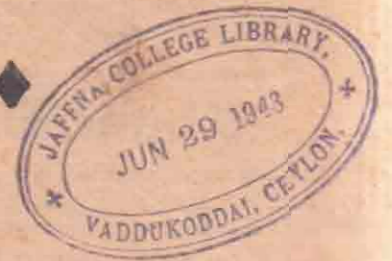


# THE Hindu Organ.



Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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## NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

### No Separate Peace By China

The Chinese Minister of Information denied the recent rumours that the Japanese had sent peace proposals to Chungking. "China has fought Japan for nearly six years" he said. "During that time, there have been many peace offensives, but China has ignored them all. China will continue to ignore such peace offensives whenever they recur. The United Nations can rest assured of that".

### Nazi Tank That Travels Under Water

Germany's 56-ton Mark VI tank can travel under water. This has been disclosed to British experts through an examination of German equipment captured in Tunisia, writes the "Daily Express" correspondent, Mr. James Wellard. "The tank is built with special air corks and submarine devices which enable it to ford deep rivers."

### Draft Expenditure Rs. 216 Million

The draft estimates of expenditure for the next financial year, now being considered by the Board of Ministers, it is understood, provide for Rs. 216,107,416, of which Rs. 27,892,543 is by special law. The approved expenditure for the current year is Rs. 187,443,220.

### Release Of Gandhiji Demanded

A resolution demanding the release of Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders in order to start negotiations with a view to ending the present deadlock was adopted by the Punjabi Women's Conference, Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru, who presided, speaking on the resolution, said that the present deadlock was due to the attitude of the British Government and their representatives in India. She had no doubt that not only the whole of India but every right thinking person, in all parts of the world was at the back of the demand for the release of Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders.

## IN THE SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC

### DIFFICULTIES OF A JAP INVASION OF AUSTRALIA

BY NOEL MONKS

OF all the world's battle-fronts the Pacific war zone is the hardest to understand. Few people realise what is going on there.

The greatest "war of the nerves" since pre-Munich days is being waged just now in the South-west Pacific. The latest news is that the Japs have built a great base at Wewak, on the Northern coast of New Guinea, and that another "threat" to Port Moresby is under way.

Is Australia as gravely threatened as warnings indicate? Just what can the Japs do to Australia now that they could not do a year ago, when the United States battle fleet was still waterlogged at Pearl Harbour?

A fairly clear picture of what is going on, and what is likely to go on, in the South-west Pacific can be put together. At the moment the nearest Jap base of any magnitude to Australia is Rabaul, 1,000 miles north-east of Townsville. In the north-west the Japs have a minor base at Koepang, 510 miles from Darwin. Wewak, in New Guinea, where the Japs are said to be mustering strength is nearly 700 miles from the Australian coast.

It would be impossible, therefore, for any large Japanese invasion fleet to approach the Australian coast without being seen at least 24 hours out. The highly perfected system of air reconnaissance conducted by the Royal Australian Air Force and the United States Air Corps ensures this. The nearest that a Jap invasion fleet has ever got to Australia was in the Coral Sea—800 miles out—nearly a year ago. It has never been disclosed whether it was Australia-bound or headed for Port Moresby in New Guinea. Navy and land-based American bombers accounted for it in grand style.

The Japs later tried to forge one missing link in their great strategic chains across the Pacific by an attack on Midway. The United States Navy was ready and—again with the aid of shore bombers—wiped

out the invasion fleet. In between these two Jap invasion attempts a strong land effort was made in New Guinea with the object of capturing Port Moresby. The situation was retrieved by General Blamey after the Japs had got to within 30 miles of their objective. With the help of some brilliant tough American Junior generals and their troops, Blamey and his Australians pushed the Japs back over the mountains and into the sea at Buna. It is four months since the last Jap was flung out of Buna.

That the Japs would try to get back Buna—and the Owen Stanleys—is natural, and recent reports of big concentrations at Wewak, near Salamaua, far from being alarming must have been expected by the Allied Command. The other day General Blamey said: "The enemy have now been completely driven from Papua; in fact the main part of the force has been exterminated." Is it not natural then that the Japs should try to build up that force again as soon as possible? It would not necessarily constitute any new or direct threat to Australia.

If, on the other hand, Port Moresby were to fall tomorrow, then Australia would indeed be threatened. But there should not be one chance in a thousand of that happening. New Guinea is the only "operational land front" under General Mac Arthur's command, and if that cannot be regarded as "safe" then Australians would have reason to become alarmed.

A lot of men and material have been poured into New Guinea. Two great Australian armies that went away to the Middle East three years ago ill-armed and unequipped, are now back in Australia. They were completely equipped, by Britain, and they brought much of their equipment home with them though General Montgomery could ill spare it. They must number 100,000 and they have proved themselves to be as tough and

## PANNAI CAUSEWAY AGREED ON

### SELECTION OF A SCHEME REMAINS

On representations made to the Minister of Communications and Works by the Speaker, Sir Waitilingam Duraiswamy, who is also the Member for Kayts, the Executive Committee of Communications and Works has agreed on the desirability of constructing a causeway from Pannai to Allaipiddy, says the "Daily News".

In the State Council on Wednesday, Mr. S. Natesan moved the suspension of Standing Orders to enable him to move a motion requesting the construction of the Pannai Causeway.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake said that it was not fair to dispose of a motion with financial implications without sufficient notice.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam (Point Pedro) said that the matter came up for consideration before the Executive Committee of Communications and Works on Tuesday and the matter was expected to go through at its next meeting.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake said that he did not want to take the credit for the scheme from one Jaffna member and give it to another, but he wanted to see that the Ministers had sufficient notice of it.

Mr. B. H. Aluwihare said that unless the Ministers undertook to be present when a motion of that kind was taken up, provided sufficient warning had been given of its being discussed, it would be difficult for private members to get anything done.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake said that motions involving financial

Continued on page 4

gallant an army as any in the world. It might be said that 100,000 fully equipped men are a mere handful compared to the size of Australia.

American and Australian engineers and workmen have built at least 100 airfields at strategic points throughout Australia within the past year. That stands as a magnificent achievement considering the nature of some of the country and lack of communications. I would like to see every one of those airfields packed with aircraft—bombers, torpedo carriers, and fighters.



## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1943.

### THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE certainly possesses advantages that are denied to the language which is not official but which is used by the great majority of people in their homes. And no language, however loved and esteemed, can have that measure of prestige which goes with the language in which officialdom chooses to express itself. In courts of law one sees the curious spectacle of Judge, lawyers, and parties whose home language is the same doing their work in English with the assistance of a qualified interpreter. The desire, under these circumstances, to give Sinhalese and Tamil their proper place in the transaction of official business and the education imparted in our schools is quite natural, and is in fact the only course open to those who desire to see the survival of the permanent population in its entirety without losing some precious part of its own self on the way. We have sustained such losses in the past. Culture, the national literature which makes culture a real thing to any man or woman, human dignity—everything was submerged in the chaos that followed foreign invasions. Living as we do in the midst of a disturbance that has already destroyed the identity of more than one ancient community, it is the first duty of the representatives of the people to see that the losses and sufferings of the past are not repeated. The problem is no doubt big and difficult, but it is not insoluble. The best brains of the country can solve it.

This is why we welcome, subject to certain reservations, the motion, in the following terms, which the Member for Kelaniya proposes to move: That with the object of making Sinhalese the official language of Ceylon within a reasonable number of years this Council is of opinion (a) that Sinhalese should be made the medium of instruction in all schools; (b) that Sinhalese should be made a compulsory subject in all public examinations; (c) that legislation should be introduced to permit the business of the State Council to be conducted in Sinhalese also; (d) that a Commission should be appointed to choose for translation and to translate important books of other languages into Sinhalese; (e) and that a Commission should be appointed to report on all steps that need be

taken to effect the translation from English into Sinhalese. As we have said, there are reservations that have to be made. One of them is that Tamil should hold the same place as Sinhalese in the new scheme of things. It is interesting to note that the importance of Tamil has escaped the attention of Mr. J. R. Jayawardene, Member for Kelaniya. The example of South Africa is one that may be studied fully by persons in the position of Mr. Jayawardene, before bringing forward a motion in these terms.

### PROBLEMS OF A FREE INDIA

BY A. THIAGARAJAH, M.A., M. Litt  
(Special to the "Hindu Organ")

#### II

##### Economic

But India's chief concern would be to transform her potential riches into human wealth and extricate India from her age-long poverty. On a balance industrialisation may be said to have won its arguments for India. Ship-building, automobile engineering, manufacture of locomotives and aeroplanes, iron and steel, machinery, heavy chemicals are all awaiting the magic touch of political and economic freedom. Both foreign capital and interests may have to be liquidated and India must be for Indians. Transport would have to be developed and co-ordinated as in the U. S. S. R. They have their duties by the Indian industries. Railways would have to be state-owned and state-managed. Roads would have to be developed out of loans instead of out of meagre revenue resources that are narrowed and crippled. Coastal shipping would have to be reserved for Indians first as Australia has done. Agriculture must still remain the backbone of Indian Economy. Subdivision and fragmentation must be compulsorily stopped; better equipment, efficient labour, and improved technique must be adopted; land tenures and revenue must be based on just basis; irrigation policy must be codified; rural indebtedness must be wiped out; co-operation must be made more thriving; and the state must necessarily save the agriculturist from ruin and collapse, for self-sufficiency in food should be a paramount consideration with the new India. The National Budget may have to adopt new principles in place of those which the present rulers have preferred to pursue. It is not enough to technically balance the budget, for the true criteria are full employment and efficient production in a country. Monetary stability and complete co-ordination of all banking institutions are the responsibilities of a Central Bank which should not passively witness monetary pandemonium that may be happening

around. A financial settlement between the Central Government and the autonomous provinces must be so judiciously based so that both have expanding and adequate revenue resources to meet their respective functions and at the same time they should not cause friction or injustice between them. Social services must receive the attention which they have woefully not been receiving all these years. Discriminating protection may still be necessary to attain a balanced economy. The Gold hoarding habit must be discouraged and the stock could be utilised to wipe out India's foreign debt or to purchase capital goods to develop her industries. May be that the rupee would have to be delinked from the sterling so that internal stability will become a greater consideration than the external, and the exchange value may be fixed on the new parity concomitants of a rationalised policy would be the proper exploitation of the mineral and forest resources of India instead of frittering them away for the benefit of foreigners on lame excuses. Colonization schemes for undeveloped tracts would have to be evolved. The animal wealth should carefully have to be looked after. Cottage and small-scale industries may receive a new lease of life if the water-power of India were to be harnessed and led to wherever it was wanted. On this hangs the distribution of population between the country and the town, and also between concentration in a few cities and the growth of smaller ones. Industrial and agricultural research is essential. Labour legislation, labour welfare schemes, labour organisations, arbitration of disputes, must all be based on up-to-date principles. Efficiency of labour would only result then. Banks for industrial finance are necessary. Local finance must be improved. Everyone of these steps must put India's economy on a sounder basis and leave her foreign trade and exchange little to be tampered with. India would be free to enter into trade agreements with any nation as will be conducive to her betterment, while Imperial preference and Ottawa Agreement would recede to the background.

##### Educational

Education is the thing that makes for proper citizenship, and economic and cultural advancement of a nation. English may be used for international purposes. A national language native to India is necessary. It may be either Hindu, or Urdu, or Hindustani. It wouldn't matter which of them is chosen. Perhaps Hindustani is the most promising. The Sciences and Arts would have to be taught in the individual mother-tongue of a person, for one

learns faster and better through it. The undue stress on the 3 R's would have to be altered. Both general and technical education should be imparted to every one. Higher education must spread. Research, both pure and applied, must be encouraged as in the U. S. S. R. There is no dearth of brains in India to stand comparison with any other nation in the world.

##### Cultural

India has a rich cultural heritage of which she can be legitimately proud. Her first duty is to preserve every piece of work of art and literature. She is the home of many religions and philosophies which could be synthesised for the benefit of humanity. The beautiful works of architecture and sculpture and iconography should retain their pristine purity. Painting and music and dancing, though different in the different parts of India, must be better harmonised and understood by one another. The true place of women must be realised and recognised. The Hindu and Mohammedan and other laws should be reformed in the light of changing social conditions. The Purdah and the caste systems must vanish like the morning dew. The vernacular literatures of India which for two centuries suffered oblivion have started a Renaissance on which tide they should be carried far. In fact cultural revivification has been the desideratum in the path of India's liberation. The town should be ruralised and the village urbanised.

##### International

Her international obligations would in no way be less important. In collaboration with China she would have to stabilise the political and economic situation of Asia, especially the S. E. For example it would not be out of place for India and China to help Malaya and the East Indies to govern themselves. On all accounts India and China should draw closer and tender advice in the Parliament of nations. The path is certainly long and arduous, but once freedom is obtained, as certain it must one day, it is surer and firmer.

### Is Sir Andrew Leaving?

It is likely that His Excellency the Governor, Sir Andrew Caldecott, will leave the Island about the end of the year, writes the political correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" who adds that there will be as much speculation about his successor as there was about the new Viceroy of India. Sir Andrew has been Governor for six years.

# TRINCOMALEE IN HISTORICAL SETTING—A SHORT STUDY

BY C. V. MUTTUCUMARASWAMY

[Special to the "Hindu Organ"]

I  
There are very few natural harbours in the world, indeed there are only five or six magnificent ones. Of these Trincomalee is one. It is called the "Rio-de Janeiro of the East". In times of yore, Trincomalee was a busy and bustling port, and occupied a premier position amongst sea-ports. Greeks, Romans, Phoenicians, Arabs and Chinese came in their sailing vessels and carried on a vigorous barter of a variety of spices for which this isle was so famous. Trincomalee harbour owes its eminence to its size which it is said is large enough to enable any number of ships to find safe anchorage, right throughout the year. Search far and wide, yet it would be difficult to find a harbour that excels Trincomalee in point of serenity and security. Trincomalee was the seat of the Admiralty (Eastern fleet) about seventeen years ago. Today this is one of the best naval bases of the British.

Trincomalee has had a stormy past. It had been the bastion of the Dutch, earlier of the Portuguese,—just as much as it is one of the bastions of the British. The British captured Trincomalee from the Dutch in 1795 after a bombardment on August 28th and 31st. Three years earlier in January 1782, Trincomalee fell into the hands of the British, but in the same year De Suffren the French commander laid siege to Trincomalee on August 25 and captured it. Trincomalee was restored to the Company by the French at the Peace of Paris in 1784.

In 1672 the Dutch wrested Trincomalee from the French who in the same year had obtained from Rajasinghe II. permission to build a Fort. It was Marillies Boschonva, a Danish adventurer, the first European who visited the Kandyan King Senarat in 1615; after trying to get the Dutch at Batavia to come to Senarat's assistance he sailed for Holland. Here he quarrelled with the company and in 1617 went to Denmark. In Denmark an East India company was formed and King Christian sent a squadron under the command of Ove Gjedde. De Boxhonwer died on the voyage. The Danes arrived in 1620 and found that Senarat refused to ratify the treaty made in 1618. A new arrangement was made on August 22, 1620 by which Senarat ceded to Denmark the territory of Trincomalee with permission to build a fort. But this fort was never finished and the newcomers were expelled by the Portuguese.

The first Portuguese fort was built in 1624 and the Fort Ostenburg was built by the Dutch on the site where the Portuguese fort had stood. Thus we see that the Portuguese, the French, the Dutch and the English—all came via Trincomalee. Trincomalee was connected to the main Northern Railwayline just eighteen years ago.

Before 1624, Trincomalee was the chief port of the King of Kandy. It was the venue for the export of the island's cinnamon, nutmegs, pepper, arecanuts, ivory, elephants and so forth. The

Kandyan King reaped a large profit by these exports. The Portuguese were eager to seize this monopoly of trade, held by the Sinhalese kings. Trincomalee was a tempting port which had a rich entrepot.

In 1624, the Portuguese captured Trincomalee and the Portuguese Governor Constantine de Sa destroyed the beautiful Konesar Temple, and built a fort. When this fort was built there was an inscription stone in Tamil discovered among the stones of the Konesar Temple, the substance of which was as follows:—"This temple was repaired by Kulakodan the grand-son of Manu the Chola famous for his justice in the year Kaliyuga 512 in the month of Vaikasi, the 10th day of Monday." From this we can deduce that this repair was done, 3243 years ago (in 1800 B. C.) That temple had seven ramparts, and it had exquisite mural paintings, it had many halls. The temple had a thousand columns.

Constantine de Sa destroyed the ancient Konesar Temple in 1624. There seems to have been a Tamil poem, some words of which are found even today, the substance of which has been traced as follows:—

The temple which was built by Kulakodan would be broken down by the Portuguese and this temple would not be built again; the rulers who succeed them would not think of this.

Mudaliyar C. Rasanayagam in his Jaffna History, has given the verse, as shrewdly reconstructed by a friend of his: The verse runs thus:—The words inserted are in brackets. The rest of the words are clearly indicated.

(மு)ன்னே குள(க்)  
(சே)காட(ன்) மூட்டு(க்)  
(தி)ருப் பணியை(ப்)  
(பி)ன்னே பறங்கி(பி)  
(சி)க்கவே மன்ன(வ)  
(பி)ன் பொண்ணு(த)  
(த)னை யியற்ற (யழி)  
(க்)தேவைத் (து)  
(எ)ன் னு (ரே பி)ன்  
(நாசர்) கள்.

A Mootootambipillai in his Jaffna History has given the verse, which appeared in the Kalveddu in the Vaipavamalai and it is as follows. But this only enshrines the tradition current at that time.

முன்னுட் குளக் கோட்டன்  
மூட்டுக் திருப்பணியைப்  
பின்னுட் பறங்கி  
பிடிப்பானே—பொண்ணுரும்  
பூனைக் கண், செங்கண்,  
பூனைக்கண்ண னுண்ட பின்பு  
மானே வருகாய் வரும்.

This formed the kernel of a prophecy by a famous Brahmin sage Supathishdar who came to the court of Pararajasekaran. It predicts the succession of the Portuguese, the Dutch and the British respectively.

On a stone which stands on the door-step of Fort Frederick is inscribed the sign of a fish. The fish, an emblem of the Pandyan banner, was cut by King Sundara Pandiyan who came along with Chandra Banu, a Javanese adventurer, in 1256 A. D. and invaded Ceylon. The Pandyan Tamil King defeated Parakrama II then ruling at Polonaruwa and seized his treasures, royal umbrella, throne and

## SINHALESE AS OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

### NOTICE OF MOTION IN STATE COUNCIL

Mr. J. R. Jayewardene (Kelanaya) has given notice of the following motion: "That with the object of making Sinhalese the official language of Ceylon within a reasonable number of years this Council is of opinion (a) that Sinhalese should be made the medium of instruction in all schools; (b) that Sinhalese should be made a compulsory subject in all public examinations; (c) that legislation should be introduced to permit the business of the State Council to be conducted in Sinhalese also; (d) that a Commission should be appointed, to choose for translation and to translate, important books of other languages, into Sinhalese, and (e) that a Commission should be appointed to report on all steps that need be taken to effect the translation from English into Sinhalese.

The annual high festival of the Santhirasegara Variyanantha Sivan Temple at Chavakachcheri commences on Wednesday the 30th instant and concludes with the Car festival on 8th July and Thirtham on 9th July respectively.

### Ceylon Government Railway PILGRIM TRAFFIC

The issue of tickets from all stations to stations the following sections and vice versa, and between stations in these sections will be restricted as shown hereunder:—

(i) Gampola—Badulla (inclusive) from July 1 up to and including July 24, 1943.

(ii) Maradana—Matara (inclusive) from July 1 up to and including August 5, 1943.

No passenger will be allowed to over ride or travel beyond the station to which he holds a ticket, and any passenger, doing so, without a lawful excuse, will render himself liable to prosecution.

W. G. HILLS,  
General Manager.  
23-6-43  
(G. 12, 28-6-43)

so forth, inscribed this fish as the token of his victory, and took with him as captive the Jaffna King Kulasekaran. An inscription at Chidambaram commemorates the victory of Sundara Pandiyan and proclaims victory about this.

On Swamy rock there is a pillar which is popularly supposed to be of the ancient Konesar Temple. It is nothing of that sort. It has been erected during Dutch times, in order to perpetuate the memory of Francini Van Reid, a Dutch maiden of noble birth. She was engaged to an officer in the army stationed at Trinco and was desperately in love with him. But the officer proved faithless and embarked on a vessel bound for Europe. This love-sick maiden in utter despair flung herself from the dizzy height.

Kulakodan, it is stated, was a Chola king. Of course he was a Hindu. He got his name from the fact that he had built both a tank and a temple. Kulakoddu Raman seems to have been his full name, as could be deduced from an ancient ola manuscript which mentions his having reconstructed the Konesar Temple. It is interesting for us to know what tradition has to say of Kulakodan.

## AUCTION SALE IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Insolvency Jurisdiction Nos. 196 & 197

In the matter of the insolvency of M. C. Thendauthapany and M. C. Santhirasekaram of Koddady, Jaffna Insolvents.

By virtue of the order of the District Court of Jaffna dated 26th May 1943 the lands described hereinafter shall be sold by Public Auction on the spot on Saturday the 3rd July 1943 commencing from 10 a.m.

### LANDS REFERRED TO:—

1. All that piece of land situated at Vannarponnai East in Jaffna called "Adiyarkunallanvarampu, Thalaimadai and Adiyarkunallankulathilvarampu" in extent 18 Lms. V. C. and 12½ Kulis with boutiques and buildings, two wells and cultivated and spontaneous plantations, and bounded on the east by tank, north by the properties of Sittampalam Chinniah and Sabapathy Periyathamby, west by Chemma Street and on the south by the Public Lathrine belonging to the Jaffna Urban Council.

2. All that piece of land called "Aiyilady" in extent 1 Lm. V. C. and 3½ Kulis with house, and cultivated plants thereon, and situated at Vannarponnai West in Jaffna, and bounded on the east by the property of Kathiru Lebb; Neyna Mohamed, north by road, West by the property of Pathumma Nachia widow of Sinnan and on the south by lane.

3. All that piece of land called "Palluvilithoddam" in extent 4½ Lms. V. C. with well, cultivated and spontaneous plantations, and situated at Vannarponnai West in Jaffna, and bounded on the East by the property of C. Thendauthapany, north by road, west by the property of Nagamma and on the south by the property of C. Thendauthapany.

4. All that piece of land called "Paluvilithoddam" in extent 21 Lms. P. C. situated at Vannarponnai West Jaffna, and bounded on the east by the properties of Kathirasar Suppiah and Sinnatangam wife of Suntharan, north by the properties of the said Sinnatangam and Subramaniam Sivassambu, west by the road and on the south by the property of the heirs of Velu Sinnappu.

5. All that piece of land called "Palluvilithoddam" in extent 24 Lms. P. C. with cultivated plantations and Thuravu, and situated at Vannarponnai West Jaffna, and bounded on the east by the property of Muttukumaru Somasundaram, on the north by the properties of Kathiresar Suppiah, Vinasitambay Kanagasabai, Kanagasabai Arulampalam and others, west by the property of Velu Sellappa and shareholders and on the south by the properties of Kamadehi wife of Muttukumaru and Ambalavanar Ponnampalam.

M. K. SANGARAPILLAI,  
Assignee.  
First Cross Street,  
Jaffna, 3rd June 1943.  
(Mis. 54, 14 & 28)

### WANTED

An elderly Matron with administrative ability. Applications with testimonials should reach the Managing Secretary, Women's Art and Industrial Institute, before June 30.

(Mis. 48, 7, 14, 21, 28-6-43.)

### FOR SALE

One Mudaliyar's belt brand new.

Apply to:  
Edwin R. Joseph,  
Auctioneer,  
Chundikuli,  
(Mis. 61, 24 & 28-6-43.)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 118

In the matter of the estate of the late Valliammai wife of Visuvar Kanapathipillai of Mathakal.  
Deceased.

**A r u m u g a m** Vinasithamby of Mathakal. Petitioner.

vs.

1. Parameswary daughter of Visuvar Kanapathipillai and
2. Visuvar Kanapathipillai both of Mathakal. Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the abovenamed 1st Respondent coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 21st day of May, 1943, in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor 1st Respondent and the Petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased in this Testamentary action unless the abovenamed Respondents appear before this Court on the 25th day of June, 1943, and state objections to the contrary.

This 21st day of May 1943  
Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,  
District Judge.

(O. 14. 24 &amp; 28-6-43)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 124

In the matter of the estate of the late Thambiah Kandappillai of Maruvanpulo. Deceased.

**Ramalingam** Ragunathan of Maruvanpulo. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Muttappillai widow of Sethalingam Kandiah of Maruvanpulo
2. Sadaipillai widow of Appaipillai Nalavithamby of Kaithady-Navatkuly
3. Kandiah Ponnampalam
4. Kandiah Sethalingam and
5. Kandiah Ambalavanar all of Maruvanpulo Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 1st day of June, 1943, in the presence of Mr. R. Sivaguranathan Proctor for the petitioner dated the 31st day of May, 1943 having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner as a cousin of the deceased intestate is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the said estate, issued to him accordingly, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 12th day of July 1943 at 10 A. M. and show cause if any to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 1st day of June 1943.  
Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,  
District Judge.

(O. 13. 24 &amp; 28-6-43)

## The Jaffna College Alumni Association

The Alumni Day Celebrations

and the

Annual General Meeting

will be held

on Saturday, 3rd July, 1943

at

Jaffna College, Vaddukodai

You are cordially invited.

R. C. S. Cooke,

Hony. Secy, J. C. A. A.  
Mahesa Bahwan, Jaffna.

19th July, 1943.

## PROGRAMME

Saturday, 3rd July 1943

3-00 p. m.	Annual General Meeting
5-00 p. m.	Principal's Tea
6-00 p. m.	Football Match: Old Boys vs. College
7-00 p. m.	Oratorical Contest
8-30 p. m.	Annual Dinner *

\*For subscribers only

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

Life Membership Subscription	Rs. 20-00
Annual Membership Subscription 1943	Rs. 2-00
Jaffna College Miscellany Subscription 1944	Rs. 1-00
Alumni Annual Dinner—Fee: Member per head	Rs. 3-00
„ Lady guest	Rs. 2-00
„ Men guest	Rs. 3-00

Please remit the Membership Subscription and Dinner Fee before 30th June 1943 to the Hony Treasurer:—

Mr. E. J. Jeyarajah,  
Chundikuli, Jaffna.

(Mis. 62. 24, 28 &amp; 3-7-43)

PANNAI CAUSEWAY  
AGREED ON

Continued from page 1

cial implications were moved in rather a lighthearted manner.

Would Be Decided By  
Committee

Mr. J. L. Kotalawala (Minister of Communications and Works) said that the only question that remained to be decided was which of the schemes for the construction of a causeway should be accepted. That question would be decided at the next meeting of the Executive Committee and no discussion was required at that stage because once the Executive Committee made a decision he would either bring a loan resolution to the House or include provision for it in the Budget.

Mr. Natesan then formally moved the motion with regard to the construction of a causeway from Pannai to Allaipiddy and it was referred to the Executive Committee of Communications and Works.

## NOTICE

The Koddudai Murugamoorthy Temple at Vaddukodai has been declared a common temple under the Trust Ordinance and a Board of Trustees composed of 5 members has been appointed to administer the affairs of the temple. The Board of Trustees has taken charge of the temple and its temporalities and has appointed Mr. M. Apparasamy Mailvaganam, one of the Trustees, as its Manager.

M. Sabaratnasinghe,  
Chairman,  
Board of Trustees,  
Vaddukodai Murugamoorthy  
Temple.

Vaddukodai,  
23-6-43.

(Mis. 64, 28-6 &amp; 1-7 43.)

## TEA

MARKETING DEPARTMENT TEA

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AGENTS FOR MARKETING DEPARTMENT TEA.

(Mis. 45. 3—28-6-43.)

## THE ORIENTAL BANK OF MALAYA LIMITED.

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

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The only Indigenous Banking Enterprise in Ceylon,  
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S. P. Joseph,  
MANAGER.

(H. 206. 25-2-43—24-8-43) (M)