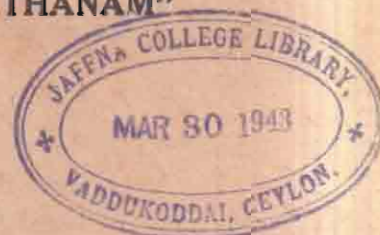


THE Hindu Organ.



Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LIV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1943.

Price 7 Cts.

NO. 94.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Ban on Kurakkan Transport

According to a recent order kurakkan along with country paddy and rice cannot be transported without a permit.

China to Conscript Women

Women are to be conscripted for the first time in China's history. A law just announced requires all women between the ages of 18 and 45 to join one of the Auxiliary Services for the duration of the war. Another law provides that all men between 18 and 45 not in the Regular Services should be trained in military and guerilla services.

Raj Offer to Ceylon

It is understood that the Government of India has made an offer to the Ceylon Government in connection with the supply of immigrant labour for work on tea and rubber estates. It is understood that the Board of Ministers may reply that in view of the arrangements now being made in Ceylon for intensive rubber tapping, further immigrant labour from India is not likely to be necessary.

Tamil Studies at University

Proposals for the re-organisation of the Faculty of Oriental Studies of the Ceylon University are, it is understood, at present under consideration. The Council of the University recently considered a proposal made by the Senate that a Professor of Tamil should be appointed. A number of members of the Council expressed the view that there was no objection to the proposed appointment if a Professor was also appointed for Sinhalese. The proposal was referred back to the Senate for reconsideration.

Anti-U-Boat war Criticised

The anti submarine campaign was subjected to sharp criticism in the House of Lords when Lord Strabolgi initiated a debate demanding the establishment of a Joint General Staff controlling all ships and aircraft engaged against U-boats. Recalling the recent Government statements on the seriousness of the shipping position, Lord Strabolgi said the maximum number of submarines at sea estimated to be 200, and asked if a great cause was to be imperilled by 200 submarines manned by 12,000 Nazis, many of them seafick landsmen.

GANDHIJI FIGHTS FOR REAL FREEDOM

THE TERRIBLE FORCE HE HAS UNLEASHED

(BY LIN YUTANG)

Momentous events are happening in Asia affecting not only the 390 million people of India, but also the future progress and essential character of the war the United Nations are fighting.

As a Chinese, I know China would be the first to be directly affected by it. It is imperative that we examine the events in India not as idle critics, but as responsible participants in a conflict between our two Allies England and India.

We have been feeding ourselves on anti-Hindu propaganda. We might accept, for our own peace of mind, the fiction that Congress is not representative of India, the lie that it does not include Muslims, that Mr. Jinnah is very, very important, that the English are loved in India and everything is very pretty.

We acquire a sense of moral triumph by accepting the version that it is not we who do not want to give India freedom, but it is India who is not united in wanting it.

By the acceptance of that fiction and our passive inaction in the months following the Cripps' Mission, we have ourselves anticipated this inevitable conflict.

The time for delusions is past and we must now pay for it. But our own fate is involved in it. We must break through the pall of abuse, misrepresentation and calumny against India that is being spread in America. Intelligent citizens know that India's case has never been represented to Americans except through the eye of British censors at Calcutta and New Delhi, that the news about India is incorrect and inaccurate and very often distorted.

It is a law of human nature that we must abuse those whom we injure, to prove that we are injuring them for their own good. It is a law of human nature that should and must go on; Gandhi is an appeaser, Gandhi is a wily and crooked politician. Gandhi has no sense of reality. Gandhi wants only the ruin of the British.

Why?

The question is: Why is Gan-

dhi such a fool? Why are men like Nehru and the leaders of the Congress such fools? Why are Indians such fools as to be misled by them? There is something terribly incomprehensible to many American critics and editors about the Hindus.

Gandhi is a fool because he is fighting for what George Washington was fighting for—his country's freedom and independence from England.

Nehru is such a fool, because he feels as keenly about the little (Liberty) as Washington or Thomas Paine ever felt.

The whole Indian nation is feeling exactly keenly as the thirteen colonies about their country's freedom. Gandhi and Nehru are as stubborn as Washington was and De Valera is today. The injustices in India are exactly like the injustices in the American colonies and in Ireland of the past. Now that Americans have liberty, they forget what that little word means when a people have lost it. That is what is so incomprehensible about India.

That is the terrible force which Gandhi and Nehru have unleashed today, which the spirit of Washington whom both admire, helped to unleash, the great cry of a great people for national freedom during our war for national freedoms. Recently, Secretary Hull was urging the nations to fight for liberty and Indians are obeying him. Hull cannot turn round and tell Indians: 'You must not fight for liberty.' We are anxious for the freedom of Greece, Yugoslavia or Occupied France, but we shut our eyes to the greatest single national movement for freedom in the world in India.

Solemn Pledge

India wants her freedom. Cripps denied it. They want to fight as a free nation alongside the United Nations. The Congress resolution clearly showed that they wanted Allied soldiers to remain in India and help defend their country if they were given the status of a free and equal na-

Continued on page 4

CEYLON LAW SOCIETY

INAUGURAL MEETING IN COLOMBO

Nearly 400 Proctors, representing every district in the Island, were present on Saturday at the inaugural meeting of the Law Society of Ceylon, which was held in the District Court of Colombo. This was the largest and most representative gathering of Proctors that has taken place.

Mr. S.J.C. Kadirgamar, President of the All Ceylon Proctors' Council, presided over the meeting.

The Chairman welcomed the gathering and addressed the meeting, stressing some of the salient features of the Society that was going to be inaugurated that day. He pointed out that finance was the most important factor in the establishment and maintenance of such a Society.

For the purpose of the inauguration of the Law Society of Ceylon the conference that were held set out to collect a sum of Rs. 7,500 as contributions, but the total actually received up to the date exceed Rs. 8,500, being contributions by 644 Founder Members, 227 from Colombo and 417 from the outstations.

Rs. 10,000 Advanced

The Chairman announced that in response to a suggestion made by him 23 members of the profession had advanced the Society Rs. 10,000 to enable the Society to function without delay. This amount was collected in 19 days. Therefore, the Society was now able to start on its career with a sum of nearly Rs. 20,000 to its credit.

The Chairman pointed out that when the Society was incorporated by an Ordinance, the Society would receive more than Rs. 36,000 per year by way of licence renewal fees paid in by practising Proctors. In addition to this amount, members would pay until the Society's incorporation a sum which was likely to exceed Rs. 10,000 per year.

The Chairman referred to the history of the movement, which started in 1928 with the inauguration of Colombo Proctors' Association the first President of which was Mr. Leslie de Saram, and the first Vice-President Mr. Sydney Julius. It was Mr. Leslie de Saram

Continued on page 4



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1943.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM

THERE HAS BEEN A SPATE OF speeches during the week on the post-war problems of Europe and Asia. The British Prime Minister laid down as a condition precedent to the solution of these problems the destruction of Hitler and his powers of evil. It could not be otherwise, for the simple reason that there would be no post-war problems unless Hitler and his associates were crushed. For the present, one might even be inclined to think that all this talk of post-war problems is so much waste of breath. The defeat of the enemy, the rehabilitation of the countries he has destroyed, the return of the world to something like the ordered and normal life of peace—these must necessarily precede any attempt to solve problems that can only arise after the war is over. There is, however, no reason why the leaders of the Allied nations and others interested in the future of the world should not remind themselves occasionally of what will be required of them after the war is won. This intellectual and moral exercise is all the more necessary in view of what happened after the defeat of the Germans during the last war. As long as the war lasted, there was, as there is now, a sincere resolve in the minds of most people that the conditions which made war possible should be removed. The League of Nations was not merely an aberration of President Wilson. European publicists and thinkers had dallied with the idea before Mr. Wilson appeared on the scene. A new world was to be brought into being. From the very outset the enterprise of the great American statesman was doomed to failure; for, the colleagues who were to assist him in the achievement of the great task he had set before himself were none other than statesmen of the type of Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau. The covenant of the League was dead before it was born. Nobody believed in it and everybody conspired to make it the dead letter of international law.

Mr. Churchill has, therefore, to guide him, a great failure, which still remains one of the greatest landmarks of human history. What were the reasons for this failure? These reasons have been the subject of acute controversy. We do not agree with those who still contend that the punishment

of Germany was too severe. If all the circumstances are given due weight, it will be found that the Germans got off pretty lightly. For the rape of Belgium alone they deserved much worse. But, at the same time, they were perfectly sincere in their attitude towards the peace that was forced on them. For a few years Germany found herself the pariah of Europe. Every other nation was so very prosperous after the war. The Germans alone had to lose their colonies and pay reparations. This was the soil on which Hitler sowed and we are witnessing today the inevitable harvest—the harvest of a second world-war with battles raging practically in every part of the globe. Even Mr. Churchill admits that the war with Japan will be at its height after the struggle in Europe and Africa is over.

Can this gigantic upheaval be prevented from repeating itself by the measures outlined by Mr. Churchill? We note that Mr. Anthony Eden has spoken more or less on the same lines in the United States. We are convinced that these prescriptions are entirely beside the point, and that the physicians have utterly failed to diagnose the disease. The enemy must, of course, be defeated. As we have remarked, this is a condition precedent to the solution of any post-war problem. But after that? It would be a serious blunder for the statesmen of the world to put their faith in another Treaty of Versailles.

What the world needs today is not another Peace Treaty on the lines of the last but an entirely different orientation towards the causes of war. Just as we talk of law and order as the foundation of society in any particular country, we have now come to realise that there is no part of the world that can do without this necessary foundation. If the world is to prosper and avoid the pitfalls of the past, no part of the world, however insignificant, can claim exemption from this rule. Order is the result of the successful application of law, so that a good deal will depend on what sort of law is going to be enacted for the guidance of the world. Neither in Mr. Churchill's speech nor in Mr. Eden's there is the faintest recognition of this fundamental requirement. On the other hand, these British statesmen do not seem to have gone much farther than Mr. Lloyd George or M. Clemenceau. If this is what is going to happen by way of post-war settlement, we may rest assured that it will only pave the way for another world-war.

What the world needs today is the application of moral laws to the conduct of nations and governments. No nation or government must be at liberty to disregard these laws. In other words, the Council of

Europe envisaged by Mr. Churchill would be useless unless it recognised without any reservations the duty of every Government to think and act aright. This is the most important post-war problem.

THE JAFFNA FAMILY

(By Dr. C. Chelliah)

I have read with interest Reverend S. K. Bunker's address delivered at the Uduvil Founder's Day on the above subject.

While agreeing with some points in the address, my view of the problem is different. We have an ancient civilisation. We have an ancient culture. Tamil literature, (the study of which I have recently taken up in earnest) makes enchanting and ennobling study. Leave alone the higher realms of Tamil literature and philosophy and theology. If only we Tamils could study the teachings of Thiruvalluvar and Avvyar and mould our lives on the ethical teachings enshrined therein, this country of ours would present a different picture.

Today there is a clash of ideals in this country. There are competing interests to undermine loyalties. We are a subject people. Our King is interested in certain aspects of our life only—not in all. That is a tragedy in more ways than one. Our leaders who scramble for power, pelf and honours are not men of religion, are not learned in our literature (many of them) and are not interested in the welfare of the under dogs.

For proper nation-building the home and the school should play their roles. What is our present position? One set of ideas prevail in the home and another set of ideas at school. We are not masters of the situation by force of circumstances. Home ideals and national ideals were held up for ridicule at school and on platforms with immunity. Platform leaders of our community have no back-bone and have no interest in service to others except in so far as it serves as a ladder for their personal ambitions and personal advancement.

Our national ideals have been lost sight of. Ideals of Bhama chariar are unknown to the youth of today. I do not want to say more on this aspect of the question. Virtues of the householder and the Sannyasin are likewise terra incognita to our people. They are suffering from inferiority complex. Hence we find national deterioration and losing sight of the higher and nobler aspects of the larger life.

The youth of today and the leaders of today have had no religious training. They cannot even dream of Nishkama Karma. In my view, science of conduct tackling the every-day problems of this work-a-day world should be the acid test of one's religious faith and convictions.

I have one sorrow. The Missionary bodies who came from abroad did miss a golden opportu-

nity to do real service to the people of this country in not doing disinterested service. If they had only joined forces with the best and noblest ideals of our race and of our culture and helped to foster national life along normal channels of growth which would have resulted in the unfoldment of the best in us! Missionaries came to help the heathens. Noble mission indeed! What did actually happen? I shall leave that unsavoury subject.

I have seen the splendid work done by Annie Besant and others of revered memory. I have read several of their books and had them in my library in Malaya. The Central Hindu College of Benares has now blossomed into the University. I have seen the Theosophical headquarters at Adyar. What splendid achievements these! Well! Well! I shall not say more.

When will Missionary institutions start teaching Hindu ideals to Hindu children by Hindu teachers in place of the insidious poisoning of the young and tender innocents entrusted to their care in the most impressionable years of their lives by a helpless community? I shall await with interest Reverend Bunker's reactions in these days of Atlantic Charter and the groans of oppressed communities.

GITANJALI

By S. V. Sivagnanaprakasam

[An essay read at the meeting of the Yaparimoolai Young Mens' Association, Pt. Pedro, on 21-3-43.]

I

"ஆன்பர் பணி செய்ய எனை ஆளாக்கி
சிட்டு விட்டால்
இன்ப நிலை தானே வந்தெய்தும்
பாரபரமே."

"Give me the strength to make my love fruitful in service."

Since I started reading Gitanjali in English, I have been feeling extremely sorry that I am not a Bengali to sing the hymns in its original and "be captivated in the endless meshes of thy music, my Master." If English is better than Tamil, in my opinion, it is only because Tagore could not translate Gitanjali into Tamil as he did in English. Gitanjali is the masterpiece of our master poet, Tagore. The term Gitanjali is a combination of two words—Gitam and Anjali. Gitam means song and Anjali means worship or offering to God. So Gitanjali means song offerings to God. In its original Gitanjali is a collection of hymns, "full of subtlety of rhythm, of untranslatable delicacies of colour, of metrical invention, displaying in their thought a world I have dreamed of all my life long." The work of a supreme culture, in the words of Yeats, they yet appear as much as the growth of the common soil as the grass and the rushes. Only the words of Tagore can give adequate expression to the blending of profundity, spontaneity and simplicity permeating the pages of Gitanjali. "Pride can never approach to where thou waitest in the clothes of the humble among the poorest and lowliest and lost. My heart can never find its way to where thou keepest company with the companionless among the poorest, the lowliest and the lost."

CAUSING HURT TO BRAHMIN PRIESTS

CASE AGAINST POLICE

Further hearing continued before the Jaffna Magistrate, Mr. V. Manicavasagar, of the case in which Mr. G. H. Bromley, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, charged J M Arulappan, a police sergeant, V Muttiah, a police constable, and Mr. S. G. de Zoysa, Assistant Superintendent of Police, with having wrongfully confined two Brahmin priests, Sivasarma Iyer and Ponnuthurai Iyer, both of Thunnalai, for the purpose of extorting information regarding a burglary at the Neervely Kandasamy temple; with causing hurt to the priests; and with fabricating false evidence for use against them.

Mr. Quentin Fernando, the Jaffna Magistrate, testified to the inquiry held by him in the temple burglary.

Mr. C. Kulaverasingham, Proctor, said that on June 19th or June 25th, the two priests complained to him that after their arrest on June 12th they had been confined at one place or another, ill-treated and certain articles introduced on them.

Mr. S. Viswalingam, clerk, Home Ministry, produced a petition dated June 18th, sent to the Minister of Home Affairs, by Aiyathurai Iyer, the brother of Ponnuthurai Iyer, and also a petition sent by Ponnuthurai Iyer and Sivasarma Iyer, dated October 3rd, 1942.

Mr. J. Joseph (re-called) identified a reply to the petition as being that of the third accused. The reply stated: "I received a similar petition some time ago, and replied stating that Ponnuthurai Iyer had gone somewhere to dispose the stolen articles. How correct I was may be judged from the fact that this man was arrested a few days later trying to dispose part of the stolen articles at Chavakachcheri".

Witness also identified a further reply to the petition as being that of the third accused. This reply stated that Ponnuthurai Iyer was "a dangerous criminal" and that "this is a typical Jaffna effort to keep us off the gas by suggesting that some harm may have been done to him."

Mr. M. J. Manning, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Northern Province produced the weekly reports sent by the third accused to the Inspector-General of Police from May 31st, to June 21st. He said he was not aware of any departmental order to the effect that a gazetted officer should, on visiting a police station, make an entry regarding the number of persons in the lock-up. Personally he did make such entry. He did not know what procedure the third accused had adopted.

Further hearing was postponed for Monday.

VICTORY VOLUNTEER CENTRE, CHANKANAI

A Victory Volunteer Centre, was declared open by Mr. M. Prasad, Government Agent, N. P., on Wednesday the 10th instant at 5 p.m. at the Village Committee Reading Room, Chankana. Soon after the opening ceremony a public meeting was held under the auspices of the V. V. C. with the Govt. Agent in the chair. The speakers on the occasion were: Dr. K. Cathiravelu Publicity, Officer, Vali, West, Mr. V. Veerasingham, J. P. Chairman, L. A. C. Manipay, Mr. C. Thillayampalam, Chairman V. C. Chankana, and Mr. K. Ariacuddy, Chairman L. A. C. Chankana. (cor.)

JAFFNA SONGSTER BROADCASTS FROM TRICHY

(An appreciation by a Jaffna man)

Indian masicians of repute are broadcasting on the Radio their songs. A similar contribution was made the other day (17-3-43) at the Trichy Radio by the young and talented singer Vidwan N. Shanmugaretnam, an old boy of Jaffna Hindu College and at present a music teacher at Isai Arangu, Attangudi in India.

Music is an auxiliary to the cosmic dance of Nataraj and aptly the singing commenced with a song expressing the evergreen joy at the Dance. He gave five songs which one by one attained loftiness. The proportion maintained of the ascending and descending octaves which went preliminary to the words; the timing; the silver tune to which they rose, the cooling effect created by them, all kept my mind in rapt attention.

It is a credit to the enterprising Jaffna youth to have attained such a standard at which all Jaffnese are justly proud.

PHILANTHROPIST'S PHOTOGRAPH UNVEILED

"Rightly or wrongly we all value wealth. Some succeed in getting it and others do not. Out of those who succeed very few make good use of it while others put wealth to bad use producing thereby great vices. The late Mr. K. Subramaniam was entitled to our deep gratitude for his generosity and consideration for the public good" said Mr. M. Prasad, G. A., Jaffna when unveiling the photograph of the late Mr. K. Subramaniam, the founder and proprietor of Subramania Vidyasalai, Vaddukoddai, at the school premises on Sunday the 21st instant before a large gathering of men and women.

Mr. Prasad said that a test of a man's real greatness was his kindness to children and Mr. Subramaniam's concern for children was shown by the large institution he founded with spacious gardens, industrial and educational sections all of which made the school a model one in the North in the opinion of the Education Department. Mr. Subramaniam had further given liberal and voluntary donations to the Gloucester Fund, the Send-a-Plane Fund, the Jaffna Home for the aged and the Friend-in-Need Society besides building a large block for the Melalai Co-operative Hospital. The speaker had hoped that Government would honour him suitably and he almost got it but unfortunately he died just a few days before the Honours were awarded. The speaker had great pleasure in unveiling the photograph of one for whom he had the highest respect and admiration.

Mr. A. J. E. Vethavanam, Divisional Inspector of schools, Mr. N. Ekambaram, Proctor, Dr. S. C. Thuraiayah, M.O.H., Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor, and Dr. K. Cathiravelu paid glowing tributes to the memory of the late Mr. Subramaniam who supported many deserving causes. They were all sure that Mr. Subramaniam's brother Mr. K. Nagalingam who had decided to keep going what his elder brother had started would also build the girls' boarding school which Mr.

THE FIRST VERNACULAR SCHOOL CADET DIVISION

Another forward move was taken on the 17th when the first Vernacular School Cadet Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade was inaugurated at St. Joseph's Practising School, Colom bogam, by Mr. A. J. R. Vethavanam, Divisional Inspector of Schools and A.R.P. Controller, Jaffna.

Addressing the pupils of the Practising School and the students in training, Mr. Vethavanam explained the objects of the St. John Ambulance Association, the Brigades and the Cadet Divisions. He welcomed the extension of the movement to the vernacular schools. He congratulated the St. Joseph's Practising School in giving the lead and hoped that other schools would quickly emulate them.

Mr. Vethavanam said that the Cadet Division had nothing to do directly or indirectly with the war. He had to say that because often parents felt that the work Cadet meant something connected with the military. It was the duty of everyone in Ceylon to do his bit when there was the need. They would be traitors to their country and to themselves if they were found wanting.

Mr. Cosmas W. D. Alwines, the Superintendent of the Brigades and Cadet Divisions in the North, said that he was glad to see another of his dreams being realised. Though he had carried on First Aid work in the North for the last fourteen years, and had trained boys, and girls, men and women, he had not had the opportunities to extend First Aid work to the Vernacular Schools. In social movements one had to wait for the time and the tide. He felt that just at present the country was First Aid-minded, and that is why he felt that Cadet Divisions in the English and Vernacular Schools were going to do a world of good to the country. He appealed to the boys to learn First Aid for the safety of parents and brothers and sisters. It was a matter for regret that schools had neglected cultivating in their pupils a spirit of Social Service. That was responsible for the apathy and indifference of a large section of the public in matters relating to Social Service. In First Aid they had one of the grandest aspects of Social Service. Dr. I. S. Amarasingham, School Medical Officer and Surgeon Lecturer, exhorted the boys to avail themselves of the golden opportunities which he as a school boy never had. He hoped the boys would profit by the useful lessons they were going to have as Cadets. (cor.)

BANKER'S DEATH IN F. M. S.

News has been received from the Information Office, Colombo, that Mr. B. P. Nicholas, the Founder and Managing Director of the Oriental Bank of Malaya Ltd., has passed away peacefully after a short illness at Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S. He leaves behind in Malaya his widow, four sons: Messrs Edwin, Albert, Alfred and Victor and his brother Mr. A. B. Ponniah and family and in Ceylon his three daughters: Mesdames J. S. Rajaretnam, S. P. Joseph and D. S. Pedropillai and a son Mr. Cyril to whom his loss.

Subramaniam was intending to build.

Mr. E. Kandiah of the staff of Subramania Vidyasalai proposed a vote of thanks. (Cor.)

A CHAIR FOR TAMIL AT THE UNIVERSITY

UNION COLLEGE OLD BOYS' DEMAND

Mr. M. Balasundaram, Advocate, referring to the speech recently delivered by Rev. Fr. Peter Pillai at the Jaffna College Prize-Giving, said that equality of opportunity would mean equality in results as was feared. Equality in democracy did not mean equality in voting only. It would be shadowy if there was no equality of opportunity.

The Old Boy's Day came off on Saturday the 20th instant. The usual activities were followed by the anniversary celebrations of the "Union", the Senior Literary Association of the College. The students successfully staged a play entitled "The man in the Top Hat" and Mr. M. Balasundaram addressed the gathering and made the remarks quoted above.

The O. B. A. passed a resolution requesting the authorities to provide a Chair for Tamil at the Ceylon University.

MANIPAY PARISH SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The Fourth Annual General Meeting of the League was held on Thursday the 13th March 1943 at the Manipay Vivekananda Vidyasalai. The Managing Committee presented their report for the past year, and the Treasurer submitted his Statement of Accounts duly audited.

The election of office-bearers for the current year resulted as follows:—

Patrons: A Sellamuttu, M. B. E., and Mubandiram S. K. Swaminathan; President: C. Thiagarajah (re-elected); Vice-Presidents: Dr. K. Cathiravelu, R. Dharmalingam Proctor, and K. Sundarampillai, Broker; Secretary: C. N. Devarajan Asst. Secretary: K. Ramanathan, Broker; Treasurer: M. Vallipuram; Asst. Treasurer: J. P. Nagalingam; Auditor: N. Sinnatamby, Registrar of Births etc. Managing Committee: Besides the office-bearers:— P. C. Hallock, V. C. Member, A. Chelliah, S. Thambirasa, S. A. K. Karalasingham Broker, K. Choralasingam, Prudential Inspector, N. Thimbevaayab, Sivakkolundhu Muttukumaraswamy, Manager, Velakkai Temple, N. Ramachandra, Teacher, K. Thambiah F. M. S. Planter, S. Navaratnam, K. Kandian V. C. Member P. Cumaraswamy, Vice Chairman, V. C. S. Thillampalam V. C. Member, S. Rajendram Proctor, K. Ratnasabapathy, K. S. Soundaranayagam, C. W. Duraisingham Bharat Inspector, S. Kanithasingam Planter, M. Perampalam V. C. Member, and Dr. S. G. C. Mills. (cor.)

FOOD SHOW AT CHANKANAI

A successful Food Show was held on Monday the 15th March 1943 between 10 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. at the Chankana Village Committee Market Bungalow at which preparations of different dishes out of wheat were demonstrated to the public.

The show was declared open by Mr. J. R. Sinnatamby A. G. A. (Emergency) Jaffna. A public meeting was also held on the occasion at the show premises presided over by Mr. W. Black J. P.

Dr. K. Cathiravelu, Mr. V. Veerasingham, J. P. and Mr. Sinnatamby A. G. A. addressed the meeting. (cor.)

GANDHIJI FIGHTS FOR REAL FREEDOM

Continued from page 1

tion. India is united in demanding freedom immediately. Her splendid leaders, who qualified her for it, are pledged to use that freedom, not for a decrease, but an increase in her share of responsibility to fight the Axis Powers. I warn that India will not give up the fight for liberty until she gets it.

Against these obvious truths, the refusal to return what we stole from her is based on sectional and national politics. Those who are clever at playing politics will, by their indecision and narrow vision, help defeat of the common war effort. We cannot win this war with nineteenth century psychology and imperialistic politics. The war has gone ahead of us, let us catch up with it.—(Free World.)

PUBLIC NOTICE

RICE RATION BOOKS

The attention of the public is drawn to the Defence (Rice Rationing) (Special Provisions) Regulations, 1942, appearing in Ceylon Government Gazette No. 3,957 of 26 June, 1942, as amended by Regulations published in Gazette Extraordinary No. 9075 of 1-2-43.

Every person to whom a rice ration book has been issued and who—

(a) possesses and or produces sufficient paddy or rice for himself and his household for the whole of the period of rationing or for any one or more weeks in that period;

(b) does not normally consume rice as a part of his daily meal;

(c) is a member of the household of a person referred to in (a) above; is by these regulations required to surrender the rice ration books issued to him, if the paddy or rice is sufficient for the entire period of rationing, or (if the paddy or rice sufficient only for a part of the period of rationing) surrender the coupons for such week or weeks for which the paddy or rice is sufficient.

2. (i) Every occupier of the house or premises or the person in charge of the prison, hospital or other institution, in which the death of a holder of a rice ration book occurred, or, any person giving information of the death to a Registrar of deaths is by these regulations required to deliver such ration book within seven days of the death, if the ration book is in his possession, or, if it is not in his possession, furnish all such information at his disposal as may be likely to facilitate the recovery of such ration book.

(ii) If any person other than the persons mentioned in para 2 (i) above is in possession of the rice ration book, he is required by these regulations, to deliver such ration book within seven days of the death.

3. The rice ration books and coupons should be surrendered to the Chief Headman or at the Kachcheri and receipts will be issued therefor. In cases where the paddy or rice is partially sufficient for the consumption of a household, the Chief Householder should surrender his book as well as those of his household, along with a declaration of the stock of paddy or rice he has, duly signed by him and attested by the village headman or the Chairman of the Local Assistance Committee. The corresponding coupons will then be detached from the books and the books returned to the chief householder.

4. Failure to comply with these defence regulations or any contravention thereof is an offence punishable under Section 52 of the Defence (Miscellaneous) Regulations published in Ceylon Government Gazette of 20th October 1939.

The Kachcheri, **M. PRASAD,**
Jaffna, 9 March 1943 Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna, and Government Agent,
(Mis. 225-29-3-43) N. P.

CEYLON LAW SOCIETY

Continued from page 1

who summoned the first All-Island Conference in 1930, preparing the ground for the ultimate incorporation of the Law Society of Ceylon.

Mr. Kadirgamar said that Mr. Valentine S. Perera and he drew their inspiration for the work they were able to accomplish thereafter from those two pioneers. He said he was delighted that Mr. de Saram was present in person that morning to participate in the meeting.

Work Society Would Do

The Chairman, continuing, outlined the work that the Society would undertake immediately the chief features of which would be the incorporation of the Society, the setting up of a disciplinary committee with panels in it, the appointment of standing Committees to deal with such matters as membership, finance, pension scheme, bills of costs, public service, public relations and the erection of an up-to-date headquarters building.

The Chairman also said that one of the problems facing the country today was the high percentage of crime in Ceylon and that the Society would endeavour in various ways to help in the solution of this problem which was a matter of great social importance.

The Secretary, Mr. Valentine S. Perera, read messages received from the Governor, the Acting Chief Justice, the Legal Secretary, the Minister of Education and the Minister of Health, and letters and telegrams received from Proctor-Judges and Proctors who were unable to attend the meeting.

Resolutions

The meeting thereafter proceeded to pass the following resolution:—

(a) The Proctors of Ceylon in general meeting assembled resolve that a Society to be called and known as the Law Society of Ceylon be established.

(b) That every Proctor holding a Practising Certificate shall become a member of the Society on its incorporation.

(c) That the draft constitution of the Law Society of Ceylon prepared by the All Ceylon Proctors' Council be adopted, provisionally subject to such alteration and

additions etc., as may be recommended by the Council for confirmation of a General Meeting.

(d) That all Proctors who have contributed Rs. 7-50 or more be enrolled as Founder Members of the Society.

(e) That the funds so far collected by way of contributions as above and interest-free loans made be transferred to the account of the Law Society of Ceylon.

(f) That the Council of the Society take such steps as are necessary to incorporate the Society by an Ordinance and expedite all measures relating thereto.

Office-Bearers

The following office-bearers were elected:—

President: Mr. S. J. C. Kadirgamar—proposed by Mr. G. A. H. Wille, seconded by Mr. C. Abeywardene and supported by Mr. A. E. Aserappa.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. H. de S. Kularatne Galle, Mr. G. T. Hale, Colombo, Mr. G. P. Keeneman, Matara, Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Crown Proctor, Jaffna, proposed by Mr. J. A. Martenz and seconded by Mr. J. F. Ponnambalam.

A Council of the Society, composed of 20 Colombo and 40 outstation members, was elected.

On the proposal of the Chairman, Messrs. Ford Rhodes and Thoratton were elected Auditors.

Meeting of Council

The first meeting of the Council took place at the Grand Oriental Hotel.

Among the matters dealt with by the Council was the appointment of staff, the passing of the budget for the first financial year beginning April 1, 1943, the appointment of sub-committees for incorporating the Society and for negotiating the lease of temporary headquarters.

Mr. Valentine S. Perera was unanimously appointed the first Secretary of the Law Society of Ceylon. The Council decided that the monthly meeting of the Council be held on the first Saturday of each month.

DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, JAFFNA

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. C. Thiagarajah, Chairman, V. C. Manipay, to be an additional member of the D. R. C., Jaffna, for the years 1943, 1944 and 1945.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1054.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sinnathambay Sellathurai of Vaddukoddai East Deceased. Sellathurai Marimuttu of Vaddukoddai East Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sellathurai Theiventhiram
2. Sellathurai Rajanayagam
3. Sellathurai Shanmuganathan
4. Sellathurai Kanagaratnam
5. Sellathurai Sivapiragasam
6. Maheswari daughter of S. Sellathurai
7. Sellathurai Tharmarajah
8. Tharmeswari daughter of S. Sellathurai all of Vaddukoddai East Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 8th day of February 1943 in the presence of Mr. P. Chnapathy Pillai, proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner:—

It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 2nd and 8th respondents and that Letters of Administration with the will annexed be issued to the petitioner as one of the heirs of the abovenamed deceased, unless the respondents abovenamed appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 15th day of March 1943

Sgd. G. C. Thambiah,
District Judge.

Time extended till 2-4-1943)

S. d. G. C. T.

D. J.

(C. 110. 29-3 & 1-4-43)

BASEL MISSION CALICUT TILES

Unrivalled for strength and durability and absorb the least quantity of water during rain.

Ask the numerous users for their opinion.

WILLIAM MATHER & SONS

Sole Agents in Jaffna for the last 53 years.

(Mis. 224. 22-3-43—1-4-43)

Vacancies for Learner Guards in the Excise Department

Applications for vacancies for Excise Learner Guards will be received up to 12 noon on Tuesday April 13, 1943 at the office of the near st Superintendent of Excise, from whom full particulars can be obtained.

T. V. SARAVANAMUTTU

Acting Excise Commissioner

Excise Head Office,
Katugastota, March 16, 1943
(C. 5-29-3-43)

THE ORIENTAL BANK OF MALAYA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in F. M. S. with liability of members limited)

No. 8, CLOCK TOWER ROAD, JAFFNA.

AUTHORISED AND APPROVED TO FUNCTION BY
HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR

The only Indigenous Banking Enterprise in Ceylon,
transacting every description of Banking Business such as:—

1. Accepting current and Fixed Deposits accounts; (2) Allowing loans on approved securities; (3) Granting Drafts on Colombo, Madura, Madras and Tuticorin and T.Ts. on these and other principal towns in India; (4) Buying and selling Indian Currency notes, etc., etc.

(H. 206. 25-2-43—24-8-43) (M)

S. P. Joseph,
MANAGER.