ވ ހުވަދުއަރު ބ ابراهيم ناصر ން.
ބިން ބަންދުކުރުން ފެބްރުއަރީ ބުންދަވައި ބިން ބަންދުކުރަން ފަހަރު ބަދަލުވާ ކަން ބަންދުން.

ބަންދުކުރެއްވުމުގެ ބާރުތައް ދިވެހި
ބަންދުކުރެއްވުން ކަމުގައި

ތާރީخުން ކަންބަން ކުރެވިދާ ތަން

ވާހަކަ، "ބ.ކ.ސ.ވ.ބ." ތަރުތީބުން ބ.ކ.ސ.ބ.ބ.ބ.ބ.ބ. ބ.ث.ބ.ބ.ث.

ވ.ވ.ބ. ބ.ث.ބ.ث. (27)
ސ.ވ.ބ.ބ. ث.ބ.ث.ث.ث.
(ވ.ބ.ث.ث. 3 ث.ث.ث.ث.)

● ث.ث.ث.ث.ث. ث.ث.ث.ث.ث. ث.ث.ث.ث. ث.ث.ث.ث.ث. ث.ث.ث.ث.ث. ث.

ؤُبِرْدَدِسِرْوَسْرْسَدَدِبِرْدَدْمَرْ
بِرْؤُرِسْرْسَدَبِرْدَرْمَرْ

ءَدْمَةْدِسِرْوَسْرْؤُدْدَؤُوَرْسَدَمَرْبِ، سَرْبِسْءَدْؤُوَرْسَدَ
سَرْبِسْءَدْؤُوَرْسَدَمَرْبِ، بِرْؤُرِدِسِرْوَسْرْسَدَدْؤُسْؤُوَرْسَدَ

ؤُوَسَرْءَدْ ءَدْمَةْدِسِرْوَسْرْسَدَ (27)
سِوَرِسْرْءَ ءَدْءِسَسْءَدْءَ رَءَدْدَرَمِ

ءِمَسْرْؤَسَرِءَسْسَرْسِ بِرَرِسْوَسْءَدْسْ وَءَدْ رِمْؤَرِمِ ءَدْؤُءَدْسْ سْوَوَرْءَدْ، ءَدْسَدْ وَسْرَءَدْ ءِوَرْسْرِءِوَءَدْ. دِسَءَدْؤُ ءِءَرْءَدْءَدْءَرِمِ وِمَءَرْ سَرْبِسْءَدْ ءَءَءَسْءَدْءَوَرْءَدْرْ ءَدِمِ دَرْءَدْءِدِسَسْ دَرْءَسْءَؤُ دِسَسْءَدْسَدْسْ ءَدْسْءَدْءَدْ. ءَسْءَدْسْءَدْ وَسْرْسْسْ رِءِ ءَسْرِ ءَدْسْءَدْءَسْسْءَدْ. ءَسْرِؤُسْ ءَدْسْءَدْدِسَدْ وَسْرْسْسْرِءِ.....

ؤُءِرْءَوَسْ وَسْرِ ؤُمِؤُءَسْسْءَدْءَدْ. ءَسْوَءَدْءَدْءَ سَرْسْرْسْءَدْءَدْ. سَدْؤُسْ ءَسْؤُسْءَدْءَدْ. وِدَ ءَسْءَدْءَسْرْسْءَدَ رِءَوَسْءَدْءِرْ، دِءَ 7 ءَدْسَدْءَدْءِسْ 2007 دَدَدْ، ءِرْؤُرِءَءِرْوَسْءَ ءَرْؤُسْءِ ءِءَدْءَؤُسْءَوَءَدْءَ 7 وَسْءَدْؤُوَ ءَسْءَدْءَسْءَدْسْ ءَءَدْءَسْءَ ءِءَدْسْ ءِءِءَدْءَدْءَ ءِءَدْسْءَدْءَسْءَدْ.

"ءِرْؤُرِ ءَءِرْوَسْءَدْ ءَرْؤُسْءِ ءِءَدْءَؤُسْ" وَءَدْءَ رَوَؤُسَ ؤُوَ دِؤُسْءَدْءَسْءَؤُءِ دِءَ 50 ءَدْسَدْءَدْءِسْ سَرْءَدْءَسْ ءَرْوَؤُسَدْءِرْ ءَرْوَؤُسْءَدْءِءَدْءَ وَرْءَدْءِسْسْءَدْ. ءَءَدْ، 1957 وَسْءَ ءَدْسَدْءَ ءَدْسْءَدْءَدْ. ءِرْؤُرِؤُسْءَوَءَ ءَدْءَدْءِءَدْءَوَ (1953 ءَدِ) ءِدْءَسْوَؤُسْ رَوَسْءَدْؤُوَسْءَدْ ءَدْسْءَدْءَدْ. سَرْءَدْءَدْ وَسْءَدْءَدْءَ ءَؤُوَءَدْءَءَدِ ءِسْءَدْؤُءِ، ءَوَءَدْسْءَدْءَؤُءِ دْءَدْءَوَءَدْ ؤُءِرْءَدْءَوَءَدْءَدْ. ءَسْءَدْؤُءَدْءَ ءَدْءَؤُءِسْءَدْ، ءَوَءَدْءَدِءَدْ ءَءَؤُءَدْءَدْ ؤُءَدْءَدْءَدْءَ ءَدْءَدْءَدْءَدْ.

دِسْءَدْءَ ءَدْءَدْءَدْ ءِءَدْءَؤُءَدْ، ءَدْسْءَدْءَدْءَدْ ءِءَدْءَدْءَؤُءَدْ سْءَسْءَدْءِءَدْءَ ؤُءَدْءَؤُءَدْ سَرْءَدْءَدْءَ دَءَدْءَدْءَدْ ءَدْءَدْءَدْءَدْءَدْ

ﮉﮊﮨﮕ ﮈﮕﮉﮊ. ﮈﮈ، ﮉﮋﮓ ﮉ ﮈﮒﮋﮒﮈ ﮋﮈﮈﮕﮈﮨ، ﮓﮋﮒﮋﮋﮋﮓ ﮕﮈﮈﮈ ﮒﮓﮒﮈﮕﮉﮊ. ﮒﮓﮒﮈﮕﮉﮊﮕﮉﮊ ﮒﮋﮒﮕﮋﮒﮋﮒ ﮈﮒﮒﮈﮒﮕﮉﮊ ﮓﮋﮒﮕﮋﮒﮋﮒ. ﮓﮋﮒﮋﮋﮋﮓ ﮕﮈﮈﮈ ﮒﮓﮒﮈﮕﮉﮊ ﮒﮋﮒﮕﮋﮒﮋﮒ ﮒﮋﮒﮕﮋﮒﮋﮒ ﮒﮋﮒﮕﮋﮒﮋﮒ

ؤرشيف ناشرة ؤزة

ؤزدهرؤدهة - ؤزشش

ؤرشؤؤزدهة ؤؤدؤؤؤشش

ؤزدؤؤؤنامش: ؤيرهؤ شوهم هاهؤهاهشؤ. هؤؤسؤؤ رهؤهم هؤؤيرؤشهؤ وهمشؤسهؤوسؤؤ ؤهؤش شؤؤهش سؤؤؤنؤ. سؤؤهاهؤؤؤش، سهههاهؤؤؤشؤهؤ. سههههش ؤؤ، هؤؤسؤؤشؤ هؤشؤهم ناشرسؤ، ناشؤؤنؤؤهؤ. هاهههم هشؤشناشؤهم، هشاههم هشش شؤش ؤؤناشؤ ؤؤناشؤؤ. "هههؤؤسؤؤهؤناهاهؤ؟ ؤهؤهؤ هؤيرؤناهاهؤ؟ هؤيرؤؤهؤهؤؤؤ هؤهمش ؤهؤيرهؤؤهم هؤهؤسؤهم، ناهؤناهاهؤ؟" هؤؤشؤ. ناؤشؤؤ ؤؤؤهؤؤ هؤؤ هؤؤش هؤؤهؤؤهؤهؤؤ "هشؤهاهؤ - ناؤهاهؤ - هؤهشاهؤهاهؤ -" شؤسؤؤهؤؤهش هؤؤهؤؤش ؤهش شؤؤنؤؤ. ؤؤ، ؤؤهش هؤشؤسؤؤهؤؤؤؤ ؤؤسهؤش سؤشؤؤهاهؤؤ.

12 ؤهشهؤهم 1957 ؤ هؤؤهؤهؤؤهش ؤؤسؤش 11 شؤهؤهم 1968 ؤ ؤهؤهؤش هؤهش هؤؤسؤؤش هؤؤسؤؤش ناشؤهؤ ؤؤهؤؤ ؤؤؤؤ ابراهيم ناصر، 11 شؤهؤهم 1968 شؤؤسؤش هؤؤسؤؤش رئيس الجمهوريه هاشؤهؤهؤهؤ. رئيس الجمهوريه شاهؤ مقام هؤ، 5 هاشؤ 2 هؤهش ؤؤسؤشاناشؤهؤهؤش، 10 شؤهؤهم 1978 ؤ ؤناشؤهؤهؤؤش هؤهش شؤ 12 ؤؤسؤناشؤؤ، رئيس الجمهوريه شاهش هؤهؤهؤش هؤسؤهؤؤش مقام شؤهؤهؤهؤهؤ. هاؤشؤناهؤهؤهش هؤشؤهؤهاشؤهش هؤهاهؤ.

هؤهش رئيس الجمهوريه شاؤ حوال هؤهؤهؤهؤ، ؤهؤؤش هؤهؤهؤش هؤشؤهؤهؤ اغلبية هاهؤ ؤؤهؤهؤ هؤهؤؤهؤهؤ هؤهؤؤهؤؤهؤؤهؤ.

ابراهيم ناصر، رئيس الجمهوريه هاشؤهؤهؤهؤهؤؤ 11 نومبر 1968 هؤ عمل ناشؤهؤؤهش ؤؤسؤؤش جمهوريه ؤ قانون اساسي هؤ، ؤؤسؤؤش هؤهؤؤهؤؤهؤ هؤشؤؤسؤهؤهش هشؤشناشؤهش قانون اساسي هؤ. ابراهيم ناصر هؤشؤهش هؤ، هؤهؤهش هؤهؤؤهؤؤهؤؤ سؤهؤؤهؤ ؤهؤهؤ ؤؤسؤهؤهؤؤش هشؤشناشؤهش، هؤ قانون اساسي هؤ. هؤ قانون اساسي هؤ "هؤهاهؤهؤش حق هؤناش" هههاهؤ ناسؤهاهؤؤهؤ هؤهؤ. هؤههؤ 10 هؤهؤسؤ:

ؤؤهش ؤؤشناهؤ، زمة هؤؤهؤؤهش هاهؤهؤ. هؤش قانون هؤ هؤهؤهؤؤهش

حال هؤناهؤهؤ عام هؤؤهش منفع هاشاهؤؤهؤ هؤؤ قانون هؤ هؤهؤهؤؤهش هؤؤهاشاهش هؤ

ތާރީخުން عدل ؤމުރؤގައި ބަދަލުކުރުމުން ހިންދަންކުރާ ކަންކަން ތިރީގެ ބަންދުން ދިވެހިންނަށް ބަލައިދިނުން.

ބަންދުކުރުން ح ؤ ه ބަންދުގެ 11 ވަނަވަރު، ތާރީخުން ބަދަލުވާންވާ ކަންކަން سياسي ،ންނަން مدني ،ންނަ ބަންދުގައިވަން ތާރީخُ ؤ ه ،ންނަ ،ންނ ،ންނ ،ންނ ،ންނ ،ންނ ،ންނ ،ންނ ،ންނ ،ންނ ،ންنا ،ںنا ،ںنا ،ں

ګګګ

ދިވެ، ދިވެހިރާජ ރާއްޖެ ؛ ؛ ؛

ش.ﷺ.ﷺ.ﷺ

ؤمبرىدۇشۇۋىرىۋۇۋەۋىدىۋەۋىشۇ ئۇگىبىۋىز: (ھۇۋىرەۋىدىۋىشۇقىرىۋىقىدىۋىشۇۋىشۇۋىرى)

ۋىھىشۇۋىرىدىشۇ دىۋىئىپ — ۋىبىرىدە دىسىۋىشۇىدىۋىگىدىشۇ ھۇۋىرىشۇىبىر ھىۋىبىدىۋىگىرىدىۋ ھىشىشىۋىۋىرى ھۇۋىرىدىۋ. ۋىرىدىۋ، ۋىھىشۇىدىشۇقىرىبىگ دىرىدىشۇ ۋىىرىشۇىدىۋىشۇ ۋىھىۋىشۇۋىشۇ ۋىرىدىۋىدىۋ. ھىشىشۇدىرىدە بىىرىبىشۇىشۇ شۇۋىھىگىبىبىشىشۇ. ھۇۋىرىدە ھىشۇدىبىىرىبىشۇگىۋىرى ھىشۇىشىدىۋىشۇ، ۋىرىدىۋىشىرىدىشۇ ھۇىشۇ ھىشۇىدىۋ. ھىۋ: ——— ىگىھىق دىسىۋىشۇىدىۋ ۋىرىدىۋ، ىگىسىىىدىۋىرىدە. ىگىسىىىدىۋىرىدە، ىگىھىقىدە دىسىۋىشۇىدىۋىشۇ ۋىرىدىۋىشۇ. ھىۋىدىسىۋىدىۋىشۇ ھىۋىدىسىۋىشۇ دىدىشۇ ھىشىدىۋىھىۋىشۇ ھىۋىپ، دىۋىدىھىۋىدە ھىدىدىھىشىدىدە ھىۋىدىسىۋىدىشۇ ۋىۋىرىشۇ دىۋ ھىگىشۇدىۋىدىۋ. دىھىۋىسىۋ ىىشىۋىزىھىدىشۇ ——

ۋىشۇىدىشۇقىرىگىھىۋ

قىرىھىۋىگ — قىرىگىشۇ

ۋىشۇقىرىھىۋىگ ىىھىشۇۋىگىشۇ ——— ھىۋىۋىھ دىۋىرىھىۋىھ، دىىىھىھىشۇھىدىدىۋ.

ھىسىۋىۋىھىۋىشۇىشۇۋىگىشۇۋىرىھىشۇ ۋىۋىرىىگىشۇقىگىھ ھىسىۋىىىىىۋىرىشۇۋىگ ۋىۋىۋىر ۋىھىۋىشۇ دىشۇىگ ھىشۇىدىۋىشۇ ۋىشۇىدىۋىشۇ ۋىىىۋىشۇ ھىىگ ىىشىۋىۋىدىۋىشۇ ۋىىىۋىشۇىدىۋىشۇ ھىگىىىۋىشۇىدىدىۋىشۇ ۋىرىۋىشۇىدىۋىشۇ ھىۋىدىسىۋىدىشۇ دىۋىھىۋ 2014 ۋىشىھىدىىىۋىشۇ 127 ھىدىىىۋىشۇىدىۋ. ھىۋىدىشۇ 1957 ۋىشىھىدىىىۋىشۇ ىىدىھىشۇ ھىۋ، ۋىىىشۇشۇىگىشۇىدىگ ھىدىشۇىدىگ ھىدىۋىدىۋ. ھ ھىگىشۇىدىدىشۇ ۋىىىۋىدىدىشۇ ھىىىشۇىپ 1957 ۋىشىھىدىىىۋىشۇ شۇۋىھىشۇدىھىىىۋ 25 ۋ ھىۋىىۋىۋىدىۋىشۇ 11.30 ىۋىدىشۇىدىۋ. ھىسىۋىىىىىۋىشۇىشۇۋىگىشۇ ۋىۋىرىىگىشۇىگىشۇ ھىھىشۇ ىىىۋىشۇىدىۋىشۇ، ھىۋىشۇىگ ۋىدىىىشۇ ۋىۋىرىشۇىۋىشۇ شىھىىىۋىشۇىدىۋىشۇ ۋىۋىرىشۇىۋىشۇ ھىۋىدىسىۋىدىشۇ ىىدىىىۋىشۇىدىۋىشۇ ھىۋىدىسىۋىدىشۇ ھىھىشۇىدىۋىشۇ ھىھىشۇىدىۋىشۇ ھىھىشۇىدىۋ

ކަންކަން ކުރެވުމުގެ ބަދަލުގައި ، ،ދ ،ؤ ،ؤ ،ؤ

ދިވެ ،ؤ ،ؤ ،ؤ

ވިދާންވެސް ދަންނަން.

‘ތަންކިއެއްކަން ވަކި ކުރުމުގެ ހަދިއްޔަކުން ވިލާތުން ބަންދުކުރެއްވި 11 ދުވަހުގެ ހުރިހާ ހިންދުންތަކުން ބުރައިގެ ބަންދުކުރެއްވުން. ބުރައި ވަކި ކުރެއްވުމުގެ ކުރިން ބަންދުކުރެއްވުން ހަމަވާ ބުރައިގެ ވަކި ކުރުމަށް 15 ވަގުތުން ބިން ބަންދުކުރެއްވުން ބުރައިގެ ދިރިއުމުގައި ކުރިއަށް ގެންދާ ކަންކަން ކަންކަން ބަންދުކުރުން ބުރައިގެ ދިރިއުމުގައި ބުރައިގެ ބަންދުކުރުން ބުރައިގެ ބަންދުކުރުން ބުރައިގެ ބަންދުކުރުން ބުރައިގެ ބަންދުކުރުން ބުރައިގެ ބަންދުކުރުން ،ބުރައިގެ ،ބ ،ބ ،ب ،ب ،ب

ތުވާދُ، ދިވެހިރާއْ ކުރިއަށް ދާންވާ ހިސާބުން ބަދަލުވެދިއުމުގެ ތެރެއިން، ކުރިން ހުންނަން ބޭނުންވާ، ؛ ؛ ؛

ދިވެހިރާއްޖެގެ ކެބިނެޓުން ހިންދުންތަ ބަންދުކުރުން ދިވެހި ރާއްޖެގެ ރައީس الجمهوريه ބަންދުކުރި ، ހ.ން. محمد وحيد حسن ދަރިކަން.)

ދިވެހިރާއްޖެބަންދުކުރިއިރު، ކުރެއްވުމުގެ ކަންކަން؟

ކުރިން! ދިވެހި ބަންދުކުރެއްވުމަކާ ހިއްސާ ވިދުން ފެންވަން ވިދާނެ. ހިއާލާ ބަންދުކުރުން. ބުރާވެ ކުރެއްވުމުގެ ކަންކަން! ވިދިން ،ކުރިން ،ކުރިން ،ބަންދުކުރުން، ،ކުރެއްވުން، ،ކުރެއްވުން، ،ބަދަލުކުރުން، ،ކުރެއްވުން، ،ބަދަލުކުރުން، ،ބަދަލުކުރުން، ،ބަދަ ،ބ ،ب ،ب ،ب

ކުރިން ބ.ދ.ބ.ކ. ، ،ﷺ ،ﷺ ،ﷺ

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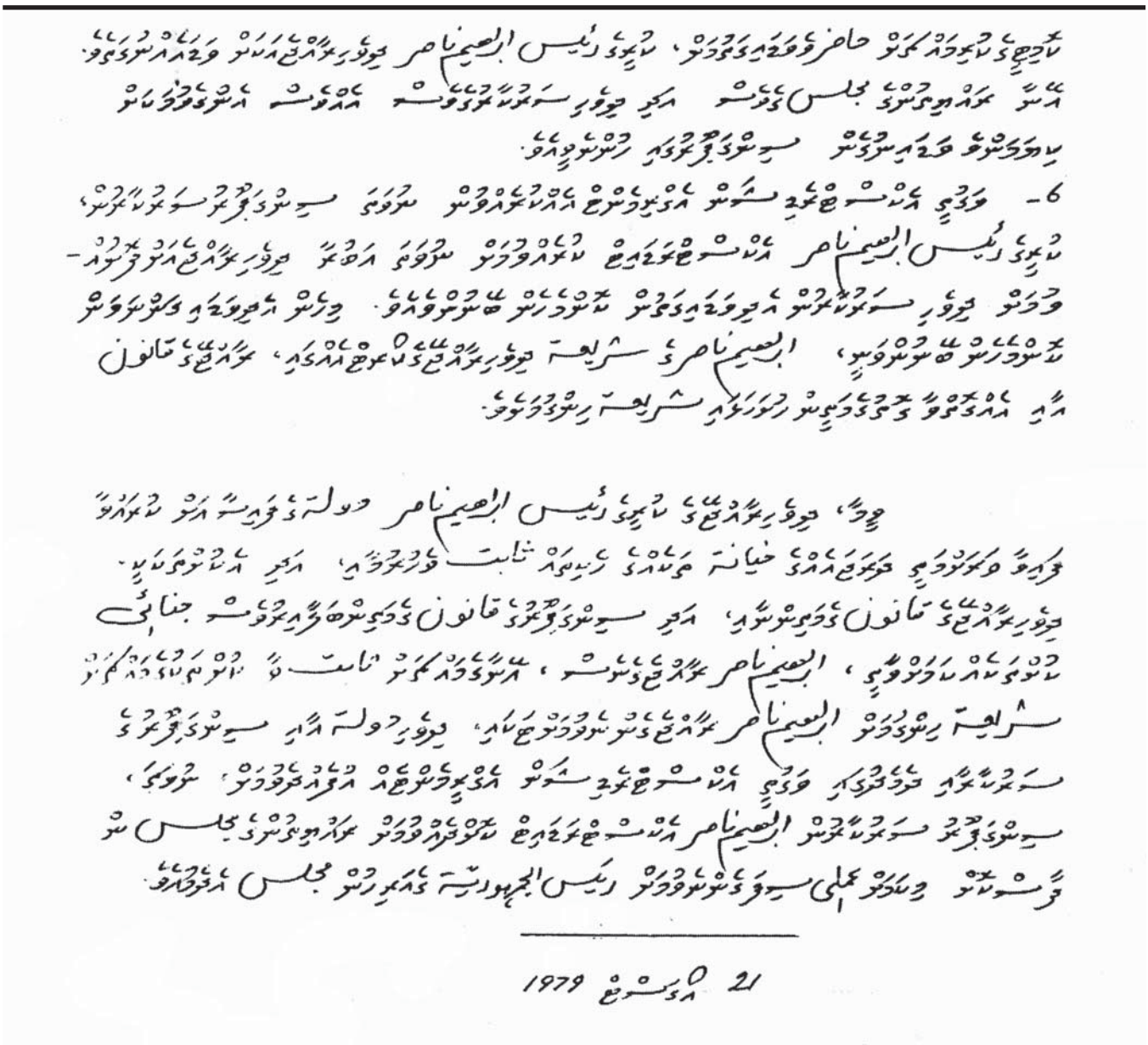
10 ، ژ۫ۋ۫ۋ۫ھ ، 1978 ، ۋ ، ژ ، ن ، ھ ، ق ، ر ، و ، ر ، ذ ، ژ ، ھ ، 12 ، ق ، ر ، ذ ، گ ، ھ ، ن ، ۋ ، ھ ، س ، ھ ، ذ ، ژ ، گ ، ھ ، ذ ، ھ ، ر ، ۋ ، ۋ ، ب ، ھ ، ذ ، ھ ، ر ، ذ ، ھ ، ۋ ، ۋ ، ژ



ކުރިން ރ ،ؤ ،ؤ ،ؤ

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

ދިވެހިރާއްޖެގެ ރަئީސުل ޖުمهورիયة

23 ނޮވެम्ब
 1980 ވ.

15 ދެން ؟ 1401 ھ.

ބަންދުކުރެވިފައިވާ ބަންދުން ބަންދުކުރެވިގެން ބަންދުކުރެވިފައިވާ ބަންދުތައް ،
ފުރިހަމަކުރުން ،

ބަންދުކުރެވުމުގެ ދަންނަވައިން ؟ ؟ 57/1/79/217 (26 ؟ ؟ 1979) ން ފެށިގެން
ބަދަލުކުރެވިފައި ،

21 ؟ ؟ 1979 ، ؟ ؟ ، ބަންދުކުރެވުމުގެ ދަންނަވައިން 1979 ، ؟ ؟ 2 ، 3 ، ؟ ؟ ، ؟ ؟ ، ؟ ؟

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

ދިވެހިރާއްޖެ ؤ رئيس الجمهورية

ބަންދުކުރެވިފައިވާ ހަ ދުވަހުން ފެށިގެން، ރާއްޖެ ؤ ދިވެހި ބަންދުން ބަންދުކުރެވިދާ ؤ ؤ ؤ

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

ދިވެހިރާއްޖެގެ ރئيس الجمهورية

ބަންދުކުރެވިފައިވާ ، ،

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ވިދާންވެރިކަން ދިވެހިންގެ:

ދިވެހިންގެ ވިދާންވެރިކަން ކިތަންމެ ބާރުން ބަލައިގެން ހުންނަ ހިސާބުން ބަލާ ބަލާ ހިންދާ ބަ ،ދ ،ؤ ،ؤ ،ؤ

"ؤؤؤؤ" ؤؤؤؤ

[illegible]

[illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] [illegible] 1997 [illegible] 23 [illegible] [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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[illegible] (27) [illegible] 1997 [illegible] 54 [illegible]

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[illegible]

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ދަންބަންބަންވާދެ - ފަހަރުން ބﷺ ”ﷺ“ ދަތުރﷺ

1997 ވަނަބަރުގެ ﷺ ދުވﷺ 10 ވ ﷺ ﷺ ”ﷺ“ ދﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ. ﷺ 26 ﷺ 4 ﷺ 1997 ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ. ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ (2014) ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ. ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ

ފަسާއިއަށް ބާރުވެރި ވެދިން ކަންކަން ކުރެވިފައި ވެއެވެ.

ތާރީխ 26 ފެব්රުވަری 4 ވާދުން 1997 އިން. ކުރިން ބަންދުކުރެއްވި "އިން" ފަދައިން ކުންފުނިން ކުންފުނިވަން ކަންކަން 3 ބޭނުންކުރުން (ހަދުވަން، ބަންދަރުން ހިމެނިގެން، ބަންދަރުން ހަމައެއް) ކުރުން ، ދިވެހިން ، ،ބ ،ؤ ،ؤ ،ؤ

ތެރެއިން ފެންވަރުވާ ހިންދުންތައް ؛ ؛ ؛

ދ ژ ب ه ر د ژ ؤ ؤ ش ر ش ر ش ه ه ر ب ر ش ر ب ر ه ه و د س ه ه ر ب ه ه

ب ه ر ؤ ء ر ه ر ه ش ه ژ ب ه ر د ژ ؤ ؤ ش ه ه ه ه ر ب ر ش ر ب ر ه ه و د س ه ه ر ب ه ه (ص 20) ش ه ر ب ر ه ر ب ر ش ه ر ه ژ ؤ ر ه ، صفحه 21، 22، 23 ء ه ر ء ش ش ه ژ ر ه ر ه ؤ ر ، ء ر ه ر ش ه ژ ش ژ ژ ه ر ه ر ژ ه ه ژ ش ژ ر ش ء ر ه ر ه ر ه ؤ ش ء ب ه ر ب ه ر ش ه ژ ش ژ ژ ه ر ب

ދާންދާ ،ދ،ވ،ން ،ކ،ވ،ން،ތ،ވ،. ،ތ،ބ،ރ،ކ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ، ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ

3- ؤوتوكو ؤيؤوتوكو ؤمو ؤوتوؤوتوكو دعواى ؤوكوكو ؤيوتوكى ؤوؤوكو ؤكؤوكؤ ؤوتوكو ؤوؤوكو. ؤوؤوتوكوكى ؤيمتوؤوكو ؤوؤو "ج" ؤوكوكوكى ؤيؤوكو ؤوتوؤوكو.

4- ؤيؤوكوتوؤوؤى قانون أساسى ئى ؤيؤوؤوتو ؤكؤتو ؤكؤوكؤوتو ؤوتوؤوكو. ؤو قانون أساسى ئى ؤوؤو ؤيؤوتوؤوؤو 11 ؤوؤوؤوؤو 1958 ؤكؤؤ. ؤوؤو ؤكؤو ؤوؤوتو (ؤ قانون أساسى ؤكؤ) ؤيؤوؤوكوؤوتو ؤوتوؤوؤوؤو إصلاح ؤوؤوتو ؤكؤوكؤوتو ؤوؤوؤوؤو. ؤوؤوتو إصلاح ؤوتوؤوؤوتو ؤوتوؤوؤوؤو 13 ؤوؤوؤو 1975 ؤوتو ؤوؤوؤوتوؤو. ؤوؤو ؤوتوؤوؤو إصلاح ؤوتوؤوؤوؤو 13 ؤوؤوؤو 1975 ؤوؤوؤو ؤوؤوؤوؤو ؤوؤوؤوؤو حاضر مجلس ؤوتوؤوؤو.

قانون أساسى ئى 6 ؤوتو مادة ؤوؤوؤوؤوتو :-

"شريعت ؤوؤوؤو قانون ؤوؤوؤوؤو ؤوؤوؤوؤو ؤوتوؤو ؤوؤوتو ؤوؤوؤوؤو ؤوؤوؤوؤو."

ؤوؤو قانون أساسى ئى 7 ؤوتو مادة ؤوتوؤوؤوتو :-

"شريعت ؤوتوؤوؤو قانون ؤوؤوؤوؤو ؤوؤوؤو ؤوؤوؤو ؤوتوؤو ؤوؤوتو أدب ؤوؤو ؤوؤوؤو ؤوؤوؤو. ؤوؤو قانونى ؤوؤوتو ؤوؤو أمر ؤوؤوتو ؤوتوؤو ؤوؤوتو. حال ؤوؤوؤو ؤوؤوؤوؤوتو ؤوؤوتو ؤوؤوؤو ؤوؤوؤوؤوؤوؤو."

5- "ؤوؤوؤوؤو ؤوؤو ؤوؤوؤو ؤوؤوؤوؤو" ئى ؤوتو شرح ؤوؤوؤو ؤوؤوتو

ﷺ صفحة 75 ، 115 ، 421 (ﷺ ﷺ)
ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ

منهاج الطالبين - ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ 1914
ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ - ﷺ صفحة 269 ﷺ 272 ﷺ
ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ حوال ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ
ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ

9- ﷺ ﷺ آدم نسيم - ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ
ﷺ ﷺ وكيل - ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ بيان ﷺ "خيانة"
عرب ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ
ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ

10- قرآن شرح ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ أمانة ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ
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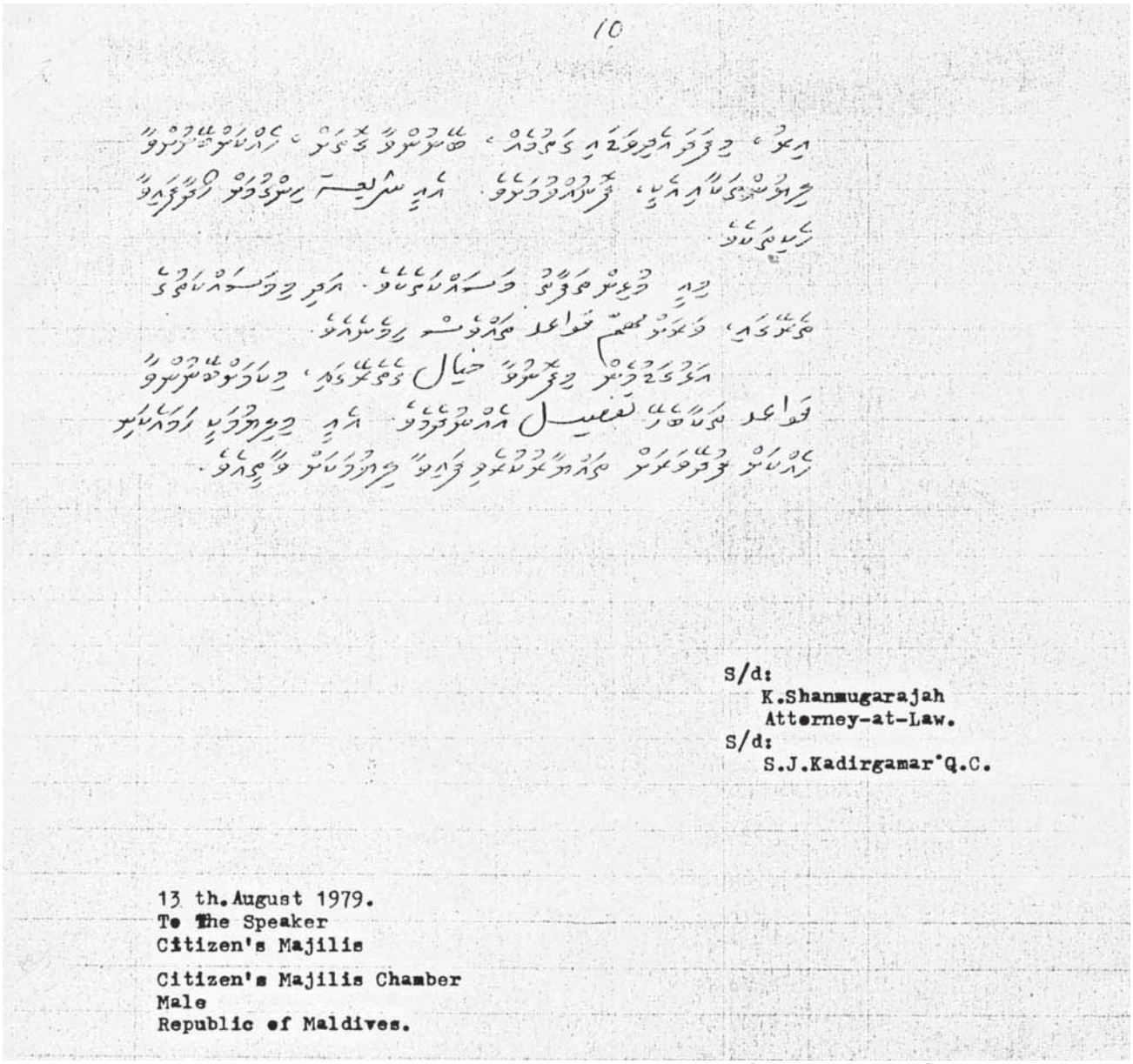
ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ

ﷺ ﷺ قرآن ﷺ 11 ﷺ سورة ﷺ 23 ﷺ ﷺ 188 ﷺ
آية ﷺ "ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ" ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ
ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ
ﷺ قرآن ﷺ 11 ﷺ سورة ﷺ 39 ﷺ ﷺ 283 ﷺ
آية ﷺ ، ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ
(ﷺ ﷺ اعتبار ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ) ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ عمل
ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ



10

S/d:
K.Shanmugarajah
Atterney-at-Law.
S/d:
S.J.Kadirgamar Q.C.

13 th.August 1979.
To The Speaker
Citizen's Majilis

Citizen's Majilis Chamber
Male
Republic of Maldives.

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،ﷺ،ﷺ،ﷺ

ވާދެއެވެން. ވިލާތުން ކުރިއަށް ދަތުރުކުރާއިރު ހިއްސާ ؛ ؛ ؛

ؤُمِيرُمُ بُرُّيعُمُرُوَمِ سَمِيرُبَّعْضُ ؤُمَرُسُمِيرُمُرُوْعٍ

ثُبِيرُوُمُرُمِيسْ وُوْثُرُسُ ءِ مِعْثُرُبِيرُوْ سُرُّبِيمُرُ

25 ؤُسُرُمُرُسُرُؤُمُرُوُوْثُرُوُرُسُ

_____ دَمِيوَمِيوُّ سُومُرُسُ وَسْرُسُّمُسُؤُمَرُسُؤُسُرُسُ ؤُّوُسُسْرِمَمِ، دِسَسْرِسِسِءِمْرُوَسُّمُوَمُرُسُ هَمُمْ رَسِمْرُّسُسُوُ. مُمِ، مَمَرَسْمَمِ سَمُرُسُّمُرُسُ ؤُسْرُدُهُّمُرُسُمَرَ مَمِ ؤُسْرُدُمِسُّمُسْ ؤُسُوُمْ هَمُمُهُّوُرُسُ ؤُمْرُوَسُّمُوَمُرُ وِمُّرُوُدُرُسْ وَءَمِرُسَوُّرَسَمُسُوُ. مُمِ "سُّرُّبِيمُرُسُ مِوُّرُهُمُمُرُّرِسْمُوَمُرُ سُّمُمُّيُّ ءِدُرُسَمِمُّوُّسُ دِرُّرَمُرُ رُمُّحُّمَمِءُسْسُرُّسُ" سَدُرُسَمِ وِمُّرُّوُدُرُسْ ءُسْمُّرُوِ وِمُّرُّوُدُرُسُ. دِسَدُرُسَمِ مِسُّسَرُسْرُوَمِءُسْ مُسْرُدُ "مَءَدُرُسَرُسْ" مُسُوُمْ سُّرُّبِيمُرُسُ وُبِيسَدُرُسَمِ مُّسُّمَرُسْ مُّبِيمُرُّوُسُسُسْ مُمُمُسُّوُسُرُّوُمَرُسْ مُمُمْسُّوِءُسْ "رَسِرَسِمُّوُّوُمُرُسْ" مُّرُدِءُسُّءُسْ دَءُّدُّ سُّوُرُمَمُّ مِّبِمُمُرُّوُدُّ مَوَسُّوُسُسَمْ (مُّمُرُّءُسِسُّوُهَمُسْ) رُّمَرَمِ مِّرِهِءُمُّدِرُسْسُوُ. مُّءُمُّمُّءُمِ سُّرُّبِيمُرُسْ مَرَسْمَرَوَمِءُسْ مُّسُّرُّ رَمُّرُّوُّوَمِوُّ مَرَمُّمُّمِّرَمِ، مُمَرَمُّمُّمِّرَمِ مُسُّوُسُسُ رُمُّهُّسُّوُمَرَمِ وُبِيدُّرُّمَرُّوُبِيمُّدُّسُّوُمُّرُّمُّمُّمِّرَمُّ وُبِيمُرُّوُبِيمُّسُّمَرَمُّوُدُّ هَمَرُّوُوُدُّرُّوُرُسْوُبِيرُّوُسُ مُّءُمُّمُّءُ

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ACCOUNTS DIVISION A 44424

The Maldivian Government Bodu Stores

Male. Maldives

1978/3/17 Crescent 292 ~~Kuramba Voltage~~

(Baarauna Haas Ah Sathayka Rufiyaa)

466/206

52800/-

235

No. A 0911

STATE TRADING ORGANIZATION

ACCOUNTS DIVISION

MALE', REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES.

Date: 27/3/78

Pay to State Bank of India or Bearer

Rupees. One hundred and Thirty Five Thousand Seven Hundred & Fifty Only

Rs. 135750/-

A/c No. 224

No. A 0953

STATE TRADING ORGANIZATION

ACCOUNTS DIVISION

MALE', REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES.

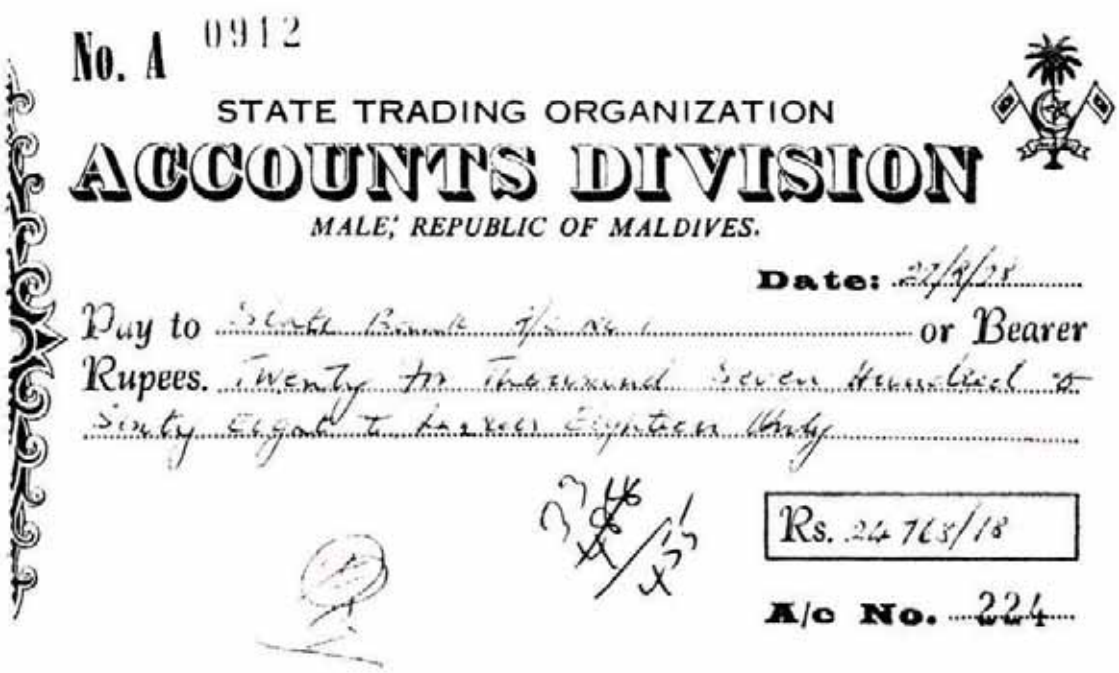
Date: 17/5/78

Pay to State Bank of India, Male' A/c 5 ~~or Bearer~~

Rupees. Five Hundred & Eighty Three Thousand & Five Hundred Thirty Eight & Sixty Six Only

Rs. 583538/66

A/c No. 235


No. A 0912

STATE TRADING ORGANIZATION

ACCOUNTS DIVISION

MALE', REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES.

Date: 27/8/78

Pay to State Bank of India or Bearer

Rupees. Twenty six Thousand Seven Hundred & Sixty Eight & Paisa Eighteen Only

Rs. 26768/18

A/c No. 224

ދިވެހިންނަށް ستوري

ދިވެހިރާއްޖެ ستبيرنه ذڪرڪرڻ

ދިވެހިރާއްޖެގެ تخت ގަން ހިންނާނީ السلطان محمد فريد الاول ތެވެ. ތާރީ (12 ފެব്ރުން 1901 ން ފެށިފައި ދިވެހިންގެ ދިވެހިރާއްޖެ 7 ވަނަން 1954 ން ފެށިއިން ދިވެހިރާއްޖެން ހިންނަވައިގެން، 15 އެޕްރިލް 1 ން 18 ދުވަހުން ބަންދުކުރެއްވުމުން، ދިވެހިރާއްޖެގެ ވެރިކަން 11 ނޮވެम्बުން 1968 ގަން ދިވެހިރާއްޖެން جمهوريه ކަން ބަދަލުކުރެއްވުމުން، ބަންދުކުރެއްވުން ވަކިވެގެންދިއުން، ހުވަދުއެރިން 68 ބަންދުގައި، 27 ދެން 1969 ން ބަންދުކުރެއްވި ބަންދުކުރެއްވުން ބަންދުކުރެއްވުން ބަންދުކުރެއްވުން ދިވެހިރާއްޖެގެ ބަންދުކުރެއްވުން ابراهيم ناصر ކަން ބަދަލުކުރެއްވުން ފެށިގެންދިއުން، ބަންދުކުރެއްވުން ދިވެހިރާއްޖެ 26 ފެব്ރުން 1965 ން، ދިވެހިރާއްޖެ ދިވެހިރާއްޖެ ބަންދުކުރެއްވުން 25 ބަންދުކުރެއްވުން ދިވެހިރާއްޖެ رئيس الجمهوريه ކަން ބަދަލުކުރެއްވުން 11 ނޮވެम्बުން 1978 ން ފެށިގެން ދިވެހިރާއްޖެ مقام ގައި ژاول ކުރެއްވި 12 ބަންދުކުރެއްވި مامون عبدالقيوم ތެވެ.

ދިވެހިން ކަންބަލައިގެންދާ ދުވަސްތަކުން، ދުވަސްތަކުން ބަންދުކުރެއްވުން. ހަމައެއްކަން ފާހަގަ. ދިވެހިންގެ ދިވެހިންގެ ދިވެހިރާއްޖެ ބަންދުކުރެއްވުން. ދުވަސްތަކުން ބަންދުކުރެއްވުން ބަންދުކުރެއްވުން. ބަންދުކުރެއްވުން. حقيقة ން ބަންދުކުރެއްވުން ބަންދުކުރެއްވުން ދިވެހިރާއްޖެ ބަންދުކުރެއްވުން رسميات ބަންދުކުރެއްވުން ދުވަސްތަކުން ބަންދުކުރެއްވުން ބަންދުކުރެއްވުން ބަންދުކުރެއްވުން ބަންދުކުރެއްވުން.

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ދިވެހިރާއްޖެގެ ބިން ދިވެހިންނަށް 25 އަހަރުވެގެން 26 ފެব්රުވަری 1990 - 4 ދުވަހުން 1411 ވ ބާއްސުން ވަކިކުރެވިފައިވާ ބަންދުކުރެއްވުން ދިވެހިރާއްޖެގެ ބަންދުގެ ވެރިކަން ދިވެހިންނަށް ދިން ބާރުވެ، ދިވެހިރާއްޖެ (ދިވެހިރާއްޖެ) ބާއްސުން ވަކިކުރެވިފައިވާ (ދ.ބ.ކ) ، ދ.ބ.ކ ، (( )) ، ( ) ، ( ) ، (

33 ވަނަދުވަރުގައި، 33 — ކުރިން ބެލެވިފައިވާ ބަންދުގެ ހިން ބަދަލުކުރުން عفو ކުރުމުގެ حق ދިވެހިރާއްޖެން رئيس الجمهوريه ތެރެން. ހިންދަރިންނަށް ބަދަލުދިން ابراهيم ناصر ން معاف ކުރުން، — "ތިމާއަށް ބަލިކުރި ބަންދުގެ ބަދަލުގައި ހަ ބަންދުން ކުރިން ބަދަލުކުރާ ކަންކަން ކަންކަން ކުރުމުގެ ހިންދަ ބަންދުން ބަދަލުކުރުން — "ބަންދުން ދިން ބަދަލުގައި ދިވެހިން ބަންދުން ..... (ބަންދުން ދިން ބަދަލު 23 ވަނަ صفحه ން ބަންދުކުރެވުނު.) — "ބަންދުގައި ބަންދު ކުރެވިފައިވާ ބަންދުން ކުރިން ބަދަލުކުރާ ބަންދުން، ބަންދަށް ބަންދުކުރެވިފައިވާ ބަންދުގެ ބަދަލުގައި ބަންދުކުރެވިފައިވާ ބަންދުން — ބަންދުކުރެވިފައިވާ ބަންދުގެ ބަދަލުގައި ބަންދުކުރެވިފައިވާ ބަންދުން ބަދަލުކުރާ ބަންދުގެ ބަދަ ބަންދުން ބަދަ ބަންދުގެ ؛ جمهوريه ؛ قانون اساسی (10 ވ. 11 ވ. 5 ވ. ؛ ؛ ؛

ވۯ ؛ ابراهيم ناصر؏ ؛ ؛ ؛

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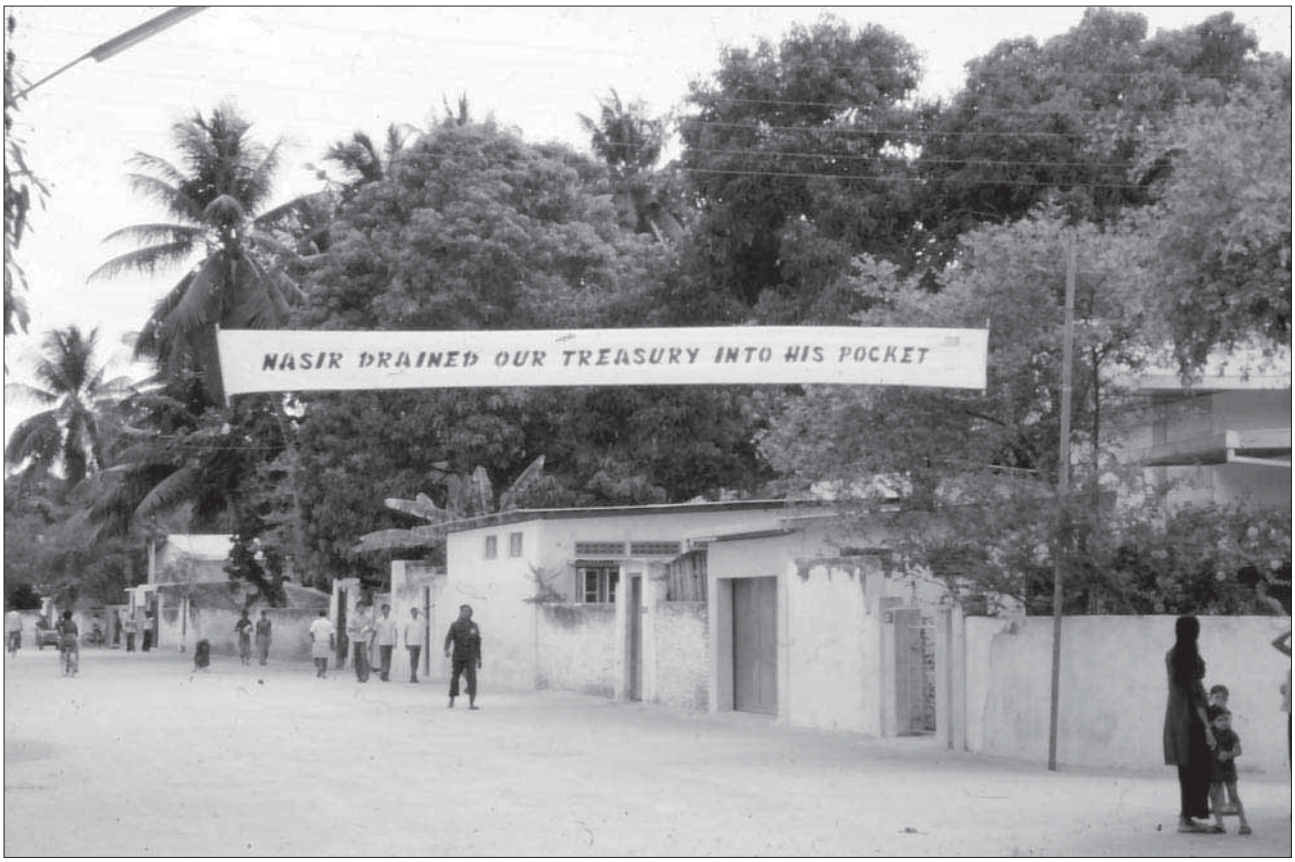

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ތަފާތުވެގެން ކުރިން ބުރިމަތީ ކުރިން ؛ ؛ ؛

ؤُرُمَتَةَدُ ؤُثَّسَتَّةُ ةَتَّ ةِةَتَّرِدْ سَّبِمَتَّةُ وَّرَمَةَرِدْ ثِرَةُ ةَسَمَتَّةَتَرَ وَّرَمَةَةُوَّ.

ؤُثَّسَّةُ ةِةَتَّرِدْ سَّبِمَتَّ

ھِمِوِةِسْ وَدُھْسْ تَرْمَرَسْتَرْةَةْبِ ؤُثَّسَّةُ ةَةَةْثِرْسُ ةِدَّمَّھْ رُدُوَدُدُ مَرَسُوحِةَةْمَّھْ ثُرْسِرَةْسُمَّرِسِدُسْتَرْسْ ةَدُدَسِدُھْثِرِدُوْ. ةِدَّمَّھْدُ ثَرِمَّرَدَّ سَرَحَرَدَّ سَوِدَرَسْ ثُرِسِثَرِ ةْثَّرِوةُوْ. رِةِ، تِرَوْرِمَّةْثَّدَةِ رِوِرَّھَمَرَسْ ھِسَّرَةْمَرَوْسْ ةُسْرَةُةْسُ ةَرِ ھْھْ ھِسَّرَدَسْوَّھِةُوْ. ةُھِسَّ رِرَةْمَرَوْسِ، ھَّمِرُدُھْسْ ثَّرَدَرَةْمَرَسْثَّ بَّرِسَّھَمَرَةْ رِسَدَّثَرِةِوَّ ؤُثَّسَّةُدَةِ رَدَسْوَّھِةُوْ. سَمَرَةَّمَرُدُ دِسَرَةْثَّرِسُھَمَرَةْ ةُةْثَّرِمَّرُةُةُدَتَرَسْ ةَةْدُسْ ثِھْھْسْ ثَّرَسُّرَةَّ، نِثَّرُدَھُدُتَرُوْثِ ةَوَسُوْدُسْ ثَّسْثِرِسْوَمَّ ةَثَّھَثَّةِةْ، رِرَدَسْ رَةْمَرَوْسْرُمَرَثَّ ةَثَّدُسِدُثَّرِسِ، (ھْھَسُ رَةْھَرَسُ) رَةْھَرَةْھَةُةُدُ ھْھْدُةُوْ. ھَدَّسْھَمَرَدَسْ ثَّرِدُسْثَّسْ رِةِدَّمَّھْسْ ثِھْھْسْثَّرِةِثَّةَسْ ھَثَّةِةْثَّةُوْ.

..... رَسْرِدُسْرُةِسَرَدَوْسُ ؤُثَّسَّةُةْھْسِدَّ رِھَسْوْةِرِوْدُسْ ةَةِ رَسَثَّسْھَمَرْ ةَثَّدُسِدُثَّرِثَّسْ دُسْرِ رَةْمَرَةُوْ.

ةَثَّدُسِدُثَّرِوَّرَرَ ةَّثَّةِةُھَرْثَّرِوَةِسْ ةَةْسُوَّثَّرَةْوَّرُوْ.

ތަރުބިއްޔަ ބިލާތަ ތަފާތުވާންވާނީ؟

ـــــــ ތަރުބިއްޔަ ފުރިހަމަ ކުރުން ކަންކަން ކުރެވިދާނެ. ތަކުރާރުކުރާ ބަންދުތަކުން 5 ގެ ފަހުން ކުރެވިދާނެ. ބަންދުކަމަށް ވަންދެން ބަންދުގައި ތަފާތުކުރާ ތަން ތަކުން (ތަން ބަދަލުކުރުން ހިންގާ) ބަންދު ތަފާތުކަން ކުރިއަށް ދާން ބަންދުން ބަންދުކުރުން ވަކިން ބަންދުކުރަން ބާރުދީން ހުންނަ ބަންދުތަކުން ބަންދުކުރުން. ތަރުބިއްޔަ ކުރިން، ތަރުބިއްޔަ ވަކިން ކުރުން ބަލަންވާ ބަދަލުތަކެވެ. (ބަންދުކުރާ ބަންދުތަކުން) ބަދަލުކުރެވިދާނެ. (ބަންދުތަކުގައި ބަދަލުކުރުން ކުރިއަށް ގެންދާ ބަންދުތަކުން ބަދަލުވާ ބަންދުތަކުން ބަދަލުކުރުން ވަރިން ބަންދުކުރުން ބަދަލުކުރުން.)

ބަންދު ކުރެވެ. "ވިލާދީ ވިއުފަތުން. ތަކަން ބިން ބަންދުން ދިވެހި ބަންދުތަކުން ވال ކުރުން ބަންދުން ބަންދުގެ ކުރިން ބަންދުކުރުން ބަންދުތަކުން ބަންދުކުރުން ބަންދުތަކުން ބަންދުކުރުން. ބިން ބަންދުން ބަންދުތަކުން ބަންދުކުރުން ބަންދުތަކުން ބަންދުކުރުން. ބަންދުގެ

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

ތަރިން ސުލްޠާން ބުރުހާން ދ.ވ.ސ
ބ.ދ.ދ

ހުކުރުން ވަނީ ކ.ބ.ބ.ބ. ފަރ.ސ.ބ

ހުކުރުން ވަނީ، ބ.ބ.ބ.ބ.ގެ ކ.ބ.ބ.ގ ތަރިން ބ.ބ.ބ.ބ. ބ.ބ.ބ.ބ.ގ ބ.ބ.ބ.ބ.ގ ،ބ.ބ.ބ.ބ. ،ބ.ބ.ބ.ބ.ގ ،ބ.ބ.ބ.ބ.ގ ،ބ.ب.ب.ب

ކުރިން ،ކ. ،ދ. ،ދ. ،ދ

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ތާރީخުން ބަދަލުވާ ބަންދުކުރުން ދިވެހިންގެ

ބަންދުވ ،ؤ ،ؤ ،ؤ

ދިވެހިރާજ્ય

ތ ،ش ،ق ،ب ،ر ،ج ،ر ،ك ،ل ،ك

،ز ،ر ،ع ،ت ،ف ،ه ،و ،ي ،س ،و ،ت

ދިވެހިރާއްޖެގެ ތަންކަން ،ން،ق،ر،ه،ب،ه، السلطان محمد فريد الاول ،ف،ق. ދިވެހިރާއެއްކަން ،ން،ق،ه،ه،ق،ب،ه 7 ،ج،ك 1954 ވ ،ه،ج،ه،ه،ق،ر،ق،ر ،ب،ه،ت،ر،ه،ب ،ه،ش،ه،ز،ج،ه،ب،ه ،ب،ه،ت،ج،ك ،ب،ه،ت،ر،ه،ب ،ب،ه،ت،ر،ه،ب (،ق،ه،ت،ر،ج،ب،ه،ب) جمهورى ،ه،ب،ه،ت،ر،ه،ب ،ه،ق،ر،ق،ر،ج ،ج،ه،ك،ش،ق،ف.

محمد فريد ،ه،ر،ج،ب،ه 27 ،ج،ه 1969 ،ه ،ه،ش،ج،ب،ق،ر،ق،ر،ه،ف.

" ،ن،ه،ج،ر،ق،ج ،ب،ر،ق،ج،ج،ر،ب - جلالة الملك محمد فريد الاول ،ج ،ر،ب،ق،ش،ه،ب،ه،ش،ه،ب،ه،ش،ه،ب،ه

ދިވެހިރާއްޖެއިން ވަކި ކުރެއްވުން ކަމަށް ވިދާންކުރި ސުލްطان محمد فريد الاول
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ތިއަން ކުރެއްވުން ފަންސާސް ފަސްދިހަ ދިވެހިންގެ (ؤ ؤ ؤ

ތިންބަރުން ބަންދުކުރި ދިވެހި ދިވެހިންގެ

ތިން ބަންދުގެ ތެރެއިން ބަންދުވެ، ބުރިން ބުރި ބަންދުކުރެއްވި ދިވެހިންގެ ފުރިހަމަ ތާریخެއް، ކުރިން ބަންދުވާ ބަންދުތަކުން ބަންދުކުރެވިގެން ދިން ބަންދުތަކުން ؤ ؤ ؤ

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ابراهیم ناصر ﷺ مریم سعید ﷺ علی ناصر

ﷺ علی ناصر ﷺ مریم سعید

●●● ؤخرىگ ابراهيم ناصر 3 ءوسرىگ ءوسرىؤىسرؤىءؤىءؤىسۇ ىئىءؤىءؤىءؤ. ءؤىرىءؤىگ ءىسرءىىسرءؤىرىر ر. ىرىىؤىسرؤىسرؤىگ نىيىـ محمد ىئىخىگ ؤىسرؤ.

ءؤىگىسرؤىگءىىىرىءؤىسۇ "ءىءىگ" ءىخءىءؤىگ 85 ءوسر صفحىـ ءىءىـ ءرىءىءؤىگءىءىءؤ.

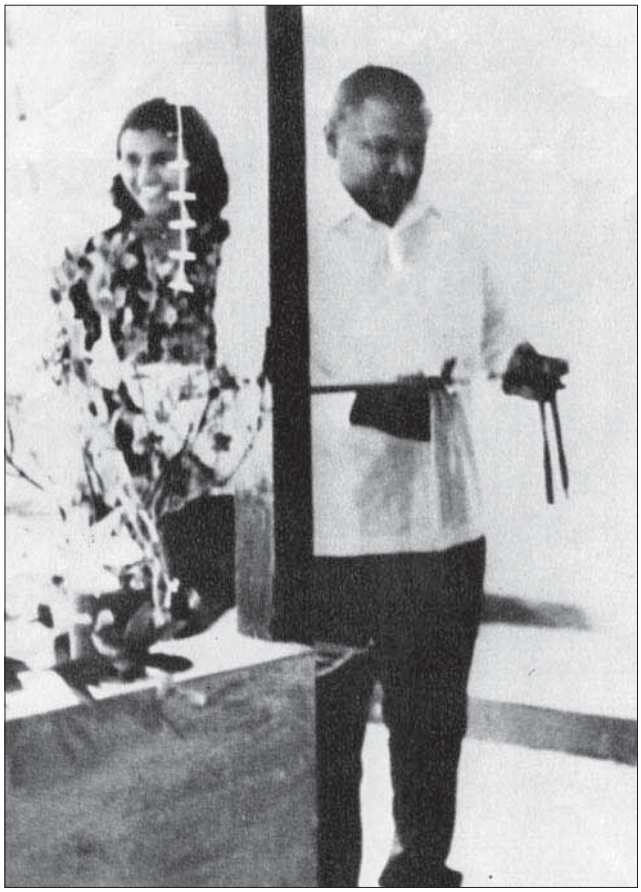
"سرىىىءىۇ سرىىءىگءىىـ ىگؤىسرءىءؤىرىءىءىـ 1969 ئ ؤىءىرىءؤ. ءؤىگؤىسرىءىءؤىرىءىـ سىءىىىءىگ ءؤىءىءىرىگءىـ، ءىگؤىءىـ ىگءىءىءىگ ىءىرىءؤىىسرىسرىگءىـ، ءىرىءىىىىىءؤ ءىرىءؤىىسرىسرىگ ءىرىءىىىىىءؤ ءىرىءىىىىىءؤ. ءؤىىىىىىىـ سرىىرىءؤ. اسمعيل ناصر ءىگ عائشة ناصر ءىىىىىىى

13 ڊسمبر 1972 ژ

ތިން ބަންދުވުން ކުރިން 2 - ڊسمبر ژ ابراهيم ناصر ބ.ސ.ގ.ބ.ފ. ގެ لقب ދ ‌ عزت ދިން ވ.

ڤڪٽوريا: ابراهيم ناصر - 2 ڪرڻ ڪرڻ - عبدالستار موسى

ديدي - نسيم محمد سعيد ڪرڻ



ابراهيم ناصر - ھۆڪ۫ ڪرڻ ڪرڻ ڪرڻ ڪرڻ ڪرڻ ڪرڻ ڪرڻ

ڪرڻ ڪرڻ نسيم محمد سعيد ڪرڻ

ڪرڻ ڪرڻ نسيم - ڪرڻ نسيم محمد سعيد ڪرڻ

ڪرڻ محمد امين ڪرڻ

ؤسروَسْرَدَسْؤُسِرِتَرَمْؤْسْ

— ؤُتَرَمْوَدَقْؤِ ؤسرِؤتَّسوسْ

★ ★ ★

ثَرْسْبِرَسْثَحَرَّهَوَ

حَرَبِرِؤِمْهُّ - حَرَّسَرَسْ

ثَرْسْحَرَبِرِؤِمْهُّ سَّهَبَرْوَّوَّسَرَسْ —— دِمِ ؤُبِرَرَدَ دِسروَسْرَدَّوِتَرِدَّهَرْ تِرؤُرِسْ بْبِرتَرَمْؤْسْ بْبِرَبْبْرْوَّؤَمِ هُرْسْدِرَسَرْ ھْسْتَّرْسْ هَرْؤَسرِؤَسْ سِؤَرْبْبَرْوْسْدْؤُ. دِرَّسْ ثَرْسْ هُرَسْ سْرْھْسَرَدَؤْسْ دَدْدَمِؤَمِ هَؤْدْبْبَرْسْبَؤَمِ هَبَّرْسْدْوْدَمِ بْبْرْهْؤْ سَرَدَسْرَدَؤْسْ بْبِرسْرَدَ هُمِ وَبَرْسْهُّهْدْ بَرْدْبْؤْ. دَّبْؤْ هُمَوْسْدِمَّسْدَمِ، ثَرْوَّبَرْ رَمَوْبْؤَسْهَبَّبْسْدَسْؤَسِؤَ سِرْسْدَّوَّسْبْؤْ. ھَهُمْؤَرَبْرْ ثَرِؤِبِرْسْدْسْؤُ ثَرْدْثَرْدَبْؤْ. هَسْهْھَمِؤَرَبْرْ ثَرْهَسْرْسْدْسْؤُ ثَرْدْثَرْدَبْؤْ. دِدْمَوْسْ وَّهَبَّبْدْدَمِ وَبَرْسْهَوَرَسْ هَھْمِسْبْبَّسْبْؤْ. ثَرْدِرْسْ مَوَّؤْبَمِؤَسْسَرْسِبْؤْ. (هَسْرْسْدْسْ وَّهَبَّبْدْدَمِ هُبَبْهَسْبْبْؤُ دَهَرْسْ هَھْمْسْوَّسْبْؤْ.) دِسَرَرَبْرْ هُسْدْؤَرْسْ سِدْبِّسِ هَبَّبْدْسْؤْ وَبَرَمِؤَسْسَرْ مَوَّؤْبْدْدَمِ ثَرْدِرْسَرْ رَّسِمْبَؤْ سِؤَرِمْسْهَمِسْ سِرْسْدَّدْمَوَسْ هُبَسْ سِرْسْدْدْسْؤْ.

هِسرِبَّسِسْبَّ بِرؤُرِسْسَرِ، هْدَّهِدَّرَّ مَوَّؤْهْدَّ ثَرْهَمِدِرْسْؤْ. رْبِرَّدَّمَوْسْ هُبِرَدْدَمِوِهَسْؤُرْؤْ. وِدَّ هِسرِبَّسِسْدَمِ بِرؤُرِسْ "حَرَّسِ" بْبِرْسْهُرْهُؤْ؟ هَسرَحْوَّهْبْبَرْوْسْبَرْدْدَمِوِهَسْ وُرْؤْ. رْبِرَّدَّمَوْسْهُبِرَدْدَمِ وِهَسْ سِرَبَرْدْمِوَّسِ بِرؤُرِسْمَّهُؤْ. هَھْمِسْبْبَّسْ ؤُبَرَمَوْحَقْبِ بِرؤُرِسْبَرْدْدَمِوَّسَرَدَ، هِسرِبَّسِسْ وِهْبَّوَّ بْبَءْبَءَ "هُمِؤَرَبَرْبَسْ"وُسْ وُهْھْسِ بِرؤُرِسْسْؤْ. وُهْھِسِؤَمِ مُثَرْؤُ هَسرِءْسْ وُبِرْؤَّوَّؤَمِ ثَرْسْبِرَسْ حَرَّهَوَّسْ - حَرَبِرِؤِمْهُّ سَّهَبَرْوَّوَّسَرَدَّ هْسْبَحَسْ ثَرْسْؤُسْ (هِسرِبَّسِسْ هْسْرِءْهُهْ هَبَرِؤِمْهُّ) وِهْسَهِءْسْوَّسِ، ثَرْسْوَّسِؤُسْ بِرؤُرِسْمَّهُؤْ. هُبَرْسْسَرَدَؤُسْ (هَؤْدَسرِءْدْ سَرَحَبَرْدَمِ) دِبَرْدْدَمِوِ هُبَرْسْهُسْسْؤْ. هِسرِبَّسِسْدْ بِرَهَمِدَمِ هُوَبَرْدْ "هُبَرَمَوْبِؤْهُ" رْبِرَبَرْسَرْ سْرْوِهُؤْ. بِرؤُرِ هْءْوَحِبْرْ سَّبِسْرْ هُهَرْوْبْرْ دَّرْسِهَّبْرْؤْ. ثَرْبْرْوِسْسْرْدَّ، بْبَرْدَّ، هْهْبِرِهِسْبْبَرْهْوِهُؤْ. هَبِرِ بْبَؤَثَّسَرَهِؤُسْدُهُؤْ. ثَرْسْسَرَوَسْ دِهُبْؤِسِ، بِرؤُرِبَّهْثَهَرْ ؟ثِرِ ؤُبِرَرَدَ دِسروَسْرَدَدْؤَرَبَهُؤْ. ؤُبِرَرَدَ دِسروَسْرَدَّوِتَرِدَّهَرْ بِرؤُرِسْبْبِرِ ثَرَهْبْرْدْؤُسْ وَّرَبَهُؤْ.

بْبِرسْؤَبَرَهِدَسْسَرْدْسْؤُسْ ثَرْسْسْوِؤَثَرَهِسْ، بَّهْثَحِدِسروَسْوْدْدْ وَّرَبَهَبِ (ؤُوَّسَّبْ ابراهيم ناصر) سَّبِسْبْدْؤَّرَبَ سَّبِسْبْدْؤَّرَبَهَبِ، بِرؤُرِدِسروَسْرَدَدْؤُسْ وَّرَبَ بَرَدَسْ هْسْ جِرْ بِرْهَرِهَّسْ دِؤَبَسِ هَدْؤَسرِءْ ثَرْسْهَسَرْ وِسْسَّهِبْرْ هُمِ هُبَسْ رَدَ رِسرِدْهْبَرَدَسْ ثَرْبَّهْؤُ.

هَؤْدَسرِءْ - هَبِرِ هَؤْدَسرِءْدْهْسْسْ

بْبِرسْؤُسْ هُهْؤَرَبَرْسْؤْ دِسَرَرَبْرْ مَبْبَّهَبْبَّسْ ثَرْسْسْوِهْثَؤَبَرَهِسْ، هِهْبَّرْدْ سَّبِسْبْدْ ؤُبِرَرَدَمِ بَّهْثَحَسْ مَهَّهَبَرْؤْبِرْ هِسْدْؤِشْ دِءْهَدْدْمُؤْبَهِسْ مَوْهْدِدْؤَرَمِ هْبَسْ هِهْبَسْ هُسرِءْسِسْ دِهِهْهْؤِ سَّءِرَرَبَرْهَرَبَسْ جْؤَّسْسْ هَؤْدَسرِءْهْ سْرْبَرَسْسَّسْهُؤْ. بَرْمَدَّ سْرْبَرْمَدْدْ دَسْهَرَ هُهْؤَبَّهْمَدَمِ هَّهْؤَّؤَمِ بَرْسْسَرَوَدْؤْ. هْبَسْ هُسرِءْسْدْ ؤُبَرْسَهْ

ﷺ، ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ

وزارة الداخلية (ر)

تاريخ:

نمبر 20/1

وزارة الداخلية ،ڕ، وزير الأعظم ،ڭ،ڊ،ڕ،

ڪسيڊ ڤڪسڕ ،ڊ،ڕ،ڊ،ڕ،ڤ،ڕ،ڊ،ڕ ،ڕ،ڤ،ڕ أدب ،ڤ،ڕ،ڊ،ڊ،ڕ ،ڊ،ڕ،ڤ،ڕ،ڊ،ڕ،ڤ،ڊ،ڕ،ڤ،ڕ،ڊ،ڕ،ڤ،ڕ،ڊ،ڕ،ڤ،ڕ

ތަފާސީ. ތަފާސީ ؛ ابراهيم ناصر ؛ ابراهيم رشيد ؛ محمد زاهر ؛ ؛ ؛

ތެރެއިން "ؤ" ،ؤ، ،ؤ، "ؤ" ،ؤ، ،ؤ، ،ؤ،

ހަމަކުރުމުގެން ވަނަބުރުކުރުން. ތަކުރުބާ ހިންދާ ހިންދ۫ ދިވެހިންގެ ،ؤ ،ؤ ،ؤ

ؤَرَّمْهُوَىٰ هَرَهْڤُىٰبِرىٰدَّهْىٰ ثَرَسْمَرَوَّحَرَڈُ. ثَرىٰسْمِسْمَهْڈُىٰ هَڈَّوَهْڈُ دَسْهَرَّىٰ ؤُرَّمَّىٰ هِهْمَّرِدْ مَّبِىْمْ ىٰثَمْهُوىٰدَهْ ىٰثَمْهُڤِ دَمْدُىٰ ڈَهْڤَبِمْدُ سَرِىْهْمَهْوْسْ، مَمْهُمِهْوْسْ دَهْڤِرِىْسُىٰ هِهْمِوِّدْسْ هُسَّهَسْرِسْ رْهْمَرْهْهُىٰثَرَسْمْڤُ. هُىٰ هِهْوَمَسْ عام ىٰسْمْىٰدْسْ وُهْسَىٰسْ ثِرِؤُىٰرَمْهُمِهْوْسْ مْرْسْؤُىْسُىٰرِهِىٰسْمْڤُ. هَڈَّوَهْڈُىٰدَسْهَرَّىٰ رَوَمْرُمِوَسْرَڤْسْ ڎِرْسْ هَّوَرِ هُىٰ ؤَىْمَرْهْهُىٰدَىٰ رْهْثَرِؤُدَسْرْؤَرْ، هَرَؤْسْ هُىٰمَرْدَىٰ ڎِرْسْ هَّهَّثَرْىٰمْوَىٰ وَىَسْؤُىٰبِرىٰمْوُىْسُ هِهْمَّرِدْ مَّبِىْمْدُ ؤُىٰبِرىٰدَّهْ ثِرِؤُىٰرِسَىٰمْىٰمَّىٰمْسْڤُ.

رْىٰبِرَّىٰدَّهْ سِرْدْسْدُىٰمَىٰسْ سِرْدِ، ڎِرْسْدُىٰرَسْمَّرْسْ ؤِرْؤَّرَهِىٰسْؤُىْسُ مِهْهَّ هَرَسْهَىٰ دَهْدْسْدُ سَىٰمْىٰمَّىٰسْ دِىْڈَّوَرَسِ مَّبِىْمْدُ ؤُىٰبِرىٰدَّهْ دَوَّهِثَرَّىٰؤَىْسْ ىٰبِرىٰدَّهْ سْرَوَهَ هَسِرْهَّهْهْهْمَسْرَدَ، مَمْهُمِهْوْسْ دَهْڤِرِىْسُىٰسْ هُىٰدَّهْسْ سَرَّؤَهِوَّ ىٰڎِهِىْسُىٰهَسْ رْسْرَىٰؤُدَسْڤُ. دِىٰدَّهْ دِىٰمْىٰهْوْسُىٰ **رَدَّهْهْهْمَّهْهْىٰدَّ** مَمْهُمِهْوْسْ دَهْڤِرِىْسُىٰسْ ؤَّسُىٰىٰمَهْوَهِىْسْسْڤُ. ثَرْسْوَّسِ ىٰبِرِسْهْهْرْهْهْڤُ؟ ىٰسْهْهْىٰبِر هُىٰدَىٰ ثِرِؤُىٰرِسْهْىٰمَّىٰدَهِ هُىْسْدُىٰدَىٰسْ سْرِوِهْڤُ. سَىْمِهْهَهْدُ سِهَّهَىٰسْ ؤِهْهْسْ هَرَهْڤُىٰسُّوِ مَّبِىْمْدُ هَسِهَّهَىٰسْڤُ. (دِىٰمَّسْدُىٰهِىْسُ ثِرِؤُىٰرِسْسَىٰبِ دَّهَّثَرِهِىْهَهْهْ سْرْڤُ. دِىٰسْ دِىْثَرْسْڤُ، هُىٰدَ ىٰبِرِسْ مُحمدامين ىْ ؤُىٰبِرىٰسْ هَثَرَؤْدَّهْىٰ، هُىْثَرَوَسُّوَىٰدُ "ىٰىْهَثَرَّسْ" هَهْهْ هَسْرْىٰسْدْسْ سَرَىَّوَىَسْؤُرَّهِ، مِوَدَسْؤُرْىٰ مُحمدامين هَسْ هْسْىٰىْثِرِدِىْسْؤُىْسُ مِوِهِمِهْڤُ. نعوذباالله هُىْىٰسْهْسِهَهْهْدِىْسْ دِىَّىٰدُىْسُ ثَرِسِهْڈَىٰ هُهَمِهْهْڤُ. دِىٰسْثَرْسْمِوِهِدِىْسْ مَّبِىْمْدُ ىٰسْمَهْ هَوَسْ سْرْدُسْ ىٰڎِهِىْسُىٰ مِوِهْسْىٰهْڤُ.)

مَّبِىْمْدُ سْرْدُىٰ ثَرْسْهَهِىْسَىٰمْىٰمَّىٰسْ هُىْؤُىٰرِدُّسَثَرَ هُىْؤُىٰهْثَرَّ ثَرْمُىْمْىٰهْسُّدَّ رَىَسَثَرِؤُدُىٰدُىْ دَىَسَهْىٰمَّ ثَرَسْمَرَّوَّىٰ هُىْوَسِ، مَمْهُمِهْوْسْ دَهْڤِرِىْسُىٰسْ سْرْدُسْ ىٰڎِهِىْ رَوَمْرُمِوَسْرَڤْهَسْرْدُىْسُ هُىْىٰبِرْدَىَسَهْىٰمَّ، مَّبِىْمْدُ ؤُىٰبِرىٰدَّهْ هَسِهَّهَىٰهْڤُهِىْسْسَرَدَ هَوَرَسْ مَمْهُمِهْوْسْ دَهْڤِرِىْسَىٰسْ هُىْسْدُىٰدَسْ عام ىٰسْ رْىٰؤُّىْهْوِ رْىٰؤُّىْهْدُىٰدَسْڤُ. هُىٰسَسْىٰدَّهْسْ سْىٰمْىٰؤُّىْسْ دَّهَّىٰ هَدَّوِ سَرِمِىْهَّهْ سْرْسْمَّىٰسْىٰسَسْ هُىٰسَسْىٰبِر هَهَىٰسْ رَدَ دَّمَسْرْىٰىْسْؤُىْسُ هُىْسْىٰسْهْڤُ. ڎِىْ هُىْهَّسْدُىٰدَسْ ؤُىْهِهْڈَّمِ (وَىْدُىْىْهِهَّرِڎِهِىْدُىٰدَسْ مَمْهُمِهْوْسْ ىٰهْىٰدُىْڤُ. هَوَسْهْهَىٰسَىٰمْىٰمَّىٰدُ هُىَّىْؤُىٰبِرىٰدَّ هَثَرْؤُىٰبِرىٰدَّ سِرىٰدَّىٰمِوِسْهَىٰمَّىٰمَّىٰمْڤُ ثَرْهْىٰدُىْڤُ. هَسْهْهَّسْدُىٰدَسْ ؤُىْهِهْڈَّمِ، ثَرِسِهْڈَّىٰ هُىْوَىٰدُ هَسِهَّىٰؤُىٰبِرىٰدَّ سْرْهْىٰؤُىٰبِرىٰدَّ ؤُىٰبِرىٰدَّهْ هَسِهَّىٰؤُىٰبِرىٰدَّ ؤُىٰبِرىٰدَّ هِهْمَّرِدْ مَّبِىْمْدُ ىٰبِرىٰسْمَىٰدُ ثَرِسِهْ رَىِهَّسْمَّىٰؤَىٰمَىٰدُ ؤُىْرْىٰسْمَهْ رَىَّىٰؤُدُىْڤُ.

ثَرَدْسْثَرَدْسْڈَّسْ دِىَّىٰدُىٰؤَسِ، مَّبِىْمْدُ سْرْدُىٰرَىٰمَهِ دَهْدْسْدُىٰ ؤُىٰبِرىٰسْؤُىْسُ سِرْدِ ؤَىْڤُ. هُىٰسْرْؤَىْ هَهِ مُحمدنشيدىْ سَىٰمْىٰمَّىٰسْؤُىْسُ دِىَّىٰؤُىْىْسَىٰهْ ىَسْمَّسْرَّ رِىٰسْهْىٰسْڤُ. هُىْىٰهَثَرَڈُىٰهِ ؤُىٰبِرىٰسْؤُىْسُ هُىْؤُىٰبِرىٰدَّهْ رَدَىَهْدْ ىٰهْىٰوَسْ هُىْؤُىٰسَىٰمْ رْىٰؤُّىْسَىٰدَ ..... هْسْهَىَّسْڤُ! ثَرْسْوَّسِ ىٰبِرِسْهْىٰسْڤُ؟ ثِرِدُّسِ مَّبِىْمْدُ ؤُىٰبِرىٰدُ سْرْدُ ؤِرْىٰبِرىٰسْهْىٰسْڤُ؟ دَهْدْسْدُ ؤُىٰبِرىٰدُ سْرْدُ ؤِرْىٰبِرىٰسْهْىٰسْڤُ؟ ..... دْهَّىَّهْڈُىٰهِ دْىٰؤُّسِ سْىٰسْهَهْىٰ؟ .....

سْىٰسْدْهَىٰسُ مَمْهُمِهْوْسْ دَهْڤِرِىْسُىٰسْ سْرْسْدُىٰؤُىٰڎِهِىْ 5 هْڈُىٰؤُسْ رَوَمْرُمِوَسْرَڤْهَسْ وَىَهِىْسْ هْڈُىٰؤُسْ سْىٰمْىٰؤُ دَىَسَهْىٰمَهْڈُىٰؤُ مِرْڤُهْهْ مَمْهُمِهْوْسْ دَهْڤِرِىْسَىٰسْ رْىٰرَىٰؤُهْوِهْڤُ. 10 صفحه ىْ هُىٰمِرْڤُهْهْهْڈُىٰمَىٰسْ "ثَرْسْمَّىٰمِوِسْهَىٰدُ رَىَسَثَرَّسْرْىٰمِهَهِ"ىْ 1 وَىَسَڈُىٰدُىْ 360 وَىَسَ صفحه هِسْڤُىٰرِىْسْسْهِهِىْسْڤُىٰمِىْسْڤُ. هُىٰمِرْڤُهْهْ وِثَرْڤُىٰوَىٰهْوَّىٰڤُ. هُىٰمِرْڤُهْهْ وِثَرْڤُىٰوَىٰهْوَّىٰڤُ هِسْسْدَّوَىٰهْوَىَسْوَّسِ دِهَّڤُىٰرِىْسْ دِهَىَسْ ثَرْمِوِسْ صفحه ىَهِوَّ هِهْسْؤُىْسُ وِثَرْڤُىٰوَىٰهْوَّىٰڤُ. ڤُىٰرَىَدَوَّسِ هْىٰسْسْىٰدَىَسْوَّسِ.

هُىٰسْرِىْوَىٰهِىْدَىَسْوَّسْ ڤُىَرَهِسْ هْىٰسْؤُىْسُ رَوَمْرُمِوَسْرَڤْهَىٰ، مَّهْڤُىٰ هَّهَّثَرِىْسَ مَىَسْمَىٰىْهْىٰهِسْ مَىَسْىٰڤُ. هُىٰهِسْ ىٰڎِهِىْدَىٰمْهُمِهْوْسْ رْىٰرَىٰىْسْ هُىْسْدُىٰدَسْهَىٰهْ هْىٰسْسْىٰبِرىٰسْ هُىٰدَىٰسْ وَىَهِىْدَىَهْ هْڈُىٰؤُسْ وَىَهِىْدَىَهْمِهْوْسْ مَىَسْىٰىْسْ هُىْسْرِىْوَىٰهِىْدَىَسْوَّسْهُىٰ. هُىٰ رَوَمْرُمِوَسْرَڤْ ڤُىٰىْهْىٰهْوَّىٰڤُىٰىْسْ ىْهْثِرِهَىَ هُهَهِدِىْسْدُىٰ هَدِهْثَ ىْڤَّىَّ دْڤَىَڤُىٰ دَهْهَىَهْڤُ. ؤُوْهْهُىٰسْهْڤُ. هُىٰىَدَىٰ هُهَىَسْهَىَىَڤُىَّسِوْهْ ىٰبِرِسْهْىٰسْهْڤُ؟

دِهَّڤُىٰرِىْسْ هَسْسَ ڤُىَىَهَىَ صفحه ىَهِ هُىٰوَسِ عام سْ مَمْهُمِهْوْسْ مجلس ىْ ىَدَّهْىٰ ىٰڎِهِىْهَسْ رْىٰرَىٰىِ هَهْهْدَىَهْهَىَهْڤُ.

ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ

(ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ)

85. 303 ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ / ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ.
(ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ 2 ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ)

86. 305 علی ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ / ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ 3/23.X
(ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ)

87. 308 قاسم علی ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ / ﷺ ﷺ 8.25.R
(ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ بغاوات ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ)

88. 312 ﷺ محمد خان ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ / ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ.
(ﷺ بغاوات ﷺ)

89. 313 یوسف صدیق ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ / ﷺ.
(ﷺ بغاوات ﷺ مسئلة)

90. 314 ابراهیم شاکر ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ / ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ.
(ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ)

91. 315 عائشة فریدة ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ / ﷺ ﷺ 7/12-S
(ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ)

92. 316 محمد تکرفان ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ / ﷺ 2.9.1
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93 - 317 [illegible]

(ކުރިން ބަންދުކުރެވިފައި ވަނީ)

94 - 321 [illegible]

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95 - 322 [illegible] N. 13/6

(ކުރިން ބަންދުކުރެވިފައި ވަނީ)

96 - 323 [illegible]

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97 - 324 [illegible]

(ކުރިން ބަންދުކުރެވިފައި ވަނީ مسئلة)

98 - 325 [illegible]

(ކުރިން ބަންދުކުރެވިފައި ވަނީ مسئلة)

99 - 326 [illegible]

(ކުރިން ބަންދުކުރެވިފައި ވަނީ مسئلة)

100 - 327 [illegible] X-23/7

(ކުރިން ބަންދުކުރެވިފައި ވަނީ مسئلة)

101 - 328 [illegible]

(ކުރިން ބަންދުކުރެވިފައި ވަނީ مسئلة)

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الحمدلله وحده

وزارة الداخلية (م)
ذ.ف- ڊڕۏيرگاڻي

ڊڕۏيرڊاوڵه ئ ڤڪرمۏش ڕوڪڕ ڪڻڊ ڊڕۏيرسوبڪرد ڪش ئسڪرڊ سلام ڪرڤرڊ ڪسوڪ ڊڕۏ. ميهڪ ڪڻڊئ ڊسڪمڪرڊڪ ڪرڊهڪڕڊئڊڪ ڪڻڊ ڊڕۏئسڪمڪ ڊاوڵه ڪڻڊ ڊڕۏيرگاڻي ڊڕۏيرگاڻي ئ ڊڕئ تاريخ ڪڕڪڕڊڤڕڊڪ ڪڻڊڊڕڊ ڪئ ڤڕڊئڊڕڊ ڪڕڊڕڊ. ڪڻڊ ڪئڪ ڕئڊڕڊ ڪڻڊ ڊاوڵه ئ ڤڪرمۏش ميهڪ ڪڻڊ ڪڕڊڕڊڪڕڊ ڪڕڊڪڕڊڪڕڊ نصيحة ميڊڕڊئ ڤڪرمۏش ڪسوڪ ڊڕۏ.

ڪڕڊئ ڊڕۏيرگاڻي، ڤڕڊڕڊڪش ڪڻڊ ڊڕڊ ڪڻڊ ڊڕڊ ڪڕڊ، ڪڻڊ ڊاوڵه ڪڻڊئ ڤڕڊڕڊڪ ڕئڊ ڪڻڊ مذهب ڪڕڊ ڪڕڊڪڕڊئڊڪ ميڊڪ ڪڕڊڪڕڊڊڕڊ. صُلح ڤڕڊڕڊ أمن أمان ڪڕڊ. ڪڕڊڪڕڊڊڕڊ. ڊڤڕڊئڊڪڕڊ ڪڕڊڕڊ ڪڕڊڪڕڊڕڊڪ ڪڕڊڪڕڊئڊ ڪڕڊ ڊڕۏيرڪڕڊ ڤڕڊ. ڊئ ڪڕڊڤڕڊئڊڪڕڊ ميڪڪ ڪڕڊئڊڕڊ ڪڕڊڕڊڪڕڊئ روح ڪڻڊ ڤڕڊڪڕڊڕڊڪڕڊ ڪڕڊڕڊ ڪڕڊڕڊ، ڪڕڊڕڊئ ڪڻڊڪ ڪڕڊڤڕڊڕڊڪڕڊ ميهڪ ڪڕڊڕڊڕڊڕڊ ڤڕڊڕڊڪڕڊ مسألة ڪڕڊ.

ڊڕۏيرڊاوڵه ڪڻڊ ڊڕڊڕڊ ڊڕڊ ڪڕڊ ڪڕڊڕڊ ڪڻڊ عبدالله عفيف ڪڕڊ، ڊڕڊڪڕڊئڊڪڕڊ ڪڻڊڪڕڊڕڊڪڕڊ ڊڕڊڕڊڪڕڊ ڤڕڊ ڊڕڊڕڊڪڕڊ ڪڕڊڤڕڊئڊڪڕڊ ڪڕڊڕڊڪڕڊ ڪڕڊڕڊڪڕڊ ڪڕڊڕڊڪڕڊ ڪڕڊڕڊڪڕڊ ڪڕڊڕڊڪڕڊ ڪڕڊڕڊڪڕڊ.

ڪڕڊڕڊ ڊڕڊڕڊڪڕڊ. ڊڕۏيرڊاوڵه ئ ڤڕڊڕڊڪش ڪڕڊ ڪڕڊڕڊ ڪڕڊڕڊ ڪڕڊ

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حَال ؤَدِ ،ؤَمْرِيْرَةْ دَوْلَـةْ ،َدِ ،ُرِيْرُ،ُرُةْدَرْ ،ِ،َةْدَرْ،ُ،ِرَدَّدِ،ُ،ْ ،َةْسُةْ،َرُ،ْ،ُ. ،ْرُ،ْ،َرَدَ،

آخر،َدِ ،ُةْرَةْ،َرِيْرُ،ْ،ُ،ْ،ُ،ْ ،ِةْدَدَّدِ،ُةْرِ إِنذَار ،ْ،َرَةْدُ.

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- ކުރިން ބުރަވެ ، ،ﷺ ،ﷺ ،ﷺ

ھۆپڭىزىسىدىگىشلەر

مەمۇرىيەتتىكى ھېسسىدارلىرىنىڭ قېرىندىشىدىكى قېرىندىشىدىگە قارىتىلغان ھەقۋەمۇنبېر 1 چىسلا، 1959 ۋە ھۆكۈمەتۋەكىلىدۇر. ئۇنداقتا ھەممىسى ھېسىپ مىسۋا قىلىنىدىغان ئۇمۇمىي 13 دانىسى 1959 دانىۋە. ھېچىدىمدىۋىي رەدىئۇدىن چەمىدىسى ئالۋە سىۋىتىدىكى شۇمىدىنىي ئا زەھىنۋە.

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MBO, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 13TH, 1959.

REGISTERED AT THE CEYLON GPO AS A NEWSPAPER

FIFTEEN CENTS

ENDS TODAY

ESTRAS COMBINE

oncert in Ceylon at Viharе Maha Devi Park last night, on by members of the Symphony Orchestra of Ceylon. An performance, which was in the open air, Mr. Thomas estra, and Mr. Hussain Mohamed, conductor of the Ceylon g each of her after the concert. Below is a study in ex- pressions at the concert.

IN PARLIAMENT

An air of sweetness prevailed

(From Our Lobby Correspondent).

A RARE spirit of co-operation between the Government benches and the Opposition prevailed yesterday when the whole House of Representatives went into committee to discuss the Parliamentary Elections Order - in - Council Amending Bill, which was passed without a division.

The Government, in the person of the Prime Minister, made a genuine attempt to accommodate the Opposition as far as possible in regard to amendments, and the whole atmosphere in which the business was conducted justified Dr. N. M Perera's description of the Bill the previous day as non-partisan

Dissatisfaction

There was a certain degree of dissatisfaction for instance, over the modified ban on transport at elections, and in particular, the MP for Maturata, Mr. M. D. Banda, still appeared to entertain fears that the regrouping of electoral lists after delimitation was not quite the scissors-and-paste affair the Prime Minister had claimed it to be.

There was also some little heat engendered by an amendment proposed by Mr. Bandaranaike giving the Governor-General the power to appoint a panel of election judges on the recommendation of the Judicial Service Commission.

Mr. M. D. Banda preferred it being done by the Judicial Service Commission itself, but the Prime Minister pointed out that Supreme Court Judges themselves were appointed by the Governor-General on his recommendation.

A slight note of acerbity was introduced by the MP for Gampaha Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake.

Discretion

Mr. Leslie Goonawardene (Gana

Revolt in Maldives

ATOLLS SET UP NEW GOVT.

THERE has been a revolt in the Maldive Islands, and people in the southern atolls have set up a new state called the United Suvadive Islands.

This is stated in a communication received this morning by "The Times of Ceylon" from Mr. Moosa Ali Didi, Director of the Publications Office of the "United Suvadive Islands."

The reasons given for the revolt are "misrule" by the Male Government and the imposition of "new high taxes on almost everything, including houses and sailing craft."

Thirty-three persons are reported to have died of hunger and "many more are expected to die unless help and relief arrive at an early date."

The houses of the Male Government's officials in the Addu and Huvadu Atolls and on Fua-Mulaku Island have been burned down or otherwise demolished. But all is said to be quiet now in the "United Suvadive Islands" where a provisional government has been set up administered by a President and committee elected by the people.

FOR FREEDOM

Mr. Abdullah Afif Didi, the President, is reported to have said in an interview, this week: "We are for freedom and liberty. We have endured oppression and tyranny to the limit of our patience. We have now given up the so-called government of Male.

"We have informed the governments concerned and have asked them to recognise the new State as soon as possible. Due to Male misrule the food situation is very serious. In the name of justice and humanity, I appeal to the British Government, in particular, to recognise the United Suvadive Islands at once."

The Director of the Publications Office states: "The President, when asked whether in view of the presence of Royal Air Force personnel on Gan and Hittadu' Islands, the USI could not be accused of being influenced by outsiders; said that Mr. Nasir Prime Minister of the Maldives, might not delay to put out a story like that with a view to winning sympathy from Ceylonese nationalists, but he believed the Ceylonese people were wise enough not to be caught in such a snare.

"The new Government was not influenced by outsiders", he said. 'We shall never be. We revolted against Male to set up a new State and we did so of our own free will. We had no alternative."

The President is also quoted as having said that Mr. Ismail Muhammed Didi, Minister of State and Private Secretary to the Sultan, was recently arrested and exiled without trial, and that Mr. Hirihamadi Kaleigefanu, chief of the Addu Atoll, was arrested on his

THOMIANS MAKE SLOW START

ST. THOMAS'S COLLEGE, winning the toss in their 80th encounter against Royal College, which began on the Oval at mid-day today, scored 18 runs in the first hour's play.

Against some steady bowling, the Thomian openers took no risks.

Scores:—

'ST. THOMAS'S—1st Innings

B. G. Reid, not out	..	6
S. P. Wijesinghe, not out	..	10
Extras	..	2
Total (for no wkt.)	..	18

Detained ship: UAR explains

THE Embassy of the United Arab Republic, Colombo, in a statement today on the detention at Port Said of the Capitan Manolis bringing a cargo of fertilisers and canned fruit from Israel to Ceylon, states that the freedom of navigation through the Suez Canal is secure and guaranteed to all countries.

The statement adds: "The Capitan Manolis, as mentioned in the Ceylon Press, did not enter the Suez Canal but was detained at Port Said within the territorial waters of the UAR for carrying enemy cargo from Israel which is at war with the UAR in the exercise of its sovereign right over its territory.

"The UAR Embassy states that the UAR Government has no objection to Ceylon trading with any country."

THE SUN AND THE MOON

Moonrise—8.51 a.m. Moonset —

ASIAN RECORDER

December 17—23, 1963

Regd. No. D-727
Vol. IX No. 51

MALDIVES

A. Revision Of 1960 Agreement Sought: A London report on November 1 said that the British Government was studying a letter received from the Prime Minister of the Maldive Islands, Mr. Ibrahim Nasir, asking for a revision of an Agreement signed in 1960.

The letter was addressed to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies, Mr. Duncan Sandys, who visited the Islands in September. It was understood that the Maldivian Government also wished to be established as "a fully independent and sovereign State".

In London, no difficulty was expected in reaching a mutually satisfactory agreement about the revision. The Maldive archipelago is a Sultanate under British protection.

Mr. Nasir raised the question of the revision during Mr. Sandys' visit in September after they had reached agreement on the restoration by December 31 this year of the Maldivian Government's authority over Addu Atoll, where a revolt had occurred in 1959.

The diplomatic correspondent of *The Times*, London wrote:

"An awkward diplomatic chicken is soon, it appears, coming home to roost.

"The fact is that the Maldives Government wants to revise its Agreement with Britain of February 14, 1960, under which Britain obtained the right to re-establish the airfield on Gan island in Addu Atoll, and to establish a radio station on Hitadoo island—both in Addu Atoll, a group of islands at the southern end of the Maldives.

"The Agreement served its purpose at the time, but left the Maldive Islands with an anomalous status, which was always likely to give trouble one day.

"Article I of the 1960 Agreement confirms that the British Government's responsibility to protect the composite sovereign and independent state of the Maldive Islands' shall continue. Under Article 3 the British Government furthermore 'agree to undertake on behalf of the Maldivian Government the conduct of their political relations with other countries and with international organizations...' Clearly enough, the Maldive Islands got independence in name, but not in fact.

"According to reports from Colombo, the representative of the Maldivian Government issued a statement on October 23, saying that the Maldivian Government want the Maldives to be established as 'a fully independent and sovereign state'.

"The new move follows talks which Mr. D. Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and Colonies, had with Ibrahim Nasir, when Mr. Sandys visited the Maldives in September. It was then agreed in effect that the British Government would back the Maldivian Government in a long-standing dispute with rebellious inhabitants of the Addu Atoll, who were, however, promised a full amnesty for having set up a 'Suvadive Republic' of their own. The British Government, through the Agreement in September, obtained facilities for the BBC to operate a relay station on Hitadoo island.

"The Maldivian statement now says that these facilities will not be granted, unless the British Government agrees to their request for independence. This could, however, be an attempt not so much to end the 1960 Agreement, which would leave the Maldives defenceless, as to bring pressure upon the British Government to implement the Agreement of September by inducing the inhabitants of the Addu Atoll to accept the Maldivian Government's authority by the agreed date—December 31. The people of the Atoll are evidently reluctant to trust the amnesty. Rather than trust himself to it, their leader, Mr. Afif, was taken at the beginning of this month on a British frigate into voluntary exile in the Seychelles."

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi and *The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 5487 MLD A]

MONGOLIA (Outer)

A. State Awards: The State Awards Committee under the Council of Ministers has selected the winners for awarding State Prizes for 1963.

Research workers Zundi-Zhantsan and M. Olzi, Institute of Plant-growing and Agriculture, Mongolian Academy of Sciences, have been awarded the State Prize for growing a new type of high-yielding wheat—Orkhon.

The composer D. Luvsansharav, who is an Honoured Artist of the Republic, is another recipient of the State Awards. In the rich repertoire of Mongolian songs, Luvsansharav's works have a special place.

The State Prize was also awarded to the sculptor S. Zhambaa. His statues of Sukhebaator and the national hero, Olzvo, are best examples of sculpture art.

(*Mongolia Today*)

PAKISTAN

SUMMARY: Fifth Revolution Day; Aviation Talks With Japan Fail; No US Aid For Tarbela Dam, Closure Of Indian Mission Libraries Ordered; Television Corporation.

A. Fifth Revolution Day—President Ayub Khan's Broadcast: On October 27, Pakistan celebrated the fifth anniversary of Revolution Day.

The Day began with hoisting of the National Flag on all important Government and public buildings and prayers in mosques. There were march-pasts by children.

The Day is observed every year to highlight the achievements of the Martial Law regime.

Warnings of the "Indian peril" marked the celebrations. Editorial comments in most of the newspapers, apart from speeches made at public functions, indicated the stepping up of the tempo of the "hate India" campaign.

Their central theme was the arms aid given to India by Pakistan's Western allies, who were accused of letting down Pakistan by contributing to the military build-up in India without first ensuring a settlement of the Kashmir issue on Pakistani terms.

On the eve of the anniversary of Revolution Day, President Ayub Khan made the following broadcast:

"Soon after the creation of Pakistan, we lost Quaid-i-Azam and Quaid-i-Millat. (They were Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan). Those who succeeded them at the helm of affairs were not men of the same calibre. Some of them were good and well-meaning but they were weak and incapable of taking timely and firm action. But more than the men, the system was to blame.

"The parliamentary form of government enables the members of the legislatures to make or unmake the Government, whenever they like. In England and some of the other countries this is done once in the life of a Government, unless a national emergency or a crisis calls for it earlier, which is rare if ever.

"In our country, what came about in the course of a few years was that almost every time a legislature met, or even sooner, there was a ministerial crisis. Governments were made and unmade and the administration of the country was in a constant state of flux. The Ministries were afraid of facing the legislatures and avoided calling them more than once in a year, and that too because the annual Budget had to be passed. Sometimes even the Budget could not be passed except by suspending the Constitution. This led to the unique provision in the 1962 Constitution that the legislatures should meet at least twice a year.

"The frequent making or unmaking of Ministries may have benefited some who were involved in the game. But it nearly wrecked the country. No serious work could be done in between these ministerial changes. The development of the country, which is the most important task for an underdeveloped and growing country, like ours, was neglected. On the other hand the country reached the brink of economic bankruptcy with just succeeding foreign exchange reserves, inter alia to reckless expenditures based on political expediency and the overprinting of currency notes. Other countries began to treat us with contempt of our political and economic instability.

"More important than these was the fact that the people began to lose faith in their leaders and the Government. Others naturally followed the lead of the leaders to help themselves to whatever they could.

"I have given a very brief account of the failure of the parliamentary form of government because public memory is notoriously short and I hear voices again that the parliamentary form of government must be restored. After the bitter experience of the period from 1951 to 1958, I do not think that any person who cares for this country more than himself could raise such a voice.

"There is nothing undemocratic in the presidential form of government. Some

JAPAN

A. Son For Crown Prince Akihito: Princess Michiko gave birth to a boy in Tokyo on February 23. The new Prince is in the direct line of succession of the 2,000-year-old dynasty.

Crown Prince Akihito, heir to the throne, and the Princess (then Miss Michiko Shoda) were married in April, 1959.

(*Tokyo Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 2641:JAP:A]

KUWAIT

A. Transfer Of British Jurisdiction Over Foreigners: The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, told the House of Commons on February 15 of the impending transfer of jurisdiction over foreigners in Kuwait from Britain to Kuwait.

Asked what information he could give on this subject, Mr. Lloyd made the following statement:

"In the past, the Government of Kuwait and Her Majesty's Government found it mutually convenient that Her Britannic Majesty's jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters should extend over various classes of foreigners in Kuwait. In 1957, His Highness the Ruler of Kuwait and Her Majesty's Government agreed that the time had come for His Highness to assume full jurisdiction over certain of those classes.

"His Highness the Ruler and Her Majesty's Government have now agreed that the time is coming for Kuwait to assume full jurisdiction over all persons within her territory. An amendment to the Kuwait Order-in-Council has, accordingly, been laid before Parliament, and the change-over will start within a few weeks with the transfer of certain sectors of jurisdiction. Further transfer of jurisdiction will take place progressively thereafter."

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

MALAYA

A. Loan Agreement With Britain: Representatives of Malaya and Britain signed in London on February 17 an Agreement giving Malaya a loan of £2,250,000 sterling for the purchase of tele-communication equipment.

The loan will be re-paid by the end of 1969. Interest will be at a rate corresponding to the current rate of British borrowing in addition to a management charge of one per cent.

The British loan will enable the development of Malaya's tele-communications department to be accelerated. This will help meet the increasing demand for communications facilities in the rural as well as urban areas.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2623:MAL:B]

MALDIVES

A. Details Of New Agreement With Britain: Details of the new Agreement between the Maldives and Britain (page 3170) were published in London as a White Paper on February 15.

The Agreement, which pledged Britain to continue with the protective responsibility for the Maldives, which she first assumed more than 70 years ago, was signed in Male, capital of the Maldives, on February 14.

The Agreement is in three sections —the main Agreement of eight Articles and two separate Annexures concerning the status of British forces on the Islands and the facilities they may use.

The Preamble to the Agreement, after recalling the long history of association between Britain and the Maldives, notes that the two countries desire to consolidate the friendship and good relations between them and to place those relations on a foundation of mutual confidence more suited to the needs and common interests of the people of the Maldives and of the United Kingdom.

In the first two Articles, the Agreement provides that British responsibility for the protection of the Islands shall continue unimpaired and that Britain shall refrain from any intervention in Maldivian internal affairs except insofar as may be mutually agreed upon to meet any request of the Maldivian Government for assistance.

The third and fourth Articles concern arrangements under which facilities are made available in the Islands for British forces.

The fifth Article notes that while Britain would conduct Maldivian foreign political affairs, the Maldivian Government will have freedom to conduct relations of an economic, commercial, cultural and educational nature with other countries and international organizations.

The sixth and seventh Articles contain pledges by the Maldivian Government not to undertake any commitments which might affect Britain, without prior consultation and agreement and not to receive foreign commercial or cultural representatives without first receiving British representatives, if the British Government so desires.

The eighth Article notes that the new Agreement will supersede the Agreement signed in January, 1953.

In the two Annexures, it is agreed that Britain shall maintain an air-base on Gan Island, which is given by the Maldivian Government as a free gift for 30 years. Rights are also guaranteed for Britain to keep a radio station on nearby Hittadu Atoll and to maintain the necessary technical facilities for both the air-base and the radio station.

British personnel in the Islands will not be subject to local taxes or jurisdiction, and the British Government will be able to import, tax- and duty-free, any materials needed for the up-keep of the air-base and the radio station.

The White Paper also contained the Letters exchanged between Mr. C. J. M. Alport, British Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, and the Maldivian Prime Minister, Mr. Ibrahim Nasir, concerning the relations between the two Governments and the inhabitants of Addu Atoll, where an uprising against the Male Government occurred recently.

In these Letters, Britain promised to work towards "conditions which will enable the authority of His Highness the Sultan to be restored peacefully on the Atoll."

Finally, a separate letter from Mr. Alport confirmed the British offer of an immediate grant of £100,000 and a further sum of £750,000 to be spread over the next five years or more to be devoted to specific projects of economic aid.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3170:MLD:A]

MONGOLIA (Ou

A. Report On Economi At the fourth session of National Hural (Assembly Bator from December 19 t the First Vice-Chairman of cil of Ministers, Dr. Mo. gave a report on the ecor gress of the country inc draft outline of the Plan f

He said that 1959, the s of the Three-Year Plan, sa cesses for the socialist rec programme. The most o according to him, was the of the co-operation of indi (herdsmen) households int production societies.

He said that in 1960, the Pl the raising of the livestock popu 24.3 million, that is, to increase per 1,000.

Arrangements would be mad increasing material, technical a assistance to agricultural co-ope Plan also envisaged the State animal husbandry products.

He said that in 1960 the sow be increased by 54 per cent and more than 600,000 acres.

Further reclamation of virg said, would still remain one of portant targets for 1960. About of virgin soil would come under in 1960. Big steps would be tak mechanization and electrification tural operations and the irrig would be expanded considerabl

The Plan envisaged a 38.4 crease in industrial production. would be made to raise the ou electricity, building materials as sumer goods.

The capital investment woul cent over that of 1959.

The Finance Minister, Dugersuren, pointed out th the Budget revenue had be filled. The outlay for th ment of the national ec 1960 would be 13.7 per than that of 1959, while th ture for cultural and soc measures would increase cent.

He said that 89.5 per cent outlay for 1959 had been devote for economic and cultural dev that 89.4 per cent of the reve covered by incomes from the agricultural as well as comm prises. The tax income from t was up by only 10.6 per cent an percentage would still go down.

(*Mongo*

B. Support To Soviet P: Disarmament: The Grea Hural (Assembly), during from December 19 to 21, 19 sed unanimous support to of the Supreme Soviet of U Parliaments of all nations sal and complete disarma stated that the Mongolia Republic would strive for ful settlement of intern putes, for general and co armament and for the str

the Regular Army for a fortnight every year.

The statement said that those called up for civil defence would perform part-time duties for the present. It was stated that conscription would be extended to Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah (North Borneo).

Mr. R. A. Butler's Statement In House Of Commons:

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. R. A. Butler, re-affirmed on June 25 that Britain was in close touch with the Malaysian Government over Indonesia's campaign of hostility. However, it was for the Malaysian Government to decide whether the matter should be brought before United Nations.

He was replying to a Parliamentary question asking if he would instruct the British Representative at United Nations to bring the present situation to the attention of the Security Council as a threat to world peace.

In a written answer, he said: "The Indonesian guerrillas are operating on Malaysian territory. It is therefore for Malaysia to take the decision and the initiative over action in the United Nations.

"We are naturally in close touch with the Malaysian Government on this as on all other aspects of the situation arising from Indonesia's hostility, which has obliged us to commit our forces under our defence agreement."

(*The Times*, London, *The Statesman*, Calcutta and *The Japan Times*, Tokyo)

[Prev. ref. 5852: MAL: A]

MALDIVES

A. Talks On Independence: The British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies, Mr. Duncan Sandys, announced in the House of Commons on June 23 that negotiations between the British and Maldivian Governments were taking place on the revision of the Agreement of 1960 so as "to enable the Maldive Islands to become a fully independent, sovereign State."

He was replying to a question by Mr. Arthur Bottomley, who had asked whether he would make a statement on the future of Britain's relations with the Maldives.

In a written reply, Mr. Sandys said: "When I visited Male last September the Maldivian Prime Minister expressed the desire that the Agreement of 1960 between his Government and the British Government should be revised so as to enable the Maldive Islands to become a fully independent, sovereign State, on the understanding that the rights and facilities enjoyed at present by the British Government in Addu Atoll would be confirmed, and that no military rights and facilities would be accorded in the Maldives to any other country.

"The British Government have informed the Government of the Maldive Islands that they are willing to revise the agreement on the lines proposed. Detailed negotiations are now proceeding."

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 5816: MLD: A]

PAKISTAN

A. President Ayub Khan Criticises US Policy On India And China: In an interview with the British paper *Daily Mail* on June 22, President Ayub Khan spoke of "lavish US aid to India" and said that in contrast to the Dulles-Eisenhower era, "now the Americans do not hesitate to let down their friends".

He said of the new attitude of the US Administration: "Today their policy is based on opportunism and is devoid of moral quality."

Referring to what he called the "confrontation" in the Far East between USA and China, he warned that "this American agglomeration of power on the periphery of China increases the risk of another Korean-type war".

He opposed the military build-up in India against Chinese or other penetration. "Now American, Soviet and British policy regarding India is virtually the same—to build up that nation against the Chinese or other penetration. This is a fallacy. No nation in its senses would try to occupy India. It just can't be done. But the effect of giving arms to India will be to enable her to threaten her neighbours, of whom Pakistan is top on the list."

According to the interviewer, Mr. Mair, F-M Ayub Khan "calmly ripped US foreign policy apart" in what was probably his most outspoken criticism so far of the "lavish US aid to India."

Complaining that America's "lavish aid to India was not merely injustice to Pakistan, but was also based on misconception of Chinese intentions" he declared: "China has no intention of invading the sub-continent and never had. The situation could have been avoided had India negotiated a border settlement after China occupied Tibet.

"Instead India increased her military budget by 300 per cent. This resulted in increased prices for food and clothing." In a vast country where so many people are already hungry the effect actually was to promote communism.

He also criticised the present polarisation of world power between Washington and Moscow. Arguing as to "why should the developing countries be dependent on either Power bloc", he called for "the creation of an economic and cultural group taking in Islam, Western Europe, Britain and the Commonwealth."

Adjournment Motion In National Assembly On US Aid To India Talked Out:

A motion in the National Assembly which sought adjournment of the House to discuss the situation arising out of the US decision to provide long-term military assistance to India and the impending visit of the Indian Defence Minister to UK and USSR to negotiate further arms aid was talked out on June 22.

Winding up the debate on the motion, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Z. A. Bhutto said: "The time has come for Pakistan to undertake a re-appraisal of its foreign policy and review her political and military commitments."

These commitments, he said, were made under a particular situation which had now changed with the Washington decision to give "massive" long-term aid to India.

He told the House that his Government had made every endeavour to express concern over aid to India at the highest level. The direct consequences of the American decision were pointed out but without the desired effect. Consequently, the time had come for a re-appraisal of the country's foreign policy.

He said there was a basic difference in concept of the American aid to India and Pakistan. Pakistan, he said, received arms in lieu of certain commitments and obligations she had undertaken. India had no such commitment or obligation. This made a fundamental difference in the situation.

If American aid was guided by her global interests she must also take into consideration the interests of her allies.

The Western Powers' decision to give long-term aid to the tune of about $100 million annually to India, he pointed out, had made the solution of Kashmir more delicate and difficult. Kashmir, was most fundamental for Pakistan. "We have to look afresh on our responsibilities in view of the changed conditions."

He said at the time when the solution of disputes with India looked possible, the American decision on massive aid had complicated the issue. Arms aid to India was bound to "retard our efforts to ameliorate the lot of our masses economically and cause further tension in Asia at large. It is bound to aggravate the situation further."

Briefly recounting Pakistan's efforts to settle differences with New Delhi, he said there were elements in India which had not yet reconciled to partition of the subcontinent. They were still trying for reunification. "We have to contain such elements."

(*Dawn*, Karachi and *The Pakistan Times*, Lahore)

[Prev. ref. 5884: INI: C]

B. US Loan For Reclamation Of Land: The US acting Director of AID, Mr. Maurice J. Williams, announced in Karachi on June 26 a US loan of $18,100,000 to help reclaim 1,300,000 acres of the Chaj Doab in West Pakistan.

This brings the total of US loans for reclamation projects in the Province to more than $44.8 million and the total of US economic assistance to Pakistan to $2.36 billion.

American loans for reclamation are financing the construction of more than 3,800 tubewells and the desalinization, drainage and irrigation of more than 3 million acres of the upper Indus plain.

An AID loan of $15.2 million has already helped reclaim nearly 1.2 million acres in the Rechna Doab and a subsequent AID loan of $10.8 million is now assisting in the reclamation of an additional 6,23,000 acres in the Chaj Doab.

In announcing the loan, Mr. Williams noted that the terms were the most generous of any lending country to any borrowing country. This loan is repayable in US dollars in 40 years, including a 10-year grace period, during which no repayment is required. Interest on the loan is at a rate of three quarters of 1 per cent per year during the first 10 years and 2 per cent per annum thereafter.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 5874: PAK: B]

C. Russian Credit: An Agreement between Pakistan and the Soviet Union was signed in Karachi on June 17 providing for $11,000,000 credit for purchase of earth-moving machinery, rotary drilling machines and other accessories from Russia.

The machinery is to be used exclusively for land development of three projects pertaining to the Ghulam Mohammed Barrage, Guddu Barrage and Soan Valley. The total area covers over 9,000,000 acres.

by Mr. Bhutto. Many Commonwealth countries, particularly Afro-Asian nations, though not giving us military support, have supported Malaysia in the diplomatic and other fields because of Indonesian confrontation and aggression."

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 6587:AOA:A]

MALDIVES

A. Independence Achieved: The Indian Ocean islands of Maldives were on July 26 granted complete independence by Britain.

A new Agreement signed in Colombo between the Prime Minister of the Islands, Mr. Ibrahim Nasir, and Sir Michael Walker, High Commissioner to Ceylon, replaced that of February 14, 1960, under which Britain conducted the Maldives' external affairs but the islands enjoyed complete internal autonomy.

The British base in the Addu Atoll, which was permitted under the 1960 Agreement, will, however, continue till December 15, 1986. The base can be used only for the purpose of defence of the Commonwealth.

The Agreement was signed in Colombo because the British High Commissioner to Ceylon was in charge of Maldives' external affairs as a representative of the British Government.

Sir Michael Walker was named the first British Ambassador to the islands. He presented his credentials to the Sultan who had been in Ceylon since July 1. He will hold this post concurrently with that of High Commissioner to Ceylon.

The islands—19 atolls comprising about 2,000 islands—are a sultanate with a population of 91,000. Most Maldivians profess Islam. The capital of the islands is Male, 400 miles south-west of Ceylon. The present Head of State of Maldive Islands is Mr. Mohammed Farid Didi I, who was elected Sultan for life in March, 1964 at the end of a short-lived republic which was proclaimed in January, 1953. Parliament of the strategically situated islands, called the Majlis, has 54 members. Women have no suffrage.

(*The Hindu*, Madras and *The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 6157:AOA:E]

B. Use Of Territory As Military Base—Assurance To Britain: It was reported from Colombo on July 29 that the Government of Maldives, which became independent on July 26 (see above), would not permit entry into or use of its territorial waters, territory or air-space for any purpose by the armed forces of any other country or establishment by any other State of rights or facilities of a military character without the consent of the British Government.

This undertaking has been incorporated in the new Agreement signed between Britain and the Maldive Government. The undertaking will be operative till December 15, 1986 up to which time Britain is entitled to have its military base at Addu Atoll.

Aircraft and vessels of war on courtesy visits to the Maldives have been exempted from the restriction.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 5932:MLD:A]

NEPAL

A. Diplomatic Appointments: The Government announced in Khatmandu on July 28 four important diplomatic appointments.

Mr. Ishwari Raj Mishra, who had resigned as Judge of the Supreme Court, would be Nepal's Ambassador to Britain.

The former Vice-Chancellor of Tribhuvan University, Mr. Randhir Subba, was appointed Ambassador to China.

Nepal's first Ambassador to Pakistan would be Mr. Upendra Bahadur Basnyat.

Mr. Prakash Chand Thakur, Chief of Protocol, was named Ambassador to Italy.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 6601:NEP:C]

B. Project Agreements With USA: The United States and Nepal signed in Khatmandu on July 22 the first 12 of 23 project Agreements under this year's American economic and technical aid programmes.

The Agreements, worth an estimated $4.5 million, cover such fields as malaria eradication, roads, power, education and medicine.

The US Aid Director in Khatmandu, Mr. Joseph Stoner, who signed the Agreements with the Nepalese Economic Planning Minister, Mr. Bhekh Bahadur Thapa, said the emphasis of US aid this year was being shifted to Nepal's agricultural development.

He said further agreements to be signed shortly would commit the American aid programme in Nepal to an expenditure of about $9.25 million, much of it in rupees earned from surplus food sales to India.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 5933:NEP:A]

C. Award For Phu Dorji: *Radio Nepal* announced on July 25 that King Mahendra had decorated Phu Dorji, the first Nepalese to climb *Everest*, with Shukratiya Nepal Shripad.

Phu Dorji reached the summit with the fourth Indian party on May 29.

The Government also announced the grant of a life pension of Rs. 400 per month to Phu Dorji.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 6561:NEP:A]

PAKISTAN

A. Press Censorship Bill: A Rawalpindi despatch on July 26 said that the Government was seeking to continue its powers relating to censorship of news and publicity material through a new Bill introduced in the National Assembly.

The Bill, called the Security of Pakistan Amendment Bill, empowers the Government to direct printers, publishers and editors to submit for scrutiny material relating to defence and external affairs and the security of Pakistan.

An officer authorised to carry out such scrutiny "shall within 72 hours either approve or prohibit the publication of material submitted" for scrutiny.

According to a clause of the Bill, a person would be entitled to appeal against the prohibition order within seven days to the Central Government. The Government would refer the appeal to a district judge who would consider it as "speedily as possible."

The Government assumes under the proposed Act authority not only to forfeit documents published but also confiscate the press used for printing such documents in case of contravention of its order.

Under a section of the proposed Act, the Central Government would have powers to suspend for three months any association not governed by the Political Parties Act if the Government had "reasons" to believe that such an association constituted a danger to the security of the State or acted in a manner "prejudicial to defence or external affairs."

Under this Act, the Government can order search of the premises of such an association and take documents into possession. Under a clause in the Bill, the association, during its period of suspension, would not be allowed to utilize its fund and all claims in respect of such association shall remain suspended."

Contravention of the order would be punishable with three years' imprisonment.

The same Bill entitles the Government to detain a person ordered to be released by any court other than by an advisory body once again on the same ground with a fresh detention order.

The new Bill, however, provides for reference of a detenu's case to the advisory body within three months of his detention. The person detained shall be entitled to be heard in person by the advisory board. No lawyer would be allowed to represent him. A detenu could, however, consult a lawyer in "the presence of an officer nominated by the Government."

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 6314:PAK:M]

B. New Chief Of Air Force. Air Vice-Marshal Nur Khan took over as Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Air Force from Air Marshal Ashgar Khan on July 23.

Air Vice-Marshal Nur Khan had been President of the Pakistan International Airlines and Chief Administrator of Civil Aviation.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 1565:PAK:B]

C. Biss Peak Climbed: It was announced in Rawalpindi on July 28 that a Pakistani mountaineering expedition had conquered the 18,000-foot *Biss* Peak in the Karakoram Range.

The five-man team climbed the peak on July 14.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 5431:PAK:N]

SAUDI ARABIA

A. Contract For Steel Rolling Mill: A £1,200,000 contract for the construction of a steel rolling mill for the General Petroleum and Mineral Organization was signed in London on June 24.

The project, a joint venture by Richard Costain (Arabia) and the Mohamed Bin

The Times March 14, 1959

THE TIM

Imperial and Foreign News

POPULAR REVOLT CLAIMED IN SOUTHERN MALDIVES

NEW GOVERNMENT APPEALS FOR BRITISH RECOGNITION

From Our Correspondent

COLOMBO, MARCH 13

After a revolt in the southern atolls of the Maldive Islands a new Government has been set up with a President and a committee elected by the people, it is claimed in a communication to the *Times of Ceylon*, dated March 10 and published by that newspaper to-day. The message is from Mr. Moosa Ali Didi, who gives his designation as director of the Publications Office of the new Government, of what he terms the "United Suvadive Islands." Suvadive Island is the largest island in the Suvadive atoll. South of it is Gan, in Addu atoll, where the Royal Air Force staging post is being built.

The message claims that 33 persons have died of hunger caused by the maladministration of the Government in Male (capital of the Maldive Islands), and that it is feared more may die. It also states that the houses of the Male Government representatives in Addu atoll, Huvadu atoll, and on Fua-Mulaku Island were burnt down, and that the people "acted like one man." The reasons given for the revolt are "misrule and the imposition of new high taxes on almost everything, including houses and sailing craft."

LIMIT OF ENDURANCE

The communication states: "The southern islands, having had to suffer most and being oppressed and tyrannized long, decided to act at once. They have reached the limit of endurance. They have revolted against tyranny."

Mr. Moosa Ali Didi also says that all is now quiet in the United Suvadive Islands.

He goes on: "We have notified the Governments concerned and have asked them to recognize our new State as soon as possible. In the name of justice and humanity, we appeal to the British Government in particular to recognize the United Suvadive Islands at once."

The communication reports Mr. Abdullah Afif Didi, President of the United Suvadive Islands Government, as having said this week that in view of the presence of the R.A.F. on Gan and Hittadu islands, it was possible that his Government would be accused of succumbing to external influence. Mr. Nasir, Prime Minister of the Maldives, he said, would lose no time in putting out a story like that to win the sympathy of the Ceylon nationalists, but the Ceylonese people were too wise to be caught in such a snare. They would understand the true situation.

Mr. Abdullah Afif Didi is reported to have said:—

"Outsiders were brought in by Nasir and company. They leased—rather sold—our islands without consulting us. But now Nasir and his gang are shouting hoarse anti-British slogans in Male. We know the British Government have never done any harm to our country. On the contrary, they have always protected us from foreign aggression and helped and advised us whenever we desired them to do so. They have never interfered in our internal affairs. The British people are an honest and trustworthy nation and we have every confidence in them.

NO "OUTSIDE INFLUENCE"

"We are not under any outside influence. We shall never be. We revolted against Male and set up a new State of our own free will. Nasir has bidden farewell to common sense and democracy. Criticism is taboo and many good citizens are arrested, imprisoned, maltreated, and exiled without any trial at all. Mr. Ismail Muhammad Didi, Minister of State and private secretary to the Sultan, was recently arrested and exiled without trial. Mr. Hirimadi Kaleigefanu, chief of the Suvadive atoll, has been arrested and exiled to an island in the northern group, again without trial."

The communication adds that Mr. Abdullah Afif Didi also said:—

"We did not object to the British Government having a staging post in Addu at all. We remember how the Japanese people, just a decade ago, proved to be a great menace to our very existence. Now, in case of global war, we are not unlikely to have an enemy far greater than Japan, and just near at hand. The presence of the British people is indispensable at this critical time for the preservation of peace and democracy in this part of the world."

A United Kingdom spokesman in Colombo told your Correspondent the High Commission would not comment on happenings within another country. But having read to-day's *Times of Ceylon* report, the High Commission had asked the Maldivian Government in Male whether they would need food supplies to tide over any emergency.

CEYLON LAW IN FORCE

The state of emergency throughout Ceylon, declared on May 27 last year, was revoked to-day by the Governor-General soon after he had given his assent to the Public Security Ordinance (Amendment) Bill, which gives the Prime Minister power to declare a state of emergency in any area and to call out troops to quell disturbances.

CHANGES SOUGHT IN S. RHODESIA BILL

PUNJAB ARREST OF SIKH LEADERS

NEARLY $4,000M FOR FOREIGN AID

MEETING CHALLENG OF COMMUNISM

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, MARCH 1

President Eisenhower's foreign estimates for the next fiscal year v to Congress to-day at a total of ne $4,000m. (about £1,430m.) backed strong persuasions that the Rus threat to Berlin and Europe m require the United States to increas military assistance to allied coun primarily by the provision of weapons in the N.A.T.O. area.

The special message argued even r urgently than usual that the Comm challenge, which he saw as a "fant conspiracy," was broad and deep; the world in a "great epoch of seet change" was confronted by stan armies of more than 6,500,000 me Russia, Communist China and the sat countries, and the President felt that placent satisfaction with American w and military power might lead to "d trous evasion" of present reality. task of the free world, he said, wa convince the 1,000 million living u Communist control or influence that could have "bread and the ballot" tog with better living and social justice.

RUSSIAN DEMANDS

The President again urged that wi strong allies America would be tu into an armed camp at a cost of v increased military expenditures; an noted that the current foreign aid b had brought both the military and economic "pipelines" to record low l He foresaw that the allied Powers v be in for a difficult time over Berlin Russian demands were modified; he tended in general that the United could be the wealthiest and mig nation and still lose the "battle o world" if it failed to help its neigh to protect their freedom and advance social and economic progress.

The estimates call for $1,600m. in military assistance and another $835n so-called "defence support" apart requested appropriations for economi

As usual the President's message with a distinctly mixed reception on C Hill; foreign aid is always a ready for the axemen and in the prevailing giving over national defence it wi agreeably surprising if, as has hap in recent years, the mutual security gramme is not heavily slashed. One D cratic member who preferred to r unnamed said he would do his be "knock the hell" out of the Presi figures—and "nothing but a bunch o compoops was running the foreig programme anyway."

DC 8 JET TO ENTE SERVICE SOON

IMPRESSIVE FIGURE OF COMET'S RIVAL

FROM OUR AERONAUTICAL CORRESPON

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA, MARCH

To one who has flown in the B Comet, the French Caravelle an

March 16, 1959

in numbers or calibre, but it was a success all the same.

Discussions naturally revolved largely around the Berlin crisis, which gave them a stimulating sense of urgency and reality, but withered many fine theories of the kind which flowered so abundantly in the more theoretical and academic atmosphere of previous years.

EFFECT ON OPINION

Mr. Robert Birley, the head master of Eton, said to-day that there had been general agreement in his discussion group that Berlin could not possibly be abandoned, but that many British were not emotionally involved in the fate of the city or the problems of accepting east German control on the communications. It had been felt that the Communists would be reluctant to blockade the city because of the effect on world opinion. There had been considerable support for the idea of handing over control to United Nations troops.

It was clear, he said, that what the Russians wanted was recognition of east Germany, but this would have a disastrous effect on the people of east Germany, to whom it was important that their Government was only provisional. Nevertheless there had been some support from all sides for at least a certain degree of recognition.

General agreement was eventually reached that the first step in reducing tension should be a military thinning out. Members of both the principal German political parties were present.

A DISTINCTION

Another group also agreed on the attractive features of thinning out, but some German speakers argued that the development of long-range weapons made it more rather than less necessary to have ground forces close to each other, in order to limit minor clashes. The trouble with the second Rapacki plan, which was in some ways attractive, was that it involved no political progress and favoured the east.

Herr Kiesinger, the Chief Minister of Baden-Württemberg, and a prominent Christian Democratic speaker on foreign affairs, appealed for a recognition of the distinction between contacts between the peoples of east and west Germany and contacts between their Governments. The first was desirable and the second not.

Dr. Schütz, chairman of the Indivisible Germany organization, suggested a step-by-step withdrawal starting just along the border; the establishment of a permanent standing authority to negotiate on the German question; and more contact between the peoples of east and west Germany.

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA RECOVERS

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 15.—Princess Alexandra has recovered from an attack of enteritis which prevented her from accompanying the Duchess of Kent on the last few days' engagements of her tour of Brazil, it was announced to-day. She attended morning service at Christ Church here to-day with her mother. Yesterday the royal party went on a picnic.

JAKARTA.—The Indonesian Government has decided to nationalize a further 227 Dutch-owned estates, according to the Antara news agency.

BONN.—Professor Erhard, the Minister of Economic Affairs, has appealed to Russia to cooperate with the west in providing help for under-developed countries.

TEGUCIGALPA.—The Honduras Government announced that a group of rebels were routed while attempting to seize the town of Choluteca, near the Nicaraguan border.

DELHI.—More than 50,000 Sikhs marched through Delhi yesterday, shouting religious slogans, in protest against alleged interference with the management of their temples.

DELHI.—Allegations of "corruption and nepotism" against the Indian Cricket Board of Control are to be investigated by the Government-appointed Indian Council of Sports.

VIENNA.—The Czechoslovak Government has handed a memorandum emphasizing the importance of peace treaty negotiations with Germany to all diplomatic representatives in Prague.

MEXICO CITY.—Imports of British and other European cars should be favourably affected by a big reduction in import duties on certain types of vehicles considered indispensable to industry.

OSLO.—The international committee on whaling statistics states that the whaling season will end to-day. The expedition's total catch will hardly reach the permitted 15,000 blue whale units.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON.—One person was killed and 17 were injured when railway freight wagons broke away from an engine, crossed a main street, hitting two cars, and crashed into a crowded restaurant here.

PHILADELPHIA.—The General Electric Company is on the threshold of "a major break-through" in developing an efficient method of converting heat directly into electricity, an official of the claimed here

STEPS PLANNED TO MALDIVE REVOL

REBEL CHARGES DENIED

COLOMBO, March 15.—The Government of the Maldives has declared that it will take every step to put down the revolt in southern atolls of the archipelago and to bring about a speedy settlement to the group's internal affairs.

In a statement issued here yesterday the Government said the revolt was "a natural sequel to the effects of not conceding to every wish of the British Government regarding the base on Gan Island." The rebels were taking "mean advantage" of present relations between the British and Maldivian Governments to spread false propaganda, the statement added. No one had died of hunger or been unlawfully arrested in the atolls.

The statement said the Government would never deviate from the agreement signed between the British Government and the Sultan of the Maldives.—*Reuter.*

8. 17th March 1959

Imperial and Foreign

80 NOW DEAD IN MALDIVES

BRITISH FOOD OFFER REJECTED

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

COLOMBO, MARCH 16

Mr. Ahamed Zaki, the Maldivian Government representative in Colombo, said at a Press conference here this evening that if the British left the Maldives any problem that existed in the islands could be solved. With Mr. Zaki at the Press conference were the five Maldivian Ministers who are in Colombo to discuss with the United Kingdom High Commission the terms of the draft agreement for building an R.A.F. staging post on Gan Island, in Addu atoll.

Asked whether the Maldivian Government had requested the British to withdraw from Gan, or whether such a request would be made in the near future, Mr. Zaki said no, because the Maldivian Government felt that the R.A.F. staging post on Gan would be in the interests of Commonwealth defence.

SCARCITY DENIED

Reports reaching Colombo this morning from Addu atoll stated that the death roll in the atoll from starvation had reached 80, and the situation was likely to deteriorate. These reports said that representatives of the newly formed Government of the United Suvadive Islands would inform Britain's representative on Gan Island of the seriousness of the food shortage. But Mr. Zaki said at his Press conference that there was no food shortage in the islands.

He also said the Maldivian Government had turned down the British Government's offer of food supplies, because when in 1956 thousands had died on Male, and the Maldivian Government had asked Britain for food supplies on humanitarian grounds, Britain refused to come to their aid.

Mr. Zaki maintained that Britain had started building a staging post without the consent of the Maldivian Government; and in spite of repeated requests not to proceed with the work, Britain had continued to build the staging post. Asked whether the Maldivian Government would be likely to refer this dispute to an international organization, Mr. Zaki said the Maldivian Government had no contact with any such organization. They would have to ask Britain to take the matter to an international body herself.

Mr. Zaki declined to comment on the reported revolt, but said that the deputy chief of Addu atoll, Abdullah Afif, who is reported to have set himself up as President of the new "State," was a man who had "created trouble" on an earlier occasion.

A statement issued by the Commonwealth Relations Office in London yesterday said there was a severe famine on Huvadu atoll, in the southern Maldives. To meet the emergency and in response to an appeal from the inhabitants of Huvadu, the United Kingdom Government were sending immediately needed food.

OVER 1,000 DAYS UNCONSCIOUS

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

VANCOUVER, MARCH 16

Dr. Ann Steel has passed her 1,000th day of unconsciousness in hospital in Victoria. She received brain injuries when

COMMONS DEBATE ON CYPRUS

GOVERNMENT MOTION

FROM OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

The Cyprus debate in the Commons on Thursday will turn on a motion tabled last night in the names of Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Butler, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, and Mr. Sandys.

It reads: "That this House welcomes the Cyprus agreement as serving the best interests of all the people of Cyprus, achieving a permanent settlement acceptable to the two Cypriot communities and to the Greek and Turkish Governments, safeguarding essential British defence requirements, strengthening cooperation between the United Kingdom and her Allies in a vital area, thus satisfying her Majesty's Government's aims of policy; records its tribute to the statesmanship shown at the Zürich and London conferences, without which the rapid completion of the agreement would not have been possible; recognizes the major role of the security forces and the public services in Cyprus during the last four years; and expresses its deep sympathy with the injured and the families of those who lost their lives during the emergency."

Mr. Lennox-Boyd and Mr. Butler will be the main speakers for the Government, and Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Bevan will lead for the Opposition.

GRIVAS MEETS EOKA GROUP LEADERS

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

NICOSIA, MARCH 16

Archbishop Makarios to-day disclosed that Grivas had a three-hour meeting with Eoka group leaders yesterday. The Archbishop declined to reveal where the meeting took place or what was discussed, but it is perhaps a fair assumption that the selection of the people who are to accompany Grivas on his safe escort to Greece (in accordance with the terms of the amnesty) was the principal topic.

Archbishop Makarios said in reply to a question that by to-morrow he expected to know who these persons would be. He also stated categorically that Grivas was well (thus refuting recurrent reports that he had been taken ill) and that he would definitely be out of the island before the end of the week.

MR. KISHI'S VISIT TO BRITAIN IN JULY

FROM OUR DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

The official visit which Mr. Kishi, the Prime Minister of Japan, is to pay to the United Kingdom this summer, will take place between July 12 and 16. The Foreign Office, announcing this yesterday, said that no negotiations were in mind. The visit will give the opportunity for a general exchange of views

IRISH PRESIDENT A GUEST OF MR. EISENHOWER

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

NEW YORK, MARCH 16

The President of Ireland, Mr. Sean O'Kelly, arrived here to-day for a 15-day visit to the United States at the invitation of President Eisenhower. He was accompanied by his wife and was accorded an enthusiastic welcome at Idlewild airport.

Y START ON W ROADS

'ER'S LIST OF ROJECTS

ɪAGEMENT FOR ɪL SCHEMES

Our Parliamentary
:orrespondent

ST'MINSTER, TUESDAY

almost, a lyrical quality ure which Mr. Watkinson, ɔf Transport, drew to-night ; bestowed by the Govern- ɪg created what he called a democracy." He expati- ealth and pleasure enjoyed ers who could step into a car, bound for a weekend

ɪext breath he was remind- : that in keeping pace with ; age those who built the ake some carefully calcu- If they over-insured or ɪutious and unduly worried ɛather or planning difficul- all be beaten in this task rt." That was why he took ind those who were willing ward with the road pro- ɪst all difficulties.

ɔRMOUS JOB"

Davies had spoken with road conditions which a might bring. When Mr. told the House of ch he hoped to authorize that three of them would ɛt contribution to holiday ɪ he acknowledged that the of some of the new roads traffic jams worse.

ere no last-minute difficul- should start during the he Staines by-pass and the ; bridge. Contracts had for the second half of the ɔy-pass, and work would ɪonth. Construction of the by-pass, with another new lge, would start in May. ts which it was hoped to : summer were the first he link from Birmingham "an enormous job"—and r, Stamford, and Stevenage

LANE SCHEME

ɔing progress on the first : attack on the urban prob- cluded the Tyne tunnel. ɪat the hew Park Lane ld be started in October and ry soon to authorize work ɪplication of the Black- l, and part two of the inner ring road scheme. ɪded the enterprise of those en on the construction of the ge in the West Country, and encouragement of any simi- projects by helping them to

ɪtion was now being given

SUDDEN DEATH OF CANADIAN MINISTER

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA, MARCH 17

Mr. Diefenbaker, the Canadian Prime Minister, announced to the House this afternoon the death of Mr. Sidney Smith, the Minister of External Affairs. The House immediately adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. Smith, who was 62, died this afternoon as he was leaving for the House. He had just returned by air from Halifax, where he had been addressing the annual meeting of the Halifax Board of Trade. His death comes within a few hours of Mr. Macmillan's departure for Ottawa, where the Prime Minister and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd were due to discuss the Berlin situation with Mr. Smith and the Canadian Cabinet. However, Mr. Norman Robertson, former Canadian

High Commissioner in London and Washington, will be available and Mr. Diefenbaker, whose shadow looms far more over the Department of External Affairs than did that of Mr. St. Laurent, will be able to discuss Canadian foreign policy in the heads of State atmosphere which he likes.

Members were shocked when Mr. Diefenbaker, almost overcome with emotion, made his announcement. The Speaker asked if it was the wish of the House that it be adjourned until later in the evening, but the Prime Minister, in concert with the Opposition leaders, signified that the adjournment should be until to-morrow.

Mr. Lester Pearson, the Opposition leader, to-night described Mr. Smith as a happy, generous person who made friends and kept friends easily.

Mr. Smith was appointed Minister of External Affairs in the summer of 1957, when Mr. Diefenbaker brought him into the Government from his post of president of Toronto University, after the Conservatives' victory.

An obituary notice appears on page 14.

MR. MACMILLAN'S

BRITON BLAMED FOR REVOLT

MALDIVES DEMAND HIS REMOVAL

'POISONOUS' ACTIVITY

From Our Correspondent

COLOMBO, MARCH 17

The Maldivian Government is demanding the removal from Gan Island, Addu atoll, where the air staging post is being built, of Major W. W. A. Phillips, a British officer serving with the R.A.F. An official statement describes him as "primarily responsible for the alleged revolt in the three atolls."

The statement is contained in a letter handed to Mr. A. F. Morley, United Kingdom High Commissioner in Colombo, at this morning's talks between the High Commissioner and the Maldivian ministerial delegation now in Colombo. The letter is signed by Mr. H. Zareer, leader of the Maldivian delegation. A copy was given to the Press this afternoon by the Maldivian Government representative in Colombo.

ACTION BY "HIRELINGS"

The letter requests that immediate steps be taken to remove Major Phillips from Gan "if your Government seriously proposes to continue friendly relations with my Government." It also asks that steps be taken "to prevent your Major Phillips or any person on the staff of the Royal Air Force from establishing contact with, or affording any assistance of whatever kind, either in his personal capacity or in his official capacity, to any rebel or traitor who has betrayed, or attempts to betray, the Government and his Highness the Sultan of the Maldive Islands." The letter goes on:—

As you are no doubt aware, certain news items have appeared in a certain newspaper in this country suggesting that political stability in Addu atoll, in which you are seeking to base your staging post, as well as of the two adjoining atolls has been disturbed by certain elements who can best be described as hirelings.

I note from a news paragraph appearing in the *Times of Ceylon* of March 16 that one of these hirelings, who describes himself as President of the Suvadive atoll, proposes to meet your Major Phillips, who is resident on Gan Island.

LIAISON DUTIES

My Government has at all times been aware of the undesirable and poisonous political activities of your Major Phillips, who is primarily and mainly responsible for the alleged revolt in the three atolls. As you will remember, you requested permission for him to be there as the liaison officer to the Royal Air Force—whatever that meant.

Since he occupied some position of apparent importance in your official set-up on Gan, my Government did not wish to disturb the even tenor of our discussions and negotiations by descending to complaints, however justified, against individual members of your staff on Gan Island.

My Government feels that the time has come to request you very cordially to take immediate steps to secure the removal of Major Phillips. It is my sad duty to state categorically that unless you

MR. MACMI LEAVES FO AMERIC

FLIGHT TO OT

From Our Political Cor

Mr. Macmillan and Mr. S left London Airport in Comet IV at 2.04 a.m. to- visits to Mr. Diefenbaker i President Eisenhower in W

Before his departure M had his weekly audience o Earlier he summoned the meeting at 10, Downing lasted more than two hour and economic questions agenda, and Mr. Erroll an were called in. The Char Exchequer was at Exeter honorary degree.

LORD PERTH'S

In Government circles firmed yesterday that it was expect that on Lord Perth' Nyasaland during the week day's debate in the Lord before, the Cabinet's dec proposal that a commissi should be sent to Nyasal announced.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd, the State for the Colonies, ha communication with Lord is clear that in replying t tion peers' motion on Tues Home, the Secretary of S monwealth Relations, an will concentrate on de evidence for the Governm that emergency action ha to forestall a well-organ plot.

The Liberal Party co meeting at the House yesterday reaffirmed thei the demand that the Gove send a commission o Nyasaland.

UNDERLYING

They argue that th should not be confined that its terms of refere wide. In a statement Liberal committee said:

It should not merely be ask whether there was a plot spread it was, but must a find out the underlying unrest, and for this purp all shades of opinion, i sentatives of the missiona persons now under detent

The Liberals also c detention of persons with

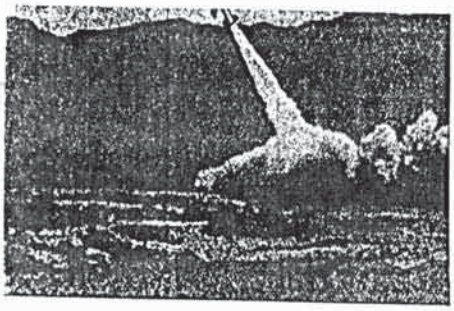
WAIVING DISI SUMMIT

RESPONSE TO PR BROADCA

FROM OUR OWN CORR

WASHINGTON

Everyone seizes to-day Eisenhower's qualified a summit conference as the of last night's broadcast most admired, perhaps, f determination not to giv



Martin Lacrosse—a swept-wing field artillery missile which is and controlled in flight by a forward guidance station.

EMPLOYEES' ROJECT

POOLED TO SEEK RACT WORK

ONTARIO, March 18.—A former employees of the company—many of them ants—have pooled their up their own industry, Mr. H. K. Long, chairman pe trade board's industrial

among the 14,000 laid off its sister plant, Orenda l, after the Canadian Gov- cancelled the Arrow inter- programme.

ld reporters last night that d to find sub-contract work electricity, and engineering. industrialist is reported to em 20,000 square feet of ent free for six months to t started.—*Reuter.*

R GENERATOR R JAPAN

IONS PROGRESS

h 18.—The Japan Atomic ing Company said to-day s for the import of a Calder r generator had progressed nable the company to make ations for its construction company would soon supply ctric-Simoff Carves group in tter of intent for the import kilowatt generator.

also said its vice-president, ponmatsu, would leave on London to negotiate for a tance agreement with the Energy Authority on and with the General Carves group on a guarantee ration capacity and the fuel. The construction of would be completed by the *Reuter.*

BOUND AIRLINER S PROPELLER

rch 18.—A London-bound with 63 on board lost one rs 25 minutes after taking ed to Accra airport. The g the propeller caught fire r. Nobody was injured. The stly Ghanaians and British, C. J. Stoughton, principal of College of Ghana.—*Reuter.*

ORLD...

ISLANDERS GREET THE DUKE

CANOES ESCORT YACHT TO SOLOMONS

HONIARA, SOLOMON ISLANDS, March 18.—Hundreds of canoes to-day escorted the royal yacht Britannia to anchorage off Gizo Island, near here, giving a big welcome to the Duke of Edinburgh at the opening of his visit to the Solomon Isles.

Thousands of islanders massed on the wharf and beaches as he went ashore, amid great excitement, to be greeted by Sir John Gutch, High Commissioner in the Western Pacific.

The Duke visited the island's new hospital and two local houses before seeing a display by mission schoolchildren on a palm-fringed football field.

After a reception on board Britannia, the Duke of Edinburgh went ashore again in a war canoe inlaid with pearl-shell and decorated with cowrie shells and carvings. He inspected other canoes, paddled from near and far, before going back to the football ground to receive loyal addresses and traditional offers of gifts. Later the Duke left Gizo in the royal yacht for Honiara.—*Reuter.*

DUCHESS OF KENT LEAVES FOR HOME

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 18.—The Duchess of Kent and Princess Alexandra left for home to-day in a Britannia of the Queen's Flight after their five-week Latin-American tour. Arriving in Mexico City on February 12, they had toured Mexico, Peru, Chile, and Brazil and were entertained by the Presidents of each of these countries.—*Reuter.*

RADIOS THE SIZE OF A SUGAR LUMP

U.S. ELECTRONIC ADVANCES

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

NEW YORK, MARCH 18

The Army Signal Corps to-day exhibited to the American public working models of new miniature military radios, radar controls and other products of a revolutionary programme of micro-module electronics on which it has been working for nearly a year. The exhibition was co-sponsored by the Radio Corporation of America, as prime contractor.

Under this programme of compressing transistors and other basic electronic components into circuit-building blocks, each only about three-tenths of an inch square, radios as small as a lump of sugar have already been produced. Stacked up, these blocks can function as complete circuits making possible at least a tenfold reduction in the size and weight of rocket and satellite systems and other military devices.

Dr. Charles B. Jolliffe, technical director of R.C.A., said that eventually micro-modules would find their way into consumer products. Among other things they would make possible a television set, hanging like a picture on the wall, with all its components in the rim of the picture frame.

RENEWED VIOLENCE IN NEWFOUNDLAND

UNION'S OFFICE WRECKED

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

OTTAWA, MARCH 18

A further brief outbreak of violence in the Newfoundland loggers' strike occurred when about 20 unknown men drove to a small International Woodworkers' district office at Bishops Falls, near Grand Falls, and wrecked the interior as five I.W.A. members fled through the back door. The I.W.A. union has been decertified by legislation of the Newfoundland Provincial Government, but its eastern Canadian division president, Mr. Landon Ladd, has said that the international organization is prepared to provide $50,000 a week indefinitely to win the strike.

CHARGES

March 19, 1959

NO BLAME FOR REVOLT

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

The United Kingdom Government have categorically denied the Maldivian Government's allegation that Major Phillips, a British officer serving with the R.A.F. on Gan Island, is primarily responsible for the revolt in the three southern atolls. Mr. Alport, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, announced this in the House of Commons yesterday, in reply to a private notice question by Mr. de Freitas. He added that Major Phillips's position was that of adviser on Maldivian affairs to the R.A.F. in Gan.

The Maldivian Government's statement was contained in a letter handed to Mr. Morley, United Kingdom High Commissioner in Colombo, and asked that immediate steps should be taken to remove Major Phillips from Gan. Mr Alport said yesterday that Major Phillips, who is 67, only undertook the appointment on the understanding that it would be on a very temporary basis, and that he had been pressing the British Government for some time to find a successor. It is understood that this has been done.

FOOD SHIP ARRIVES

Early yesterday a supply ship sent by the British Government arrived at Huvadu atoll, where it has been reported that more than 80 people have died of starvation. The Maldivian Government had turned down the British Government's offer of food supplies, but it was decided to send the ship because of the serious reports that had been coming in about conditions in Huvadu.

This adds to the difficulties of the British Government's position in the Maldives, which has recently become one of peculiar delicacy. Relations with the Maldivian Government, whose statements have been becoming more and more aggressive in tone, are not as happy as they were. Negotiations that were going on in Colombo have been suspended at the request of the Maldivian delegation, which is returning to Malé, the islands' capital.

Meanwhile work is continuing on the R.A.F. staging post in Gan, which is one of the islands in the southern atolls that have rebelled against the authority of the Maldivian Government. Some 500 Maldivians on Gan have refused to obey an instruction from their Government to cease working for the R.A.F. The British Government were asked some time ago to dismiss all Maldivian workers from the R.A.F. post, but they did not do so because they were reluctant to plunge these workers into sudden unemployment, and because the Maldivian Government had not paid the workers (by agreement, all money is paid by the R.A.F. to the Maldivians through the Maldivian Government). The R.A.F. is not recruiting any more Maldivian labour.

WORK ON AIRFIELD

Work is continuing on Gan under the agreement which was made with the Maldivian Government in December, 1956. By this agreement the Maldivian Government undertook to provide every facility for the purposes of establishing the staging post, and that the British Government should be permitted to lease the whole area of Gan.

The negotiations that have now been suspended were centred round the Maldivian Government's demand that the British Government should declare that the Maldives are a sovereign and independent state. (It did not suggest that the Maldives should cease to enjoy British protection.) The British Government refused to agree to a statement in these terms, which they held to be inconsistent with the agreement now in force, but they offered to include a statement of the Maldives' sovereign and independent status in a revised protection agreement, which would cover also all the other points at issue. This was rejected by the Maldivians.

The latest news from the Maldives is somewhat vague and uncertain, but so far there are no reports that the Maldivian Government has taken any action against the inhabitants of the southern atolls who have formed themselves into a government of the "United Suvadive Islands." This government apparently retains complete control in the south.

AIRMAIL STAMPS REALIZE £7,564

FROM OUR PHILATELIC CORRESPONDENT

The British Empire section of the Marquess of Bute's collection of airmail stamps and covers realized £7,564 at Robson Lowe's Pall Mall rooms yesterday. The unused 1919 three cents brown of Newfoundland, overprinted "Aerial Atlantic Mail" in manuscript and initialled by the postmaster, J. A. Robinson, brought £1,800, and another example of the same stamp on an envelope posted from St. John's, Newfoundland, realized £1,250. The stamp was prepared for the Atlantic attempt made by Major F. P. Raynham and Captain C. W. F. Morgan

AMMAN.—The British Government have given £50,000 to charities to help people who suffered in Jordan's recent drought, a British Embassy spokesman said.

MOSCOW.—Soviet archaeologists have discovered an agricultural settlement believed to be 6,000 years old near Askhabad, Turkmenia, according to Tass.

CATANIA, SICILY.—A tribunal here has fined six Italians a total of 1,000m. lire (about £575,000) on a charge of trying to smuggle 6,600 lb. of foreign cigarettes into Italy.

WASHINGTON.—President Eisenhower yesterday signed the Bill making the territory of Hawaii the fiftieth state of the Union, subject to approval by the Hawaiians themselves.

JAKARTA.—The United States and Indonesia yesterday signed an agreement making $70,800,000 (about £25m.) available from surplus agricultural credits for Indonesian economic development.

LAHORE.—One-third of West Pakistan's rural areas will be electrified within two years, Ghulam Farooq, chairman of the West Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority, announced.

HAVANA. — Firing squads yesterday executed eight more Cubans convicted as war criminals. This brought to 434 the unofficial total of executions since the revolutionary régime came to power.

PRETORIA.—The Director of Education said that he was in favour of either the Zulu or the Sesuto languages becoming an exemption subject for the matriculation examination in Transvaal schools.

ROME.—The new stadium in which the final stages of the Olympic Games football tournament are to be played next year was opened yesterday at a ceremony attended by Cabinet Ministers and Olympic officials.

JERUSALEM.—Several hundred students of the Hebrew University demonstrated yesterday outside the office of the Prime Minister, Mr. Ben-Gurion, in protest against a Government decision to raise tuition fees by about 50 per cent.

LOS ANGELES.—Billy Steel, former Scottish international footballer, who now plays for a Los Angeles team, was fined $250 (about £90) when he pleaded Guilty to a charge of drunken driving. A charge of failing to stop after an accident was dismissed.

DR. STRACK TELLS HIS STORY

EVIDENCE AT BONN HEARING

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

BONN, MARCH 18

Dr. Strack, head of the Far Eastern department of the Ministry of Economics, gave evidence to-day, the eleventh day of the case against Professor Hallstein, the president of the Common Market commission, and Herr Blankenhorn, the German Ambassador in Paris, whom he accuses of slander.

He said to-day that he had joined the Ministry of Economics in 1948, when it was agreed that he would later return to the Foreign Ministry, where he had worked from 1929 to 1945. In November, 1952, he had learnt from Herr Westrick, of the Ministry of Economics, that he had been accused of accepting bribes by Dr. Galal, a Press attaché of the Egyptian consulate-general at Frankfurt.

In January, 1953, he had been informed of his transfer from the Middle Eastern department to the Far Eastern department because of alleged Turkish protests and his close ties with Herr Herslet—a business man who actively opposed the restitution agreements with Israel.

He had not objected to the transfer, but to the reasons for it which, he feared, might prevent his return to the Foreign Ministry. After his transfer Israel had been removed from the province of the Far Eastern department and put under the section concerned with Switzerland. He had never opposed the Israel agreements, but had called for economic concessions for the Arab countries and efforts to win their confidence, as there was danger of war between them and Israel.

Dr. Strack gave a detailed account of his lengthy endeavours to clear himself with the Foreign Ministry. Nothing had come of them, and when rumours about him spread he had had no choice but to institute proceedings against Dr. Galal, which were later supported by Professor Erhard, the Economics Minister.

GRATITUDE OWED

Dr. Strack said that he was not a friend of Herr Herslet but the Ministry owed gratitude to those business men who had offered their services and experiences in the Middle East at a time when Germany had no diplomatic representation.

Asked about his relationship with Herr Blankenhorn, Dr. Strack said that they were

19 MAR

CHANGES ACCEPTED IN TANGANYIKA

MR. NYERERE SPEAKS OF CHALLENGE

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

DAR-ES-SALAAM, MARCH 19

Mr. Julius Nyerere, leader of the Opposition in the Tanganyika Legislative Council, to-day accepted the proposals of Sir Richard Turnbull, the Governor, for constitutional reform. "We do not shirk responsibility," he said. "A measure of responsibility has been offered to us. We are taking it."

He went on: "But I must pose the question: Why can't we get what the people of Tanganyika have asked for?" They were not accepting the proposals because these met the desires of the people. They were accepting because it was a challenge to the people of Tanganyika.

The problem of Africa was not colonialism but of different races living together as one people. Tanganyika could give an answer to this problem.

Mr. John Fletcher-Cooke, the Chief Secretary, congratulated Mr. Nyerere on his speech. The Chief Secretary was warmly applauded when he spoke of the people of Tanganyika as essentially a law-abiding nation.

TWO LANDSCAPES BY MONET SOLD

PRICES LOWER THAN EXPECTED

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

PARIS, MARCH 19

The second sale in the March series which took place yesterday evening at the Galerie Charpentier was devoted to modern and old master paintings.

The outstanding works among the modern paintings were two landscapes by Monet, bought, it is understood, by a Swiss collector. The first, painted at Argenteuil in 1876, was included in the 1957 Monet exhibition in Edinburgh and London. It was sold for 23,575,000 francs (£16,840). The second, painted two years later at Lavacourt, fetched 23,340,000 francs (£16,815). These prices were lower than expected.

The 12 paintings from the collection of Lady Kent, in which the Monet canvases were included, reached the surprising total of 97,400,000 francs (£69,570). Nearly 6m. francs was paid for a Boudin canvas painted at Bordeaux in 1874, 6,500,000 francs and 9,220,000 francs for two landscapes by Corot, 16,920,000 francs (£12,090) for a canvas of Renoir painted at Argenteuil in 1873 and 5,895,000 francs (£4,210) for a Jongkind, *Skaters in Holland 1875*.

AMERICAN BUYS PICASSO

Among the other works at the sale, which reached a total of 280m. francs (£200,000) for 98 lots, were several which raised high prices. A gouache by Picasso, *The Bullfight*, was sold to an American collector for 21,590,000 francs (£15,420); an oil painting by Dufy, *The Regatta*, changed hands at 7,120,000 francs (£5,860), a landscape and a still life by Matisse reached 10,620,000 francs and 10,505,000 francs (£7,580 and £7,500 respectively).

A canvas by Rouault, *Pierrot*, raised 10,970,000 francs (£7,835), an oil painting on wood of a village street by Soutine, 10,855,000 francs (£7,750) and two landscapes by Pissarro, both dated 1877, reached 9,455,000 francs (£6,750) and 9,690,000 francs (£6,920).

WASHINGTON.—The members of both

RESENTMENT AT POLICY OF MALDIVES

BRITISH REPLY TO ACCUSATIONS

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

COLOMBO, MARCH 19

The text was released to-night of a letter sent to-day by Mr. A. F. Morley, the British High Commissioner in Ceylon, to Mr. H. Zareer, leader of a ministerial delegation from the Maldive Islands. The delegation is in Colombo to discuss the building of the R.A.F. staging post on Gan island in the Addu atoll—one of three atolls where a revolt is reported to have taken place.

The High Commissioner's letter said:—

I have forwarded your letter of March 18, despite its somewhat intemperate terms, to my Government.

The letter contains a number of extraordinary allegations to the effect that the United Kingdom Government have been working to divide the Maldivian people. There is no vestige of truth in these allegations and, as I said at our last meeting, the difficulties which the Maldivian Government are at present having with the people of the southern atolls are manifestly due to the spontaneous resentment at the policies which the Maldivian Government have been following towards them.

I may add that neither I nor any United Kingdom authority is responsible for the publicity which has recently been given to these matters in the Ceylon Press and elsewhere.

"FLAME OF ILL WILL"

In yesterday's letter Mr. Zareer said that by sending food to Huvadu atoll Britain was acting contrary to the express desires of the legitimate Government of the Maldives and that the action was "deliberately calculated to kindle in the minds of these Maldivians a flame of ill will and misunderstanding towards the Maldivian Government."

The letter went on: "I may state that I am quite aware of the promises made by representatives at Gan of the British Government to leaders of the disobedient group to keep up agitations, and your Government, I fully well know, are considering taking this drastic step not on humanitarian grounds but on scheming selfish grounds with the hope of splitting the unity of the Maldives."

A message was sent to-day by the Maldivian Government to Mr. Gaitskell challenging the statement made in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. Alport, the Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations. The message reiterated that the activities of Major W. W. A. Phillips, a British officer, had been responsible for the discontent in the three atolls.

It asked Mr. Gaitskell to demand the immediate withdrawal of Major Phillips and to raise the matter in the House "on the ground that the United Kingdom Government is flagrantly and deliberately interfering in the internal affairs of the sovereign State of the Maldives."

LINER'S CRUISE RULED ILLEGAL

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

VANCOUVER, MARCH 19

Agents of the Orient and Pacific Lines here have been notified that the proposed cruise of the ss. Chusan from San Francisco to Honolulu and return by way of Vancouver has been ruled illegal. The ruling was made by the United States Customs Bureau on the ground that foreign ships

CYPRUS INVITATION TO MR. MACMILLAN

VISIT BY GREEK AND TURKISH LEADERS

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

NICOSIA, MARCH 19

After the Governor, Archbishop Makarios, and Dr. Kutchuk (accompanied by Mr. Denktash) had met again to-day in the transitional committee invitations to the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey to visit Cyprus were announced. The transitional committee also asked the Governor to convey to Mr. Macmillan and the British Ministers concerned with Cyprus the hope that they too would be able to visit the island this year.

This is the first official reference to the projected visit of the Prime Ministers. Last week a leading Turkish Cypriot, Dr. Muderissoglu, who had just returned from Ankara with Dr. Kutchuk and Mr. Denktash publicly stated that Mr. Menderes and Mr. Zorlu were planning to arrive in the island next month in a Turkish warship. This statement received no corroboration from official quarters, who inclined to the view that the projected visit—which was very much welcomed by all, with the possible exception of the Communists—would only be practicable much later in the year.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

To-day's official announcement was in these terms: "The committee requested that the Prime Ministers and Foreign Secretaries of Greece and Turkey should be informed that they will receive a very warm and enthusiastic welcome to Cyprus whenever they find it convenient to come.

"The members of the committee also asked the Governor to inform the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the United Kingdom Ministers concerned with Cyprus that they very much hope that they will be able to visit Cyprus this year."

The Governor also issued a statement to-day saying that on every day since the conclusion of the London agreement "there has been some positive progress." Archbishop Makarios, Dr. Kutchuk, and he were all equally determined to give full effect to the London agreement "in the letter and in the spirit. We are working together day by day with a sense of urgency and confidence and understanding."

Excitement rose in Nicosia this afternoon when a band of Eoka guerrillas appeared from their mountain hideouts. They are due to spend to-night at a monastery annexe near Nicosia, and to-morrow there will be full parade and thanksgiving service at Phaneromeni Church, which will doubtless be the scene of tremendous fervour.

GREEK KING DECORATES GRIVAS

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

ATHENS, MARCH 19

King Paul awarded the Eoka leader, General Grivas, the Grand Cross of the Order of King George I at a ceremony at the palace to-day. This is the second highest award in Greece. General Grivas also received from the King the insignia of a Commander of the Order of Military Merit.

U.S. LOAN OF £15M. TO SPAIN

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

MADRID, MARCH 19

A decree was approved at last night's Cabinet meeting authorizing the Government here to arrange an agreement with the Export-Import Bank of Washington for a loan of $42,000,000 (£15,500,000)

the Italians on the dispute remained fruitless. The Minister's remarks were punctuated with applause from the coalition parties and from the crowded public galleries.

Dr. Figl described as "in no way satisfactory" recent remarks by the Italian Prime Minister, Signor Segni, that the implementation of the Gruber-de Gasperi agreement on the autonomous status of South Tirol and the protection of the German-speaking population was exclusively an Italian affair. He argued that Austria, as a signatory of the agreement, had the right and duty to see that it was properly implemented. This was also the right and duty of all those Powers who had signed the Italian peace treaty, to which the Gruber-de Gasperi agreement was annexed.

UNFRIENDLY ACT

Dr. Figl criticized as "an extremely unfriendly act" Italy's refusal last month to allow two prominent Austrian politicians to cross the border into Bolzano province. He said this constituted a violation of the agreement for free passage across the frontier passes.

Dr. Figl recalled that after the February incidents his Government had called for immediate talks with Italy, and said that this was still its position. If the negotiations did not lead to the hoped for results, the only course open to the Austrians would be to take the dispute before an appropriate body set up for this purpose under international law: it would have to decide whether the implementation of the agreement was purely an Italian affair. Austria was ready to accept the ruling.

£350M. GHANA PLAN

CAPITAL NEEDED FOR DEVELOPMENT

ACCRA, March 4.—Dr. Nkrumah, the Prime Minister of Ghana, said to-day that the country's second five-year plan was aimed at "laying the real foundations of Ghana's economic independence."

Presenting the £350m. plan to the National Assembly, he appealed to the country to bury political and parochial feelings and understand that this was a national effort.

The Government's ability to execute the plan would be largely influenced by what could be done to obtain capital from overseas, both from international institutions such as the World Bank and from individual Governments and private investors, Dr. Nkrumah said.

The objectives of the plan included: £100m. to be spent on developing Ghana's hydro-electric potential; the Government hoped to see 600 new industrial enterprises started over the next five years; Ghana National Airlines and Black Star shipping line to be expanded; Accra airport to be altered to take the most modern airliners; a large new conference hall and first-class hotels to be built to promote the tourist industry.

A new broadcasting station was also to be built "to carry the voice of Ghana to every corner of our continent and beyond." Plans were being prepared for commercial broadcasting and television services.—*Reuter*

Arab-owned oil pipe-line from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean.

When the discussions are completed, the committee hopes to submit firm recommendations to the Arab Governments concerned for the creation of an Arab oil pipelines company, which would have an initial capital contributed by the Governments and by private Arab interests. The possibility of Middle Eastern oil companies also contributing is not excluded.

40M. TONS YEARLY

The plan envisages three pipelines running respectively from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Basra to a meeting point in Iraq, from which a single line would carry the whole flow to Tripoli in Lebanon or Banias in Syria. A total throughput of about 40 million tons a year is proposed for the line.

Among the arguments advanced in favour of this plan are that it will help to keep the transport of Arab oil in Arab hands, in preference to having it exported through the projected line from Persia *via* Turkey to Alexandretta—a proposal which has always been bitterly opposed by Arab politicians on nationalist grounds.

It is also suggested that joint Arab ownership of an important pipeline will help to close the great gap between the oil revenues of the transit countries, like Syria and Lebanon, and those of producing countries, like Iraq and Kuwait, thus diminishing the jealousy of the former for their richer cousins and, by giving them a bigger stake in the oil industry as a whole, reducing the propensity of transit countries to use their position astride the pipelines as a source of political blackmail.

RENT CHARGE

An Arab pipeline would probably charge a straightforward economic rent for its services, based chiefly on the difference in the cost of pipeline and tanker transport from the Gulf. At present this difference is so small that a new pipeline probably could not be run as an economic proposition, but Arab sources are confident that Middle Eastern oil production will continue to rise at a rate sufficient to fill both new tanker and new pipeline capacity.

NEW RADIO STATION FOR MALDIVES

R.A.F. STAGING POST

FROM OUR AERONAUTICAL CORRESPONDENT

The Ministry of Supply, on behalf of the Air Ministry, have placed a contract with Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company for the planning, supply, and installation of a large high-power radio station at the R.A.F. Indian Ocean staging post in the Maldive Islands, the company announced yesterday. The staging post is being built on the island of Gan.

In all, 14 communications transmitters and nine receivers are to be provided. The transmitting station is being built on the island of Hitaddu, some six miles from Gan. Four of the transmitters are high-power (30kW) equipments similar to those used by the G.P.O. at Rugby. The receiving station is sited on Gan. Communication between the two islands will be effected by a duplicate super-high-frequency multi-channel system, and all traffic from the message centre at Gan to the transmitters at Hitaddu will be carried by the same means.

President Tito, Mr. Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, and Mr. Averoff, the Greek Foreign Minister.

President Tito's visit to Rhodes—extended at his request for another day—ended to-night, when his yacht Galeb left for Salonika. There he will board, on Friday, a special train for Belgrade.

The Rhodes statement was couched in general terms, and many questions remained unanswered. The Balkan alliance was not specifically mentioned even once. It is understood, however, that this and many other questions not referred to in the statement were exhaustively discussed.

DELICATE POSITION

The possibility of a revival of the Balkan military pact now, after the resumption of Greco-Turkish relations, should be precluded. The Greek leaders realize that Yugoslavia's position at present is most delicate. They consider President Tito's three-month tour of Asian and African countries as a challenge—a "gauntlet" to the Soviet Union: the "successful renegade" feels so confident and secure that he can afford to be absent from his country for so long, thus giving the Soviet satellites a lesson in Communist independence.

The Yugoslav leader made it quite clear to the Greek Prime Minister that, though Yugoslavia hoped for the closest possible cooperation with Greece, she was unwilling at present to become associated in the reactivation of an alliance which would link Yugoslavia to N.A.T.O. and, through Turkey, to the Baghdad Pact. This would feed the Russian propaganda guns with arguments, such as that Tito sold out his independence for American dollars.

The Greco-Yugoslav talks nonetheless served to establish on both sides that in an emergency the defence arrangements between the two countries would function normally. Any threat to peace in the region, or direct aggression, would be faced in common by the two countries in the manner prescribed by their treaties.

RESHAPING CYPRUS GOVERNMENT

Times' 5TH March 1959

COMMITTEE STARTS WORK

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

NICOSIA, MARCH 4

Sir Hugh Foot, the Governor, Archbishop Makarios, and Dr. Kutchuk met to-day at Government House to inaugurate the transitional committee which is to reorganize the machinery of government in preparation for the transfer of sovereignty to the new Cyprus Republic.

The speed with which this committee has been set up is an encouraging indication of the good will and cooperation between the principals on each side. The first practical result is that a provisional Council of Ministers is to be set up by the end of this month.

An official statement said that it was hoped that additional appointments would be made to the transitional committee—seven Greeks and three Turks—before March 30. These would be nominated by the Governor after consultation with the Archbishop and Dr. Kutchuk, so that a provisional Council of Ministers could be established by that date.

AGREEMENT APPROVED BY TURKEY

ANKARA, March 4.—The Turkish National Assembly to-night approved the London agreement on Cyprus by 347 votes to 138.—*Reuter.*

SOVIET PART IN ASIAN

OU ROUND THE WORLD...

LONDON · ED

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ހަވަރުމަތީ ބަންދުކުރުން

ރިސާލާ ބާބުން ބާބަށް

(ދިވެހިރާއްޖެގެ ބާބިއާއި ބަންދުން ހިންގާ ދިވެހިރާއްޖެ ނمبر 1731 ގެ ބަންދުކުރުން ނمبر 2847 ގެ ދަށުން) ވަގުތީ ބަންދުކުރުން ވަކިން ބާބުން ބާބަށް 28 ފެब्रުވަری 1962 ވާ ހުކުރުން ފެށިގެން ދުވަހުގެ ވިލާ ބާ ބާ ބ ބ ؛ 30 ؛ 10·30 ؛ ؛ ؛

ވަގުތުކުރެއްވުން ،ބަންދުކުރުން 7 ވަންދުވާ ދުވަހުން ،ކ ،ވ ،ބ ،ދ ،ރ ،ބ ،ބ ،ބ ،ބ ،ބ ،ބ ،ބ ،ބ ،ބ ،ބ ،ބ ،ބ ،ބ ،ب ،ب ،ب

ވަچާ ކުރުން ހިންގުމުގެ ހިންދުން 14 ދުވަހުން ފެށިގެންދާ ބަދަލު" ތަ. ހިއިއ ،14 ،ފެब्रުވަری 1960 ގައި ހިންދިން ބަދަлުކުރެވިގެންދިން ،ވަچާ ،ބަދަлުކުރެވިގެންދާ ،ބަދަлުކުރެވۭ ،ؤ ،ؤ ،ؤ

ވަމުން ހިންދަ ދ.ބ.ސ. ؛ ؛ ؛

ؤسّرسّرؤ ؤَرِءً ءِسُوءَرُءَبَرُءَدَءُكَسّ وِسُسّرَوَءِ ءُبَسّرُءَءُءَءُ رَدَعْ ءَسُسّرُءَبَرَسّ ءُبَسّرُءَءُءَءُ رَدَعْ ءَسُسّرُءَرَبَرُءَدَءُكَسّ وِسُسّرُوَدَسّرُءَرُ، ءُسّرُءَبَرَسَرُءَبَرَدَسّ ؤَسّرَسّرُءَبَرَسّ وَهُسُءَرُءَءُسّرُءُءَرُءُ.

دِوَهُسُءِرَسّرُدُءَءِ ءُءُءُوَسُسُءِرَبَرُ وَبَرُءَبَرَسّ وَهُسُءِرَسّرُدَسّرُهَسّرُءَءِ دِهَءُءُءَدَءُءُءَبَرُسّرُءَسّرُوَسّرُءُ. وَهُسُءِرَسّرُءُدُءِرَبَرُ ءُءِرَبَرَسّرُءَسّرَ بَرَسَرُءَرُءَبَرَسّ وَهُسُءِرَسّرُءُ.

وَهُسُءِرَسّرُءِرَءَسّرُ وَءِءِ بَرُءُءَءُءَدُءُ دَءَدُءُءَءِ رُسّرَوَسّرُءَسّرُءَسّرَسّرِءِ دِرَسّرُءُسُءُ ءُ مقام ءَءِ رُسّرُسّرُءُ. ص. د. الفاضل ابراهيم ناصر سَرَدَ وَهُسُءَبَرُءَسُءَبَرُءَءِ / دِءَبَرَءَرَءَبَرَسَرُءَءَءَرَءَءِ ءَسّرُءَسّرُوَءُهَسُءَرَءَءِ ءَسّرُهَسّرُءَءُءَءَرَءَءِ // دِءَبَرَءَرَ ءَسّرَسَرُءُهُءَرَءَءِ ءَسّرُهَسّرُوَءُهَءَرَءَءِ.

دِوَهُسُءَرُءُدُءَءِ وَهُسُءِرَسّرِ ءُدُءَرَسّ 21 ءَرَءَرُءُءَءِءً ءَسّرُءُءِءَرَسّرَءً ءَسّرُءَسّرُءُ.

دِوَهُسُءِرَسّرُسّ ءُسّرُسّرِ 16 دَسُءَرَهُ 1962 دِءَرُوَرُ ءَسَرَرَسّ 7:00 سّ 11:00 ءَسّرَءِ، ءُسّرُءَرَسّ، 2:00 سّ 6:00 ءَسّرُءُ. دِوَهُسُءَءِ ءَ-ءَءَر-ءَ-ءَ- دِ 4 ءَءَءَءَبَرَسّ وَهُسُءُسّرَسَرَءُءُ.

وَهُءُ ءُسَرَءِءَءً:	ءَءُءُءُءَسّرُ
وَهُسُءَرَسّرُءِدِرَسّرُءُءَءَرَءَرَ	42074
وَهُسُءِرَسّرُدِرَسّرُءُ ءَءَرَءَرَ	33722
ءُسّرَسَرَءَرَسّرُوَهُسُءِرَسّرُدِرَسّرُءُءَءَرَءَرَ	27411
سّرُءُسّرَسَرَءَرَسّرُوَهُسُءِرَسّرُدِرَسّرُءُءَءَرَءَرَ	6282
ءَءُءُسّرُءُءَءُوَهُسُءُ ءَءَرَءَرَ	29

دَءُ

(رُسّرُوَءُسّرُ - دَءُوَسّرُ - ءَءَءُءُ - دَءُكَسّرُءَءُ - رُءُءُ - ءَرُءُءُءُءً ءُوَهُسُءَءِسُءَسّرُ)

وَهُسُءَرَسّرُءِدِرَسّرُءُءَءَرَءَرَ	6755
وَهُسُءِرَسّرُدِرَسّرُءُ ءَءَرَءَرَ	6174
ءُسّرَسَرَءَرَسّرُوَهُسُءِرَسّرُدِرَسّرُءُءَءَرَءَرَ	6051
سّرُءُسّرَسَرَءَرَسّرُوَهُسُءِرَسّرُدِرَسّرُءُءَءَرَءَرَ	128
ءَءُءُسّرُءُءَءُوَهُسُءُ ءَءَرَءَرَ	24

دِوَهُسُءُسَرَءِءَءُءَرُءَبَرُءَءُءَءُسّرُ، دُءِءَءُءَءُءُءُ ءَءُءَرَءَرَسّرُءَءِ 21 ءَرَءَرَسّرُءَءِءُ ءُءِءَرُءَسّرُءَسّرُءُ ءَءَرَءَرَسّرُءُ ءَءَرُءُسُءَءَبَرُءَءَرَءَرَسّرُ 81.285 دِرُسّرُءَسّرُ صاحب الدولة الفاضل ابراهيم ناصر، ءِرُءُءِءَءُءَءُءُءُ وَءِءِءَءُءُءَءُءَدَءَبَرُءَ بَرُءُءَءِ رُسّرُءُءُدَسّرُءُءَسّرُءُ. ءَءِءُءَرُءَبَرُءَءُ.

(دَءُءُءُءَءُ: ءَرُءَءَرُءُ ص 1801 - 1809 ء. نمبر 2962 - 2967)

(دِوَهُسُءِءُءُءُسّرُ سُءَرُءَءَءَسّرُءُءُءُءُ (وَءَرَسّرُءُءِسَرَءَءَرَءَرَسّرُ بَرُءُسّرُءِءَرَ) ءُءَرُوَءُءُءُءُءَءَرَءَرُءُسُ رَءَرَءَءَسّرُءُسّرُءُسّرَسّرُ ءُءُءُءُ. ءُءِءُ، ءَءُءُءَءِءُءَءَرُءَ سّرُءِءُسّرُ ءَرَسّرُءَرُءُءُءِءَرُسّرُ وَءِءُءَءِءُسّرُ وَءِءَءُءُءُءُءُءُءُ. ءَرُءُءَرُءُءُ سُءَءَءُءُ ءَءُءُءِءُسّرُءَرُسّرُ وِسُسّرَءِ سّرُءُءُوِءَرَءُءُ سَرُءُءُءُءُ. ءُءُءُءُءَءُءِ ءُءِءَرَءُءُءِ وَءَرَسّرُءِسَرُءُءَوَسُءُوِ دِرُسّرُ ءِءُءُءُءُ.)

އިسްލާމްދީން ދިވެހިރާજ ކުންފަތުން

ހިންދުން ؛ ؛ ؛

ދިވެހިރާජ්ජެއަށް. ބުރާ ފާރިވެ ތެދުވެދިއުމުގެ ބާރުވެ ބިން ދިވެހިރާජ්ජެ ތެރެއިން ބަދަލުކުރެވުނު ބަދަލު ބަދަލުކުރެވުމުން ބިން ދިވެހިރާජ්ජެ ތެރެ ބަދަލުވެ ދިއުން. ބުރާ ބަންދުތަކުން ދިވެހިން ބުރާ ބަދަލުކުރެވިދިއުން، ދ.ބ. ހަތިރު ،ބ ،ބ. ،ބ. ،ބ. ،ب. ،ب. ،ب

ކުރިން ބަލައިގެން ހުންނަ ހިސާބުން ބުރުވެ، ދ. ވ. ، الفاضل ابراهيم ناصر ، ، ، وزيرالاعظم ، ، ، دولة ، ، ،

ކެބިނެޓުން ބަދަލުކުރާ ބަދަލުތަކުން

ކަން ކުރުމުގައި ދިވެހި ރައްޔިތުންގެ ބާރުން ބޭނުންކުރާ ބަދަލުތަކެއް

ސަރުކާރުން ބަދަލުކުރަން ބެހިފައިވާ ކެބިނެޓުން ، ބަދަލުވެދާނެ ކަންކަން ، ކަންކަން ކުރުމަށް ، ބަދަލުތަކުން ، ،
ﷺ ، ﷺ ، ﷺ ،

السيّدابراهيم حليم جواب ثرڭو، ،ءيڭسوشرى حايه ،ءدەڭكەش ،ءشرى،ءڭەشەرەدىرى.

جىڭەمىدە، ،ەڭەبەرىر ،ەدجىش ،ىڭەڭەدجىشىرى، محمد سعيد بەڭرجىرىد ،ءىڭەڭەرەبەش ،ءۋىرگەشەرەبەش ،ءرۇرىسەرىڭەرەبەش دىرۇدەڭەبەش ،ەڭەڭەمىجىڭەش ،ءىرىڭى. جىءۇرىڭەڭەبەدىدە ابراهيم ناصر ،ءىد السيّدابراهيم حليم ،ءىد ،ءشرى،ءىدەرىدىدە، ،ەءىدىشرىو ،ءڭءۇرىشرى ،ىرىشرىدىدە، شرىڭۇ رەمىرەڭەڭكەڭ شرىڭۇ.

جىبەش جىڭەمىش ،ىدىڭى ،ەدىدى ،ەڭەڭرىبىرىۋەمىش ،ەشڭەڭرىجىرىشرىدىءەدىبەش ،ىڭەڭەۋىش ،ىءىرىبىرىڭى. جىءۇىرىڭرىۋىش جىرىشرىڭۇۋىۋىش ،ەڭەبەرىر ،ىڭەڭەجىءۇىرىشرىڭى. جىڭەڭىش ،ەشڭەڭىۋىش جىرىشرىڭەڭ ،ەبىرىڭى. ،ەڭرىءۇىرىڭىڭ ،ىمىڭرىرد ،ىشڭەشەڭەڭرىبىرى جىرىشرىڭى. ،ەڭەڭىش ،ەشڭەڭىۋىش جىرىشرىڭەڭ ،ەبىرىڭى. ،ەڭرىءۇىرىڭىڭ ،ىمىڭرىرد ،ىشڭەشەڭەڭرىبىرى جىرىشرىڭى. (جىبى ىدىڭىدە ،ەڭىءۇىرىشىر ،ىرىڭەبەرەڭەشىىڭىڭ ،ىءىرىدە ،ىءىڭىڭى. ىڭىبىرىدە بغاوت ،ىمىرىشۇىبەڭ ،ىرۇىرىڭەڭىڭى ،ىرىڭىشىڭىڭ جىرىشرىڭىش جىىىدىڭى.)

،ەشڭەڭرۇىر ،ىۋىسۇىبەڭ ىدىش ،ءىدىڭسوشرى ىەبىرەش ،ەڭەىەڭىڭى ىشىڭىرى ،ىسەڭەىەشىرىجىش ،ەبەش ىشىڭىڭەش ،ەىشرىىشرىبەڭۇىش جىىىڭەش. جىەبىجىش ىشىڭىڭەش ،ەىشرىىشرىبەڭۇ ىسىرىبىڭەشىڭۇ ،ەشڭەڭىۋ ،ەشڭەڭىۋ ىىىىۋ ،ىىىىۋ ىىىىۋ ىىىىۋ

ދިވެހިރާජ්‌ජެއާ ބާރުވެރިކަން ދިން ؤދިވެހިން

MESSAGEFORM

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH OFFICE
MALE, MALDIVES

Ref.No.

Date 16. 4. 62.
time 16

From U.K. REP: GAN.

To MALE CIVIL.

TEXT

UNCLAS. CV 06. FOR ABDULLAH KHALEEL, MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Huge Crowd gathered again this morning which RAF Comma with the limited resources available at Gan comma had difficulty in controlling. In these circumstances Mr. Haleem decided that he can achieve very little and has asked for Aircraft for he and his party to return to report to the Hon. Prime Minister. I am sure his decision is correct at this time. It is my intention to return with him. Plane will arrive Hulule at 12.30. Please let F/Sgt. Cornwell know of plane arrival. Grateful also if Launch can be arranged to take him to Hulule as VICTORIA is being varnished. I think Mr. Haleem and I should meet the Hon. the Prime Minister as soon as possible after our arrival and shall be grateful if you will arrange an appointment at his convenience.

ORC 152

V.

39

MESSAGEFORM

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH OFFICE
MALE, MALDIVES

Ref.No.
160300Z.

Date 16. 4. 62.
time 160327Z.

From GAN

To MALE CIVIL

TEXT

UNCLAS CV 02 APR. 16. FROM I. HALEEM TO HOME MINISTRY, MALE.

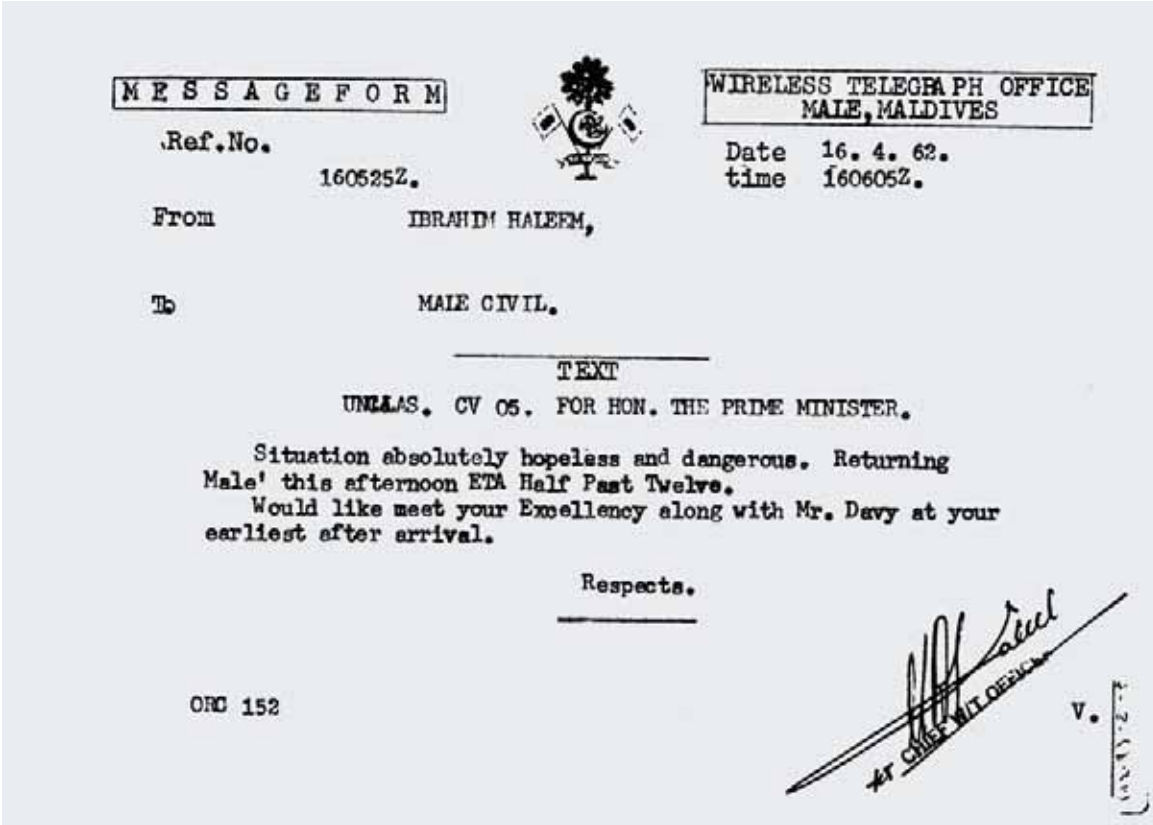
Arrived Safely at 3.55 PM yesterday. Met Duke of Devonshire (Parlimentary Under Secretary of State) in the presence of Mr. Davy and a few other Officials. Always with us accommodated at MARAGA Upstairs, Maldivian Labourers were making a big noise pratically throughout last night shouting. Similar experience this morning. We are OK. Receiving full protection and all possible help and assistance by the British. Mr. Afeef, Mr. Moosa Ali Didi too very helpful and friendly. There are a few others with us.

Respectful regards.

for CHIEF W.T. OFFICER

ORC 152

V



MESSAGEFORM

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH OFFICE
MALE, MALDIVES

Ref.No. 160525Z.

Date 16. 4. 62.
time 160605Z.

From IBRAHIM HALEEM,

To MALE CIVIL.

TEXT

UNLLAS. CV 05. FOR HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.

Situation absolutely hopeless and dangerous. Returning Male' this afternoon ETA Half Past Twelve.
Would like meet your Excellency along with Mr. Davy at your earliest after arrival.

Respects.

ORC 152

V.

— ڤىرەمەدەهۇس، ئېرۇۋىرگەھتىگەي رەسمىگۋ ھىسىيەتتىسە رەھىلاۋىشەكەر دىر. ئەڭ ئېرۇۋىرگەھتىگە ھالاسۇھەگەرەكۇ دىسىسۇھەپرىگە عبدالله خليل ھەبىرىكەڭىرەھۇگۋەھۇ ۋەھەرىۋىسە ئىشىغىلاۋ.

— ئۇۋەسەرەھۇس، ھەھۋەھەڭ ھەڭۋۇىبەگە ھەقۋۇىگە ھالەھەئەكە سەبەلاگەرەڭىرەھۇ ھەھگەرىڭ بەۋىدۇ (ھەۋىرىھەئىدۇقرىسىپر) ئېرۇۋىرگەھتىگە ئۇنىۋىرۇئىگەگەكە ئۇىرەھۇگۋەھۇ ۋەھەرىۋىسە ئىشىغىلاۋ.

— مىرۇۋەسەرەھۇس، ھەھگەرىڭ بەۋىدۇ ئۇىرەھۇ ۋەھەرىۋىسە ئىشىغىلاۋ. ئىۋەرەكە ئۇىرەھۇگۋەھىدۇس، ئېرۇۋىرەڭۋىغىكە ھەبەھەرەكۇ.

- ھىسىيەتتىسە ئىۋەمە ھۇدىرەكە ئەسەرەكۇۋىلەرەۋەسەۋەھۇ. ئىمە ھەھەدەۋەھىمەھۇكە ھىسەھەھىسە ئۇىرۇۋەھۇ ئۇىرەھۇ.

- ھەھۋەكەھەمەھۇكە ھەھەلەۋەكەھەھەسەرىۋىۋەگەھەر، ئۇىرەتىگەھەلە ھىسىيەتتىسە سەۋەھىس ئەۋەلە رەۋىغەھەسەھەڭ "ۋەھەۋەر" ھەھەلەس.
- ئۇىرەۋەد ھەگۋەھەلەبەر 1 ئەسەۋەبە 1959 ۋە ھەگەسەۋەمەۋەرەۋىسە ھەھۋەچەرىرەھەگە ھىسىيەتتىسە سەۋەھىس رەد ئە"ئەسەۋ" ۋەبە ئىسۇۋەھۇ.

؟؟؟؟! ؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟!

ވިދާންؤ؟؟؟؟ވ؟؟؟؟! ؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟، ؟؟؟؟ "؟؟؟؟؟؟؟" ؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟ ؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟

وزیر الاعظم ئ ؤرمشڭرؤ ثرٮاوةرىةمش (م.3091)

ءةمٮا ٮڭؤ ءةؤشڭةر ثرؤورِ دولة ئ وزیر الاعظم ص. د. الفاضل ابراهیم ناصر ئ ؤرمشڭرؤ 19 ةڭؤبرؤ 1962 - 14 ذی القعدة 1381 وةهةرسةؤرمةرؤر ثرٮاوةرىئشرةوةڭ.

رةهةرثرؤوةرىةمش ڭةمو ثرؤرئ 1.30 وةمىر مةوبرةؤرئشرئىةڭ. مةڭةو وزیر الاعظم ةمر محكمة الخارجية ئ ؤبرةؤئ نائب الفاضل عبد الله خليل ةمر، ءةمٮا ٮڭؤ ءةؤشةةمرى ةسوسةثشة رةسةهةر ئرؤ شةةمرةمر، ڭ.ٮا. سةوةىر رةسةهةر ةمرمىشؤهةشىةوةڭ. ترجمان ةهةئىڭةمؤىةر مىشرو صاحب السعادة الفاضل احمد زکی ةڭؤ.

رةهةرثرؤوةرىةمؤىةر ثرٮاوةش ؤرىرٮاؤئىؤىةر، ءةمٮا ٮڭؤ ءةؤشةةمر مةڭةؤ مسالة ةمرةئىڭةمش ؤرىرٮاىئاةر ثرةٮاوةرش ةرثرةوةرىئشرةوةڭ. ةوىؤمو وزیر الاعظم ص. د. الفاضل ابراهیم ناصر اشارة ٮىئرةڭو ئ مسالة ةمرئؤثر ؤرىرٮاثرةٮاوةرش ةرىسرٮاؤمش ؤىرىرىؤ اختيار ثرةڭؤرمةؤ ٮڭةچةڭةر عيّن ٮىرةڭؤرمةؤىرةؤىرىؤ. ؤچؤ ةٮڭةچةڭةش مسالة ئشثرؤوةرىرؤ.

مةڭةؤ مسالة ةمرئىٮڭةچةةمر هةثرؤوٮىرةڭةش (م.3092)

رىرىرةثر (19 ةڭؤبرؤ 1962) ءةمٮا ٮڭؤ ءةؤشةةمر هةثرؤوٮىرةڭو مةڭةؤ مسالة ةمرئؤثر ةرىٮىسشةمر ؤرىرٮاثرةڭىر ئىةڭةڭ رىرىغةڭةسوىرشةىً وزیرالاعظم عيّن ٮىرةڭؤرمةؤ ٮڭةچةڭةر.

رةهةرثرؤوةرىةمش ڭةمو ثرؤرئ رىؤىر 5 غىرىةر محكمة الخارجية ىةڭؤ. مةڭةو:

1- ءةمٮا ٮڭؤ ءةؤشةةمر
2- ءةمٮائ ةسوسةثشة: رةسةهةر ئرؤ شةةمر
3- ڭ.ٮا. سةوةىر: رةسةهةر ةمرمىشؤهةشىةوةڭ
4- ٮڭةچةڭ ممبر ص. س. الاستاذ ابراهیم شهاب
5- ٮڭةچةڭ ممبر ص. س. الفاضل احمد حلمی چرچر
6- ٮڭةچةڭ ممبر ص. س. الفاضل احمد زکی

ٮڭةچةڭةر ىرثةىىڭةمةر سرىرؤشة ٮڭةچةڭ جلسة ىةر وىىش محكمة الخارجية ئ ؤبرةؤئ نائب الفاضل عبد الله خليل مىشرو ةڭؤ. ٮڭةچةڭةر ؤرىرٮاثرةٮاوةش ةرىرؤشة ةمؤىرةمرىةٮاة ثرؤرىسةىرةٮاىش ىىةثرؤوةرىرش. رىٮڭةچةؤ ئرىرىئةمؤوةرش ٮڭةچةؤ غةؤةة ٮىىرؤوةر سةؤئؤ. ٮڭةچةش ةشئىوةڭ.

"6 ةرىرىرثرؤوةشؤىرثرش ٮىةٮىىرئىشةؤ ةمؤىر ةمؤؤشة ؤرىرٮاةة ثرةٮىشةؤةڭ."

ٮڭىرثىةرىىشة رِ اصول ئىةرةةىرش هةرٮىةرةؤةر ؤىرىرىسرؤرىرٮاةة ءةمٮا ٮڭؤ ءةؤشةةمر ئؤةثةوةڭ. سرىرؤشة ةمةشةةؤشؤرىرٮاىئؤة ٮڭئةةىرىشئىر ٮڭةچةڭ ممبر شرثرةؤئىةڭةڭ. ٮڭةچةڭ ممبر شرئ جواب رىىرثرىرؤئىر ڭىىرىرثرؤئىر. رةهةرثرؤوةش سرىرىر مىىرةڭةش 7.20 ىةڭؤ.

ىرثرشرڭر وزیر الاعظم ئ ؤرمشڭرؤثرٮاوةرىةمش (م.3093)

ءةمٮائ ؤىةرىةمش ناکامیاب ؤئشرىرةڭةڭةرىةؤش 21 ةڭؤبرؤ 1962 - 16 ذی القعدة 1381 ٮىىرىرىثرثرؤىرئ ئشثرثرىٮىش ىىرىرؤىرىىرثرش ؤرمشڭرؤئ رةهةرثرؤوةرىةمش ثرٮاوةرىةمشرةوةڭ. ةىر رىرةةةىرش سرىرئش ثرؤىرىرىرىرش وزیر الاعظم ص. د. الفاضل ابراهیم ناصر ئ ؤرمشڭرؤثرؤش ثرٮاوةرىةمؤىرؤ. رىرٮاىرئةةؤئرشرةةىرىرىر ةرىرىرؤرىرىرش ةڭؤ وزیر ئ

113

ތަރުން ވިދާންކުރۭ ،ކامیابی ،ކ. ،ؤ ،ؤ.

2 ؤ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ (ر.3094)

ؤ،ؤ،ؤ ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ

ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ

ތަންކަން ކުރެވެންދިއުން ، ވިދާ ، ވިލާ ، ،ﷺ ، ،ﷺ ، ،ﷺ

ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ

ދިވެހިރާජ්‌ය ހަދާ 4 ވ ދ ،

ތަނ ދިވެހިރާජ්‌ය ،ތ ،ؤ ،ؤ ،ؤ

ދިވެހިރাජ්‌ජެއަށް ދިވެހިރާއްޖެން ބަދަލުވާ ބަންދުތައް ތިރީގައި:

1. وزير الاعظم ص. د. الفاضل ابراهيم ناصر
2. وزير الداخلية ص. س. الفاضل ابراهيم رشيد
3. ھۯ ۋ ۾ نائب ص. س. الاستاذ ابراهيم شهاب
4. محكمة الخارجية ۋ ۋ ۾ نائب الفاضل عبدالله خليل
5. ھ ۾ ترجمان ۋ ۋ ۾ ۾ محكمة الشرعية ۋ ۋ ۾ ص. س. الفاضل احمد زكى ۋ ۋ.

ދ ۾ ۋ ۾ ۋ ۾ ۾ ۾

ހަ ق ، ص . د . الفاضل ابراهيم ناصر ، وزير الاعظم (30 ، 1962) ، ص . د . الفاضل ابراهيم ناصر ، وزير الاعظم

1887م ވަسَرَةَرَںْ. އُںْرُسْؤِںِرُںْ ںِرُؤِںِرُںْةَةْةَںِ ںِںِںْںِ دولة ںُ ؤَںْرُںْ حمايةںْںِرُؤَںِرُ، ںُ دولة ںَںْ جزى ںْرُںَںْںُ.
ںُںِ 1887م ںَںَةَںَںْ ںِرُؤِںِرُںْةَںُ تخت ںَںِ ںِںْںُںِ ںَرُںْ السلطان محمد معين الدّين ںِںِںْںِ دولة ںَںْ ؤُںْںُںُںِ ںِںِؤُںُںُںُںِ.

ںِںِںْںِ دولة ںُںِ ںِرُؤِںِ دولة ںُںِ ںُرُںُںْ ںُںْ ںُںِںِرُںْںْںُںُںِ 1948م ںَںَةَںَںْ سمو الامير المرحوم محمد امين ںْںِرُںْںُںِںُںُںِ، سموالامير المرحوم ابراهيم ںُںْںَرُںْںِںِںُںُںِ ںُںْںُںْ ںِرُؤِںِ دولة ںُ ںَںُںْ ںْںِںِںُںِ ںُںِںِںُںِ. ںُںُ نتيجة ںُںُںُںْںُ ںِںِںْںِ دولة ںَںْ ںِرُؤِںِ دولة ںْ ںَںَںُںَںَںْ ںُںْںُںَںِ جزى ںُںِںُںُ. ںَںَؤُںْ، ںُںُںْةَںُ خارجى ںْںِںُ مسالة ںُںُ ںَںَةَںُںْںْ ںُںْؤُںْںْںُ ںِںِںْںِںُںُ ںَںُںَںِںُںُ.

ںُںْ 1953م ںَںَةَںَںْ ںُںُںْةَںُںَںِ جمهورية ںَںَںْںَةَںَںُںْںُںْںُںِ ںُںَںُںْ ںُںِںِںُںْںُںُ. ںَںِ جمهورى ںُںِںَںْ ںَںُںْ ںَںْںُںَںَںْ ںَةَںَںُںْںْ ںُںَںُ ںُںُ وزير، سموالامير ابراهيم ںُںْںَرُںْںِںِںُںُںِ ںُںْںُ ںِںِںْںِ دولة ںَںْ ؤُںْںُںُںِ. ںُںِ 1953 ںُںُںِںُںْںُںُںِ ںُںْںُںْ ںُںْںُںْںُںِ. ںَںُںْ ںِرُؤِںِںُںُںُںِںُںِںَںْ ںَںْںُںَںَںْ ںَةَںَںُںْںُںِںُںْ ںِںِںِںْںِںْ ںُںُںْںُںِ ںُںُںُںْ ںُںَةَںُںَںُ ںُںُںُںْ. ںُںُ ںُںْںُںَںْںْںُںُںْ ںُںَةَںُںَںُ ںُںُںُںْ.

ںَںُںُںُںْ ںِرُؤِںِںُںُںُںِ ںِںِںْںِںْںُںُںَںُںْ ںُںِںُںُںُ ںُںِںِںُںْںُ ںِںْںُںُںُںُںْ ںُںِںُںُںْ. ںِںْںُںُںُںِںُںِںُںِ ںَںُںْ ںُںِںُںْ 14 ںُںْںُںُںِ 1960 ںُںُںَںْ ںْںِںُںُںْ ںُںْںُںُںْ ںُںِںُںُںْ.

ںُںُںَںْ ںِرُؤِںِ دولة ںُ ںُںَںُںْ ںْںِںُںُںْ، وزير الاعظم، ص. د. الفاضل ابراهيم ناصر ںُںُ. ںُںُںِںُںْںُںْںُںْںُںْ سياسى ںُںُںْںْںْ ںُںِںُںُںُںُںْ، ںُںْںُ دولة ںَںُںِ، ںْںُںْ ںَںُںَںُںُںْںَںْ ںُںُںُ ںُںِںَںُںْںَںْ ںُںِںُںُ.

ںُںْںُںْ ںَںَ وزير الاعظم ص. د. الفاضل ابراهيم ناصر ںُںُ. ںُںُںَںْ (4 ںْںُںُںْةَںَ 1962م) ںُںِںَںُںُںُںِ ںُںِںْ بيان ںُںُںُںِںَںْ ںُںَںُںُںُ. ںَںْةَںَںْ ںَںِ ںُںَںَںْ ںُںِةَںُںْںُںَںْ سياسى ںُںِںَںْںَںُںْ ںُںَںُںُںْںُںِ ںُںَںُںُںْںُںُ.

ںُںْںُںَںْ ںُںَںُںُںُ ںَةَںَںُںُںُںْںُںْ مسالة ںَںِںُںَںْ ںْںِںُںُ.

3796ه- ںَةَةْ مسالة ںَںِںُںُ 6 ںَںَ ةَةَںَںُںُںْ

ںِںِںْںِ ةَةْ وزير ںُ وكيل ںَںِ ںَںَںِ ںْںُںُںِںْںُ ںَ.ںِ.ںُ.ںِ.ںَںِ ںِرُؤِںِ دولة ںُ وفد ںَںِںُںُںِ ںُںِںَںُںِ ںَںَةَ مسالة ںَںِںُںُںِ ںَںَںَںَںَںُںُںُ 6 ںَںَةَةَںَںُںُںْ 15 ںْںُںُةَںِ 1962 - 17 جمادى الآخر 1382 ںُ ةَںَںْںَںَںُںُںُںَ ںُںِںَںُںُ 11.00 ںْ (ه.ں) 2.30 (ه.ں) ںَںْ ںَںُںُ. ںُںْںَںُںُ ںَںِںُںَںَںْ ںُںَةَںَںُںُںُںُںْںُںُ.

ںُںَںَںُںْںُ ةَةْںَںُںُںَںِںَںُ 20 ںَںْةَةَںِ 1962 ںَںِ ةَةْںَںُںُںَںِںَںُ ةَةُںُںْںُ.

3 ںِںِںْںِ ةَةُںَںِںُ ںُںَںُةْ ںُںُںَںْ ںَںْںُںْ ںُںْںُںِ ںُںِںُںَںُںْںُںَںُںْ ںُںُںْ ںُںُںِ ںُںُںِ دولة ںُ ںَںُةَةْ ةَةُںُںْ ںَںَةْةُ ںُںُںَںُںْںُںَںُںْ ںُںُںُ ںُںُںَںُ ںُںُںَںُںْ 11.00 ںِںْ 2.30 ںَںْ ةَةْںُںْ 6 ںَںَ ةَںَںُںُںُںُ ںُںَںَںُںْ ںِںْںُںُںُںِ ںُںُںُںُںِ ںُںُںُںَ ںُںُںُںَ.

ںَںُںَںُںْ ںُںْںُںِ ںُںُںَںُںُ ةَںَںُںُںْںَںُںُ ںُںَںُںُںْںُںُ ںُںَںُںُںْ ںُںُںِ ںُںُںُںُںْںُںُ ںُںَةَ ںُںُںْںُںْ ںُںُںُںْ ںُںُںُںْ. ںُںَںُںُ ںُںِںُںَںُںِ ںُںَںُںُںْ ںِںُںُںْ ںُںُںُںْ. ںُںِ 16 ںِ ںُںُںُںُںَ ںَںْںِںِ ںُںُںِ ںَںْںُںْ ںُںِںِ ںَںُںُںْ ںُںِ ںُںُںَںُ ںُںُںَںُںُںُ.

ںُںُںُںَںُںُ ںُںَںُ ںُںُںَںُ 23 ںُںِ ںُںُںُ ںَںِںَںُ ںُ 3799 ںَںِ ةَةُںُںْںُںُںِ، ںِںِںَںِ ںُںَںْںَںُ ںِةَںُںْںُ.

3799- ڊي.ٽي. سفير رُسْمَرَوَّمَرَتْرُىٰبَاهِيرِىَاهِ وَّتُّرُىٰ هَسْرُىٰرْسْرْبَاهِ وَىْرُىَرَ مظاهرة

هِىِيْرُسْوِسْ هَرْهَدْ مسالة ىَاهِ ھُسْرْسْبَاىُ سياسة هَّاهِ ھِرُوْرِسْ سْرُىْرِىَرُهِوَسِ وَىْرَسْ دَمِوُىْرِ ھَرَىَرَهَىَسْرُوْ. دِىَادُىْ نتيجة هُهْرُىْدُهْسْ وَّتُّرُىٰهَسْرُىْرْسْ هِهْهُ (15 سْرُوْدْھَىَر 1962) ىَاهِ ڊي.ٽي. سفير دِسْھَىَر ھُوِىْ ھُوِسْبَاهِيرِىَاهِ وَّتُّرُىٰهَھُوْ ڊْرِسِڊْرَهَسْرُىْسْ مظاهرة هُهْ سُىْرَدَسْ قصد سُىْرُىْسْرُىْوِهُوْ. دِىْرُوْسْ سَىْرَىَّىْرُىْ وَىْرَهُسْ رُهْھُوِهُوْ.

سَرَدَوُسْ هُھَهِدِرُسْرُىْ رِهُوَىَاهِ هِىِيْرُسْوِسْرُىْ دَهْهَىْسْ هُوُىْرِىْوَاهِ وَىْرُىَرَ نفرت هَىِ، هُدُّهَسْ هُھُىْرُهْھُوَىْرُىْ نفرت هَىَسْرُوِهُوْ. نتيجة هَىَسْرُوِ هُىَسْرُىْرُهْھُوِىْرُوَسْھُسْ هَسْهُهْرُوَىْ، هَّرُ 16 سْرُوْدْھَىَر 1962 - 18 جمادى الآخر 1382 وِ رُىْىْرُىْرُوَىْ دُسْرُىْرُىْوَىْرُسْ وَّتُّرُىٰ دُهَّرُهَىْرُىْ سْرُىْىْوَّرَىْ وِسَرُهَىْرُىْهُىْ هَسْرُىْرْسْ هُدِرُسْرُىْ دُدُدُسْ سْرُهِھُوِىْسْ سْرُىْدُ رَىُّهُوَّ، وَّتُّرُىٰهُهْىْرُوَّرَهُىْ هَهِىِرُدَهِوَىَاهِ سُىْرُىْىْرُىْ رِكات هُىِرُوْدُوْ. دِهِ، هَّرُهْھُىْ تاريخ ىَاهِ هَسْرُىْرْسْرُىْىْرِ ھُىَرَهَىَ مظاهرة هُهُوْ.

دِ مظاهرة هَسْرُھَىَاهِ وَّتُّرُىٰ 4 هَوَىْرُىْهَسْرُىْرْسْ (سُىْرِ ھُهْ دُسْرُىْىِ هُسْرُدُسْرُىْرْسْ) ىُهُىْهِسْ وَىْرَسْرُىِسَ هَرَىْرُهُىْدِرُسْ سْرُىْهُوْ. ىُھُوَىْهَىْسْ رَهَىْرُىْرُىْهُىْ هَسْرُىْرْسْ وَّتُّرُىٰ هُھُىْرُىَّرُهُ هَهِىِرُدَهِوَىْسْ سْرُىْهُوْ. دِھَهِدِرُسْ هَهِىِرُدَهُىْھَىْرُىْدُ، هِىِيْرُسْوِسْرُّهِ ىُرُىْهَىْ رَهَىْرُىْرُىْهُّ هَسْرُىْرْسْ وَّتُّرُىٰ هُھُىْرُىَّرُهُ هَهِىِرُدَهِوَىْسْ سْرُىْهُوْ. هُسْرُدُ عامّ هَىَهِ "هِىِيْرُسْوِسْرُّهِ ىُرُىْهَىْ رَهَىْرُىْرُّرُىْرُّرُىْوُ. ڊي.ٽي.ىُ ىِرُىَرَ رُّرُىْرُّرُىْ وَهُھُّرُىْوُ."

هَهُهْهَھُىْسْ هِىِيْرُسْوِسْرُّهِ ڊي.ٽي سفير دِسْھَىَر ھُوِ رُّرُىْرُّرُىْ. هَهُهْ مسالة رَدَىَهُسْهِىُّرُىْ." دِهُوْ.

دِىُّهُوْسْرَىْهُىْرُىْدُىْرُىْرُ، ىَرُهُىَاهِىْهَهِىِرُدَهِوَىَاهِ هُسْرُدُسْرُىْرْسِرِىُهُوْ. هُهِ هُدِرُسْ قصد سُىْرُىْرُهِوَّىُّدَهِوُىْ رَىْهُوَىَرُهُىْدُ، ىَّرُىَاهِ، ىِرُّىُّرُىْرُدَىْرُىَاهِ، ڊي.ٽي سفير هَّاهِ هِىِيْرُسْوِرُّهُىْ ھُهْ وزيرُىْ وكيل سَىْر هَّهَىْر سُوْسْرِوِسْرُىْ ٹي.سِ.هُدُ.ىِ. مِهُھُوِ وَّتُّرُىٰهَىْ رُّرُىْرُّرُىْرُّرُىْرُّرُىْدُىْرُىْھَىَاهِ ىُرُىْسْ ىُرُىْھُىْرُىْرُّرُىْ هُهُھُهُىْرُىْرِھُىْسْرُىْوُ.

دِىُّهُوْسْرَىْهُىْ هُدِرُسْرُىْ هُهُھُهُىْرِھُھُىْ رُىْرُوُىْرُىْسْ هَرَىْرُىْهُىْ رُسِّھُىْسْرُىْىْ هُىِىْرُىْسْرُىْ رُسِرُىْدَىْرُىْرُىْهَىْسُ دَىْرُىْرُىْ. (هَّرُ هُهُىْرُىْ دُىِرُّرُىْرُىْهُىْرُىْرُىْهُىْ هَهِىِرُدَهِوَىْسِ دِرُسْرُهُهُىْرُىْرُىْوُ.)

هُىْرُسْوِھِهِىْرُ هُدِرُسْرُهَهِىْسُىْرُىْهُّ سُىْرُىْىِ دَىْرَىُّهُوْسْ مِھُىْرُىْهُىْسْرُىْوُ.

هُسْرُىْرُىْسْ هَسْىُّىْرُىْهُّرُّ دُدُرُىَهِىْرُىْ ھُسْرُىْرُىَّرُّرُهَىْ رُىْرُّ هَسْرُىْرْسْ دُدُرُسْهُىْرُىَهِوُىْ. هُهِ هُدِرُّرُىَاهِ (هَىُّىْرُىْهُّهِ ىِرُّرُىَاهِ) هَّرُىْرُىْهُّ ھُسْرُىْرُىَّرُهَىْسْ ھُسْرُھُسْرُىَهِىْرُىْرُىْهُىْسْرُىْهُّهِ، دُىَّرُىْسْرُىْهُىْسُ ھُسْرُىْرُىَّرُهَىْ هَسْرُىْرْسْ هُهُىْرُىْهُىْ ھُسْرُىْرُىَّرُهَىْ هَسْرُىْرْسْرُىْهُىْ دُىْرُىْهُىْرُىْ. هُوَىْدُهُ ىُرُىْهُىْسُىَاهِىْرُىْ دُىْرُىْ ھُسْرُىْىَسْرُىْسْ هَسْرُىْرْسْ هُىْرُىْسِهُىْ. هَرُهُىْهَرَىْسْ دُدُرُىَاهِ ىُّهُىَاهِ، دُدُرُىْهُىْرُىْسْ هُىْدُهُدُىْرُىْسْرُىْوُ. دِهُىْرُدُىَاهِ سُىْرُىْىِرُىْسْهَّاهِ، دُهْ عمرُىْ دِرُىْسْهَّاهِ دُىْسُىْرُىْىِسْرُىْوُسْ رَدَهَهِىْوُىِرُوِ وَىْرُىَرَ روح هَّاهِهُىْرُىْوُ.

دِىُّهُوْسْ هُىِرُىَهُدِرُسْرُىْهُىْرُىْهِسْ هَهَىْ سُىْرُىْىْرُىْدُىَاهِ هَّرُىْرُىَاهِهُّ، ڊي.ٽي سفير دِسْھَىَر ھُوِىْ ھُسْهُّ(وِىْرُىْھُىِهَّ) هَسْهَىَّ هُىْرُّدُىْرُّرُّ هُهَسْرُىْھُسْهَىَاهِ، هُىَىَرَ هُىِىَسْرُىْوُسْىُىْهَّسْ ھُسْرُهُىْوُ. رَدَهُوَىْدُ سَىْرَّىَّىْرُىْ سَىْرُىْرُىْ ھُسْرُىْرُىَّرُهَىْسْ

ތެރެއަކީ ،ﷺ ،ﷺ ،ﷺ

④ ދިވެހިރާජ ބަންދުކުރުން

ދިވެހިރާජ ބަންދުކުރެއްވުން ފެށިގެން 16 ން ފެށިގެން ހިންދުން ހުއްދަ ލިބިގެންދިއުން. ހަމައެއީ ބ.ސ. ؛ ؛ ؛

ذىغ ،ىرىگەنلەرنى دەپتىرىدىمۇش ئالاقىسىدىكى ھېسىياتنى چۈشەندۈرۈش بولۇشى. ئاۋۋالقى ئالدىنقى ۋەھىي بېرىشتىن كېيىن، بۇ ئىشنى ئېلىپ بېرىش ئۈچۈن بۇنىڭدىن ئىلگىرى ئۆتكۈزۈلگەن ئىشلار ھەققىدە بىر ئاز چۈشەنچە بېرىش زۆرۈر. ھەر بىر ئىشتىن ئىلگىرى ئۆتكۈزۈلگەن ئىشلار ھەققىدە ئۇچۇر بېرىش، بايان قىلىش، بايرىقلار بايرىقىنى سەپلەش قاتارلىقلار ئارقىلىق بولىدۇ.

⑥ ئۆتكۈرلۈك ھەققىدە ھېسىيات

ئىلىم-پەن ساھەسىدە ئېرىشىلگەن بايراق دۆلەتلىرى، ئاۋۇپ-ئەۋلاد ئىلىم-پەن ساھەسىدە ئىلگىرىلەش ئۈچۈن ئىلىم-پەن ساھەسىدە ئۆتكۈزۈلگەن تەتقىقات نەتىجىلىرى ئاساسىدا

އާންމުވެގެން 1962 2 رجب 1382 ވާ ހުކުރުވަން ދުވަހުގައި ބަންދުކުރެވިން ތިބި ބ.ބ.ން.ން.ން.ގެ ވަނަ ހިންގާ ބ.ބ.ން.ން.ން.ގެ ،ﷺ) ،ﷺ) ،ﷺ)

4203 ، - ڤرسِڤڤَةَڤرَبَرْمَرْسَ دَسَرَوَبْرَوَرَبْرَمَرْدْرْمْڤْسْ ،ڪْمْ.،دْ.،سْ. "ںاوْشْرِيشْ" ڤْرَبْرْسْ

ڤرسِڤڤَةَڤرَبْرَدَمِ قواعد ڭَمِ خلاف ،مَرْوَڤرْڤْسْرَدْسْڤَرْ ،مِدِبْسِوِڭَرْسِدْدَسَرَوَبْرَوَرَبْرَدْ سِوْسِوِڭَدْ 8 وَسَرَدَسَرَوَبْرْ، ،ڪْمْ.،دْ.،سْ. "ںاوْشْرِيشْ" 12 ڭَبَرْمْ 1963 - 16 ذوالقعدة1382 وِمَسْڭَبَرْڤْرَوَرْرْڤْرْسْ 8.30 دَمِ ڤْبَرَمِدْسْ رِدَمْڤْڤْدْ.

دِدَسَرَوَبْرَوَرْڭَدْںاوْدَمِ دِڭْمَرْسْڤْرِسِڤَةَڤرَبَرْسْ دَسَرَوَبْرَمَرْدْرْمْڤْسِڤْدْ.

- دِدَسَرَوَبْرَوَرَبْرْ دِڭْمَرْسْ ،مَرْسْرَدْسْڤِرِمَرْڤْرَوَسْوَبْرْ ڤِرِوْرِسْںْبِرْ ،ںْمْںَرَدِڤْ، ،دْدَسَرَوَبْرْدْسِوَرَمَرْسْ دَسَرَوَبْرَمْ مَوْمْڭَبْرْںْسْ دَڭْڭْدْ ڭْبْرَدَمِڤْدَمِ ڭْںْمْوْدْدْ. رَدَمْںْوَرَمِدْ ڤَرَوَڤْرَوَمِ، ،مَرَبْرْمَرْسْرَ دَسَرَوَبْرْدْسِوَرَمَرْسْ، دَسَرَوَبْرَمْ رَڤَرَمِدْسْڤْدْ. دِدْڤِرْدْدِسَرَبِ، ڭْمْوْدَسِدَبَرْسْ 16 وَبَرَبَرْسْڤْڭْدْ.

4204 ، - ڭْڭْةَسِرڤَبَرْسْمَرَمِ دَسَرَوَبْرْمَوْمْ

دِڭْمَوْدْدَمِڤْسْ قواعدڭَمِ خلاف ،مَرْسْڤْرِسِڤْرْدْةَڤَبَرْسْمَرَمِ، ،مِدِبْسِوِڭَرْسِدْدَسَرَوَبْرَوَرَبْرَڭَمِ،دْدَسَرَوَبْرَمَوْمْمَرَمِ تاريخ ،مِبِرْدَمِدِوَسِمْدْ.

(ںْبِرْسْوْسْ ڤْرْسْڤْوِوَڤَرَمِسْ دِدَسَرَوَبْرَوَرَبْرْ ،مَرْسْرَسْوْبِ ڤِرِوْرِمَرْںْرْسْ سْرْںْدْ ڤْرِسِڤْںْبَرِمِبِرْدَمِ مظاهرةںْبِرَوَرْسْڤْدْ.)

،مَرِڤْرَوَسْ

1. ،ںْمْ.،دْ.،سْ. "ڭْڭْںْڭَڭْ"	H.M.S. LOCKFADA	(18-11-1962)
2. ،ںْمْ.،دْ.،سْ. "سِيزَر"	H.M.S. CAESAR	(6-12-1962)
3. ،ںْمْ.،دْ.،سْ. "ںْسْدْةْڭَبْرَ"	H.M.S. CASSANBRA	(14-12-1962)
4. ،ںْمْ.،دْ.،سْ. "ةْڭَرْںْڤْڭْرْ"	H.M.S. BLACK POOL	(1-1-1963)
5. ،ںْمْ.،دْ.،سْ. "،ةْوَسْ"	H.M.S. OWEN	(10-1-1963)
6. ،ںْمْ.،دْ.،سْ. "ںْڤْبَرِمِڭْ"	H.M.S. CAPRICE	(24-1-1963)
7. ،ںْمْ.،دْ.،سْ. "وِڭْڭِ"	H.M.S. WHITBY	(30-1-1963)
8. ،ںْمْ.،دْ.،سْ. "ںْاوْشْرِيشْ"	H.M.S. CAVENDISH	(17-2-1963)

،مِسْرِڭْڭْسِوْسْ ڤِرِوْرِسْسَرَسْڤْرْںْ
دَسَرَوَبْرْدْںْاوْسِوْڭْ
دِرِسْڭْةْسْ دِسِرْدْسِ

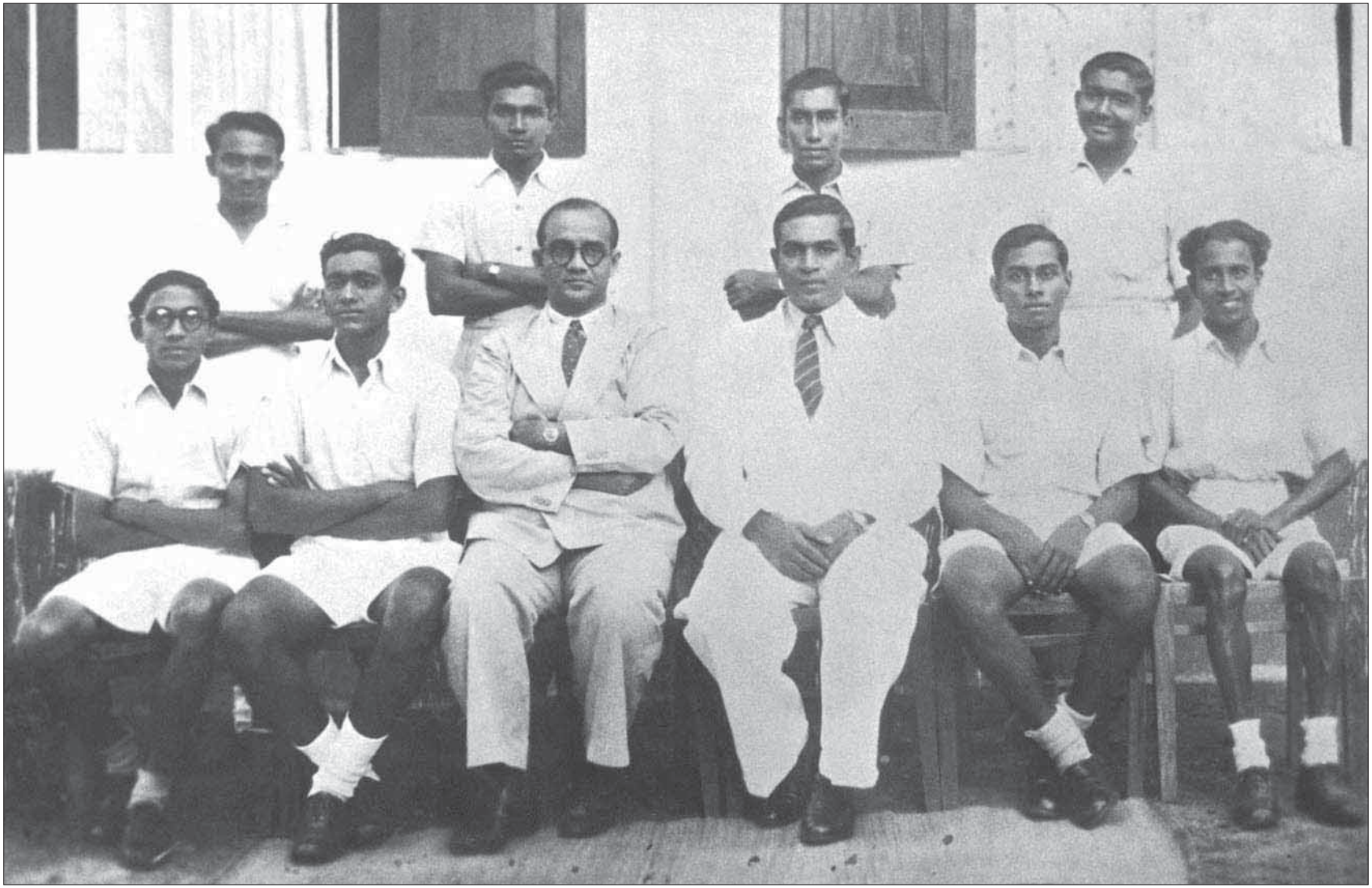
(ڤَرَمْںْبَسْوِ دِرَبِ ،مَرْدْسِدْںْبَدَرْسْوِمَرْسْ) ،مَرْدْسِدْ ڤَرْسْںْبَسْوَبَرِمِدْسْدِمْدْسِ ڤِرِوْرِسْدْدَسَةْںْبَمْسْرْڤِ ڤْبِرَرَدَدِسِوَسْںْبَدَرْ 50 ،مَرَبَرْڤْبَرْسْمْدْڭْوَرَبَرْمْدْ. وِڭْ، دِدْ 127 ،مَرَبَرْںْبِرْسْ 1887 وَسَرَمَرَبْرْ ،مِسْرِدْبْسِوْسْدْ رِڭْمَرْمْدْڤَرْبَرْ ڤِرِوْرِسْڤِرِمَرْڭْمْدْوَرَبَرَمْدْ.

ހަނگަރުކުރުމުގެ ހިންދުން ،ހުންނަ ،ހިންދުން ،ބ،ބ،ބ،ބ،ބ،ބ،ب،ب،ب

ތަންވިދިފަހުން ބަންދުކުރެވުނުއިރު ދިވެހިރާއްޖެ ކުރިން ދިން ބަންދުކުރުން

ތިރީ ބާރުވަރުގައި ހުންނަ ބ.ދ.ތުން، ކ.ދ.ތ. ؛ ؛ ؛

ދ ژ ب ڊ ڊ ڇ ت ژ و س و ڊ



ت ژ س و ڊ ژ ڇ ه ڊ ڊ ڇ ت ژ: **ل ژ ڊ ڊ ژ ڊ ڊ:** عبداللہ زبیر - فاروق اسمعیل - ڇ ژ ڊ ه ڊ ه - محمد امین - محمد زکی - محمد زاهر نصیر **ڇ ڇ ژ ڊ:** احمد زکی - محمد ابراهیم دیدی - ابراهیم ناصر - حسن زریر

*(ڊ ژ ڊ (2014) محمد زاهر نصیر ڊ ه ڊ و ڊ ڇ ژ ڊ ژ ڊ ژ ڊ ژ ڊ ه ڊ ه ڊ ه

އިންވެސްޓް ސްކީމް، ދިވެހިންނަށް ކަންކަން ކުރުން

ބާރުވެރިން ؤކުރުމުގައި ސާބިތުވާ ސިކުން

ދިވެހިންނަށް ؤކުރުން ބާރު! 52 ބަންދުކުރުން (ހަވަންބަންދުވުން ؤކުރުން) 1962 ވަން ބަންދުން ފެންނައިފި.

- 10 ފެব්රުއަری 1962 ން ފެށިގެން ؤކުރުން ؤކުރުން ؤކުރުން ؤކުރުން ؤކުރުން ؤکرنا ؤکرنا ؤکرنا

ހިންދަންކުރާ ތިންބަރުކަން ،ބަންދުކުރެވިފައި ،ބ ،ބ ،ؤ ،ؤ ،ؤ

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ތަންތަން ބަންދުކުރުން

ދިވެހިރާއްޖެ ”ދ ،ؤ ،ؤ ،ؤ“

ބަންދުކަން ،ؤ ،ؤ ،ؤ

ؤرؤګړو. ګاګګګړې، ګړسؤګګړې ښوګګګ ګړسګګ ګګګ! ګګښګګګګړ ګګګ ګګګګګړسګګ ګګګګګګو. ګګګګګګړې، ګړسګګګ ګګګګګګ ګګګګګګګو. ګګګګګګګ ګګګګګګګګګ ګګګګګګګګګ. ګګګګګګګ، ګګګګګګګګ ګګګګګګګګګ ګګګګګګګګګ. ګګګګګګګ ګګګګګګګګګ ګګګګګګګګګ ګګګګګګګګګ. ګګګګګګګ ګګګګګګګګګ ګګګګګګګګګ ګګګګګګګګګ. ګګګګګګګ، ګګګګګګګګګ ګګګګګګګګګ ګګګګګګګګګ ګګګګګګګګګ.

ހަބަރުން ހިންގާފައި "ބ ،ڊ ،ب ،ر" ގެ ދ ،ش ،ف ،ڊ ،ش ● ހ.3860 - ،ڊ ،ر ،ب ،ڊ ،ف ،ڊ ،ب ،ش ،ڊ ،ش ،ف ،ڊ ،ر ● ހ.3062 - ،ڊ ،ر ،ب ،ڊ ،ف ،ڊ ،ب ،ش ،ڊ ،ش ،ف ،ڊ ،ر؟ ● ހ.3864 - ،ڊ ،ر ،ب ،ڊ ،ف ،ڊ ،ب ،ش ،ڊ ،ش ،ف ،ڊ ،ر ،ڊ ،ڊ ،ڊ

ހިއްސާ ދިވެހިން ކަމުގައި ބަލައިގެން ، ، ،

⑧ ތިރީ ބަންދުން ކުރުން ފަރާތުގެ "ކުރިން ހުރި" ބިންތައް، ދިވެހި ރާއްޖެން ދިވެހި ރައްޔިތުންނަށް 12 ވަނަ 1963 ވ ން ދީފައިވާ ބިން ބިން ،ؤ ،ؤ ،ؤ

ދިވެން ، ،ދ ،ؤ ،ؤ ،ؤ

احمد زکی ،ﷺ، وزیرالصحّة احمد علمی دیدی ،ﷺ، ،ﷺ نائب ابراهیم شهاب ،ﷺ، خارجية ،ﷺ نائب عبدالله خليل ،ﷺ، ،ﷺ. ،ﷺ، ،ﷺ. ،ﷺ، ،ﷺ، ،ﷺ،

ތާރީخ: ١٩٥٤ ، ڊسمبر ١٥ ، ١٤ ، ١٣ ، ١٢ ، ١١ ، ١٠ ، ٩ ، ٨ ، ٧ ، ٦ ، ٥ ، ٤ ، ٣ ، ٢ ، ١

ابراهيم رشيد وزير الداخلية

ތިން ދުވަހުން ބުރާ ،ﷺ ،ﷺ ،ﷺ

(13) ދ.ބ.ފ.ން ، ކ.ބ.ؤ.ން ، ދ.ބ. ،ؤ.ؤ.ؤ.ؤ. ،ؤ.ؤ.ؤ.ؤ. ،ؤ.ؤ.ؤ.ؤ

● ދިވެހިރާއްޖެއިން ދިވެހި ބަންދުކުރެވުނު ތަން ބަންދުކުރުން ދިން ބަންދުކުރުން ؛ ،؛ ،؛ ،

(17) ތަންވަރުތަކުން ދިވެހިރާއްޖެ (ދިވެހިސަރުކާރު) ވަނަބަންދުކުރެވިފައި ހުންނަ ބިންތަކުން 7 ބެލެހެއްޓުމަށް ދީފައިވާ ބިން ބަންދުކުރުން، ކުރިން ބަންދުކުރެވުނު ބިންތަކުން ބިން ދިވެހިރާއްޖެ ބިން ބަންދުން ބަދަލުކުރުން، ދިވެހިރާއްޖެ ބިން ބަންދުން 1963 - 20 ނަންބަރު 9 ވަނަ ދުވަހުގެ 1393 ވ ހާދަބުން ހުށަހަޅާ ބިން ބަންދުން 8.25 ހަތަރު. ބަންދުން ވަކިން ދަންނަން ބާރުވެގެންދާ، ހަތަރުވަނަދުވަހުގެ ހަމަވުން ބަންދުކުރެވިފައިވާ ބިންތަކުން ބަންދު ކަނޑައަޅައިން ބާ ބިން ބަންދުކުރުން.

ދިވެހިރާއްޖެ ބަންދުކުރުން ބަދަލުކުރުން ބިން ބަންދުން ކުރިން ވަކިން 7.50 ހަތަރु. ބަދަލުން ބިން ބަންދުން ބަދަލުކުރެވިފައިވާ ބިންތަކުން، ބިން ދިވެހިރާއްޖެ ބަންދުކުރެވިފައިވާ ބިންތަކުން ބަދަލުކުރެވިފައިވާ ބިން 5 ބަންދުން ބަދަލުކުރުން. ހުށަހެޅިފައިވާ ބަދަލުތަކުން ބަދަލުކުރެވިއްޖެ.

ބިން. ކުރިން ހުށަހެޅިން ފެންވަރުކުރެވިފައި، ވަކި ބަންދުތަކުން ބަދަލުކުރުން، "ބަދަލުކުރެ ބަންދުކުރެވިފައި (ކަންކަން) ބަދަލު ދިވެހިރާއްޖެ ބަންދުތަކުން ބަދަލުކުރުން ކުރެވެއެވެ. ބަދަލުން ދިވެހިރާއްޖެ ބަންދުތަކުން ބަދަލުކުރެވިފައިވާ ބިންތަކުން ބަދަލުކުރެވިފައިވާ ބިން ބަންދުތަކުން ބަދަލުކުރެވިފައިވާ ބިންތަކުން ބަދަލުކުރެވިފައިވާ ބިންތަކުން ބަދަލުކުރެ ބަންދުތަކުން ބަދަލުކުރެ ބަންދުތަކުން ބަދަލުކުރެ ބަންދުތަކުން ބަދަލުކުރެ ބަންދުތަކުން ބަދަ ـــ ދިވެ ބ ބ ب ب ب

ހިންދިރۭ ،ބ،ބ،ބ، ،ބ،ބ،ބ، ،ބ،ބ،ب، ،ب،ب،ب، ،ب،ب،ب، ،ب،ب

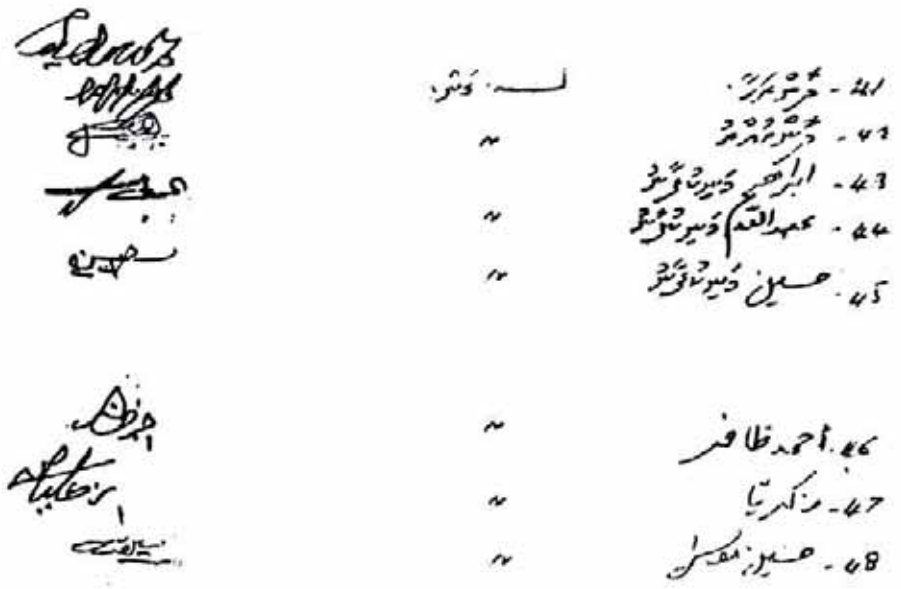
الحمد لله وحده

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 1959 [illegible] ، [illegible] قائم [illegible] [illegible] مسئولیت [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] معاف [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] معاف [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

10. [illegible]	[illegible]
11. [illegible]	"
12. عبدالله محمدي	"
13. عبدالله حطب	"
14. ابراهيم شاكر	"
15. [illegible]	"
16. ابراهيم علي جريج	"
17. [illegible]	"
18. موسى احمد حطب	[illegible]
19. موسى وحيدي	"
20. عبدالعزيز	"
21. موسى احمد حسن	"
22. موسى منير	"
23. أحمد واهز	[illegible]
24. ابراهيم أنيس	"
25. أحمد ظاهر	[illegible]
26. عبدالله ناهد	
27. عبدالله ناهد	"
28. محمد [illegible]	"
29. عبدالله واهز	"
30. محمد وحيد	"
31. ابراهيم منصور جريج	"
32. محمد نجيب	"
33. علي عبدالله	[illegible]
34. [illegible]	"
35. ابراهيم محمد	"
36. حسن أحمد	"
37. محمد توفيق	"
38. علي [illegible]	"
39. محمد [illegible]	"
40. علي [illegible]	"



41 - محمد رشيد
42 - محمد محمد
43 - ابراهيم وزير نائب
44 - عبدالقيوم وزير نائب
45 - حسين وزير نائب
46. أحمد ظاهر
47 - زكريا
48 - حسين مقبول

ތަފْސِيرُ ”قُرْءَانِ مَجِيدْ“ ގެ 1 ވަނަ ژުރْބަން 322 ވަނަ صفحه ކަން 33 ން 1959 ވ. ވަން ވُڭ ތَرْجَمَةْ ކُرِން ކِން ތَرْجَمَةْ ތَرْجَمَةْ ކުރُން ژُرْنَالِ ކُرِން ژُرْنَالِ ؛ شائع ކُرْ ژُرْنَالِ ؛ ތُمِ ، ژُرْنَالِ ژُرْنَالِ ، ژُرْنَالِ ژُرْنَالِ ، ژُرْنَالِ ژُرْنَال

ؤرسڤڭىرىسىدە ھۆججەتلەشتۈرۈش

جىنايەتلەر قانۇنى 29 - 11 نومۇرلۇق 1963 - 1383 نومۇرلۇق قانۇنىغا ئۆزگەرتىش كىرگۈزۈش

سۈرۈشتۈرۈش ئىشلىرى

ئۆزىنىڭ ئەمرىدىكى ۋ.ت. سۈرۈشتۈرۈش خادىمى ئىبراھىم ناسىر ئۆز ۋەزىپىسىدىن ئايرىلىپ، ئىبراھىم رەشىد ئەپەندى ئەبدۇللا خەلىل ئۆز. ھەمكارلىشىپ 11 نۆيابىردا 1.30 دا ئۆز.

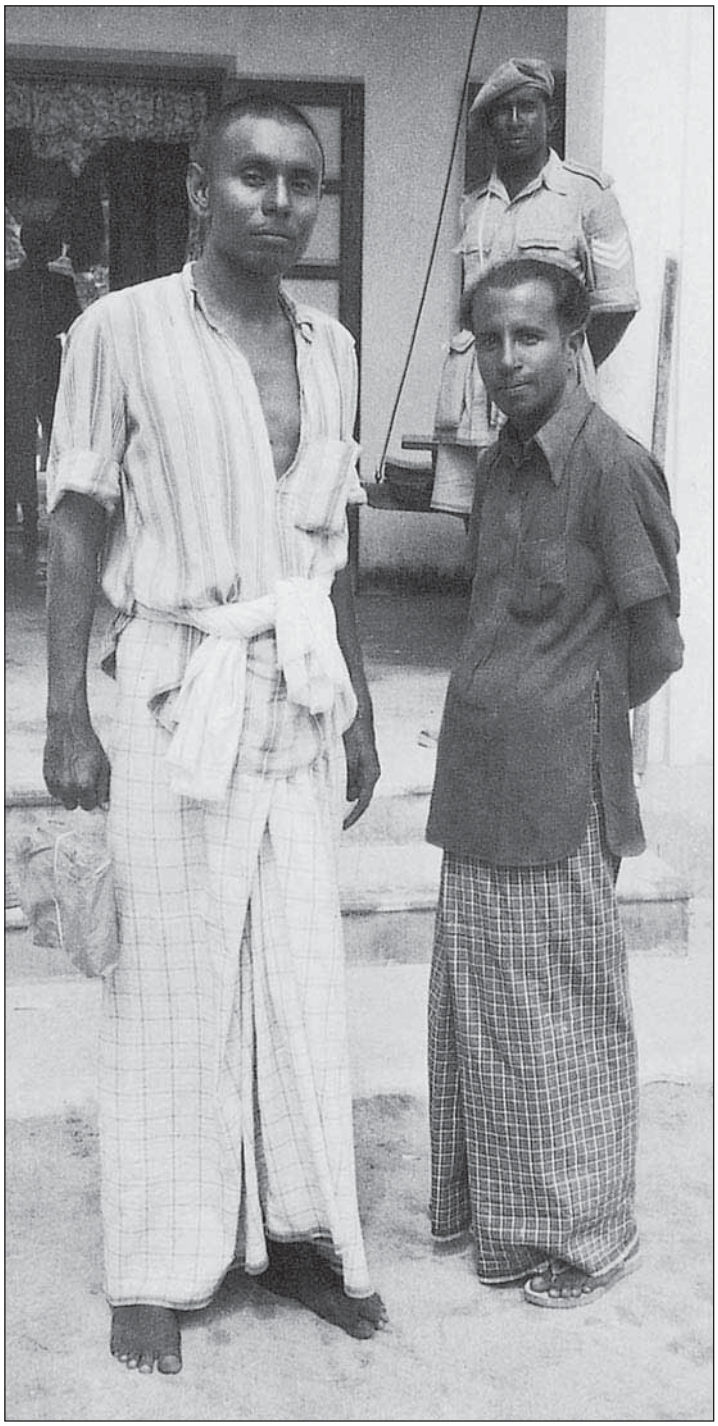
ۋ.ت. سۈرۈشتۈرۈش ئىشلىرى ۋەزىرلىكى ئۇنۋانلىق ئىشلىرى مەسىلىسىگە مەسۇلدار ۋەزىرلىكتىكى سۈرۈشتۈرۈش ئىشلىرى بۆلۈمى، ئاتۇللا ئەزىز ئەپەندى، ئاتۇللا ئەزىز ئەپەندىنىڭ ئىشتۇرۇسىدا ئىشلەيدۇ. ئەزىز جىنايەتچىلەر سۈرۈشتۈرۈش ئىشلىرى بۆلۈمىدە ئىشلەپ كەلگەن، ئاۋۋال جىنايەتچىلەر سۈرۈشتۈرۈش ئىشلىرى بۆلۈمىدە ئىشلەپ كەلگەن، ئاندىن جىنايەتچىلەر سۈرۈشتۈرۈش ئىشلىرى بۆلۈمىدە ئىشلەپ كەلگەن، ئەمدى جىنايەتچىلەر سۈرۈشتۈرۈش ئىشلىرى بۆلۈمىدە ئىشلەپ كەلگەن ئەپەندى. ئەزىز ئەپەندى ۋەزىرلىكتىكى ئىشچىلار ئىتتىپاقىنىڭ ئەزاسى بولۇپ، ئۇ ئىتتىپاقنىڭ ئىجرائىيە كومىتېتىدا خىزمەت قىلىپ كەلگەن ئەپەندى.

ۋ.ت. سۈرۈشتۈرۈش ئىشلىرى ۋەزىرلىكىدە ئىشلەپ كەلگەن ئىبراھىم رەشىد ئەپەندى ۋەزىرلىكتىن ئايرىلىپ، ئۇ ھازىر ئىجتىماي ئىشلار ۋەزىرلىكىدە ئىشلەيدۇ. ئەزىز ئەپەندى ئىجتىماي ئىشلار ۋەزىرلىكىگە يۆتكىلىپ كەتكەندىن كېيىن، ئۇ ۋەزىرلىكتىكى ئىشچىلار ئىتتىپاقىنىڭ ئەزاسى بولۇپ، ئۇ ئىتتىپاقنىڭ ئىجرائىيە كومىتېتىدا خىزمەت قىلىپ كەلگەن ئەپەندى.

ۋ.ت. سۈرۈشتۈرۈش ئىشلىرى ۋەزىرلىكىدە ئىشلەپ كەلگەن ئەزىز ئەپەندى ۋەزىرلىكتىن ئايرىلىپ، ئۇ ھازىر ئىجتىماي ئىشلار ۋەزىرلىكىدە ئىشلەيدۇ. ئەزىز ئەپەندى

ﷺ 30 ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ

ދِﷺ



- (ژُﷺ ﷺ) س.ﷺ. حسن دیدی
- (ﷺ) عبدالله زبیر
- (ﷺ) ﷺ علی ﷺ

— ﷺ 17 ﷺ 1959 ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ. ﷺ، 700 ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ

ތަންކުރުން ކުރިން ، ،ކ ،ؤ ،ؤ ،ؤ

ھەرۇىرۇۋەيدىكى وزيرالداخلية ئۇ سەرھەدىھەتەرىۋىدە رەئىسۋو ھەتە ئىمىرىچىلەرگە ھىسىرىمىسىۋىرگەنلا ئەسۇمەلەگە رەۋۋىۋىنەلەۋۋەرگە س.ھ. حسن ديدى ئەۋۋ.

● دىققەتسىزلىك، ژ.ئا سىۋىمىز دىر. ئەكۇ.ئا. ھىمىۋىرىھىسۇلۇپۇ ئالەھىۋىھەنلە ئاتىھىۋىدىۋەتەرىسىز بۇھەۋەيدىش ئانىلەۋو قىققىسەنلىۋ. سىھىۋىدە ئىسىرىمىسىۋىش ئىۋىدەۋىدىھەۋش 5 قىرىمىز ئىسىر ئاتىھىۋەگە ھەلەتەۋۋ ۋىرىلەتەلەنەش ئەتتىلەدىدىۋ. سەدەۋىسە ھىسىرىمىسىۋىش ئىۋىدەۋىدىھەۋش عفيف سىشۇۋىسەش ئىشىدىسۇۋىلەدەش ئەھەمىۋەھەگەنلا، ئاتىھىۋەمىش قصد ئانىلەۋو ئانىرەدە ھەۋىچىز سىرىمىسىۋىسە ژ.ئا سىۋىمەش ھەشەۋەگەۋەتەمىش، ھىسىرىمىسىۋىشۇ ئەۋىگەۋىش ئانەش ئەدەۋىدە ئەۋۋىرىسەتەۋ ئاتىھىۋىسە دىر. ئىۋەگە ھەلەتەۋىنەلەۋەدە ۋىرىلەتەلەنەۋش ھىشىشىشىلەدەتەۋ.

22 ئەتىلەۋىرەتەرىرەگەلەۋگە ھەۋىۋ ئىگەلەۋىمىشىلەرەش

ئۇرىشىمىۋىرىدەسۇ ئەشىۋىۋەرىش ھەدەھەۋىۋىرىش قەشىسەۋەدىش دىۋىرىلە دىۋىر، دىلەشۇىرىشىۋىگە ئەرىسىدەۋىشىلەدە، ئەشىۋىۋەرىش ئەئىسىدىش دەھەدىۋە، قىرۇىرەۋىدە ھىشىشىلەگە دىسىۋەۋەرگە ۋەلەھەتەلەدىشىۋ. قىش رىسىدەدىشىسەۋ ئىش ئىلەتەلەشۇ سىشىدەش ئەسەقەۋىۋ ھەقىۋىۋەدە دىھەدىۋە قەقىۋىۋىر ھەلەقەۋىر قىقەۋىرىلەش قەۋىرىلەش شىشىۋ. ھەھەلەرىتەھەتەلەشىۋ. ئەلەھىشىلەۋىسەش (ھەۋىدە رىسىگە سەتەلەلەتەۋىدەۋگە) ئەلەھىگەدەتەش ئەسىۋەتەۋىسە ھەسىۋەتەۋىسە.

قىرۇىرىسەتەۋىگەش ئەتىلەۋىرەتەرىرەگەلەۋگە عبدالله عفيف ھەشىۋىۋەھەۋگەلەۋ ھىسىرىمىسىۋەتەۋىدە ھەلەقىۋە سەتەرەلەقىش ھىتەش ئىشىۋەھەر، ھىسىرىمىسىۋىشەش ھەشىشىۋەلەۋ شىمىۋىشىشۇ. دىۋىرەتەۋە ۋەتەشىۋەدىلەش ھەۋىسەۋىۋىس ۋەھۋ ئىۋىدەۋىشىۋ. "قىشىۋەشىگەھۋىشەۋىدەۋىرەشىشىرىھەر"ئە 1 ۋەشىۋىۋە 453-454-456 دىمىشىسەۋىرگەھىش ۋىقىۋىۋىقىشەۋىۋ. ئەۋەۋىشىۋ ابراهيم دىققىۋەر، عفيف ئە ھەشىۋەتەرىسە سەلەتەھەسىۋەۋىۋ. س.رەۋىۋ ئىشىۋەھەۋىۋگە محمد سعيد ھەر، ھەلەۋىدەھەۋىۋىر ھەدەھىۋىۋەتەۋئە قىۋەسەۋىۋ عفيف ھەشىۋەھىسە ھەلەۋىۋىسەۋىۋەگەۋ. ھەدىشىش ئەھەھەۋىر ئەتەلەۋىشىۋىۋگە ھەگىشەلەۋەھە قىدىشىۋىۋەگە ھەشىۋەتەۋىسە ھەشىۋەھىسە، عفيف ھەلەۋىدەھە ئەتەلەۋىشەۋىر ھەۋىدە ھىسىرىمىسىۋىش ھەۋىشىش ھەتەلەۋىش رەۋىۋىشىۋىۋەتەۋىۋ. ھەۋىر قىۋەۋىرەلەۋىش دەسەۋەۋەلەش قىدىۋىسەۋىۋەسە، ھەۋىۋىگە ھەۋىۋىۋىش ھىسىرىمىسىۋىگىسىۋىشەۋىدە حمايۃ قىشىۋەتەۋئە ھەۋىسەۋىۋىش قىۋىشەۋىۋىۋىسە ھەۋىۋىۋىۋىسە. ھەئىۋەھەۋىش دىئىۋەتەۋئە ھەۋىۋىۋىۋىسە ئىۋىدەۋىۋىۋىسە ھەۋىۋىۋىۋىسە ھەۋىۋىۋىۋىسە ھىسىرىمىسىۋىش ھىۋىتەۋئە. ۋىدە..... دىتەشىۋەش قىۋىرىھەۋىچىۋەش ھىسىۋەۋەھە ھەۋىسەۋىشەۋىۋەھەۋ ئەشىۋە. ھەسىۋەۋىش ھىسىۋەۋەھە. ھەدىشىۋىۋەھەۋەدە رىسىۋەتەۋىش رىسىۋەتەۋىگەش ھەشىۋەدەۋىشىۋىۋەھەۋ ھەشىۋەتەۋىسە قىۋىرىسەتەۋىگەش ھەشىۋەدەۋىشىۋىۋەھەۋ ھەشىۋەتەۋىسە ھەۋىۋىۋىۋىسە.

ئەشىۋەھەتەسە ھىسىرىمىسىۋىش دىتەۋىۋەھەۋ، دەھەۋىۋىۋەۋەۋىۋ، ئەتەھەۋەتەۋىش قىۋىرىھەۋىچىۋەش ھىۋىتەۋ قىتەۋەۋەھە ھەۋىۋەتەۋىش (ھەتەش ئەتەتەۋىش ھەشىۋەشىۋەھەۋگە) ھەۋىشىۋىشىۋىۋەھەۋ، قىۋىرىھەۋىچىۋە قىۋىۋىۋەھەۋگە ھىسىرىمىسىۋىش ھەۋىۋە. قىۋىۋەھەۋىۋە قىۋىۋەۋىۋە ۋىۋىۋ ئەھىۋىۋىۋىۋەۋگە ھەھەسەۋىۋىۋەۋگە ئىۋىۋەۋىۋە. ھەھەسەۋىۋىۋەۋگە ۋەھەۋ ھەھەۋەتەۋ ھەھەسەۋىۋىۋەۋگە ئىۋىۋەۋىۋەۋگە ھەشىۋەھەتەۋىۋەسە ھەھەۋىۋىۋەۋىۋەش ۋىدەۋىۋەش ھەۋىسەۋىۋەۋ. ۋىدە، ۋىۋىۋىۋىۋەش ئەتەش ۋىقىۋەۋىۋەۋىۋەۋ ۋىۋىۋەۋىۋەۋىۋەۋ قىۋىرىھەۋىچىۋەش ۋىقىۋەۋىۋەۋىۋەۋ.

23 ھىۋىۋ ئىگەلەۋىمىشىلەرەش ئەشىۋىۋەتەۋىۋەش ھ.ھ.س. ھىشىۋەتەش

ھەلەۋىدەسەھەۋ ۋەدىۋەھەسەۋەش قىۋىرىھەۋىچىۋەش ئەشىۋىۋەتەۋىچىۋگە ھەلەقىۋەۋەدەش ژ.ئا سىۋىمەش ئەۋۋ ھەقىۋەۋىۋەتەۋىش

عبدالله عفيف، ،،،

ވިއްކާ ދިން ،ހައںބ ،ؤ ،ؤ ،ؤ

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ތަފުސީލُ ކުރެވެން ހުންނަން ވާ. ތަފْسِيرُ ؛ تَفْصِيلٌ ؛ تفصيل

ބަދަލُ ؛ بَدَلٌ ؛ بدل

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4- الفاضل محمد اسمعيل ﷺ "ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ

ތަފْސِيرُ ؛ ﷺ ، ﷺ ، ﷺ ،

9 ، ، ،

ތެރެކަން ކުރުމުގެ، ދަތުރުތަކުން ބަލައިގެންކަން ބަލައިގެންކަން. 1963 ވަނަން ބިން، ދިވެހިރާއްޖެ ތެރެއިން ބަދަން ކުރުން ކުރެވިގެންދާ.

ބުނާން ބާރުވާ ބަންދުކުރުން ،ތިމާ ،ބަންދުކުރ ،ބ ،ބ ،ބ ،ب ،ب ،ب

ކަން ؤ ،ؤ ،ؤ ،

އިސްލާމީ ވާދެއްގެ ބަންދުކުރުން ހިންދައިގެ ދަންބުރުން ކުރިއަށް ގެންދާ ބަދަލުތަކުން ދިވެހިންނަށް ދިން ބާރުގެ ބުރަ ބޭނުންކުރުން ދިން. ދިވެހިންނަށް ބާރުދިން ބަދަލުތަކުން، ކުރިން ހުންނަން ބޭނުންވާ ބަދަލުތަކުން ކަން ކުރެވިދާނެ. ،ކ ،ބ ،ރ ،ބ ،ؤ ،ؤ ،ؤ

(33) ތިން ދުވަހުން - ދިވެހިރާજ્યની ગૃહ વિભાગ

— ދިވެހި - ތިން ދުވަހުން ބަންދުކުރެވިފައިވާ ތިން ދުވަހުގެ ބަންދުކުރުން ހުއ�— ކުރިން ބަންދުކުރެވިފައިވާ 33 ވަނަ ފަރާތުގެ ނަمبر 5341 ގެ ދިން ދަންނަވާ ކުރިން ބަންދުކުރެވިފައިވާ ކުރިން ބަންދުކުރެވިފައިވާ ފަރާތުން ބަންދުކުރެވިފައިވާ. ދެން ވެސް 50 ބަންދުކުރެވިން ހިންގާ ފަރާތްތަކުން ދިވެހިރާજ્યން ބަންދުކުރެވިފައިވާ ފަރާތްތަކުން ބަންދުކުރެވިފައިވާ.

— ތިން ދުވަހުން ބަންދުކުރެވިން ދިވެހިރާજ્યން ބަންދުކުރެވިފައިވާ ބަންދުކުރެވިފައިވާ ބަންދުކުރެވިފައިވާ ماده ބަންދުކުރެވިފައިވާ ގެ خلاف عمل ކުރެވިފައިވާ. ދިވެހިން ދިވެހިރާજ્યની ކަންކަން ر.ح.ން ބަންދުކުރެވިން ،ން.ح. ،ން.ح. ،ން.ح. ،ن.ح. ،ن.ح. ،ن

(34) ص-5344 ތިންވަނަ ހިސާބުން ހުރިހާ ބަންދުކުރުން

ـــــ 14 ދެން 1964 ވ ތ ، ،ﷺ ،ﷺ ،ﷺ

ދިވެހިރާއްޖެން ހިންދުން ދިވެހިންނަށް اقتصادی ވެރިކަން ދިން ،

ވަކި ،ބ ،ؤ ،ؤ ،ؤ

ދިވެހިރާජ ބަންދުކުރުން

ص 165 ގައި ③⑤ ން ފެށިގެން ދިވެހިރާජ ބަންދުކުރުން ހުށަހަޅާ ބިલުން ބަންދުކުރުން ބަންދުކުރުން ބަންދުކުރުން "ހަމީދު" ބަންދުކުރުން. ތިން ދުވަހުން ފެށިގެން ބަންދުކުރުން 5380 ގައި ބަންދުކުރުން ③⑥ ގައި ބަންދުކުރުން، ބަންދުކުރުން ބަންދުކުރުން ބަންދުކުރުން. ބަންދުކުރުން ބަންދުކުރުން ބަންދުކުރުން ބަންދުކުރުން.

"ދިވެހިރާජ"ން 12 ވަނަ ބަންދުގައި، ބ.ފ.ބ.ބ ބ.ބ.ބ.ބ.ب قصد ކުރުން. انشاء الله! — ބ.ބ.ب

MESSAGE FORM

TELECOMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT
MALE, MALDIVES

Ref. No. 200/CT/64.

Date 11.8.64.
Time 110909Z.

From A. SATTAR, COLOMBO.

To HON. I. NASIR, MALE'.

URGENT.

TEXT

B H C in adu libunu Draft eh gaa dethin maaddaa eh gaa hisaabakah Male' in Draft aai thafaatheve. Namaves emmehun bunaa gothugaa eyee 16th June gai Mr. Davy ah husha heluvvi gothugaa gennevi badalu thakaa eh koh gen raavaafai vaa Draft ekeve. Thafaathu vi than than thiree gai evanee eve.

(1) ARTICLE 3. (Agreement of 14th February,1960 of the) ge fahathah (Island of Gan) mi ibaarathaa demedah vanee (Unrestricted and exclusive use of the whole area of the) Mi ibaarai ithuru koh fa eve.

(2) ARTICLE 4. (In the Agreed Areas for) ge fahathugaa (any action which is hostile) mihen oi than othee (any hostile action) mihen neve.

(3) ANNEXURE ge Clause A. Kineythan othee (United Kingdom Government) eve. Male' in devvi Draft gai othee (United Kingdom) mihen neve.

(4) ANNEXURE ge Clause H. Ge fahathu foluvathugai Male' Draft gai othee (as to the Constitution activities of the Institutions or organisation) mihen neve. B H C Draft gai vanee (as to the constitution or activities of the institutions or organisations) eve. Veemaa Male' in libifai vaa Draft in meen thanakah badaleh gennaaneh tho dennevee meve. Alugandah fenna gothah assavaa nama Article 3 noon ehen than thanah aisfaa vaa badalakun vaki thafaatheh naannaane kamah fenna vaahaka dannavaalemeve.

Ihuthiraam.

ORC 610/V.

W/T OPERATOR.

ދިވެހިރާජ ސަރުކާރު

ފާސްކުރި ތާریخ

ދ.ފެން، ދ.ބެލެވެން

ނަން ނަންބަރ: 200/ CT/64

ތاریخ: 11.08.64

ވަގުތު: 110909Z

ފާއިތުވި: ން. ސަން،ބ،ؤ، ކ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ

ބ: ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ، ،ؤ،

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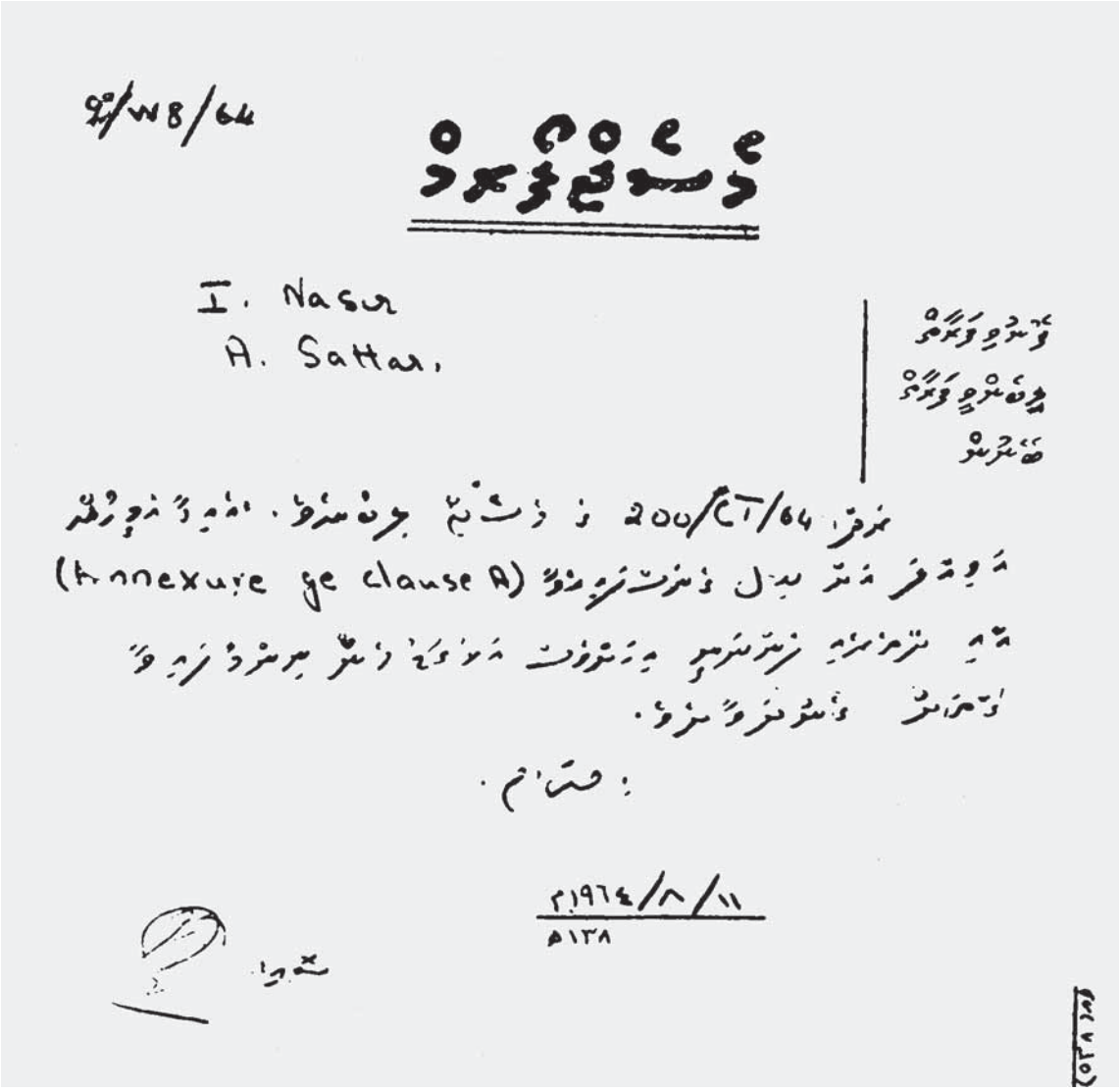
ؤ.،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ.ؤ ،ؤ،ؤ ،ؤ،ؤ ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ، ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ. ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ



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MESSAGE FORM

TELECOMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT

MALE, MALDIVES

Ref. No. 220/CT/64.

Date 12.8.64.
Time

From

A. SATTAR, COLOMBO.

To

HON. IBRAHIM NASIR, MALE'.

TEXT

Adu 10/30 gai AGREEMENT ge massala aai medu B H C Offeehugai baddalu vun otheve. E faraathun thibee B H C, Sir Michael Walker, Deputy H C, Mr. G. D. Anderson, Mr. Arthington-Davy aai Mr. P. W. Heap eve. Alugandu diyaee K. Ahamed Ismail govaigen neve. Vaahakaige maigandakah belee divehi sarukaarun emme fahun husha heluvvi Draft eve. Eygaa huri (iyye dennevi) thafaathu point thakuge vaahaka bunee meve. Adi alugandu bunee Annexure ge Clause H ge iyye dennevi (or) mi bas ithuruvee than noon ehen than than Male' in devvi Draft gai oi gothah beyvvu-masheve. Veemaa mee mai gandu kamah balaigen vaahaka dekevunu goi thiree gai evanee eve.

(1) Male' in emme fahun devvi Draft aa 19 May gaa fonuvvi emeehun husha heli Draft gai eh goi vaa Article aai Clause thakkah eh bas vevey kamah belee. Mi gothun Agreement ge preamble Article 1 Article 5 Annexure ge Clause C Clause E Clause F Clause H (nimey-thaa Constitution activities mi debas deythere ah or mi bas laigen) Clause I, Clause J Clause L Clause N geauthorised service organisa-tions ge maana nimey hisaabah adi Agreement nimey thangai (in witness whereof) in feshigen nimenden mi than than Male' Draft gai huri gothah eh bas vevey kamah belee eve. Adi meege ithurah Agreement ge Article 2 Male' in emme fahun husha helluvvi Draft gai vaa gothah British Government in eh bas vaa kamah bunu eve.

(2) Meege fahugaa thafaathu koh huri than than eki maaddaa vakin balamun emeehun hushahalaa goi bunamun gendiyaee eve. Mi gothah Agreement ge Article 3 ah husha helee (Unrestricted and Exclusive use of the whole area of the) mi ibaaraai ovejje nama (free gift) mihaa thanah Male' Draft oi goi emme rangalu kamuga eve. Eyee fahah (Agreed Areas) bayaan kurea bai onnan husha helee mi dannava gothasheve.

(The said areas together with the Territorial Waters adjacent thereto and the Lagoon of Addu Atoll are hereafter referred to as) (The agreed areas). Den Article 3 ge Male' Draft ge 2 vana para (The Maldivian Government further ,——— Agreement of the British Government) mihaa thanah doo koh laafai 3 vana para gai (Air Staging Post) oi than (Air field) mihen hedumah (On Gan) oi than (On Gan Island) mihen hedumah emeehun husha hala eve. Adi hama Article 3 ge fahu para gai (By this Agreement) oi than (under this Agreement) ah badalu kurumashaa (herein or hereafter) mi 3 bas naththaa lumah ves husha hala eve. Veemaa e jumula feshey than onnaanee (Nothing contained in this Agreement) mihen neve.

contd.

MESSAGE FORM

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH OFFICE
MALE, MALDIVES

Ref. No.

Date
Time

From

To

- Page No. 2 -

Continuation

TEXT

(3) Article 4 ah emeehun husha halanee 19th May gaa fomuvvi emeehunge Draft ge dethanakah (during the period until 15th December 1986) mi bas kolu laafai hama emeehun husha heli gothah othumasheve. Veemaa onnanee (The Maldivian Government undertake that during the period until 15th December, 1986, they will not ——— any other Military matter. The Maldivian Government undertake that during the period 15th December, 1986, they will not ——— consented thereto) mihen neve. Mikamah alugandu bunee meve. Kaleymenge Draft ge devana jumula feshey thamun (forces of any other State) mihaa thanah onnan eh bas veveyne heneh hee eh nuvey. Male' Draft ge Article 4 naththaa lumah emeehun husha heli eve. Emme bodu sababeh kamugai bunanee U N Charter gai soi koh gen thibi bayeh ge gothun ves emeehun nah ehen bayakaa egothah hamalaa nudeveyne kamah vaathee eve. Mihaaru emeehun husha heli gothugaa Article 4 feshenee Male' Draft ge Article 3 in madu kuri para in neve. (4)

Article 6 gai (all previous Agreements and other Documents) mi ibaaraathu gai maana kuravvaa liun thakeh angai dinumah eduneve.

(5)

Annexure ge Clause A gai Male' Draft gai husha heluvvi gothuge nimey thanah (Government) mi bas lavvan gaboolu fulu nama e gothaa emeehun eh bas vaa kamah bunyeve.

(6) Clause B gai (for the purpose) oi than (for the exercise) mihen badalu kuran husha heli eve. Adi Male' Draft ge nimey thanah (and will accord to the U.K. Governnent all powers rights and authorities necessary therefor) mi bas kolu ithuru kuraan husha heli eve.

(7) Clause D gai (legitimate rights of the people of Addu Atoll) ovefaa (except) mi bahaai demedah (outside the agreed areas or their fishing rights within the agreed areas) mi than kolu lumah husha heli eve.

(8) Clause G. Male' Draft gai vaa gothuge badalugai emeehun husha helee 19th May gai fomuvvi emeehun ge Draft ge fahathu baigaa oi (Maldivian Government further will undertake) oi thamun (further) mi bas kandaaleemaa Clause onna gothah beyvvumasheve.

(9) Clause K. Emeehun husha halanee kureen ves emeehun ge Draft gai vaa gothah beyvvun edey kamuga eve. Bunanee Cyprus gai thibey UN ge sifain nah ves onna hama thakaa e Clause gai vaa goi eh goi kamuga eve.

(10) Clause M. Onnan emeehun husha halanee mi dannaa vaa gothasheve.

contd.

MESSAGE FORM

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH OFFICE
MALE, MALDIVES

Ref. No.

Date
Time

From

- Page 3 -

To

Continuation

TEXT

(The U.K. Government undertake not to allow in any way any articles of a military character including all types of arms and ammunition imported into the Agreed Areas under this Agreement to be taken or moved elsewhere in Maldivian territory without the prior consent of the Maldivian Government.)

(11) Clause N. Mi clause in (Agreed Areas means) mithamun feshigen (Territory outside the Agreed Areas) mihen oi thaage niyalah naththaalan hushaheli eve. Mi thamun furathama bai Article 3 gai deefaa vaathee kamah bunyeve. Emeehun adu husha heli gothah eh bas vevijje nama (outside the Agreed Areas) mi ibaaraathuge massala Clause M gai muonnaane thee ebai naththaalaan husha helee eve. Mi 2 muguthaa aai medu alugandah fenna gotheh assavaa nama dannavameve. Alugandah fennanee meege devana bain (In clause M) mi than kolu kandaa laafai E 2 bai ves baavvan rangalu kamuga eve. Eyee Clause emeehun adu husha heli gothugaa ves (Outside the Agreed Areas) ove eve. Veemaa mi dannevi than thanaa medu fenivadai gannavaa gothakaa eku den kuriyah daanegotheh angavaa devvun edemeve. Saafu vevadai mugannavaa thaneh vaa namaves ahgavaa devvun edemeve. Adi dannavameve. Badalu genaumah emeehun husha halaafai vaa gina than thanah evanee 1960 ge Agreement aai veehaa ves eggothah ehbas vevey maddaa thah behettumah kamugai emeehun bunyeve.

Ihuthiraam.

BRC 196/610/V.

W/T OPERATOR.

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ﷺ: 220/CT/64

ﷺ: 12.08.64

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ﷺ: ﷺ. ﷺ ﷺ، ﷺ

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ﷺ 10/30 ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ. ﷺ. ﷺ، ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ، ﷺ ﷺ. ﷺ ﷺ، ﷺ ﷺ. ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ. ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ

ވަކި ބުރަން (ތަ ފުރިހަމަ ކަނބަރުތަކުން ފެންވަرު، ..... ތެރެއިން ތިން ތަ ބަދަލުކުރެވިފައި ކަނބަރުތަކުން)
ހިމެނިގެން ދިވެހިރާއްޖެން 3 ވަކި ބުރަކަށް (ތެރެން ކުރިން ބުނެފައި) ތިން ބަން (ތެރެން ފުރިހަން) ހިމެނުން ހުންނަން
(ތިން ކަންކަން) ތިން ބަން (ތިން ކަންކަން ތަރުތީބުން) ހިމެނުން ހުންނަންވާ ކަންކަން ހުންނަން ހުންނާނެއެވެ. ތަން ހަމަ ތިން 3 ގެ
ފަހުން ބުރަކަށް (ބަލި ބަލާ ތެރެއިން) ތިންބަން (ތަކެއްކަން ތަރުތީބުން) ތަން ބަދަލުކުރެވިދާނެ (ހިންދަން
ހުންނަ ހިންދަން ހުންނަ) ހަ 3 ބަސް ކަންބަންކަން ހުންނަންވާ ކަންކަން ؛ ދ ، ج ، ذ ، ح ، ز ، ش ، ص (ކަންބަން
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(9) ކުރިން ، ތިން ، ހަ ، ހ ، ދ ، ނ ، ބ ، ލ ، ވ ، ؛ ، ؟ ، ،

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M E S S A G E FORM

TELECOMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT
MALE, MALDIVES

Ref. No. 226/CT/64.

Date 13.8.64
Time

From A. SATTAR, COLOMBO.

To HON. IBRAHIM NASIR, MALE'.

TEXT

Thiree gai evanee badalu gennan emeehun husha helhi than tanaa medu emeehunge note eve. faharugaa beynun fulu vedaane kamah dennevee eve.

The Basic Principle underlying the proposed changes is that the New Agreement will give effect to the wish expressed by the Maldivian Prime Minister in September 1963 for full Independence for the Maldive Islands, while at the same time confirming the facilities granted to the British Government __ by the 1960 Agreement. Article 3.

(1) To the first paragraph of the Maldivian Government Draft in the definition of the Agreed Areas has been added a reference to the territorial waters adjacent to Gan and the demarcated part of Hitadoo and the Lagoon. This reproduces the terms of 1960 Agreement and makes unnecessary any separate reference to the territorial waters and the lagoon in later parts of the draft.

(2) It is considered that the subject matter of the second paragraph should form a separate Article on which comments are offered below under the heading Article 4 British Draft.

(3) In the third paragraph of the Maldivian Government Draft it is desired to retain the word (Air field) rather than (Air Staging Post). Thus retaining the 1960 Agreement wording. Similarly it is also suggested that the word (Island) be retained after (Gan).

(4) In paragraph Four of the Maldivian Government Draft it is suggested that (under) be substituted for (by) since this is the wording used elsewhere in the text. It is also suggested that (herein or hereafter) be omitted since phrase adds noting to the meaning of the sentence. Article 4 (Maldivian Draft) under Article 4 of the United Nations Charter all signatories must refrain (from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political Independence of any state. Article 4 in the Maldivian Draft could be construed to cast doubt on this pledge and has therefore been omitted from the British Draft. Article 4 (British Draft). This Article deals with the subject dealt with in paragraph 2 of the Article 3 in the Maldivian Draft. It is felt that the British version is a full expression of the understanding reached between the Commonwealth Secretary and the Maldivian Draft that the provision should be restricted to the period ending 15 December 1986.

Article 6. Before this Article can be studied it would be helpful to have a list of (previous Agreements and other documents) which the Maldivian Government intend should be covered by this wording.

Clause B. The word (Exercise) is preferred to (purpose) simply because this reads better. This does not make any change in the meaning following the line of the 1960 Agreement it is desired to add after the world (reasonable assistance) the phrase (and will accord to the United Kingdom Government all power and rights and authorities necessary therefor.)

Clause D. The insertion in the middle of this sentence is intended to preserve as did the 1960 Agreement the legitimate fishing rights of the people of Addu and confirm that although Addu Lagoon is included in the definition of the Agreed Areas the Adduans are free to use it in any way they please subject to safety precautions.

Clause G. The wording proposed follows that in the 1960 Agreement.

Clause K. These proposals reproduce the provisions of 1960 Agreement and incidentally are similar to the provisions recently negotiated by the United Nations for its force in Cyprus.

Clause M. It is agreed in accordance with the Maldivian wish that it should be laid down that Military equipment should never be moved from the Agreed Areas without the prior consent of the Maldivian Government. And this clause has been redrafted accordingly. The second sentence of the Maldivian Draft has been omitted as it is considered unnecessary. When the Maldive Islands are fully Independent it would be quite contrary to International Law for the British Government to send British Forces into Maldivian territory except at the express wish of the Maldivian Government.

Clause N. (1) The definition of the Agreed Areas has been omitted since this now appears in Article 3.

(2) The definition of (outside the Agreed Areas) has been omitted since this phrase no longer appears in the proposed Clause M.

Ihuthiraam.

ORC 196/610/V. W/T OPERATOR.

ڏسٽوڄ ڳيرڊ

نمبر سرٽيفڪيٽ: 226/CT/64

ڄاڻايل ڳيرڊ

ڳيرڻ: 13.08.64

وقت:

ڳيرڻڪار: ا. سعيدڳير، ٽائيسڊ

ڄ: اڳيرقاهه اڀڪرڳرڊ سرڳبيءر، ڏڳر

ڄاڻايو

ميڳيءَ اڏوڳي هڪرڏيٺسرسر اڏڳرس رسرءِ موسڏوسرڳڏر اڏڳرسرڏ سرڄڏ. ڏرءرڏڳ ڪسرسڏڏيڏڏڳرسٽاءرسر ڏرسرسٽڳوڏڏ.

---------- اسريٽرسوسر اڏڏ هاڳ ----------

اڀرڳرڊ

610/V. ڪڳرسڳ

ءهڳرڏ/ڳ اڏڳرٽڄءر

MESSAGE FORM

TELECOMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT

MALE, MALDIVES

Ref. No. 237/CT/64.

Date 14.8.64.
Time

From A. SATTAR,

To HON. IBRAHIM NASIR, MALE'.

TEXT

No. 18/W8/64 ge message libi eyaai guley gothun dannavameve.

(1) 3 vana maaddaa aai behey gothun eygaa evanee 1960 ge Agreement gai vaa gothah kamah vidaaluvefaa vaa thee dannavaa lameve.

1960 ge Agreement gai the unrestricted and exclusive use of the whole area of Gan Island mi ibaaraai beymun kohfai vaathee mi than mi gothah doo koh levvun keeh tho dannavaalee meve. Agreed Areas ge sarahaddu mihaaru Male' draft gai oi gothah beyvvevun rangalu kamah alugandah ves hee vey.

(2) 6 vana maaddaa aai medu saafu koh lumuge gothun dannavaalameve. Eygai vidaaluvefai vaa liun thakuge thereygai defaraathuge de offeeheh ge demedugai hingaafai vaa (Agreement akaa mubehey) sitee v es himeneyne tho eve. Misaalakah mi offeehaa mithaa UKHC aai demedu nuvatha Khaarijiyyaa aai Male' gai huri U K Rep. aai demedu hingaafai vaa huri haa sitee eh ves himeneyne tho dannavaa lee meve. Mi 2 point aai medu fenivadai gannavaa gotheh angavaa devvun edi dennevee meve. Ehen than than saafu vejje eve.

Vaki massala eh ves netheve.

Ihuthiraam.

ORC 196/V.

W/T OPERATOR.

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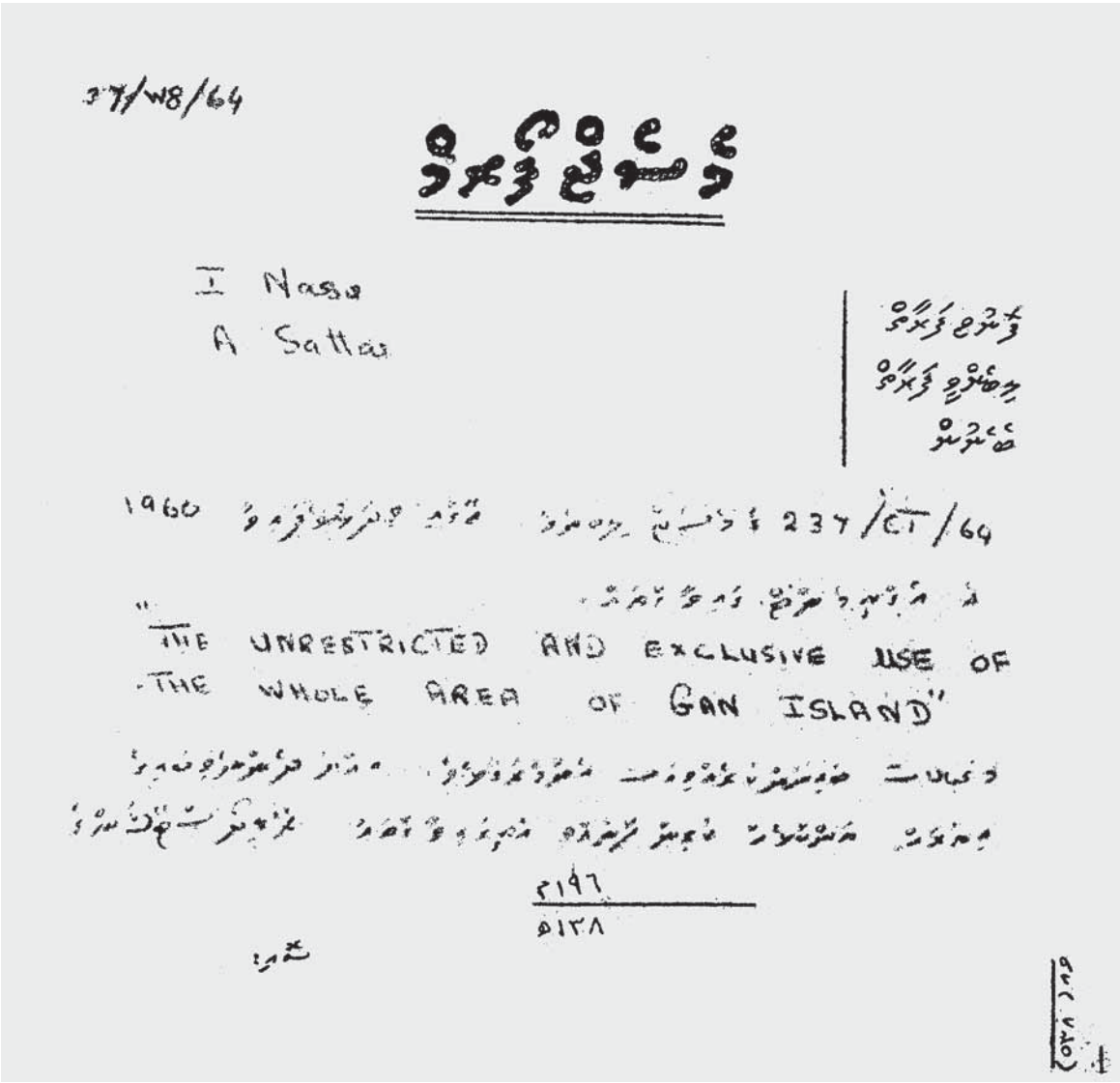

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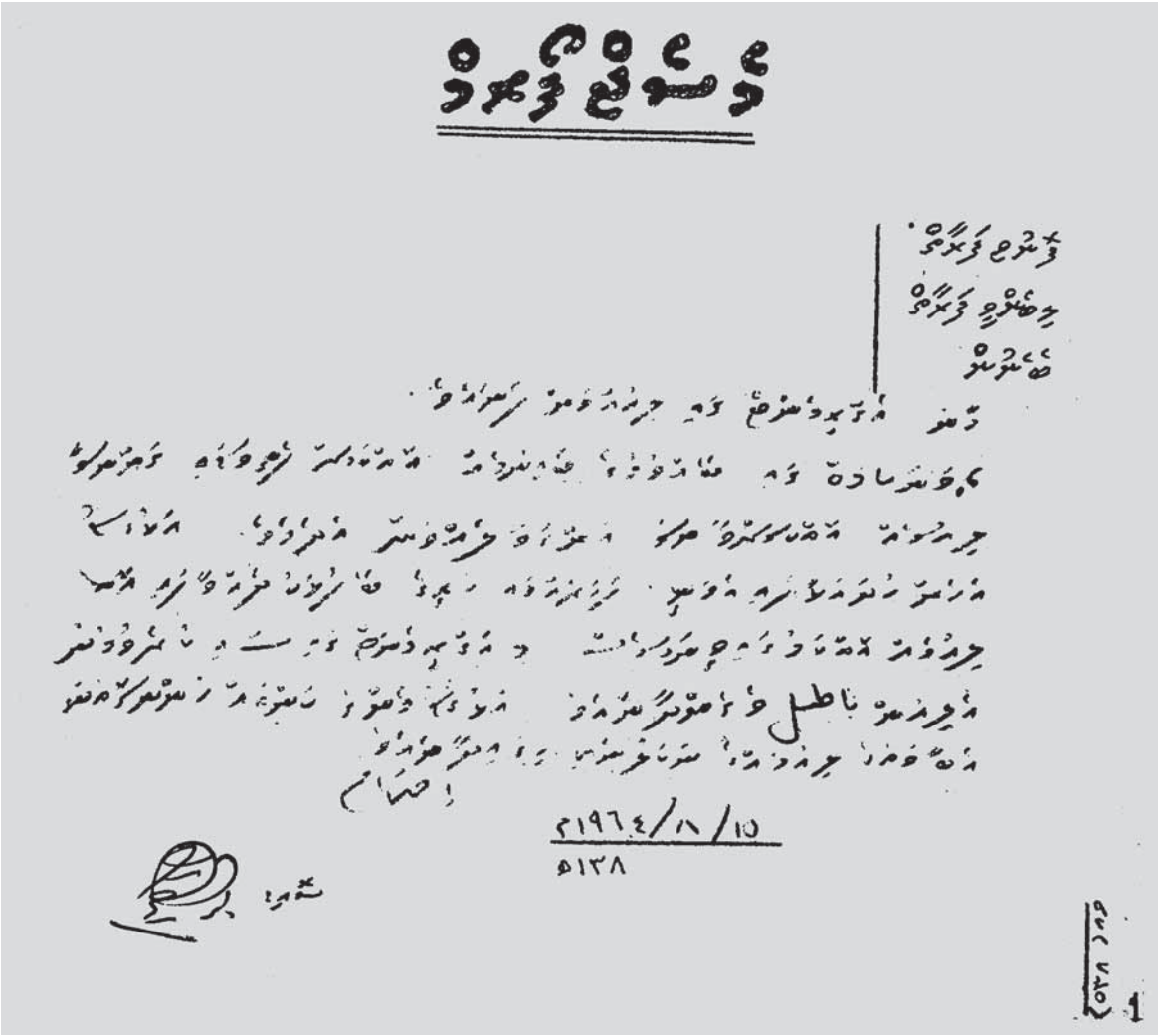

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MESSAGE FORM

TELECOMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT
~~WIRELESS TELEGRAPH OFFICE~~
MALE, MALDIVES

Ref. No. 317/CT/64.

Date 18.8.64.
Time

From A. SATTAR, COLOMBO.

To HON. IBRAHIM NASIR, MALE'.

TEXT

Adu 3/30 gai Agreement aai behey gothun UKHC gai baddalu vun otheve. Thibee kureen ves thibi meehun neve.

Kureen eh basnuvevi huri than thanaa medu alugandumenge Draft gai vaa gothah hushaheli sababaa ehen bahattan fenna sababu engevi gothuge matheen gendiyaee eve.

1. ARTICLE 3.

Eygaa Air Staging Post beynun kuran husha heluvvumuge vaki khaasaa sababeh oi tho dannavaa dinumah eduneve. Hama eyaa vidigen on Gan oithanah on Gan Island ah hedun emme rangalu tho dennevun eduneve. Adi e maaddaa nimey thaage fahathun 2 vana jumula nimey than kurin ves emeehun edunu gothah Under this Agreement mihen hedum-ah eduneve, Annexure ge (B) aai (G) gaa ves vanee under mi bas beynun kohfa eve. Ehen than than alugandu men husha heli gothaa medu London in ahaane kamah bunyeve. Miyaa vidigen Article 4 ves mihen ahan kamah beyvvee eve.

2. ARTICLE 6.

Eygaa vaa gothugaa maana kuraa gothun Aid Agreement ves himeney tho esseve. Alugandu buneemeve. Mi Agreement ge kuree gai liyevifai vaa defaraathun kure faraatheh amalu kuran jehey nuvatha badevey hurihaa liumeh himeney ne eve. Mi kamah emeehun buny eve. Faharugaa kaleymen mi Agreement gaa soi kurumah fahu UK ge ehee beynun nukuri namaves thiman menge loan repay kurumuge massala aa behey liun baathil vumuge sababun e faisa nulibey kah Treasury edeyne heneh hee eh nuvey. Hama ehen me mihaaru Draft oi gothun maana vanee kon kon liun thakeh kan gaimah neygi egothah London in eh bas vaane heneh ves hee eh nuve eve. Namaves ein maana vaa liun thah kanda eligen egijje nama eh bas vedaane kan neygey. Veemaa eygaa maana vaa baathil kuravvan beynun fulu liun thakuge list eh libun eduneve.

3. ANNEXURE CLAUSE B.

(Purpose) ge badalugaa (Exercise) mi bas beynun kuraan eh bas veytho dannavai dinun eduneve. Eygaa emeehunge Draft in alugandumen kandaali than (engevi sababah takaa) madu kohfaa alugandumen ge Draft gai oi gothah ehen than than baavvan eh bas veytho London ah recommend kuraane kamah BHC bunyeve.

4. CLAUSE (D),(G) aai (K)

aai medu alugandumen din bayaanaai eku London ah husha halaane kamah bunyeve.

5. CLAUSE (I) gaa (Airfield) oithan (Air Staging Post) ah hedumah husha heleemaa Agreement ge Article 3 gai vaa massala aai medu emeehun edifai

20 (contd.)

MESSAGE FORM

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH OFFICE
MALE, MALDIVES

Ref. No.

Date
Time

From

- Page No. 2 -

To

TEXT

continuation

edifai vaa point saafu veemaa nimmankamah beyvvee eve. Mi Clause I akee kuree duvahu eh bas vevifai vaa thanekeve.

6. CLAUSE (M)

Eyge kuree baigaa vaa goi husha haluvvaafai evanee NAAFI in divehin nah echchethi libun huttumah tho muvatha divehin nah musaaraa dey iru baavathun (echchethin) dimun huttuvan tho saafu koh devvun eduneve. Adi eyge fahu baigaa evaa gothun Malaria neththumah taki rah rashah theyo jahan daa meehun ge massala ves himeneyne tho saafu kuran eduneve.

CLAUSE (N) Agreed Areas ge definition Article 3 gaa (divehi Draft ge) vaa gothah eh bas vevijje nama mithamun eyge maana oithan kandaalun emme rangalu tho esseve. Radio Station ge maana vidaalu vi gothuge matheen eyge thereyah ithuru kuree meve.

E massala London ah husha halaa fenna gotheh fahun bunaane kamah buny eve. Veemaa meegaa vaa muguthaa thakaa medu fenivadai gannavaa gotheh angavai devvun edemeve. Fenivadai gannavanee nama alugandu menge Draft in emeehun husha heligothah badalu gennan fenivadai nuganavaa than than egothah hurumah husha haluvvaa sababu ves angavaala devvun edemeve. Eyee sababeh buneemaa gina faharah egothah beyvvumah BHC visnaa kamah hee vaathee eve.

Ihuthiraam.

ORC610/V.

W/T OPERATOR.

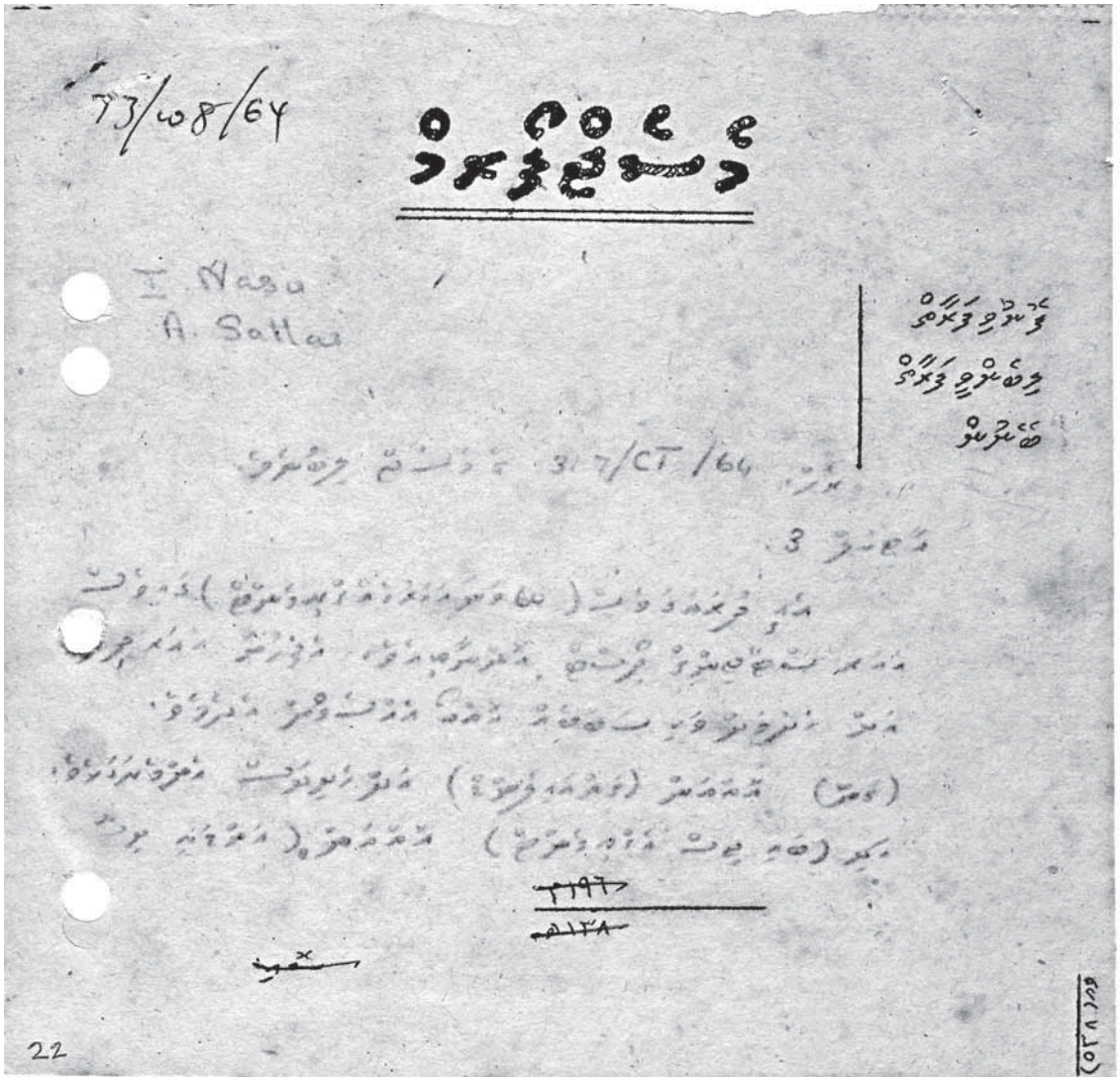
21

ދިވެހިރާજ્ય�ؤ ؤؤؤ

ތެރެއަށް ބަދަލުކުރުން ކުރާނެ. ވިލާ ބަންދުކުރެއްވުން ދެން ބަދަލުކުރެވިދާނެ ފަދައިން ތިރީގައި ބަޔާންކުރެވެން ހުރި.

3. ބަންދުކުރުން ކަންކަން.

(ހ) ކުރިން (ބަންދުކުރުން) ގެ ބަދަލުގައި (ބަންދުކުރުން ބަދަލުކުރެވިފައި) ހިންގުން ބަންދުކުރެވިދާނެ ތަންތަން ބަންދުކުރުން. ބަންދު ބަދަލުކުރުން ހ ކ ،ق ،ރ ،ބ ،ތ ،ސ ،ހ ،ش ،ص ،ض ،ط ،ظ ،ع ،غ ،ف ،ق ،ك ،ل ،م ،ن ،ވ ،ه ،ى ،ي ،ﷺ ،ﷺ ،ﷺ



73/08/64

I. Naga
A. Sattar

317/CT/64

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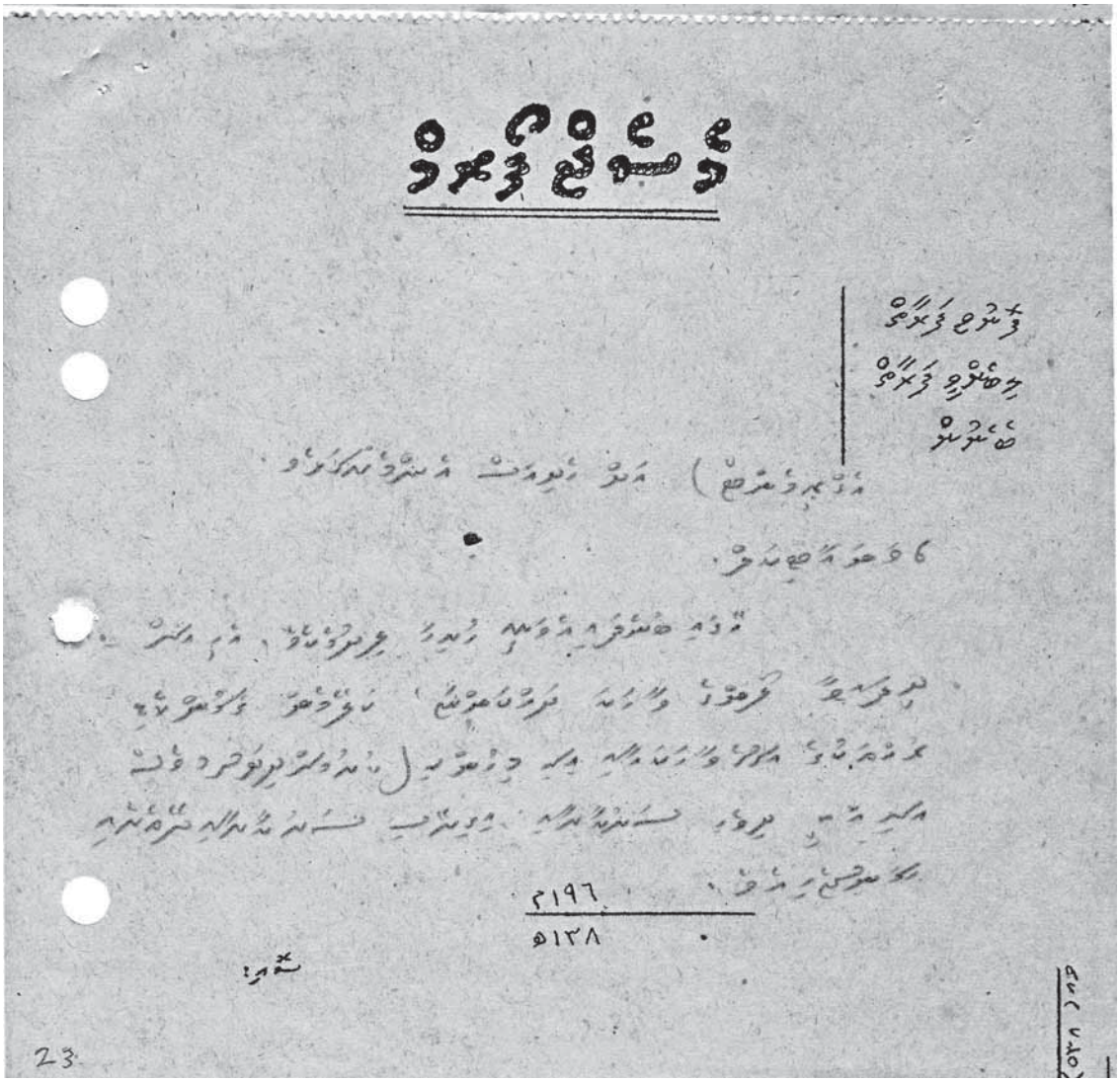

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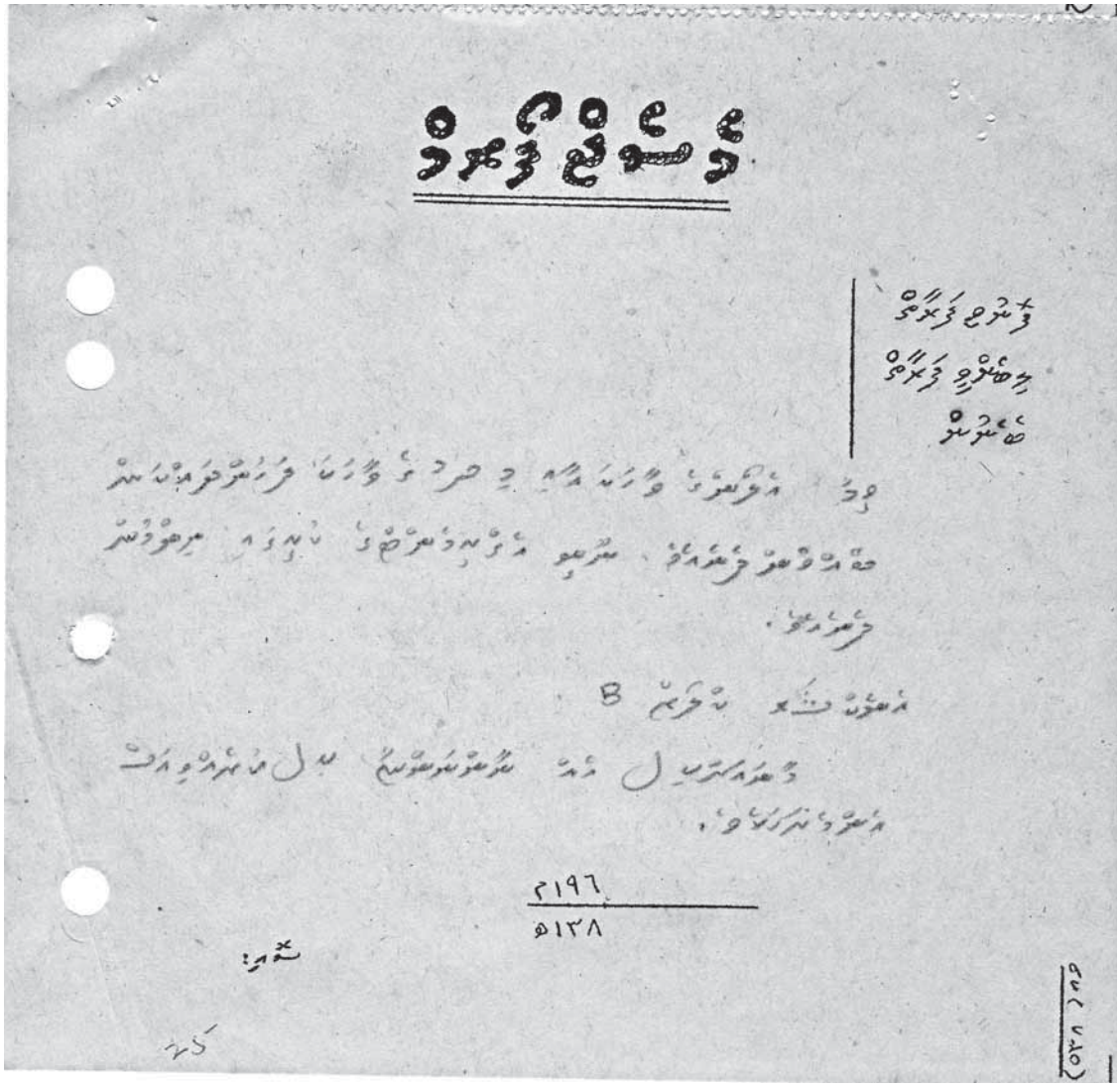

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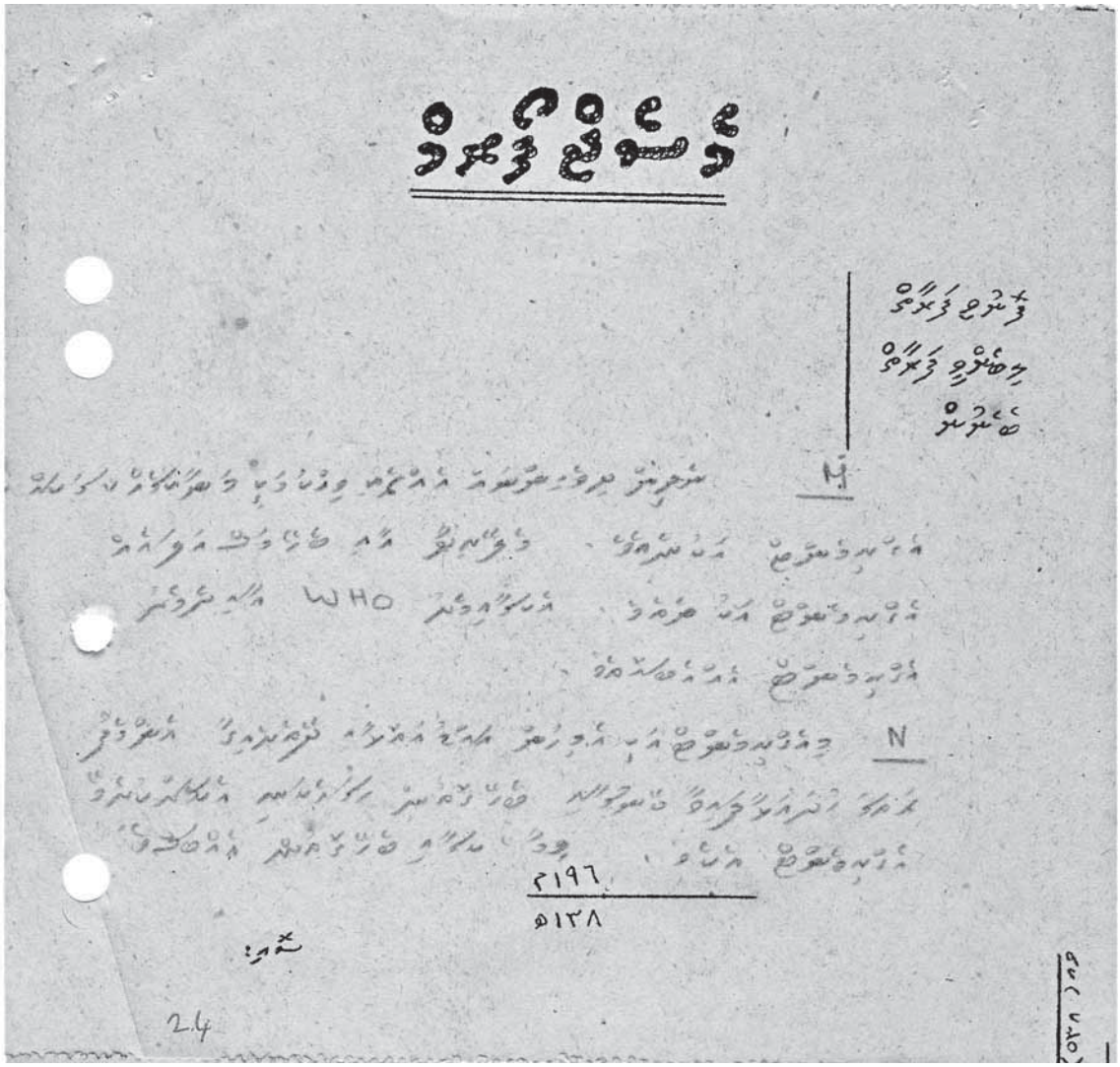

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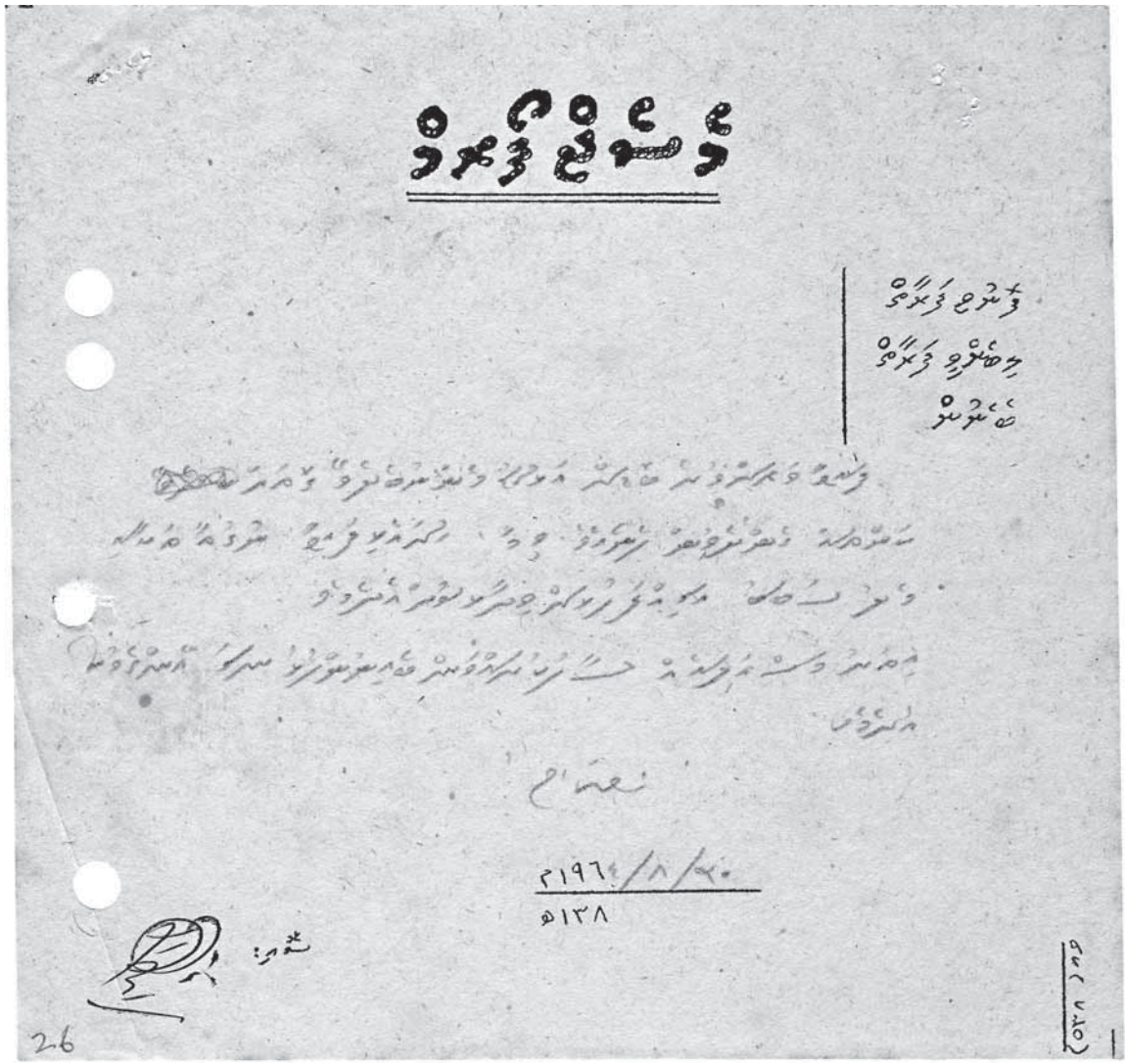


ؤَمِوَ وَىَمَرْوْىَرْةْءَرْ هَىْءَرْ مُوْرِىْ وْىَرْءَرْةْىَرْؤَ ؤَمَىَرْةْ
سَةْرْمَىْ وْىَرْىَرْةْىَرْ رْىَرْمَرْؤَ. ؤَدَ، رْىَرْمَرْؤِ ؤَرْىَةْ مَرْؤَمَةْ مَىْمَىْ
وْىَرْ سَةْمَىْ مَوْىَرْؤَ رْىَرْمَرْةْىَرْ ةْىَرْمَرْؤَ
ؤَمَىَرْ وَسْ مَرْؤَىْمَةْ حَسَّ رْىَرْ مَرْمَرْؤَىْمَرْ ةْمِىَرْمَرْؤَرْىَرْ مَىَرْ مَرْمَرْؤَىْ
مَرْىَرْؤَىْ

نعمان

١٩٦٤/٨/٢٠م
١٣٨هـ

ىَرْمَرْ:

26

ؤَمِوَ وَىَمَرْوْىَرْةْءَرْ هَىْءَرْؤَسَرْءَرْؤَىْمَرْ مَرْةْؤَرْؤَرْةْءَرْ ىَرْمَرْوَرْ ؤَىْمَرْؤَرْمَرْ ؤَىْمَرْؤَ. وِدَ، رْىَرْىَرْءِ ؤَمِوَ
مَرْىَرْةْءَرْىَرْةْؤَرْ سَةْةْ هَرْمِرْمَرْؤَءَرْ وِةْءَرْؤَرْمَرْ هَرْؤَرْؤَ.

هِمْىَرْ وَسْمَرْمَرْهَرْ سَؤَرْىَرْمَرْوَرْ ةْمِىَرْمَرْؤَرْىَرْوَ هَرْؤَرْمَرْ هَرْؤَرْؤَ.

احترام

1964/8/20

سَوْمِ: ابراهیم ناصر

MESSAGE FORM

TELECOMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH OFFICE
MALE, MALDIVES

Ref. No. 366/CT/64.

Date 21.8.64.
Time 220635Z.

From

A. SATTAR,

To

HON. I. NASIR, MALE'.

TEXT

Adu 3/15 gai Agreement aai behey jalsaa eh otheve. DHC noon kureege 2 duvahu thibi emen me thibbeve. Vashaka dakkemun gendiyaee komme maaddaa akaa medu defaraathun huri point thah nimmamun neve.

(1) ARTICLE 3 gai emeehun edunu gothah Island aai Under mi debas emeehun edey gothah beyvvun emme rangalu kamah alugandu buneemeve. Air Staging Post aai medu alugandu hama ekani ehee Airfield mi bas baavvan emeehun husha helumuge vaki sababeh veytho eve. Eyee 60 ge Agreement gai beymun kohfaa huree Airfield mi baheve. E meehunge javaabakah bunee 60 ge Agreement gai ves Air Field mi gothah othumaa eku mithan mi gothah baavvan Mr. Sandys varah beymun fuleve. Hama ehen eygaa oi Agreed Areas ge maana ves kureege Agreement gayaai emeehunge Draft gai oi gothah baavvan varah beymumeve. H C bunee mi Agreement ge beymumakee divehi sarukaarun edi vadai genfai vaa gothuge matheen minivan kan dimumaa eku emeehunah kureege Agreement in libifai vaa haggu thah confirm kurumeve. Minivan kamuge sababun ein bayeh gelley kah British Government neydey.
ARTICLE 3 gaa divehi sarukaaru ge Draft gai vaa gothun British Force ge meehaku Gan ge moodah erunaa muvatha Yacht eh duvvan diyayaa himeneynee Agreement aai khilaafu vee kamasheve. Adi egothah baavvaifi nama Annexure ge Clause F gai vaa gothuge matheen boyeh negun ves budda eh nukuraane eve. Veemaa mi 3 point ge sababun Agreed Areas ge maana emeehunge Draft gai vaa gothah baavvan beymun kamah bunyeve. Kulivaru kanthakaa medu alugandu buneemeve. Ekamaa behey gothun 3 vana para ge nimey thanah ekamaa behey jumula eh levi daane noon heve.

(2) ARTICLE 4 kurin mi maaddaa aai medu devvi bayaanaa guley gothun London in bunaa kamah vanee 2 sababakaa hure e maaddaa in UK Government ah gellumeh anna kamasheve. Furathama U N Charter gai emeehunkuri soi ge machchah alun ekamah soi kuran jehun. Devana ah bunanee eygaa vaa gothugaa emeehun rattehi Islam Gowmakah ehen Islam Gowmeh hamalaa dinaa rattehi Gowmah ehee vumakah e Article hudda eh nukure eve. Veemaa emeehun husha halanee emeehunge Draft ah emme fahun genai badalaa eku ovefaa divehi sarukaarah fenivadai gannavaa nama thiree gai evaa bai ithuru kurumasheve.

The UK Government utilise the facilities granted to them by the Maldivian Government in the Agreed Areas for the purposes of the Defence of any part of the Commonwealth of the fulfilment of International or Commonwealth obligations and for the assistance of Other Nations in

(contd.)

MESSAGE FORM

TELECOMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT
~~WIRELESS TELEGRAPH OFFICE~~
MALE, MALDIVES

Ref. No.

Date
Time

From

- Page No. 2 -

To

continuation

TEXT

Other Nations in maintaining their Independence and stability. Mi maddaa aai medu alugandu bunee meve. Kureen ves buni fadain kaleymenge Draft ge 2 vana jumula oi gothah ovvas eh bas veveykah muonnaane eve. Aharemenge Independence in kaleymenge haggakah gellumeh sumah kaleymen neydey fadain ekamuge namugaa ihah nubadevey ehen rongakun badevey kah aharemen ves neydeyne noon heve.

(3) ARTICLE 6 eygaa evanee hurihaa liumekey buneemaa Loan aai ehee ge vaahaka bunyeve. Eyah engevi gothuge matheen javaabu dineemaa H C bunanee Addu meehunah maafu devvi sitee baathil vaakah thiman men gaimu ves gabooleh nuvaa nameve. Alugandu bunee meve. Eyaa behey gothu vaahaka dakkaa gen eh bas vaan Male in misaalakah devvaafai evanee 2 masaala ekeve. Veemaa hama egothah thiya sitee ge vaahaka ves dakkaigen eh bas vevi daane noon heve. Meege fahun London ah e masaala aai medu divehi sarukaarun beynun fulu vaa goi angaanamey bunefi eve.

(4) CLAUSE B mi than alugandu dinee thankoleh kureen alugandu fonuvi liumugaa e ibaaraai vaa gothah for the purpose of the exervice of the rights of mihennaeve. Mi goi emme rangalu kamah fenna kamashaa London in mikamaa medu bunaa echchakaa adi e Clause ge fahu bai divehi Draft gai vaa gothah doo kohlumaa medu bunaa echcheh eba balaa kamah bunyeve.

(5) CLAUSE D emeehun bunanee Agreed Areas in beyrugaa vaa haggakaa mubeheyne kan kanda eligen othumah takai people of Addu Atoll ge fahah Outside the Agreed Areas othun beynun kamah bune eve. Alugandu bunee meve. Thiya bunaa haa saafu koh onnan beynun vaa nama onnanvee ekani e Atoll ge meehunge hagguge vaahaka eh ves noonneh noon heve.

(6) CLAUSE G aai medu London in e gothah doo kohlaan eh bas veytho balaane kamah bunyeve.

(7) CLAUSE K mi Clause ge feshey thaagai British Forces in the Agreed Areas oithamun in the Agreed Areas kandaalumah emeehun husha heli eve. Den emeehunge Draft ge fahathu bai kandaa lumah nugaboolu kamugai bunyeve.

(7) CLAUSE M alugandu mi than bunee Agreement gai NAAFI in divehi nah echchethi vikkumah manaa nukuri nameves Clause I gaa vaa gothun Agreed Areas ah ethere kureveynee hamaekani Radio Station aai Air Staging Post hedumah nuvatha British Forces ge beynumah genna echchessah

(contd.)

12

MESSAGE FORM

TELECOMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT
~~WIRELESS TELEGRAPH OFFICE~~
MALE, MALDIVES

Ref. No.

Date
Time

From

- Page No. 3 -

To

TEXT

continuation

echchesseh noon heve. Adi Malaria sai medu W H O ge Agreement ge vaahaka bunumaa eku kuree faharu Clause K ah din bayaamugaa vaa massalaige dashah mikan anna kamah ves bunee meve. UKHC bunyeve. Mihaaru divehi Draft gai vaa gothun goods ge thereygai musaara deyn beynun kuraa thakeehchaa adi faisaa ves himeneyne eve. Veemaa e Clause thimanmen emme fahun ekulevi Draft gai evanee mikan munikun-naane gothashey bunyeve.

(8) CLAUSE N 1960 ge Agreement gaa nuvaa adi mulin aa Radio Sation ge maana mifaharu husha heluvvi sababeh London in ahaa kamah H C bunyeve. Mihaa thanah evves massala eh mujehi oi Point akah Independence ah fahu massala eh jehen vee keeh ve tho esseve. Alugandu bunee meve. Independence ah fahu ekan ves saafu vefai othumasheve. Mi kamaa medu manikufaamun vidaaluvaa echcheh olun filuvaa dinumah bunyeve. Mi kan kamaa medu fenivadai gannavaa echcheh angavaa devvun edi dennevee meve. Clause K aai medu emaehun mihaaru e husha heli goi kureen oi gothah vure ves mubai hen alugandah hee vaa vaahaka dannavaa lameve. Meegaa kanda eligen nei kameh kuraan edey nama kureen liumun eh bas vaan jeheyne kamah alugandu buni vaahaka ves dannavaala meve.

Ihuthiraam.

ORC 610/196/V.

W/T OPERATOR.

13

ދާއިރާ ؤكرڈ

ދިވެހި ރާජ ވެރިކަން

ކުރިން ނަންބަރ: 366/CT/64

ތاریخ: 21.8.64

ފައިސާ: 220635 ރ.

ؤكرڈ: ހ. ސަންބާރ،

ބ: ބަންދަރުގެ ތެރެއިން ބާއްބަން، ފާރު

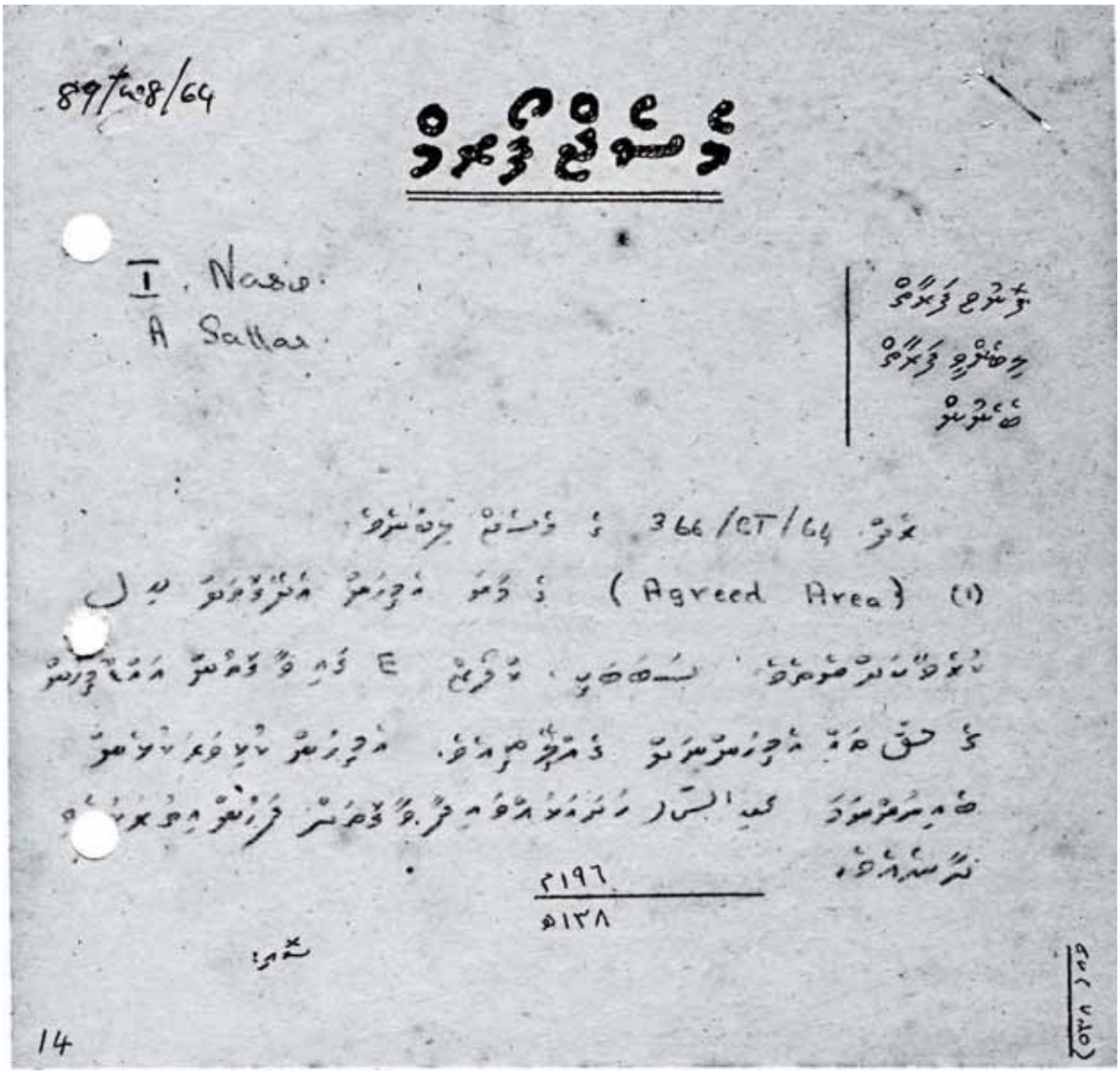
ބެލުން

ދަށު 3/15 ގައި ހުވާކުރެވިފައި ވާން ބޭނުންވާ ބަދަލު. ހ.ހއ.ން ކުރި ކުރިން ކުރިން 2 ދުވަހުން ފެށިގެން ހިންދާނެ. ވާހަކަދެއްކުން ؤشرڤިއަން ކުރުން ؤګاڑؤ ؤګاڑؤ ؤګاڑؤ

ހަމަނައިން ކަންކަން ބަންދުކުރުން، ބާރުވެދަނިން، ބާރުއިން ހިންދެވުން ހިންގުން ۔ ވިދާ ބުރައިން ހަމައެއްގައި ބުރައިން ،ﷺ
ބުންކۮ ،ﷺ ،ﷺ ،ﷺ

(7) ކުންފުނި ތެރެ ބަންދުކުރެވިފައި ހުންނަ ބިލްތައް ބަދަލުކުރުން ބަންދުކުރެވިފައި ވިއްކާފައި ހުންނަ ބިल ހިންގުން ހުއްދަ ދިން ކުންފުނީ ބورޅ ބަންދުކުރެވިފައި ހުންނަ ބިއިން ބަދަލުކުރުން ކަންކަން ހިންގުމަށް ބިލް ހަދައިގެން ބިއިން ބަދަލުކުރުން ބިލް ހަދައިގެން ބިއިން ބަދަލުކުރުން ،ބިއިން ،ބިއިން ،ބިއިން ،ބިއިން ،ބިއިން ،ބިއިން ،ބިއިން ،ބިއިން ،ބިއިން ،ބިއިން ،ބިއިން ،ބިއ

(8) ކުންފުނި ،ން 1960 ،ން ،ބ ،ބ ،ބ ،ބ ،ބ ،ބ ،ބ ،ބ ،ބ ،ބ ،ب ،ب ،ب



89/408/64

ذُسْتُوڤْ ڤُرُهُ

I. Naseer.
A Sattar.

ڤُرُهُ ڤَرَگَمُ
ڊِهَنْڊِ ڤَرَگَمُ
ڤُنْڊُسُ

ڤُرُهُ 366/CT/64 ءَ ذُسْتُوڤْ ڊِرِهْنُرُ،

(1) (Agreed Area) ءَ دَمَو ءَڊِرَمُ ءَنْڊَرُوَمَو ڊِل
ءَنُوَڊَنْمَرْ ءَمُرْدُ، سَهَهَڊِ، ءَڤُرِعْ E ءَرِ وَ وَهْمَو ءَمُءَڊِرَمُ
ءَ حَقّ هَدَ ءَڊِرَمَرْمَوَ ءَمُرْڊُمُرِمُ. ءَڊِرَمَو ءَڊِوَرَءَنُوَمَو
ڤُرِمُرْمَوَ عبدالستار رَمَرَمُوءَمُ مِرْوَ وَهْمَرْ ڤُرَمَو مِرَمُوَ
ءَنَگَسْمُءَمُ.

١٩٦م
١٣٨هـ

سَهِي:

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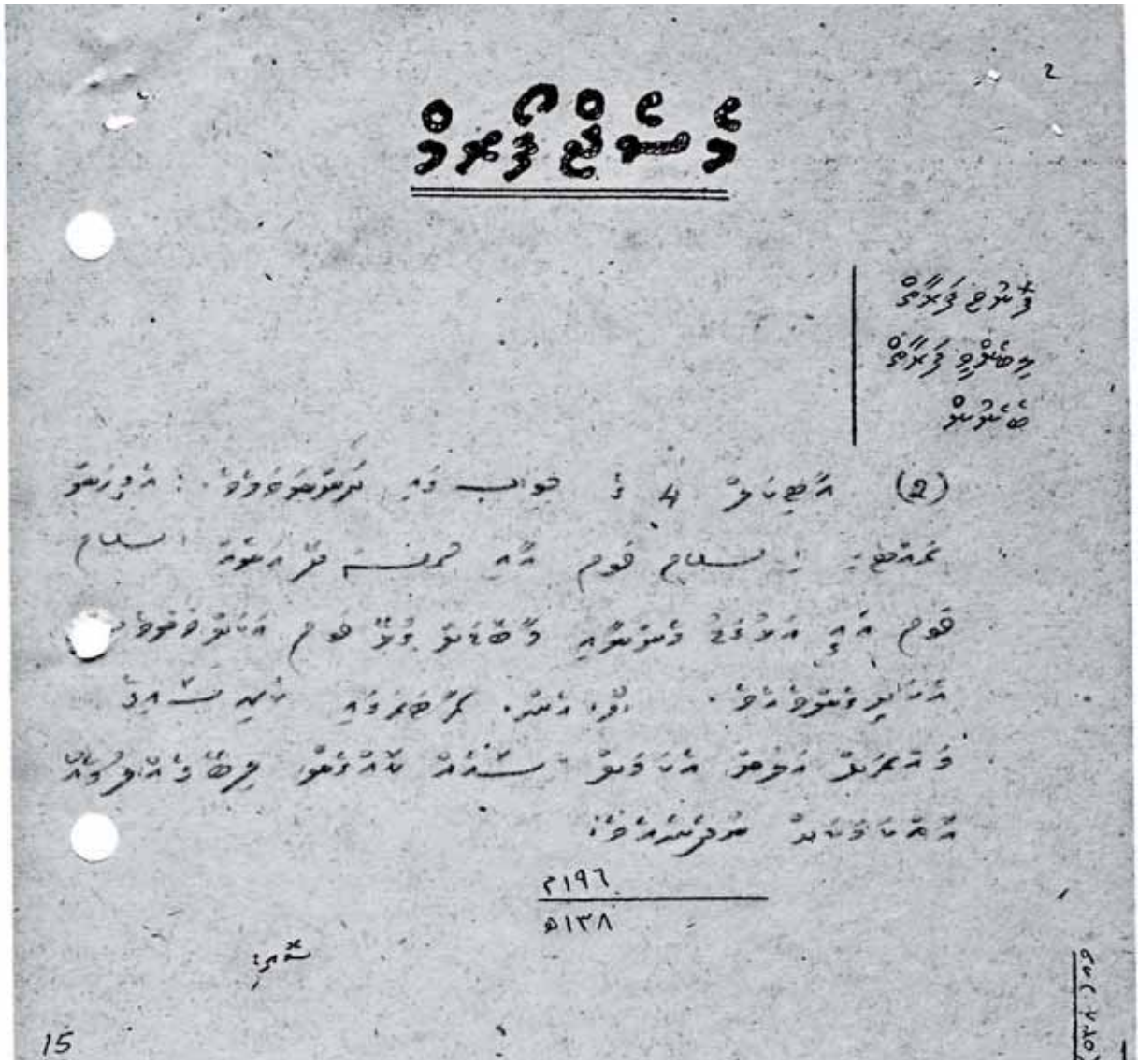
ءَنُوَڊَنْمَرْ 366/CT/64 ءَ ذُسْتُوڤْ ڊِرِهْنُرُ.

(1) (Agreed Area) ءَ دَمَو ءَڊِرَمُ ءَنْڊَرُوَمَو هَدَرُوَنَمَوَنَمَرْ ءَنُرُ. سَهَهَڊِ، ءَڤُرِعْ E ءَرِوَوَنْمَرْ ءَمُءَڊِرَمَرْ ءَمُءَڊِرَمَرْ، عبدالستار رَمَرَمُوءَمُ مِرْوَ وَهْمَرْ ڤُرَمَو مِرَمُوَ ءَنَگَسْمُءَمُ.



(2) ؤگهيءَ 4 ءُ ڄواب ڏيڻ ڪرڻو: ٻئي پاسي
ڪمڪڪو: ۽ اسلام قوم ۾ جنگ ڪرڻ
قوم ۾ ڪو ڪوڏڪ ڏسڻو ڏڪاءُ ڏيڻ قوم ڪانڌ
ڪانڌ ڪيو ڪرڻو. ۽ ان کان پوءِ ٻيهر سڀ
ڏڪ ڪرڻ وارو ڪانڌ ٻڌڻو ۽ ڀڄڻ وارو
ڪانڌ ڪڍڻو.

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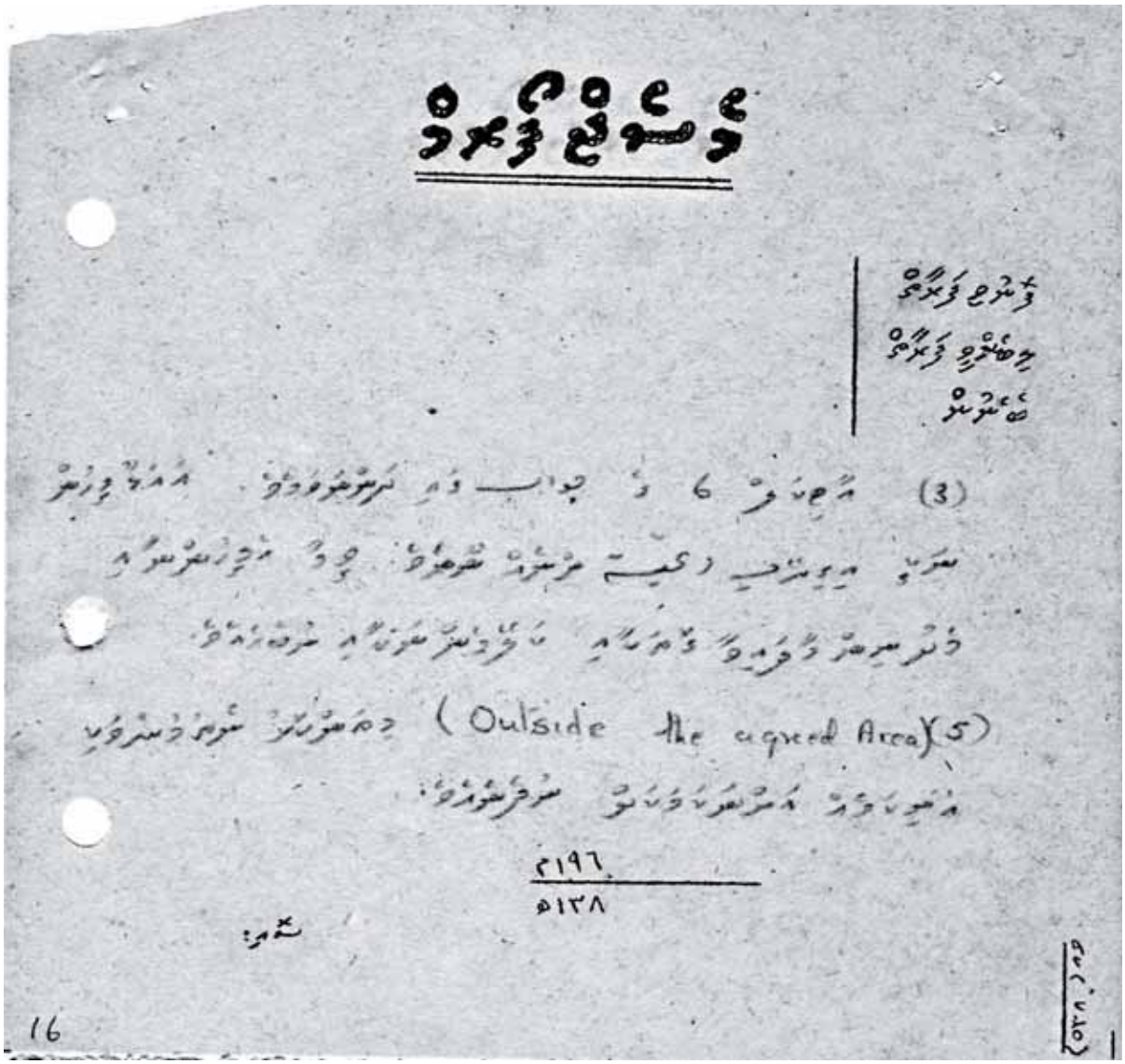
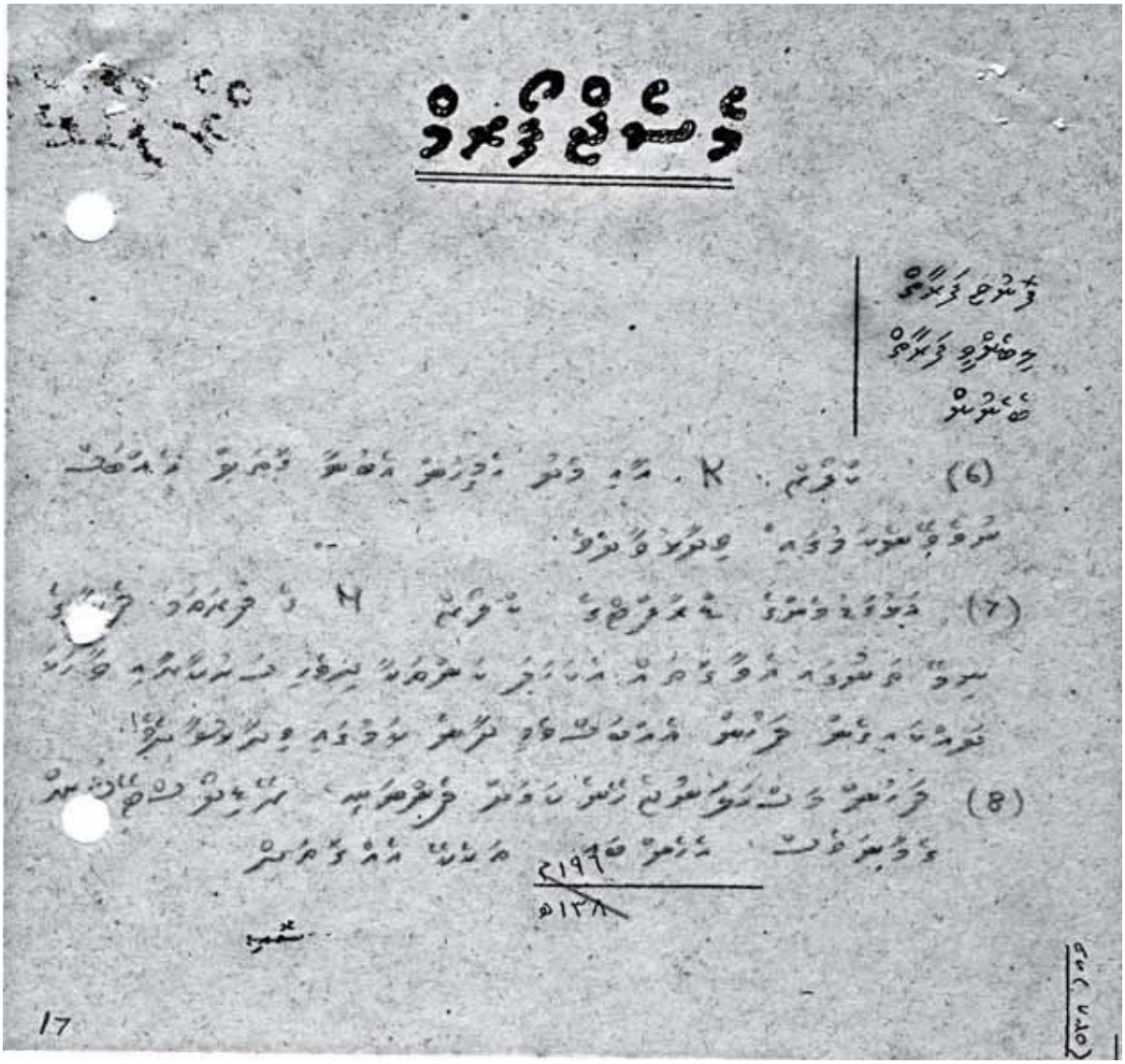
(2) ؤگهيءَ 4 ءُ ڄواب ڏيڻ ڪرڻو. ٻئي پاسي ڪمڪڪو اسلام قوم ۾ جنگ ڪرڻ، ڪوڏڪ ڏسڻ وارو قوم ڪانڌ ڪيو ڪرڻو. ۽ ان کان پوءِ ٻيهر سڀ ڏڪ ڪرڻ وارو ڪانڌ ڪڍڻو.



(3) ؋ھوںںں



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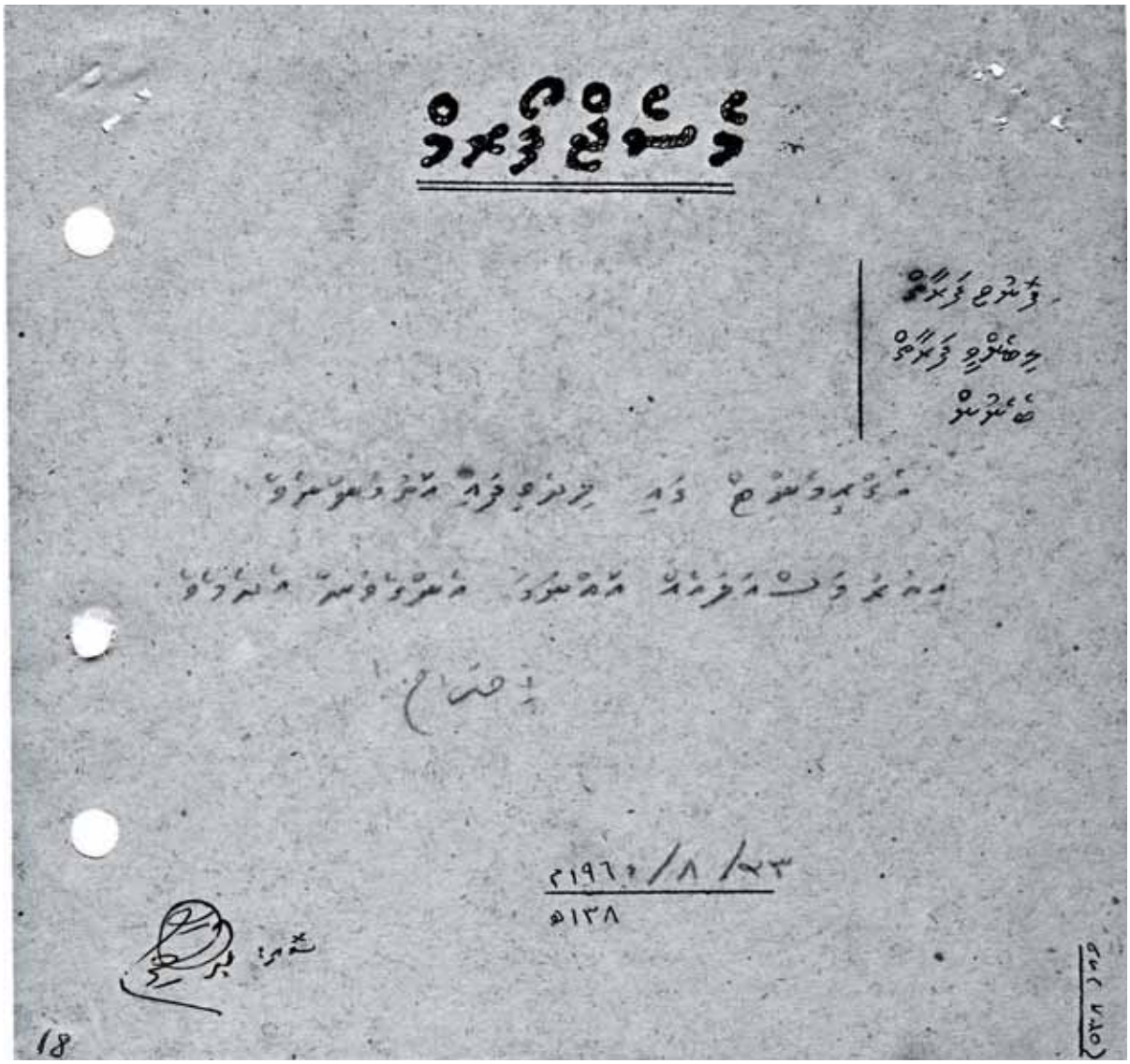

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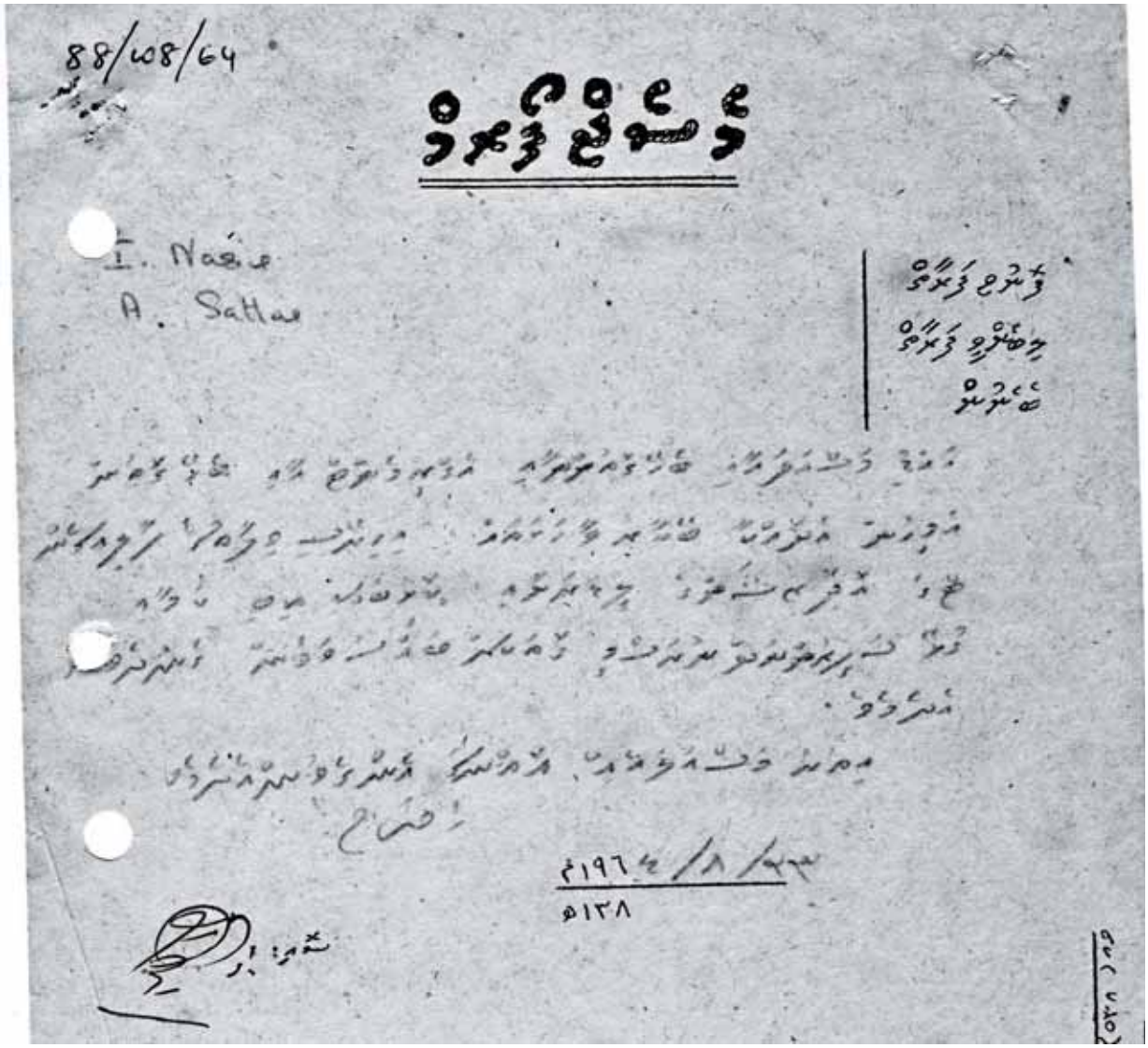
احترام

1964/8/23

ﷺ: ابراهیم ناصر



88/108/64

ژۮشۯڤ ژۯۯ

I. Naseer
A. Sattar

ژۯۯ ژۯۯ
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١٩٦٤/٨/٢٣
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ؤمدة ژۮشۯڤ ژۯۯ ڤۯ ژۯۯ ژۯۯ ژۯ

MESSAGE FORM

TELECOMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT

~~WIRELESS TELEGRAPH OFFICE~~

MALE, MALDIVES

Ref. No. 445/CT/64.

Date 26.8.64.
Time

From A. SATTAR,

To HON. IBRAHIM NASIR, MALE'.

TEXT

Thiree gai evanee demne aku liburu 25 August ge sitee eh ge nakaleve:-

" Thank you for your letter of 24th August. I do not understand the reply which your Government has asked you to send to my earlier letter since it takes no account of the dismissal of Hussein Ahmed which was reported to you in paragraph 9 of Heap's letter of 12th August or does it take account of the Commanding Officer's statement to the Atoll Chief reported in paragraph 3 of Heap's letter of 13th August to the effect that only workers authorised by the Atoll Chief were to be permitted to return to work.

I therefore wonder from your Government's reply whether the above facts were conveyed to them.

If they were not I would be grateful if you would now inform them accordingly."

Meegai bunefai evaa 24 ge sitee akee manikufaanun ge No. 90/N8/64 ge message in engevi massala liye alugandu engi sitee eve. 12 aai 13 August ge 2 sitee akee No. 233/CT/64 aai No. 249/CT/64 message in dennevi 2 sitee eve. Veemaa e 2 sitee gai vaa massala thah 13 aai 14 August gai vanee Male' ah engi vadai genfi kamah javaabu liyan kamasheve. Veemaa mi kamaa medu fenivadai gannavaa ehen gotheh vaa nama angavaa devvun edi dennveemeve.

Ihuthiraam.

N. Hamid Hassan

W/T OPERATOR

ORC 196/V.

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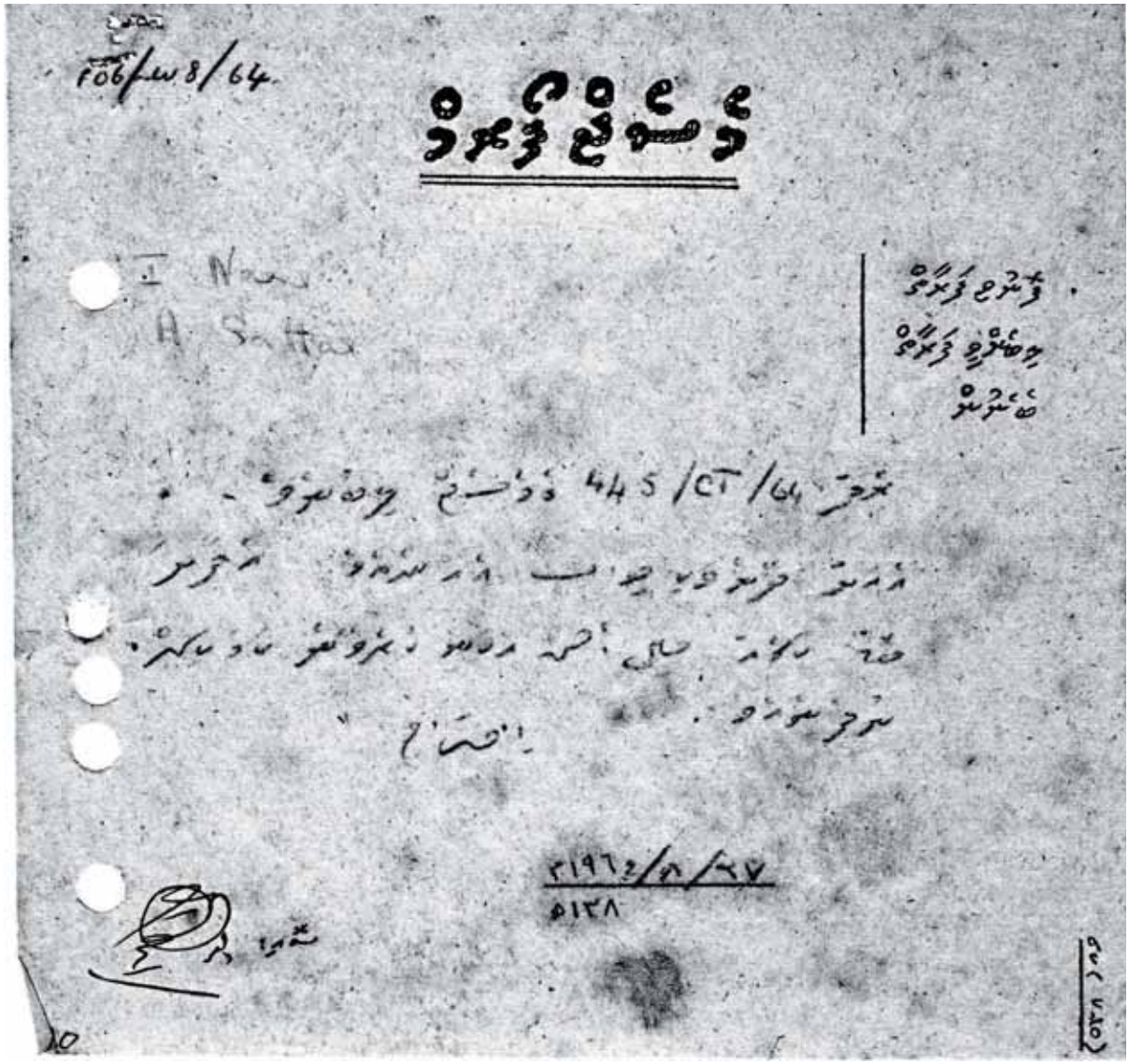

445/CT/64 ؛ ژىشوڤ ئوڭۇش.

ئاھەتتۇرنى ۋەيغەۋەتكۈچىلەر. ئۇۋەرتەۋىلەتكەن حسين أحمد ئىلىرىلىنۋاتقانلار تۆۋەندىكىلەر.

احترام

تۈرگە: دەۋىدىكى ژىشوڤ ئىدارىسىدە ئىشلەۋاتقان حسين أحمد ھەي، ھەۋۋەرنىڭ ژىرىدە ۋەھەتۋەشۋۋىتى ھەر. ئا.ئا.ئۇ حسين ئۇ. ئاتىسىنى ھەرىلا ئاۋاتلاشتۇرۇش تۈرىدە ھەۋۋەدە رەدىتىۋېلىنغان ئۇچۇرلار چىقىپ. 1964 ۋىسالەرىدە ئالاھىدە ھەرىكەتنى باشلىغان. ئۇقۇتۇۋەرىي ھىسىياتتىكى رېگاھەۋىدەرتىش ۋىلاۋىدىسۇۋىتىدە ۋەرلاھەۋ، ھىسىياتتىكەرلەۋەگەي ئېقىرىقەرلەۋەگەي ئېقىرىقەرلاۋىدىشىدىمۇ ئۇقۇتۇشۇۋىتىدۇ.

MESSAGE FORM

TELECOMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT
~~WIRELESS TELEGRAPH OFFICE~~
MALE, MALDIVES

Ref. No. 469/CT/64.

Date 27.8.64.
Time 280347Z.

From A. SATTAR,

To HON. IBRAHIM NASIR, MALE'.

TEXT

Adu 3/15 gai Agreement aai medu baddalu vun otheve. D H C noon ehen emmen thibbeve. Vashaka dekevunu Point thah thiree gai evanee eve.

(1) ARTICLE 3. Alugandu men eyaa medu din bayaansa eku London ah husha halaigen vaa gotheh balaane kamah bunyeve. Namaves Airfield mi bas beyvvun edey kamashaa eyge badalu gai Air Staging Post beymun kuravvan husha haluvvaa khaassa sababeh vaa nama engun beymun kamah bunyeve. E meehun bunaa gothugaa emeehunge sababakee mihaa thaneh huri liun thaku gai e bas beymun kohfai hurumaa eku eyee aadaigaa beymun koh uley bas kamah vaathee eve.

(2) ARTICLE 4. Alugandu menge bayaan kiyaa dineemaa bunyeve. E oi gothah ovvaa London in gaboolu kurumaa medu varah shakkeve. Eyee ehen gothakah bunaanee nama kaleymen thiya bunaanee Asia in Base eh deefai vaa namaves evves gothakun Asia ge muvatha Islamee Gowmakaa idi kolah beymun kohgen nuvaane kamah noon heve. Adi kuree duvahu emeehun ithuru kuri bayaa medu khiyaalu fulakee kobaitho esseve.

(3) ARTICLE 6. Mi maddaa aai medu kuree duvahu dekki vashaka ah refer koh nu ahaathee aai adi kuree duvahu alugandu men din bayaamige machchah London in bunaa echcheh adives balaa kamah bunaathee adu alugandu Addu meehun ge vashaka eh adi nubuna meve. Emme fahun emeehun nah London in angaafai vaa gothugaa ves ein deyha vaa liun thakuge list eh beymun vaa kamah bunyeve. Eyee mi Agreement gaa soi kurumah fahu divehi raajje minuvan gowm akah veemaa mi Agreement United Nations gai Register kuraan jeheyne thee aai adi mi kamah ves faharugaa efada list eh beymun vodaane kamah vaathee kamugai bunyeve. Adi London in ves mi kamah himeney liun thakuge list eh libey tho balaane kamah bunyeve.

(3) CLAUSE B. Kuree duvahu alugandu husha heli gothah eh bas vaa kamah bunyeve. Veemaa mihaaru e Clause onnaanee for the Purpose of the exercice of the rights of the U K Government ..... all reasonable assistance mihen neve.

(4) CLAUSE D. Mi Clause gai Interfere with any legitimate rights oi thanah any ge badalu gai the lumah eh bas fulu tho aai adi kureen

the

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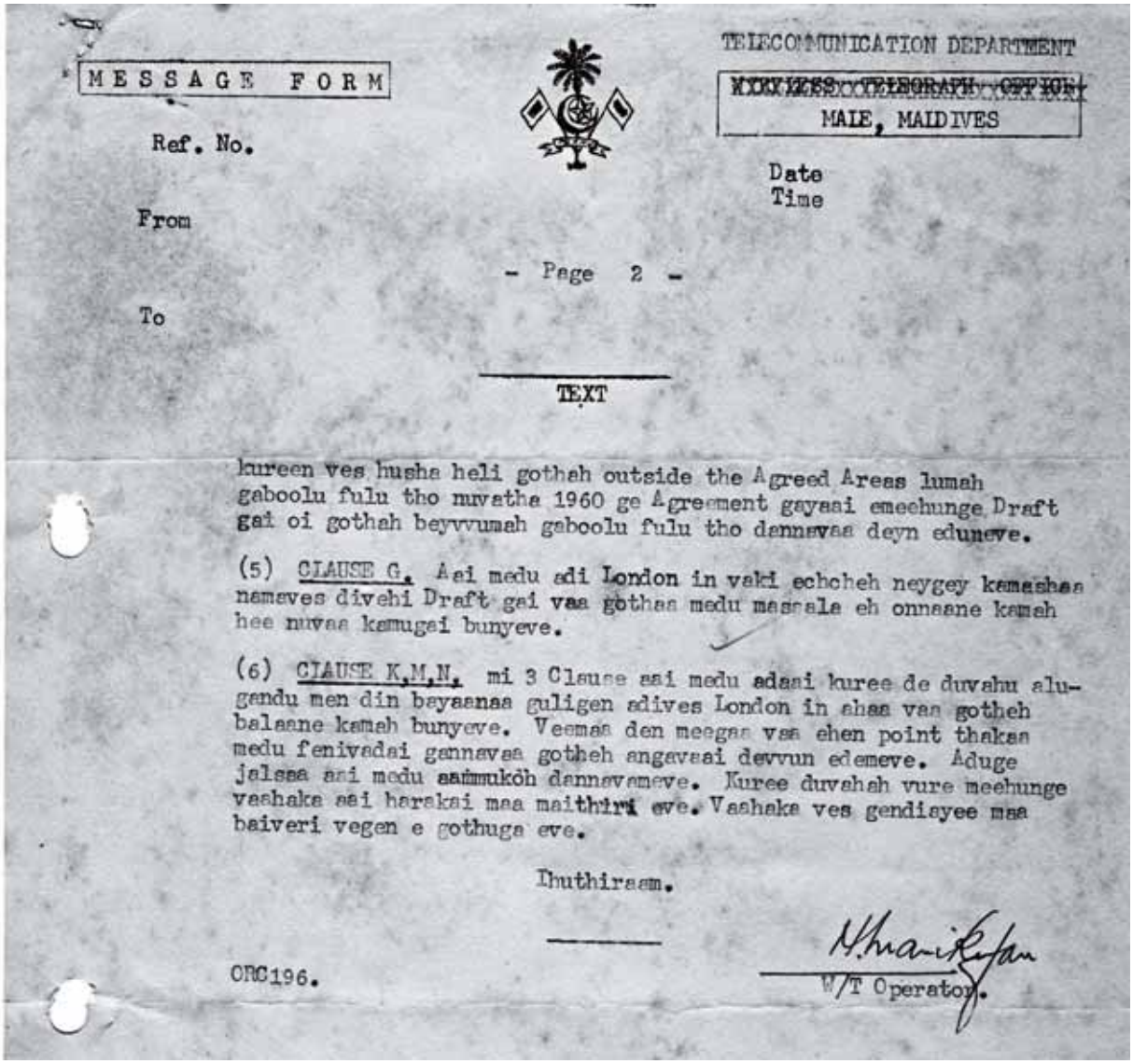

MESSAGE FORM

TELECOMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT

MALE, MALDIVES

Ref. No.

Date
Time

From

- Page 2 -

To

TEXT

kureen ves husha heli gothah outside the Agreed Areas lumah gaboolu fulu tho nuvatha 1960 ge Agreement gayaai emeehunge Draft gai oi gothah beyvvumah gaboolu fulu tho dannavaa deyn eduneve.

(5) CLAUSE G. Aai medu adi London in vaki echcheh neygey kamashaa namaves divehi Draft gai vaa gothaa medu masaala eh onnaane kamah hee nuvaa kamugai bunyeve.

(6) CLAUSE K,M,N, mi 3 Clause aai medu adaai kuree de duvahu alugandu men din bayaanaa guligen adives London in ahaa vaa gotheh balaane kamah bunyeve. Veemaa den meegaa vaa ehen point thakaa medu fenivadai gannavaa gotheh angavaai devvun edemeve. Aduge jalsaa aai medu aammukôh dannavameve. Kuree duvahah vure meehunge vashaka aai harakai maa maithiri eve. Vashaka ves gendisyee maa baiveri vegen e gothuga eve.

Ihuthiraam.

ORC196.

W/T Operator.

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ﷺ ﷺ: 469/CT/64

ﷺ: 27.8.64

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ﷺ 3/15 ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ. ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ. ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ.

(1) ﷺ 3. ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ

ތެރެއިން ބަދަލުކުރުން.

(4) ކުންފުންގެ ބ. ން ކުންފުންގެ ވަކި ތަކެއްޗަކަށް ވިއްކުން ހިންދުން ހިންގުން ފަދަ ވެރިކަން ކުރުމުން ކަންކަން ކަންކުރުން ބަންދުކުރުން 1960 ގެ ތެރެއިން ބަދަލުކުރެއްވުމަށް ބިލުން ބެލެވިގެންވާ ބިލުގެ ބަންދުކުރުން ކަންކަން ކަންކުރުން ބަންދުކުރުން.

(5) ކުންފުންގެ ރ. ބާރުވެރި ބަދަލެއްތަކުން ވަކިކުރެއްވުން ކަންކަން ކުރުން ބިލުން ބެލެވިގެންވާ ބަދަލު ކުރުން ބަންދުކުރުން ބިން ބަންދުކުރުން ބަދަލުކުރުން ބަންދުކުރުން.

(6) ކުންފުންގެ ން، ބަދަ، ބަދ ން 3 ކުންފުންގެ ބިން ބިލިތަކުން ބަދަލުކުރެއްވުން ބިން ބަދަލުކުރުން ބިން ބަދަލުކުރުން ބަދަ ބަދ ،ބ ،ބ ،ب ،ب ،ب

MESSAGE FORM

TELECOMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT

~~WIRELESS TELEGRAPH OFFICE~~

MALE, MALDIVES

Ref. No. 473/CT/64.

Date 28.8.64.
Time 280931Z.

From A. SATTAR,

To HON. I. NASIR, MALE'.

TEXT

Thiree gai evanee B.H.C. fonuvvaafai vas sitee eh ge nakaleve:

" In my letter to you of 22nd August I said that I should be reporting to my Government what had taken place.

I have now been instructed to inform you that my Government fully endorses the views I expressed to you in my letter. The British Government regret that the Maldivian Government should have issued the Press Release of 21st August and particularly that they should have done so while our two Governments are engaged in negotiations about a revised Agreement to meet the Maldivian Government's request for confirmation of the Independence of the Maldives. As the Maldivian Government must now be aware the RAF Station Commander at Gan has continued to cooperate fully with the Atoll Committee and the Atoll Chief appointed by the Maldivian Government.

I shall be grateful if you will convey the above views to your Government."

Ihuthiraam.

ORC 610/V.

W/T OPERATOR

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TELECOMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT

Ref: No: 316/CU/64.

MALE, MALDIVES.

Date: 16.9.64.

Time: 170435Z.

MESSAGE FORM

FROM: A. SATTAR,

TO: HON. I. NASIR, MALE'.

TEXT

Hukuru duvahun Agreement aai behey gothun baddalu vun onnaane kamah bunefai vey. Veemaa No. 469/CT/64 message in dennevi kan kamaa medu vaki lafsa fuleh vaa nama angavai devvun edi dennevee meve.

Dhuthiraam.

ORC 610/V.

W/T OPERATOR.

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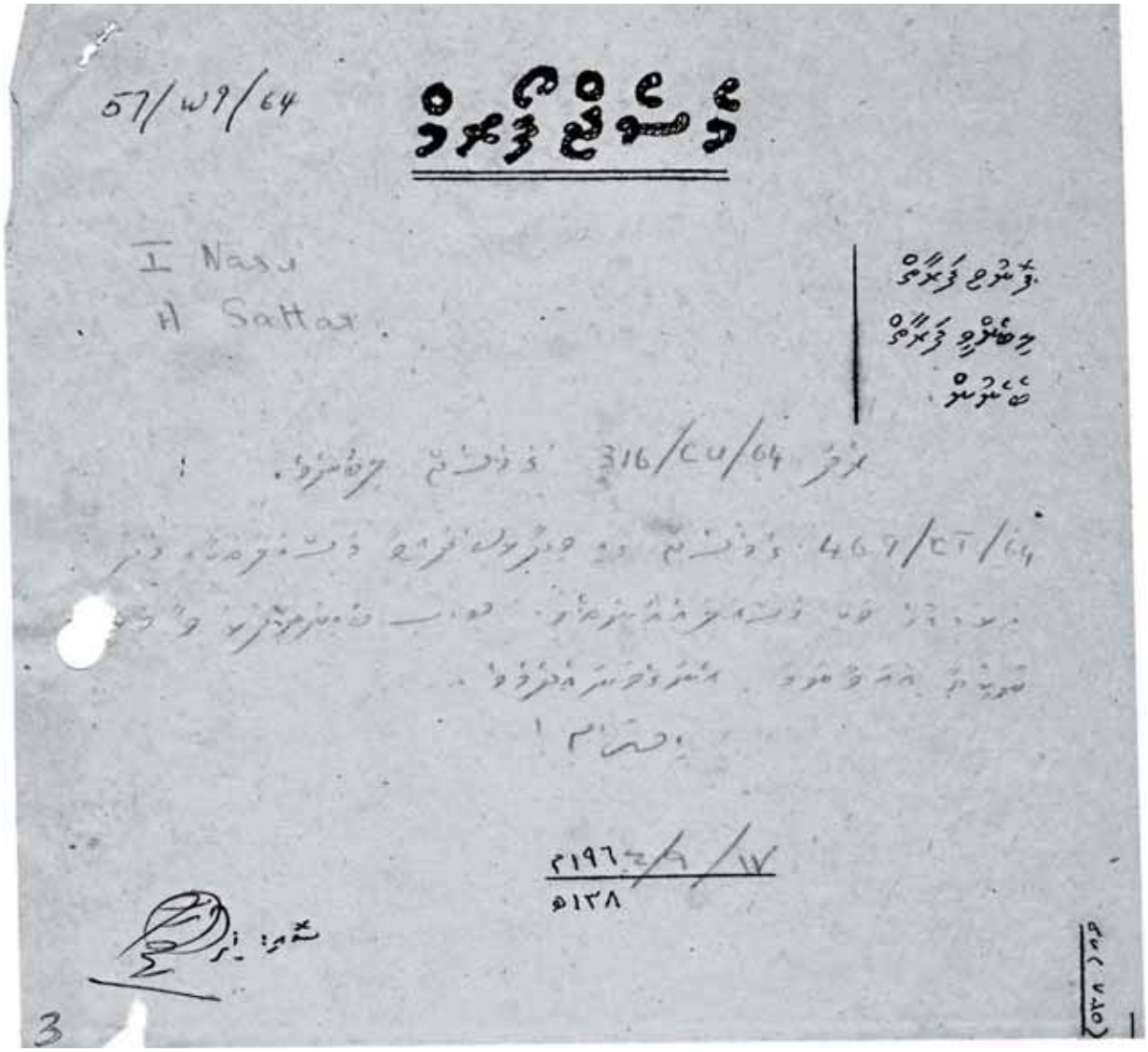

57/W9/64

ذُشُوعْ ڤُرُهُ

I Nasu

H Sattar

ڤُشْرُع ڤُرُهُ

جِهَنْزِ ڤُرُهُ

ثَنْبُرُسْ

ثَرُڤْ 316/CU/64 ذُ ذُشُوعْ جِرِهْشُرُدُ.

469/CT/64 ذُ ذُشُوعْ ... ذُشُوعْ جِرِهْشُرُدُ ...

احترام

١٣٨٤/٩/١٧

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ثَرُڤْ 316/CU/64 ذُ ذُشُوعْ جِرِهْشُرُدُ.

469/CT/64 ذُ ذُشُوعْ جِرِهْشُرُدُ. ڤَرُڤَرُ ڤَرُڤَرُ ڤَرُڤَرُ

ؤدۇ بىرىشەۋەتىدۇ؟

ئالاقىدار تەرەپلەرگە ئىشەنچىسىز ئاچىقىرىسىز

ھېمدەشمەھەۋرىتە، دىۋەرىتەتا شۇئىسىدىغا. ھەرىشىرىۋىسە دىۋىزەھىش دىۋەرىتا ھېمۇۋەزەمىتىپ ىرىشۇۋەۋىسە شۇۋەۋە.
دىرىبرۇۋەھدىھ ھېمدەشۇدەمە دىرىپ ھەۋىسىدىتەرىۋىۋەزەم، ھېمىشۇدەۋە ۋەرىتە ھەۋىسىۋ رىبر ىدىشھەدىتەدىشىۋە. ئىشۇدىۋرىتەرىۋىسە
ھەدىرىھۇ ئىدەمىۋى رىسرۇشەۋە ۋەرىتەھە دىرىشۇدىۋىشىھۇھۇ. ھەۋىسىۋىرىۋىسە دىۋەرىتە دىرىشۇد دىۋ، دىۋىشىۋ ھىشۇۋىشىۋ.
ئاھۇھەرىتە ھۇۋىشەھىشىر ئىۋىرىسرۇشۇ ئىۋىزىھەرىتەرىۋەم، دىۋ بىرىشەۋەتىدۇھۇ؟ ئىۋىشۇۋەتىدۇ ۋىرەھىۋىشىر ۋىرەھىۋىشىرىۋىرىس، دىتەش
دىۋۇىۋەھ ھەۋىسىۋىش رىدىشىرىۋىھۇ. ھۇۋىئىۋىۋىۋەھىۋەم ھەۋىسىۋىدىش رىد ئىشۇدىۋرىتەرىۋىسە دىتەرىۋ تەشۇھە ھىدىۋىشۇ.
رىشىشىرىۋىسە ھىدىۋىۋەۋىۋ. ھىرىۋىسە ھىدىۋىدىشۇ.

دىدىۋەھۇۋى 71 ۋىش سۇۋىۋ ھەۋىسىۋىۋىرىس، دىۋى رەۋۋىھەتاھىۋىبىرىشۇ. دىھەۋ دىۋ، ھىئىدىرىتەرىۋىۋىسە ۋىشەۋىۋىسە ۋىرەۋىۋ.
دىھەۋ دىۋىۋىھەۋ، ھىرىۋىھەۋىش ئىبرىھەرىۋىرىۋىھ رىئىش ئىۋەدىۋىۋىسۋ ئىرەۋىۋىدىۋ رىدە ۋىھىسەۋىش ھۇۋىشىرىش ئۇۋۇ ئىۋەدىۋىۋىسۋ ھەۋىدىۋ
ھەرىشەۋ ھىدۇۋىھەۋىسىشىسىۋ ھەرىسە دە "ۋەۋەۋىۋ" ۋىئىبۇ "رىسرۇشىۋ." دىۋەرىۋ ئۇھىھەھەۋ سىۋەۋىۋ. دىرىسرۇشىھىئە ئۇھىھ
رىۋەدىش ھەۋىسىۋەۋىۋىھۇ. دىۋىشىۋ ئۇھىھ دىھۇۋىش سىۋەۋىۋ ھەۋىشىۋ.

دىئۇھىھ دىۋەۋىش ھەۋىسىۋىش دىرىشۇدىۋ، دىئۇھىھىۋ دىدىۋەھۇۋى 71 ۋىش صفحہ ئەھۋىسىھىۋ 6 ھۇۋىسىۋەۋىش 26 ۋىۋەھ 1958 ۋ
ئىبىرىبۇھۇۋىۋ رىۋىبىدىۋىش ئىۋىبىدىۋىش. ھەۋىسىۋىۋىش 4 دىرىشۇىسە ھىئىۋىسىدىشىۋىھە ھەدىبىۋى ئۇىمەۋىد ئىۋىمەۋىرىۋ
رىدىۋىئىشۇۋىسىۋىبىۋ. ۋىرىھىۋىۋ. ۋىرىھەۋىدىۋى ئىۋىبىھەئىۋھىشىھ ھەدىبىۋى ھەۋىسىۋىبىۋ رىسرۇشىۋدۇ.....

ئىشۇھەرىتىسە دىتەشۇدىۋىۋىشىش رىھۇىھە ھەئىۋىشىسىۋۇىۋھە ھەۋىبىۋىۋ. رىسرۇشىرىۋ ئىشۇھەھىھۇھەۋىۋ؟ ھەھەھۇىشىۋ
رىسرۇشىۋىىۋىھەۋىۋ ھەئىھەھەۋىۋ ھەئىۋ ھەئىشھەشىشىۋ. ئىشۇدىۋرىتەۋىسە شىۋىۋىرىسرۇشىھەۋىھە ئىشىۋىۋىھۇ. ھەرىسرۇشىھەۋ ىەھەۋىسىۋىھۇ.
ھىئىھىشىۋىھە ىەھەۋىشىرىھىش ىەھەۋىشھەھەۋىسىۋ ھەۋىھۇ. ئىشۇدىۋرىتەۋىسە ھىرىھەۋىۋ ھەرىسرۇشىھەۋىھە ئىشىۋىۋىھۇ.
ھەرىشىرىۋ، ھىسىۋىشىۋىش ئىشىۋىۋىھە ۋىھىشىۋىدىرىۋىۋ. ھەشھەھەۋ دەھەھ ھىسىۋىشىۋىرىۋىھۇ. ھىرىھەۋىۋ ھىرىۋىھىرىۋىش ھەۋىۋ. ھەھىۋىھە
رىبىرۇ يىۋىشىھىرىۋەۋ ھەۋىھىۋ ئۇھىھىۋىۋ. ھەشھەھەۋ ھەسىۋىشىرىۋىۋ. ھىسىۋىبىھىۋىھ ھەئىشىۋىھەۋىسىۋىۋ ھەئىشىۋىھەۋ
رىھەھىشىۋىۋىۋ. ئەھدىۋىۋ ھىسىۋىبىدىۋىۋىھەۋىش ھەئىۋىھ شىۋىۋ ھەۋىشىۋىۋىۋ. دىرىبىرىھەھىۋىھ دەھىۋ سىۋىشىۋىھ - ھەھىۋىۋ رىسرۇشىۋىھۇ
"ئىۋىھەۋىۋ" ئۇىشىھىشىھەۋىسىۋ ىىۋىۋىۋ. ھەدىۋ ھەئىدىشھەئىدىشىۋىسىۋ ىەھىشىدىۋ ھەۋىھىۋىھ ھەھىۋىۋىھەۋىد ئۇىۋىھىشىھەۋىسىۋ ىىۋىۋىۋ.
ىەئىىەئىۋىرىشىۋىسىۋ ىىۋىۋىۋىھەۋىۋ ىەىىھ ئۇىۋىھىشىۋ 114 سىۋىھىھ دەھىھ رىھىۋىھىسىۋىشىۋىۋىۋ. ھەئىدىۋىش دىئىسھەرىۋىھىۋىھەۋىسىۋ
ھىشىشىۋىۋىدىۋىش شىۋىھەۋ.

ھىۋىسىۋىدىشھەۋ ھەدىبىۋىھە ھىئىۋىھىۋىشىۋ ھەدىھىۋ "رىسرۇشىۋ"ى ۋەرىتەۋىۋىسىۋ ىەھىۋەرىۋىھە شىشىۋ. ھېمىۋەۋىۋىسىدىۋىۋ.
ھەئىۋەۋىۋ، ھىئىھىشىۋىۋ رىدىشىۋ، ھەرىسرۇشىھىۋىش ھىۋىسىۋىدىشىۋ ھەۋىۋىدىشىۋ رىسرۇشىھىۋىھە. ھەرىسرۇشىھەۋ ئىشىشھەۋىۋ، رىۋىۋىۋ ئۇىمەۋىد
ھىئىبىرىھەۋىشىۋ. ھەھىشىرىۋىشىۋ شىشىۋ. رىبىرىشىشىرىۋىشىۋ.

ھىئىسىۋگ ھەھىۋىدىھ ھەھەشىھۇ. ھەۋىسىۋىدىشىۋ رىسرۇشىۋ ىەھىۋىھىۋگىۋىۋىشىۋ ھەئىۋىھىس ھىئىۋىۋ. ھىئىھىشىۋىۋ ھىۋىھە ھىئىھىۋىۋىھە
رىدىشىۋ. ئەھدىۋىۋىھە رىدىشىۋ. ۋىۋىۋىۋىئىۋىشىۋىھە رىدىشىۋ. ھىسىۋىۋ ۋىۋىھىۋ ھىۋىۋ دىۋىشھەئىۋىشىۋ، ھىسىھىۋىرىشىۋ،
..... ھىۋىشىۋىۋىشىۋ ھەرىسرۇشىھىۋىش ئىسىۋىدىھەشىشىش ئىھىھىۋىشىۋ ھەئىھىۋىشىۋ رحمہ ھىۋىشىۋىۋ رىدىشىۋ.

ؤهثىءَ ھَوَڊرىشىءَ ئەشمۇۋەرمۇءَ ھۇرىر، ھىءَسىءَ ھَمَڤ! ۋىرمۇڤىر علی حسین ھۇ. ئىشھۇرىشىۋ، ئەسىءَتر ئىشۋۋىسۇۋۇ. رىبىرگ ھىشۋىشىشىرىش ۋەرىشەرھۇر سەۋىسۇھىش ۋىبەۋەھۇ "ئىشۋۋ" ھۇ. ؤهثىشىۋىشۋەرۋەسۇەر، ھۇم سەبەتىرىۋ ھۇۋۋىشىۋ ئەترەۋ ۋەھۋىۋىۋ ۋىۋەم ھىۋھۇ ھۇۋىتا. ۋەرىش ۋەرىۋىسەرۋەسۇەرىھەۋەشىش ھىشۋ ۋىچ ۋەمەۋىتەرھۇ ۋەۋىرىسەبەتىۋ ئەسۇھەۋىسۇىۋەھۇ. ئىش ھىرىشىۋ ۋەسۇۋىر ۋەھىشىۋىۋ د. ۋىبەسىۋ (ھۇۋەىەۋىر) محمد صادق ھۇ. صادق ھەر، ۋەۋىرىۋەھىۋ ئىرەۋەسۇىەۋەۋ ھەشىۋىۋ ھەۋىشىۋەۋ، ۋەھۋىش ھەھۋۋىۋەھۋۋىۋ ۋىبەۋەۋىۋەسۇەر ىەۋەسۇھۋىۋەۋ ھۇىرىۋەھ ۋىبەۋەھۋىۋ ۋەىەرىۋەسۇەر ھىشۋ ئىرىشەۋىش ھۇتا. ئىۋەشىۋ ھەۋەھۋىۋ ىەۋەھىشىشەر ىەسىشەرەۋ ۋەھىش ۋىشۋەۋ ۋەۋەۋىۋ 82 83 84 ۋەھۋ ھۇۋىۋەر ۋەھۋىۋەھ ھەۋىر محمد صادق ئ ھەۋەىەۋىۋ. ؤهثىۋەھ صادق ىەھۋىۋەۋىش ھەئىشىۋ ھەئىۋەسۇەر (1958) ئۇۋىسەۋ ۋىشۋىسەۋ ھەھۋىەۋىر ھەھۋىەۋىر شەۋەھۋ ۋەۋەھۋ "سەسەۋ" ئ ۋىۋەھىۋ. ھەۋەھۋ ھىشۋىسەۋىشىر، ۋەۋىۋسۇھىۋەھۋ ھەۋىۋىسۇ ئىشىسۇەھۋ. ھەھىۋھۇۋىۋەر ۋىشۋ. ئىش ھەئىشىۋ ۋەىەۋىشۋۋ سعید موسی ھۇ. ۋەۋىش ھىش ىەۋەۋىۋەھۋىۋ ھ. ھەۋىۋ ھىۋەۋ ھەۋەىەۋىش ۋىبەۋىۋ ۋەھىۋىۋ ۋەھىۋىۋ.

ھەۋەۋىسۇەر ھىۋىسىۋىش ھىشۋىسىۋىشىۋىسۇ ۋىۋىۋىھىۋ. ھىۋىسۇ 12 ىۋىۋىر ىەۋۋىش ھىۋىسىۋىش ھەئىىر، ۋەۋىسىۋىسۇ "ۋەۋىۋىۋەۋ" ھىر "ۋەھىسۇ" ۋەۋۋىۋ ۋىسەھىۋىۋىر ھۇۋىۋىشىۋىۋ. ئىۋىسۇ ىەشىۋىۋ ۋەۋىر ىەسىۋىۋىشەۋەۋ، ھىۋىسىۋىش ھەۋەھىۋ. ؤهثىشىۋىش ىەھىسۇ ىەھىسۇ ىەۋەسىۋىۋىش ۋىۋىشىۋىسۇ "ھەۋىۋىۋ" ئىۋىش ىەبەىىۋىۋىش "ىەبەھىۋ"ئ ھەھىۋىۋىش ىەسۇھەۋىۋ. ؤهثىشىۋىش ىەۋىۋ، ۋىشۋىۋىۋ ؤهثىۋىۋىۋەر ھۇھۇىۋىۋىۋىۋىۋ، ھەۋىشىش ئەھەۋ ىەھۋىىر ؤهثىشىۋ ؤهثىشىۋەر ھىۋىسىۋىش ھىشۋىسىۋىش ىەۋىۋىۋىش ھىشۋىش ىەھىۋىۋىۋىۋىۋ. ۋىۋىۋىسۇ ىىىر ىۋىۋەھۋ، ۋىبەۋىۋىش ھىشۋىش -ھ- ھىىەھىۋەر ئۇۋ ھ.ھۇھۋىۋىۋىىر، ۋەىەرىۋەۋىۋ سەۋىسۇھىش ۋىبەۋىۋ ھۇۋىتا. ھۇۋىۋىۋىۋىۋ ھىشۋىۋىۋىھۋىۋ.

ؤهثىشىۋەر ھىۋىسىۋىش 4 ۋىۋىشۋىسۇ ھىۋىھ ھۇىەۋىشۋىۋ ھۇىەۋىھىۋىۋىۋ، ھەۋەۋىسۇەر ىىۋىش ۋەىۋىۋىشىھىش ىەۋىھىشىۋ. ھۇىەۋىشۋ ھىشۋىۋ، ۋىسۇىەۋىۋ. ھىۋىسىۋ ئىشۋۋىسۇۋۋ ھىۋىسىۋىش ھەۋىۋىسۇەر ھىۋىسىۋىش ھىۋىسىۋىش ھىۋىسىۋىش

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From the National Museum of the Maldives

"Kasabu Boavalhu Elhi Libaas"

The above photo shows two traditional dresses worn by Maldivian women. The dress with a narrow and a shallow neckline is an older design than the one on top of it which has a neck that is cut wide and deep.

In Dhivehi language, the dresses are called "Kasabu Boavalhu Elhi Libaas", meaning they are dresses with "Kasabu"-decorated neckline. Several lines of "Kasabu" threads are stitched to the front and back of the neckline, forming a symmetrical design. "Kasabu" is a special thread made out of fine gold and silver. In addition to "Kasabu", a glittering material called "Baadhalaa" which is either gold or silver in colour is also used to decorate the neckline. "Baadhalaa" being an alternative to pure gold or silver, it is cheaper than "Kasabu".

The thread lines that are stitched on both the dresses in the above picture are made out of "Kasabu" and "Baadhalaa".

The dresses are displayed at the National Museum. The fabrics of both the dresses appear undamaged. However, as the photo shows, having kept for a long time in folded condition, the colouring of both the dresses appear slightly faded to some extent. Ahmed Zaki Nafiz

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