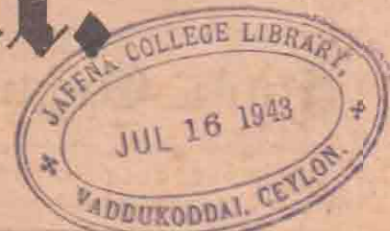


THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Great Naval Base Taken

British assault troops have captured Syracuse, the great Italian naval base on the east coast of Sicily. Syracuse fell to the Allied advanced troops at 9 p.m. on Saturday. The Allies also control Florida and the escarpment and all the positions have now been firmly established.

Rice Inquiry Ends.

The enquiry into the charges relating to the purchase in India of rice and other food-stuffs for the Ceylon Government against Mr. M. H. Kantawala, Ceylon Trade Commissioner in Bombay, and his clerk, Mr. K. Jeyaratnam, which began about three months ago, concluded on Saturday evening. The report of the special committee which conducted the enquiry will in due course, be submitted to the Public Services Commission.

Most Momentous Phase Of The War

The Turkish newspapers unanimously declared that with the Allied landing in Sicily, the world now faces the most momentous phase of the war. Deputy Sadak, editor of "Aksam", said: "The landing constitutes the most daring and the most dangerous enterprise since Gallipoli." Deputy Vatan said: "If responsible men on the Axis side were capable of a sound appreciation of the position, they would at once seek means of putting an end to this catastrophe."

A Further Despatch On Reforms

The Political Correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" says that a further despatch, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies relating to the Declaration by His Majesty's Government on constitutional reform was communicated to the Board of Ministers on Monday. It is understood that in this latest communication, the Secretary of State agrees substantially with the interpretation put on the Declaration by the Board of Ministers. This communication will be placed before the State Council today before the Leader of the House introduces the Budget.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BLOCK VOTE

ITS THEORY AND PRACTICE

BY C. SUBRAMANIAM, B. A.

THE plea made by the "Catholic Guardian" in its leading articles of 11-6-43, 2-7-43 and 9-7-43 for a Block Vote for Mr. Gnanamuttu in the Mannar-Mullaitivu bye-election should give much food for thought to all patriotic and thinking Tamils.

When the Mannar Mullaitivu seat fell vacant Mr. C. Suntharalingam and Mr. Jos. L. Gnanamuthu announced their intention to stand for election. The "Catholic Guardian" in a leading article commended the candidature of Mr. Gnanamuthu. Later Mr. Suntharalingam came to Jaffna and interviewed His Lordship the Bishop of Jaffna and the Vicar-General. They are reported to have stated that they could not go back on the promise given to Mr. Gnanamuthu almost two years ago, but assured Mr. Suntharalingam that they would not bring to bear any religious influence on such Roman Catholic voters as were conscientiously disposed to support him (Suntharalingam). This assurance seems to have disturbed the supporters of Mr. Gnanamuthu. Mr. C. Arumugam, Ex-Station Master, Vavuniya, a Hindu supporter of Mr. Gnanamuthu, wrote to the Editor, "Catholic Guardian", shrewdly asking for an unequivocal guidance. He is reported to have concluded his letter thus: "Your answers will enable my supporters to decide whether or not I should oppose one of those candidates or both or throw in our weight on the side of a sound Tamil Policy....."

The "Catholic Guardian" in its leader of 11-6-43 gave him guidance and stated thus: "The 'Catholic Guardian' is the organ of the Diocese of Jaffna and is conducted under the control of the Diocesan Authority.....He (Editor) is guided by the mind of the Diocesan Authority. Recently we wrote commending the candidature of Mr. Gnanamuttu for the Mannar-Mullaitivu Seat and our main statements in that article with regard to candidature had its full approval."

The Leader concluded thus: "A word to Catholic Voters

who may be reminded of our policy of solidarity which did achieve such notable success in the past two elections..... that policy of Catholic Solidarity, a precious asset, will, we hope, be adhered to even though a few individual preferences may have to be subordinated to the common good."

This is an unvarnished and unequivocal plea ("The word" is almost a command) that every Catholic Voter should vote for Mr. Gnanamuttu as his candidature was sponsored by the Diocesan Authority in pursuance of that "precious asset", the Catholic Solidarity."

The "Hindu Organ" rightly took exception to this pernicious method of exploiting religion for securing political power. In an abusive reply the "Guardian" maintained its position in a leader on 2-7-43. It stated: "We believe in the purifying influence of religion and politics"..... "we wanted this election be fought solely on the minority issue....everything considered, his (Gnanamuttu's) political convictions, past and present, appeared to us to be safer just now."

Mark the comment "Safer". Not that Mr. Suntharalingam was unsafe but that Mr. Gnanamuttu was safer was the apologia of the "Guardian". The learned Editor could not deny the deeds and words of Mr. Suntharalingam during the last twenty years in support of the rights of religious and racial minorities. The learned Editor had not seen his manifesto. Therefore one wonders for what reason the Editor considers Mr. Gnanamuttu safer.

But the "Hindu Organ" leader of 8-7-43 has drawn out the inner mind of the "Catholic Guardian" more explicitly. In its reply of 9-7-43 it states:

"The reason for our policy of solidarity is this: the Catholic body is a minority in a minority. We cannot afford to dissipate our votes; if we do, we cease to count at elections and would be powerless to do the service we could do for the country with our unified votes. The Catholic Bloc Vote is one that is feared by

Continued on page 3

DEMAND FOR SMALL COINS

WARNING AGAINST HOARDING

A Press Communiqué issued by the Chairman, Board of Commissioners of Currency, says:

The increasing demand for small coins, 5 cents and 1 cent pieces has had the attention of the Currency Board for some months past. These coins are being absorbed into circulation as fast as His Majesty's Mint, Calcutta, can supply them, which is determined largely by the demand for coinage in India. The Board considers it advisable that the public should know more about the position and be called upon to assist in reducing the demand for further quantities of these coins by carrying the minimum amount necessary for their day to day requirements, whether as individual citizens or as traders or business men.

The value of the coins in circulation on 1st January 1942 was Rs. 742,3300 (14,846,000 pieces) in 5 cent coins and Rs. 640,501/25 (64,650,125 pieces) in one cent coins. It has now increased to Rs. 1,588,200 (31,764,000 pieces) and Rs. 895,751-25 (89,575,125 pieces) respectively. This indicates that the Currency Board has put into circulation during the past 18 months something like 16,918,000 five cent pieces and 25,525,000 one cent pieces.

Normally a Currency Authority would not show serious concern at an absorption of coin at this rate. In present circumstances, however, it causes considerable embarrassment to the Currency Board because copper, zinc and nickel which are required for these coinages, are also badly needed for the war effort.

The public is well aware that Defence Regulations were promulgated in December 1941, with a view to making the holding, keeping or retaining in one's possession of coins in excess of personal or business requirements a serious offence. This law still stands. While a reasonable increase in the circulation is only to be expected on account of the increased trade activity in the Island and Service activities, not to mention the large sums required in connection with payments to troops, the running of service canteens, etc.

Continued on page 4



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1943.

INVASION OF SICILY

THE OCCUPATION BY THE British Forces of Syracuse, the Italian naval base on the east coast of Sicily, and Licata, another deep-water harbour, enables the Allied Nations to rush heavy reinforcements and materials into Sicily. General Eisenhower may, therefore, be expected to deliver more massive and widespread attacks on the enemy in the near future. In the meantime, the bridge-heads gained on the beaches have to be widened and consolidated, and the Axis forces operating in the island should be isolated from the Italian mainland. Even according to the German radio, the Allies have sufficient reserves for the purpose, to say nothing of their superiority in the air which should have no difficulty in destroying all communications between Messina, on the Eastern coast of Sicily, and Reggio in the Italian mainland. The Axis will strain every nerve to keep this connection open, for, otherwise, it would be impossible to reinforce the Axis troops in the island. The enemy plan seems to have been to hold the beaches lightly, and to counterattack heavily wherever the Allied forces were found to have concentrated their troops. One such attack was expected hourly in the direction of Agrigento, about twenty miles west of Licata. Whatever resources the Germans and Italians may be able to bring to bear on these attacks, it may be assumed that General Eisenhower has at his disposal all the means needed for repelling them and strengthening his hold on the island. According to the German commentators the strategic idea underlying the Allied movements is either to encircle the German and Italian forces in the South-eastern Sicilian mountains by concentric drives or to force them to a hurried retreat to an approximate line running from Palma to Catani, thereby forcing the Axis to give up the whole southeastern part of the island. This part of Sicily is bound to play an important part in future Allied operations. It is favourably situated for the Allied attack on Messina and the ferry connection between Sicily and the Italian mainland.

The magnitude of the expedition against Sicily may be gauged from the fact that more

than 2,000 vessels were engaged in the landing operations. This huge fleet of warships and transports had to be taken through narrow channels to their destination—an achievement which would have been impossible in the days when the Lutwaffe held away in the air. Any attack by shore-based aircraft on such a heavy concentration of ships would have been a grave danger to the success of the expedition. The elimination of this danger is due to the Allied superiority in the air.

THE PROFESSION OF POLITICS

By N. Sivagnanasundram, B.A. (Lond.)
[Special to the "Hindu Organ"]

One outstanding feature of the prevalence of democracy is the rise of the profession of politics. Even as monarchy and oligarchy have produced the just and wise ruler or the virtuous class skilled in the art of good government, so, too, has democracy begotten the politician, wise or otherwise, to sway and lead the 'sovereign' people. It has been said that the voice of the people is the voice of the Gods, but more often than not, the voice of the people had had an earthy and cavernous ring when it shouted itself hoarse for "Panem et circenses" or its contemporary crazes. However, it would appear that a populace crying for bread, as it did in ancient Rome or in the France of the Bastille, was crying for its vital needs, and what vital need the people demand is seldom denied it. Its voice is as irresistible and ruthless as the voice of destiny. Such also was the awful voice that called for the Crucifixion, such the raucous cries that rolled down in blood the beautiful head of Marie Antoinette from the dreaded guillotine. The heritage, then, of the people's sovereignty, is a bloody one and its sins the spiteful meed of the demagogue or the politician.

Recurrence of Evil

The abuse of institutions designed to achieve ideals has been the shame of the dynamic human kind, although, be it remembered, that but for such abuse, there would have been perhaps no progress from ideals unsuited to suitable ones. The problem of evil and its solution has been the quest of the finest of men but no sooner is a solution found and gifted to mankind than does evil recur in new forms. The name of political evil is legion but none so comprehensive as self-interest. And the self-interest of one whom many follow is much more potent of evil results than that of the unfollowed one: greater by far are the stakes involved.

Self-interest assumes such protean forms that it is impossible to penetrate the disguise and behold its cloven

foot. It is ambition in the robes of a saint, it is megalomania in the garb of a monk, and the virtue of it all is that it is sooner or later unmasked. Its enormity lies in the consummate artistry of the politician who practises a high degree of hypocrisy. Democracy, then, runs its baneful course affording the spectacle of the many exploited by the crafty few whose only concern is their self-interest. At no time in history has man been found so wanting as in this democratic age in which although much stress would seem to be laid on ambitious schemes of education to make democracy 'safe', those very schemes are mere claptraps to catch the mass-mind in the toils of a partisan ideology.

Secret of Political Craft

"Philosophers have interpreted the world in many ways; the thing is to change it", wrote Karl Marx, and in this brilliant epigram is summed up the secret of political craft. To cut a striking figure, be it for a time, among men, to command the applause of senates, to appear to make history, these and the like could sometimes be achieved by creating a situation and being master of it. A situation is often created by an appeal to powerful emotions like fear, hatred or revenge, and once the seed is sown there arises a host of impassioned, unthinking men shouting a ready-made slogan. The next step in this vile art is to build up an ideology which is really a body of ideas bound together by a common belief. It was Napoleon Bonaparte who invented the word "ideology" to deride revolutionary idealism: a biographer writes:—"it was a nickname which the French ruler used to distinguish every species of theory, which, resting in no respect upon the basis of self-interest, could, he thought, prevail with none save hot-brained boys and crazed enthusiasts." The technique of the politician is to create an ideology which would put him in power over the masses. The modern world is a study in conflicting ideologies. There is always, then, a sure way of fooling all the people, at least for some time.

Power and Purity

Power has more votaries than purity but the purity of the voter is indispensable to the success of democracy. It has been said too often that the success of democracy lies in the education of the masses, but, alas, too often, too, is the political education of the masses left to the subtle politician. His insidious work is to be seen in his methods. A coterie of unthinking and disgruntled morons is to be found to shout the new gospel political, and with gold or the gab a party is brought into being. Like a pest, the politician sweeps on, whilst thinking men who know it is all wrong, stand aside or

get swept on. How often are worthy men seen in the role of Field-Marshal of the platform, playing the sedulous ape to the politician. If the lure of power has been the cause of the bankruptcy of democracy, the fall of men from worth and virtue has been due to that weakness which has sometimes been the infirmity of noble minds: to these are traceable the growth of political heresies like Fascism, Pakistan or the "Fifty-Fifty."

The life of men and nations has become so inter-dependent that one could feel the oneness of human interests the world over even in the woes of the smallest groups of men. Like the tiny pebble cast into the waters setting in motion waves that move the whole mass, or like the broadcast voice pervading the ether, the parochial pebble of the politician, his wicked impulse breathed into lofty words churn into disorder the peaceful people into a raging mob. It is sober thought and a sane public opinion that could avert the disaster. A political creed must consist of sympathies, not antipathies, and life in the group founded on trust, not distrust.

It is curious to note that while every profession or art requires skilful training to attain proficiency and win public confidence, the politician's profession is open to almost anyone who has the impudence and the temerity to practise it. Men do not seem to be seriously concerned by the sight of any adventurer monkeying with their political destiny. Practical politics has no science, no code: that is why the profession of the politician is an easy and a crowded one, but there is always room at the top—of the polls.

PANNAL CAUSEWAY

SCHEME SELECTED

The Executive Committee of Communications and Works considered on Tuesday the three Pannal Ferry Schemes put forward by Mr. S. Mahadeva, Engineer, P. W. D. and decided to accept that which provides for a 5,000 feet causeway, leaving a gap of 2,000 feet for a ferry. The causeway will take three years to build.

The effects of the tidal current will be watched after the causeway has been built, and if necessary the gap will be bridged with a swing bridge allowing a passage for ships.

KOMPAYANMANAL MAYANA PARIPALANA SABHAI

The eleventh annual general meeting of the Vannai Kompayanmanal Mayana Paripalana Sabhai will be held on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 5 p.m. in the Jaffna Hindu College Tamil School.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

OUR PROMISED CONSTITUTION

Sir,—The stipulation of White-hall that proposals for our new Constitution should be passed by a three-fourths majority of the State Council should, I am afraid, render the prospects of fruition of the labours of the minorities seeking escape from the tyrannies imported by the Donoughmore Commissioners somewhat dismal. The representatives of the illiterate, ignorant and poverty-stricken masses—these form the majority of voters—are entrenched behind the defences erected by the Donoughmore Constitution, and they are not likely to gather to 75% strength to pass a law for their own extinction.

For a scheme to change the life of a people *fundamentally*: social, moral, industrial, economic or political by a new constitution, the stipulation for a majority of three-fourths or even unanimity should be hailed as a wise, just, and statesmanlike measure. But the population here is heterogeneous with cleavages of race, language, culture and religion. Twelve years ago, the experiment on the Donoughmore Constitution was begun to lump the various communities into one mass for governmental and political purposes. The effect has been far from pleasant. Instead of unity, the cleavages have become wider and that with bitterness added. The minorities have suffered. The minorities are not agreeable to serve as jackals to the political lions of the Low-Country.

There is not the ghost of a chance for the minorities of today to become majorities of tomorrow.

If reason and justice had any part to play in the passing of the Donoughmore Constitution, the stipulation for three-fourths majority, if not unanimity, should have been insisted on *then*. That was not done. It passed into law by a majority of a single vote.

The petition of the Minorities is to have them put, placed and quieted in possession of their former rights of which they were deprived only 12 years ago. To secure this end, the abrogation of the present constitution is necessary. Justice demands that it should be done precisely in the same way as that in which it was ushered in, *viz*, by a bare majority of one vote.

Yours truly,
R. C. P.

MANNAR—MULLAITIVU SEAT

Sir,—Though several candidates intended to stand for election for the above seat, only two nomination papers were received by the Assistant Government Agent, Vavuniya, on behalf of Messrs. C. Suntharalingam and Jos. I. Gnanamuttu. It must be generally admitted that Mr. C. Suntharalingam is far superior to Mr. Gnanamuttu to be a State Councillor owing to his great scholarship and his vast knowledge of the country. His qualifications are innumerable. Mr. Gnanamuttu also in his heart of hearts must admit this. Now the question is why should Mr. Gnanamuttu not allow Mr. Suntharalingam to represent the Mannar—Mullaitivu Zone? He wants honour. The wisest thing

for him is to withdraw in favour of Mr. Suntharalingam who will be an ornament to the State Council.

It is a pity that religion has come into politics. The Editor of the "Catholic Guardian" and the other Catholics should not make use of religion in order to obtain political support. Mr. Gnanamuttu solely relies on the Catholic support of Mannar which is generally a Catholic country whereas Mullaitivu is a Hindu country but the population of Mannar is much more than that of the Mullaitivu District.

Now comes the knotty question—why should Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam work whole-heartedly for Mr. Gnanamuttu? Does he think that Mr. Gnanamuttu will prove to be a better councillor than Mr. Suntharalingam? Certainly not. Does he want to pay off any grudge? Certainly not, I think. Does he think Mr. Suntharalingam will eclipse him in the Council? Not, I think. Then why? Subject to correction I may be allowed to note that Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam is a strong supporter of fifty-fifty ratio in the State Council whereas Mr. Suntharalingam, if I remember aright, laughed over that idea as the Sinhalese members did. Again Mr. Suntharalingam is a great friend of Mr. Senanayake and others and Mr. Ponnambalam perhaps fear that Mr. Suntharalingam may, if elected, join the Sinhalese members and will not take up the Tamil cause as strongly as he should being a Tamil member. I think others also have the same fear.

Now Mr. Suntharalingam should declare his policy very clearly what he would do in the Council and whether he would strongly support the cause of the Tamils. Mr. Ponnambalam also should now declare why he should support a person who is not in the least equal to the other person.

K. SIVAPRAGASAM,

Van-West,
11th July 1943.

JAFFNA'S TRIBUTE TO FIRST MUSLIM J. P.

The public of Jaffna had the greatest possible confidence in him, observed one of the speakers at a Reception by the Jaffna Lawyers accorded to Katbi S. M. Aboobucker in honour of the conferment by the Government on him of the Office of Justice of the Peace for the Northern Province.

Mr. A. R. Subramaniam, retired District Judge, presided at the function which was held at the Town Hall, Jaffna. A large and representative gathering of lawyers and members of the general public was present.

The Chairman in the course of his tribute said that Mr. Aboobucker had won the esteem and confidence of the public of Jaffna by his integrity and sincerity.

Mr. G. C. Thambyah, District Judge, speaking said that he could testify to the fact that Mr. Aboobucker possessed all the qualities that went to make a great lawyer. He had done a great deal of useful service not only to his Community but to Jaffna as a whole.

Mr. A. V. Kulasingham, Crown Advocate, said that Mr. Aboobuc-

WASTE LAND BECOMES SMILING GARDEN

PUTTUR SCHOOL'S ACHIEVEMENT

"I was present at the opening of this school about 2½ years ago. Today I was very pleasantly surprised. A smiling garden has sprung up where there was a rocky wasteland. The Headmaster takes a keen interest not only in the improvement of the school but also in the progress of the village gardens and barren allotment in the neighbourhood.

"The adult class is very creditably conducted by the Rural Development Officers", so mentioned Mr. M. Prasad, G. A., N. P. at the prize giving of the Siruppidy Government School and Puttur Adult class held at the Government School on June 30th.

At the Inter-village sports meet held at 1 p.m. much interest was evinced by the villagers.

At 5 p. m. the proceedings started with a Devaram, Mr. M. Prasad presiding. The audience were entertained with very interesting item by the pupils of the school and the adult class.

Useful prizes in the form of fruit-plants were awarded to winners from the adult class.

From the report reviewing the work for the last 2½ years one would have been struck by the remarkable progress made by the Government School, as well as the adult class, reflecting, unquestionably the very good work done and the organising capacity not only of the Head-Master Mr. K. Kandappu but also the Rural Development officers at Puttur.

Mr. K. S. Muttuvelo, Rural Development Officer, addressing the gathering said that the adult class had made much progress during its short period of existence and emphasized that adult education should be one of the foundations on which to build the superstructure of Rural development. Speaking of cottage industries Mr. Muttuvelo appealed for financial aid from local residents to further the industrial Schemes of the centre.

Messrs T. Selvarajah (Vice-chairman, V. C. Puttur), K. Velauther, K. Sivaguru and A. Selvadurai also spoke.

Mr. K. Kandappu, Head Master, Govt. School thanked Mr. Prasad for the very encouraging interest he took in the progress of the school and adult class, which catered entirely to the members of the Depressed classes.

At night there was a Dramatic performance by the school staff and the public. (Con.)

ker was not only a man of peace but he was a man of infinite courtesy and consideration. The public of Jaffna had the greatest possible confidence in him.

Dr. S.C. Thuraiarajah, Medical Officer of Health, said that as an Urban Councillor Mr. Aboobucker had done much valuable work for his Community. He was instrumental in opening three years ago in his area the first Muslim Maternity Home in Ceylon for Muslims.

Mr. C. R. Thambyah also spoke. Mr. Aboobucker in reply said he felt that the conferment of the honour on him by the Government was an honour to his community. He thanked his friends for the warm manner in which they had feted him.

MINISTER VISITS UNION HOSPITAL MOOLAI

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Mahadeva, Minister for Home Affairs, paid a visit to the Co-operative Union Hospital at Moolai at 10-45 A. M. on 4-7-43.

He was received at the Hospital entrance with oriental honours by a large and representative gathering. He was shown round the hospital by Dr. C. Chelliah, the President of the Society, and was led in procession to the Subramaniam Ward where a reception was held. The President introduced the distinguished visitor to the audience in a short speech and called upon Mubandiram M. Krishnar to address. Mr. Krishnar in his speech eulogised the great services rendered to the country by the Mahadeva family and wished the visitor a career as distinguished as that of his forbears.

Mr. Mahadeva, in his reply, dwelt at length on Ceylon politics and concluded expressing great satisfaction with all he had seen and heard in the hospital that morning. Situated as it was between Kaytsa d Jaffna hospitals, he remarked, that the Institution was worthy of all support by the Government.

At the close of the meeting light refreshments were served. The President proposed a vote of thanks and the proceedings concluded with three cheers to the visitor.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BLOCK VOTE

(Continued from page 1)

contesting candidates. It gives us a power which our numbers cannot give. We will not throw it away for the sake of placating irreconcilables".

The cat has jumped clean out of the bag in which it lay hiding its sinister intentions. "Catholic Solidarity" is a planned policy and a deliberate programme for the wielding of "Catholic Power", and to strike "fear" among intending politicians. The writer is in possession of facts to show that when adult franchise was granted the Catholic Authority took good care to register every voter in order that these votes may be utilised as a big stick to strike terror in moderate men like Mr. C. Suntharalingam (a very distinguished Old Boy of St. Joseph's College and lifelong friend of the Catholics and their causes) and to smash up men like Mr. Rajaratnam who dared defy them.

Hindus must realise the implications of this big stick—"The Catholic Solidarity" which is not meant 'to help effectively in the return of standard men, good and true, among members of State Council', not to support a "sound Tamil Policy"; these are transparent smoke screens. The real aim is to wield power and gag the leaders of the people and to make them live in dread and fear of Catholic Solidarity. The Hindus and Muslims have to ponder and answer this challenge of Catholic Solidarity.

In the face of this bigoted policy of the "Catholic Guardian", it becomes the supreme duty of all right thinking men to unite and preserve the purity of elections from the canker of communal and religious fanaticism.

DEMAND FOR SMALL COINS

Continued from page 1

these factors alone cannot possibly explain the entire increase. There can be no doubt whatever that hoarding of these coins is taking place.

The Currency Board is doing its best to secure further supplies of coins to meet all legitimate demands but there can be no limit to the quantity of coins required if these anti-social activities are allowed to go unchecked. The Board therefore looks to the public to create a healthy public opinion against the tendency to carry or keep coins in excess of immediate personal or business requirements. Hoarding will be checked as far as possible by the detection and punishment of the offenders.

V. C. BYE-ELECTION, KADDAIVELI

Mr. Sittampalam Mahason, A. R. P. Head Warden, Secretary L. A. C., Registrar of Marriages, Karaveddi was returned uncontested, as a member of the Kanuvil Ward of the Kaddaveli V. C., on the 7th instant.

VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY, COLOMBO

The Gurupujah of Manickavasaga Swamigal was celebrated at the Vivekananda Society Hall, Hill Street, Colombo, on Tuesday the 6th instant at 6.15 P. M. After pujah at the Shrine Room of the society Mr. V. Mailvaganam delivered an address on the life and work of the Swamigal. Prasadam was then distributed to those present. The meeting came to a close at about 8 P. M. with the singing of Thevaram.

COMMISSIONS IN THE CEYLON DEFENCE FORCE

Applications are invited from all those wishing to be Officers in the Ceylon Defence Force.

The qualifying conditions for applicants are as follows:-

Applicants:

1. Must be British subjects
2. Must be over 18 years and be under 31 years of age on the 21st of July, 1943.
3. Must be at least 5 feet 3 inches in height and have a normal chest measurement of 33 inches.
4. Must possess the London Matriculation certificate or a certificate of exemption from the London Matriculation.

Those who have the above qualifications may apply under registered cover to the Secretary, Central Selection Board, for an Application Form.

All requests for application forms must reach the Secretary on or before the 21st of July 1943. Appeals to alter the conditions will NOT be entertained.

Certificates or copies of certificates should NOT be enclosed when applying for forms.

N. B. — Prospective candidates must be prepared to join the ranks of the C. D. F. and undergo training as cadets in accordance with the recently approved Cadet Scheme. Full details of the Cadet Scheme have appeared in the Press and will be explained on application to the

NOTICE

The J/ Hindu Ladies' College will be opened at 11 A. M. on Friday 10th September, 1943. Applications for admissions may be made to the Principal, Jaffna Hindu College, Jaffna, mentioning particulars regarding pupil's name and age, and class to which admission is sought.

The date of opening had to be postponed as we are in the middle of a school Term and suitable arrangements have to be made for securing the services of an efficient staff.

T. MUTTUSAMIPILLAI,
Hon: Secretary, Jaffna Hindu College Board of Directors.
(Mis. 77. 8, 12 & 15-7-43.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 129T

In the matter of the estate of the late Annammah widow of S. Thambithurai of Urelu, Jaffna.

- Deceased.
1. Samuelraj Merrythought Saverus and wife
 2. Saraswathy both of Temple Road, Chundiculi, Jaffna
- Petitioners.

Vs.

1. Thambithurai Kanagarayar of Urelu presently of F. M. S.
 2. Thambithurai Chelvarayar and
 3. Chittampalam Veerasingam both of Temple Road, Chundiculi, Jaffna
- Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esq., District Judge, Jaffna, on the 9th day of June 1943 in presence of Messrs. Aiyadurai & Arulampalam, Proctors on the part of the petitioners and the affidavit and petition of the petitioners having been read:-

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd. respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minor the 2nd. Respondent and that the 2nd. named petitioner as the daughter of the deceased be and she is hereby declared entitled to take out letters of administration to the estate of the deceased and that letters of administration be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents above-named or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 23rd day of July 1943 appear and show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Jaffna, The 9th day of June 1943

Sgd. G. C. Thambiah,
District Judge.

Drawn by,
Sgd. K. Aiyadurai
Proctors for petitioners.
(O. 17, 15 & 19-7-43.)

Secretary of the Selection Board. Applicants from civil life will be required to pass a written test, in which they must be successful, before they are called for interview by the Selection Board.

Recommendations of serving soldiers of the Ceylon Defence Force will be forwarded through the usual channels by the Officer Commanding the soldier's unit in time to reach the Secretary, Selection Board, by 1st August, 1943.

L. V. Gooneratne,
Major,

Secretary, Central Selection Board,
399, Galle Road,
Kollupitiya.
(Mis. 78. 12 & 15-7-43)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(Held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 206 P. T.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Manonmani-ammal wife of Kanagasabai of Karaveddi West Deceased.
Sittampalam Kandappu Rajasingham of Karaveddy West

Vs. Petitioner.

Kanagasabai Wignarajah of Do a minor by his Guardian-ad-litem Sinnathamby Kanagasabai of Do Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire, Additional District Judge Jaffna, on the 2nd day of July 1943 in the presence of Mr. Siva-

sangaram Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner as father of the deceased be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased and that letters of administration be accordingly issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on or before the 30th day of July 1943 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 7th day of July 1943.

Sgd L. W. De Silva,
Drawn by Addl. District Judge,
K. Sivasangaram,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 18. 15 & 19 7-43)

The Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, Jaffna AN APPEAL

The Saiva Paripalana Sabhai has been serving the interests of the Hindus in particular and the Tamils in general since the time of its establishment through its manifold activities, the most important of these being the publication of the "Hindu Organ", the "Inthusathanam" and the Sabhai text books. For some years past the papers are being published at a loss, owing to the enormous rise in the price of news-print and the non-receipt of subscriptions from our constituents in Malaya and other enemy-occupied countries. The Sabhai in its endeavour to continue the noble task entrusted to it by its ancestors has run into debt in order to meet the deficit caused each year.

With a view to clearing the debts and improving the financial position the Sabhai has appointed a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. A. V. Kulasingam, C. Arulambalam, R. Sivagurunather, T. Muttusamipillai, Dr. C. Sivasithambaram, and Messrs. V. M. Saravanamuttu, S. Ponnusamy, V. Kandiah, V. T. Sambandhan, A. Arulampalam, and M. Mylvaganam. The above sub-committee met on 27-6-43 at the Sabhai Office and resolved to adopt the following methods to achieve its object.

(a) To get donations from the well-wishers of the Sabhai throughout Ceylon.

(b) To organise concerts and to request the theatre-managers to donate at least a day's collection to the Sabhai.

The Sabhai now appeals to its well-wishers to render every assistance to the Sabhai to clear its debts and secure a permanent fund.

All remittances can be made to the Honorary Manager, "Hindu Organ", Jaffna.

Donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

M. MYLVAGANAM,

Hony. Secretary, Saiva Paripalana Sabhai.

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

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

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

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

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI.

(Y. 164. A. 21-11-41-20-11-42.) (T's)

Shroff.

Printed, and published by PANDIT V. T. SAMBANDHAN, residing at Vannarponnai West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1943.