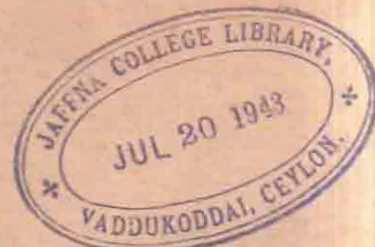


THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

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A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

War Allowances to U. C. Employees

The Jaffna Urban Council at its last meeting decided to pay war allowances to all employees at the government rate.

U. S. Presidency

Mr. Wendell Willkie indicated at Washington on Thursday that he would run for the Presidency in the 1944 election. Mr. Willkie opposed Mr. Roosevelt in the last Presidential election.

Reception To Mr. M. S. Aney

A public reception will be given to Mr. M. S. Aney, the Raj Ambassador to Ceylon on his arrival in the island. Mr. D. S. Senanayake has been elected chairman of the reception committee.

Paddy Scheme

The Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands has formed itself a sub-committee to make proposals for the revision of the internal purchase scheme for paddy and the scheme of rationing as affecting cultivators. The sub-committee will visit the Eastern Province to make a special investigation of its problems.

India and Rationing

Mr. Amery was asked in the House of Commons on Thursday whether rationing should not be introduced all over India in view of the fact that the price of rice was nine times higher than before the war. He replied that the figure only referred to Calcutta and said he did not think the price of rice, although high, was by any means as high as suggested.

For Law Students

With the inauguration of the Ceylon University and the holding of the Higher School Certificate Examination, the Council of Legal Education has decided to accept this examination on the terms in which the London Intermediate in arts or Intermediate in Science examinations are at present recognised for the admission of advocate students to the College, provided that an applicant, for admission has passed the Higher School Certificate Examination with English as one of the subjects and with a pass in Latin either at that examination or in one of the examinations recognised for the admission of proctor students.

HAVING - OR HAVING NOT

BRITAIN AND HER DOMINIONS AND COLONIES

BY RICHARD MAUGHAN

Free criticism is the sign of a healthy nation. Not only does all national progress, such as Shaftesbury's Child Labour Bill or the hospital system founded by Florence Nightingale and her few friends first spring from the voices of a minority but where criticism is suppressed it deteriorates into a vicious ailment that finally destroys the body like the cancerous disaster of Fascism. This freedom we, throughout the Empire, still have, with only the inevitable restrictions forced upon us by the emergency of a people at war. Much may be wrong in our colonial policy, but at least this is discussed as much by ourselves as by our enemies, both in the Press and parliament or council, in our own homes and in others thousands of miles away. Let us then look at some facts about the Empire.

The British Empire or Commonwealth of Nations consists of Dominions, Crown Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories. With the Statute of Westminster 1931, the Dominions became nations equal in status to the United Kingdom, under the Crown. Thus, although the United Kingdom recognises all as British subjects, Canada, the Union of South Africa and Eire have their own 'nationalities'. Each parliament passes its own acts. When King Edward VIII abdicated the new acts of succession were passed a day earlier by the Union of South Africa, a day later by Eire, so that different Kings ruled on the same day over nations within the Commonwealth.

In September 1939, each dominion separately declared war on Germany: in the case of south Africa, General Hertzog's stand for neutrality was defeated after some debate by General Smuts; whilst Eire, still in the Empire, remains neutral.

Dominion representatives, including those of India and Southern Rhodesia which

are not yet Dominions, attend the Imperial Conference, which discusses in a similar manner to a parliament the common interests, especially those of defence and foreign policy.

Not Rigid

The system is not stupidly rigid. Newfoundland was able in 1923 voluntarily to resign her Dominion status, owing to disorder in her finances, and is now governed by a commission responsible to the United Kingdom, which provides the money to keep her solvent.

Whereas the Dominions came into being through emigration, the colonies were already populated. Since the sixteenth century the British have gone overseas to seek adventure or a living. They found adventure without gain, for example, in Polar exploration and mountaineering performed almost entirely by British initiative and they found both in developing the untilled land of the tropics. Once there they had to protect themselves. Law and order had to be established on land and it was for this purpose that expeditions into the hinterland brought to us a large part of Africa. Their livelihood being tarde, the sea routes had to be maintained. For this reason naval bases were established.

But there is more than gain and protection, and that assured we have gone further. It should not be forgotten that self-government is a British political principle, granted to a colony by no other country except the U. S. A. We suggested it long before the colonies asked for it and in the case of Cape Colony and Natal we had to persuade them to accept it. A great measure of self-government already exists and has been tried even in the naval base of Malta, whilst the new proposals to the State Council will give Ceylon complete self-government, with the mutually essential reservation of

BRITISH COLONIAL POLICY

SECRETARY OF STATE'S SPEECH

The following is the text of the speech by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in winding up the debate on British Colonial Policy in reply to questions asked on the point during the debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday 13th July 1943:

"The Prime Minister in answer to a question on the 17th March stated that while His Majesty's Government was convinced that the administration of the British Colonies must continue to be the sole responsibility of Great Britain the policy of his Majesty's Government is to work in close co-operation with neighbouring and friendly nations we realise that under present circumstances such co-operation is not only desirable but it is indeed essential. Developments of modern transport and modern communications have brought close together vast areas which before were widely separated. Many of their problems today are common problems and can only be solved in co-operation for problems of security, of transport, of economics of health etc. far transcend the boundaries of political units. His Majesty's Government would therefore welcome the establishment of machinery which will enable such problems to be discussed and to be solved by common efforts. What they have in mind is the possibility of establishing Commissions for certain regions. These Commissions would comprise not only the States with Colonial territories in the region but also other States which have in the region a major strategic or economic interest while each State would remain responsible for the administration of its own territory. Such a Commission would provide effective and permanent machinery for consultation and collaboration so that the States concerned might work together to promote the wellbeing of the Colonial territories. An important consideration in designing the machinery of each Commission will be to give to the people of the Colonial territories in the region an opportunity to be



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1943.

REFORMS AND THE MINORITIES

Mr. D. S. Senanayake announced, in the course of his speech on the Budget, that the Board of Ministers would proceed to formulate a new Constitution for Ceylon without further delay. The Ministers have apparently found in the latest reply of the Secretary of State for the Colonies grounds for a greater degree of optimism than was warranted by the original declaration on behalf of the British Government. It will be remembered that, in their last memorandum to the Secretary of State, the Board of Ministers placed their own interpretation on certain parts of the declaration, and desired to know whether the Secretary of State agreed with this interpretation. The latter's reply is certainly conciliatory but highly diplomatic, and it looks as if the Ministers were waiting for anything short of a definite rebuff to air their satisfaction with the progress of their negotiations. The Secretary of State's reply is as follows: "Ministers may be assured that I have not found in their statement anything which must be regarded as essentially irreconcilable with the conditions contained in His Majesty's Government's statement". The Secretary of State has further parried the Ministers' query with the suggestion that the "practical effect of such interpretation could only be seen in the detailed provisions of a new draft constitution". This has been construed by the Ministers as an invitation to draft the new Constitution and they are, naturally enough, losing no time in doing it. Mr. Senanayake even thinks that "the war is already entering a phase which gives us every reason to hope that the examination of the draft constitution could be proceeded with before the hour of final victory".

It is our earnest hope that the Ministers will succeed in formulating a constitution which will meet with the approval of the British Government. It is also our duty to tell them that, if the approval of the British Government is a condition precedent to the functioning of the new Constitution, the approval of the minorities is equally needed to enable them to pilot their scheme without a hitch. In a recent issue of this paper we

contended that, in this matter of political reforms, the minorities should not play the part of cut-throats, and that they should take up a position which would win the confidence of all reasonable men in the South, but, the obligation resting on the Ministers to conciliate the minorities and secure their co-operation in formulating the new Constitution is one that can no longer be politely ignored. We trust that the Ministers will profit by past experience and leave no room for grievances which may well wreck their negotiations.

THE NEED FOR A HINDU TEMPORALITIES ORDINANCE

[COMMUNICATED]

I

The normal religious activity of the average Hindu centres around the temple. The temple as a place of worship is not only essential for the practice of his religion but is the foundation on which his religion is constructed. Apart from worship in the temple, his religion means nothing to him. It is necessary, therefore, that temples should be so maintained and managed as to serve the needs of the people at large.

The offerings and other gifts which devotees make to the temple are usually appropriated by the manager or trustee of the temple. To most of the temples also belong many valuable lands which have from time to time been set apart by charitable-minded people for the use and maintenance of the temples. It so happens, therefore, that the manager or the trustee having control for the time being of the temple is also incidentally having control over very valuable movable and immovable property belonging to the temple. Hence the disputes over the managership of almost every temple and consequent but never-ending litigation.

It is a matter of common knowledge that almost all the Hindu temples in the Island are being mis-managed at present. The manager manages (or rather mis-manages) the temple not because he feels it his duty to do so, but because he gets the opportunity to feed fat on the income of the temple. The hereditary manager of the present day inherits not only the right of management that his ancestors had but also the desire to make an easy living by misappropriating the funds of the temple and the law does not appear to provide for safeguards against this peculiar propensity of the manager. It is necessary, therefore, to examine the provisions of the law relating to Hindu temples and see if proper safeguards could be had by an amendment of the law.

The law recognises the right

of the author of the trust to prescribe in the instrument of trust a method for the appointment of trustees. This method might be thought quite satisfactory as the author of the trust would so far as he could see that persons really fit and qualified to act were nominated as managers but there is the possibility of the management falling into undeserving hands. In the absence of any such method being prescribed in the instrument of trust the law recognises the right of management of a temple as inheritable in the same manner as if it were property. This kind of devolution of title obtains in most of the Hindu temples in the Island and it is well-known that the hereditary manager, as we know him today, is quite unsatisfactory. He is either incompetent to carry on the work of a manager or is a parasite living largely on the moneys of the temple. The people at large who contribute to the maintenance of the temple have practically no voice either in the appointment of the manager or in the management of the temple. Though section 113 of the Trusts Ordinance speaks of "established custom" prescribing a method of electing trustees, there appears to be no such custom established in the case of any temple. The result is that there are rival claimants for the managership of a temple, some claiming to have descended from the thombo-holder of the land on which the temple is situated, others claiming to have been appointed managers at different meetings of different sets of that indefinite body of men called "the congregation". The only possible remedy open to those interested in the trust is to resort to the cumbersome procedure laid down in section 102 of the Trusts Ordinance for the removal of the manager and the appointment of a new manager instead or for the settling of a scheme for the management of the trust, or to obtain a decree vesting the properties of the temple in any trustee or manager, for which power is given to court by section 112 of the same Ordinance.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

By T. Kathiravelu

Mannar—Mullaitivu

When Mr. Suntheralingam sees red, Mr. Gnanarattu goes green. And I'm not in the blues either. Best joke of the day was when "G. G." claimed that he had or led a party whose colour was red. Even in my dreams I had never associated "G. G." with Mr. Goonesinha's official Labour Party. It is wonderful how revealing elections are! The ex-professor's fresh manifesto to the voters outshines stale "fifty-fifty". Mr. Gnanarattu should ponder over a new

scheme in defence of the minorities. Both candidates served at Badulla Kacheheri. The one got fed up signing cattle vouchers and gun permits but the other stuck on to the last. These Badulla twins, the classical Romulus and Remus, are going at it hot.

A Defence

Acting Principal of Jaffna College, Mr. K. A. Selliah, tells me that the religious atmosphere (*meaning, of course, a Christian atmosphere*) is being maintained at the College hostel with the acquiescence of the parents and guardians of the boarders. A month or so before the fortnightly revivals were introduced, the Directorate of the College had originated the scheme. A circular reached the parents informing them of the intentions of the authorities. No objections were apparently raised.

Remedy

My impression is that in all probability the parents or guardians concerned believe in education at any cost. The whole affair hinges on a question of principle and the remedy is in the hands of those most intimately affected by this innovation at college.

Today's Thought

Ceylon Governor Sir Robert Brownrigg said on 13th June, 1816: "I believe at present the most sanguine Missionaries in India consider that instructing the native youth is the surest means of spreading the Gospel."

STATUE OF THE LATE SIR P. RAMANATHAN

PROPOSED SITES IN COUNCIL PREMISES

Suitable sites for the erection of a statue the late Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan in the premises of the State Council building were considered at a meeting of the House Committee of the Council on Thursday.

The Ceylon Saiva Paripalana Sabha has, it is learned, offered the statue to the Speaker to be erected in the State Council grounds.

Three sites were suggested, two in front of the building, facing the sea, and the other on a side of the entrance to the building facing Lotus Road.

The Director of Public Works it is learned, had expressed the opinion that as the statue is made of bronze it would last longer if it were placed on the Lotus Road site instead of being exposed on the sea front.

The House Committee decided to ascertain further particulars concerning the statue from the Saiva Paripalana Sabha.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MANNAR—MULLAITIVU SEAT

Sir—You have done a distinct service to the cause of democracy and purity in elections by condemning the action of the Karayur press in its deliberate call to the Catholic voters of Mannar to vote en bloc for a particular candidate because he happens to be a Catholic. Else one cannot understand the attitude of the "Catholic Guardian" in almost commanding every Catholic to vote for Mr. Gnanamuttu. The plea that Mr. Gnanamuttu would follow a sound Tamil policy is only a smoke screen to rally round this candidate voters of other religion. Events in the past have shown that the Catholic clergy of the North are reactionaries. They have yet to produce one of the calibre of the Bishop of Chilaw, like whom they would have the interests of the country at heart.

The manifesto issued by Mr. C. S. Netheralingam to the voters of Mannar needs careful consideration by all sections of the country. His is a new approach to the problem of the minorities in the Island.

It must be admitted that the demand for balanced representation does not find favour with the authorities and even among some of the minorities. I for one would consider it a foolish political proposition. Now here is a new solution which satisfies a sound Tamil Policy and at the same time an all Island policy. Therefore it is the duty everyone to give this his best consideration specially at a time when a new constitution is about to be drafted by the Board of Ministers.

As one who questioned through your valuable paper the Saiva Paripalana Sabha regarding the notorious message of Mr. Sivaramanathan to Mr. Gnanamuttu, let me assure Mr. S. that his reply has convinced no one. On the other hand it is full of contradictions. He says he is averse to introducing religion into politics. Then why does he throw in his weight with one who is raising the religious cry. Why did he impose on himself a vow of silence when the "Catholic Guardian" made much of his being Vice-President of the Saiva Paripalana Sabha.

No one would have taken seriously the message from the ex-Chairman of the Jaffna Urban Council and ex-President of the Ratapayer's Association, if he had not dragged the name of the Saiva Paripalana Sabha into it.

Your correspondent Mr. K. Sivapragasam wants to know why Mr. G.G. Ponnambalam is wholeheartedly supporting Mr. Gnanamuttu. The reason is not far to seek. He is in search of yes-men who would say aye or no to his bidding. Mr. Sutheralingam will never be a yes-man to the Member for P. Pedro. After all even men like the member for P. Pedro are human.

Mr. Sutheralingam's services to the Tamils and the country deserve for him a place in the legislature. He would be the fearless champion of the community in the critical days ahead and

Mannar will be doing a service to the country by electing him.

Yours etc.,
43 DeVos Avenue R. KANDIAH,
Colombo,
16-7-43.

CEYLON PEPPER

Sir,—It might be surprising and interesting at the same time, to know that Ceylon produced so much of pepper so late as the early part of the 18th century, as to send thousands of pounds at a time as sample to the Netherlands. I append below an extract from the report of a Dutch Governor of Ceylon who also testifies that the "Sinhalese or Ceylon pepper had a better flavour than the Malabar pepper."

"It is desirable that the inhabitants should be made to take an interest in this subject, because the Sinhalese or Ceylon pepper as a much better flavour than that obtained by Malabar, and may be expected to become a source of profit to the Company. Your Excellency will hear more about this when the quantity of 9,792 pounds of pepper which was sent as a sample to the Netherlands by the last homeward bound vessel is received there. Meantime the work must be started here with the aid of some pepper planters from Malabar, so that the lazy Sinhalese may follow their example." (Memoir of Jacob Christian Pielat 1734 p. 19)

We might ask ourselves why there is such a scarcity of this commodity at present.

Yours Etc.
M. RAMALINGAM.

FIRST READING OF BUDGET

In the State Council on Thursday Mr. D. S. Senanayake (Leader of the House and Minister of Agriculture) moved the first reading of "An Ordinance to make provision for the Public and Railway Services and the Electrical Undertaking for the financial year 1943-44, to authorise the payment by way of advance out of the Revenue of moneys required during that financial year for specified purposes and to provide for the refund of such moneys to Revenue."

Food-Health-Agriculture Industry & A. R. P. Show At Inuvil

Inuvil Parish celebrates the All-Ceylon Health Week this year with a Food-Health-Agriculture and A. R. P. Show which will be declared open by Dr. S. F. Chellappah, the head of the Medical and Sanitary Department, on the 24th inst. Important features of the Show are Public Lectures on "Health" "Agriculture" "A. R. P." Etc; demonstration of food preparations from whole wheat, wheat flour, kurakkan Etc. A. R. P. displays, demonstration of cottage industries; Schools, Health Consent; Musical entertainments Etc; This Show is intended to bring home to the Public the urgent need for devoting their whole time towards the five most important features of the day viz. Food, Health, Agriculture, Industry and A.R.P.

NO INSTRUCTIONS TO LAWYER

JUDGE POSTPONES PETITION INQUIRY

When Mr. G. C. Tambyah District Judge, took up the inquiry into the petition submitted by the employees of the Electrical Department, Jaffna Urban Council, Mr. P. Casippillai, Proctor who had filed the proxy and objections of the Council, said that he was not appearing for the Council that day.

Court inquired why he was not appearing.

Mr. Casippillai replied that the Chairman had left Jaffna informing him verbally that the Vice-Chairman and the Secretary would give him all instructions, but no one had seen him nor given him any instructions.

Court inquired from the Vice-Chairman, Chevalier Arulanatham who was present in Court whether he was ready for inquiry.

The Vice-Chairman stated that he received a note from the Chairman the previous day and he did not know anything about the matter and he was not ready for the inquiry.

Thereupon the Judge said that he was postponing the inquiry and that he had received a letter from the Chairman that the matter had been settled.

Mr. A. Sambandan instructed by Mr. V. Navaratnam appearing for the petitioner, Mr. M. S. Kandiah, stated that the matter had not been settled and that although the Council had decided to give war allowances at government rate, the Council might rescind the resolution at any time. So he wanted an award of the Court that all arrears would be paid at Government rate and that too from the date of the petition. The inadequacy of salaries and certain other anomalies with regard to salaries were matters in dispute which had not been settled. Continuing Mr. Sambandan said that the objections filed were irrelevant & incorrect and afforded interesting reading. He moved for cost of the day.

The Judge remarked that he was acting as an arbitrator.

Mr. Sambandan said that the employees were put to considerable expense and they had been citing witnesses, and the Chairman's absence and conduct showed how the Council was administering its affairs.

The Judge postponed the enquiry for 29th July, stating that the question of cost would be considered later.

FOOD & HEALTH EXHIBITION, MALLAKAM PARISH

A Food and Health Exhibition will be held at Etalalai Govt. School commencing on the 25th inst. The exhibition will be opened on the 25th evening by Dr. S. F. Chellappah, O. B. E. Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, and on the 26th morning by Mr. H. S. Perera, Director of Education.

H. S. C. CLASSES AT JAFFNA COLLEGE

Those intending to join our H. S. C. Classes, 1943-44, Arts & Science, are requested to communicate with me before August 1st 1943. No application will be considered after this date.

THE PRINCIPAL,
(Mis. 80, 19-7-43)

JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL ELECTIONS 1943

Notice is hereby given under section 9 (1) of the Urban Councils Ordinance No. 61 of 1939, as amended by section 3 of the Urban Councils Amendment Ordinance, No. 14 of 1940, that lists of persons qualified to vote and lists of persons qualified to be elected as members of the Jaffna Urban Council are open for inspection during office hours at the Kachcheri, Jaffna and that on August 24, 1943 at 10 a. m. the Government Agent, Northern Province will attend at the said Office for the purpose of hearing all claims for insertion of any name in the said lists and all objections to any name inserted therein.

2. Attention is specially drawn to section 9 (3) of the Ordinance whereunder no claim for the insertion of any name in any of the lists shall be entertained unless the claimant shall have submitted the claim in writing to the undersigned not less than fourteen days before the above date. Such claims should therefore reach the undersigned on or before August 9 1943.

3. Attention is also specially drawn to section 9 (4) of the Ordinance whereunder no objection to any name inserted in any of the lists shall be entertained unless the objector shall have given seven days notice in writing of the objection through the undersigned to the person whose name is objection to. Such notice should therefore reach the undersigned on or before August 10, 1943 to allow adequate time for service as required by the said section.

The Kachcheri,
Jaffna 12 July, 1943 M. PRASAD
Government Agent, N. P.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, JAFFNA

Old Boys' Reunion

SATURDAY 31st JULY, 1943.

Programme:-

- 7.30 a.m. Holy Communion
- 9 - 12 Cricket Match, Old Boys vs Present Boys
- 1 p.m. Lunch
- 2.30 p.m. Annual General Meeting
- 4.30 p.m. Principal "At Home" to Old Boys and Friends
- 5-15 p.m. Football Match, Old Boys vs Present Boys
- 8-30 p.m. Dinner.

Dinner Fee Rs. 3/-, Old Boys intending to join please inform Mr. R. E. Rajanayagam, Chandikuli, Jaffna.

S. THAMBITHURAI,
Hon. Secy., S. J. C., O. B. A.
Mis. 81, 19-7-43)

Food-Health-Agriculture-Industry & A. R. P. Show (Uduvil Parish)

The above Show, as a feature of the All-Ceylon Health Week, July 24th-26th, will be held at the Inuvil Saiva Mahajana Vidyalalai. Dr. S. F. Chellappah, O.B.E. Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, will declare the Show open at 6 p.m. on the 24th inst. The co-operation of the General Public is earnestly solicited to make the above Show a success.

P. KATHIRAVILOE,
Organising Secretary.

(Mis. 83, 19-7-43.)

HAVING—OR HAVING NOT

Continued from page 1

defence. This principal of self-government has been accepted by the British Government and emphasised by the Colonial Secretary.

H. V. Hodson, in the Oxford Pamphlet on the British Empire referring to the rights we have established for the peoples of the Empire says 'if they were to go it would not matter that the Empire was physically strong economically prosperous; for it would have abandoned its message and lost its value for the world.'

For years Germany has referred to nations as the "Haves and Have Nots". But is it a question of having and having not? Or is it not rather a matter of mutual gain? Let us consider briefly how much gain the United Kingdom derives from this association, how much the Colonies.

The Colonies do not pay us financially, but have cost the British taxpayer throughout the years a great sum of money. We do not draw a penny from colonial taxation. On the contrary their revenue is devoted to their own uses. We benefit by trade, but we hold no monopoly in trading with any colony and foreigners have access on equal terms, except for preferential advantages in selling certain goods. The charge of selfish exploitation is therefore false. Our chief benefit derives from the investment of capital, but here again foreigners may compete on an absolutely equal basis. Even so, the export trade of the colonies exceeds their import. Ceylon's purchases from the United Kingdom do not amount to one third of her sales. And the revenues from this trade are her own. Finally, the colonies provide jobs in the shape of land development paid for and repaying British capital, through emigration. Here it is of interest to note that owing to the decrease in population, the United Kingdom herself became after 1930 an immigrant country reabsorbing former emigrants and many from Europe.

It is not difficult to see what the colonies gain from this association. We have given them protection against other powers, such as the Japanese, who would have made them completely subservient although in the cases of Burma and Malaya we failed both to appreciate the necessary extent of this defence and to impress the people of those colonies with the essential need for defending the system under which they gained such advantage. They will be aware of this now.

The Revenue

They have derived from us a system of law and order, where the trades of life may be carried on peaceably. We have supplied money and knowledge for the development of the land, and for scientific improvements in agriculture, medicine and even marketing. Education has been greatly extended and whilst retaining its own culture has added the benefits of the west. Regarding this, the Colonial Secretary has said 'our object is to see the various peoples of various territories develop themselves along lines of their own culture and tradition.

In other words, we want to see good Africans, good West Indians, and good Malaysians, not imitation Englishmen". Diametrically opposed in fact to the Nazi practice of colonial slavery with the studied extermination of racial thought and culture; tragically exemplified in Poland

Finally the revenue. Before the war the United Kingdom bought from Ceylon to the extent of 151 million rupees and sold to the value of 45 million rupees. Fifty-five per cent. of the whole cost of the Government derive from export trade. And a great part of this money is spent, under British influence, on communications, health services, research and education.

One proof of the peace and prosperity that British association has ensured is that the population of Ceylon has increased from 900,000 in 1820 to over six million in 1943.

War should not hinder us. The Stockdale report of 1940 on the British West Indies recommends further improvements to the cost for the British Exchequer of nearly six million pounds. H. V. Hodson writes "in the long run relations between races are likely to prove much more decisive in the story of mankind than relations between nations." We are showing that we are awake to this.

WANTED FOR THE J/HINDU LADIES' COLLEGE

1. A lady graduate preferably with experience in teaching English and History
2. Four lady Assistant teachers who have passed the London Matriculation or S. S. C. Examination with knowledge of Housecraft and Hygiene preferred. Apply to Manager, Jaffna Hindu College and affiliated schools, Jaffna, before 20-7-43. (Mis. 76. 8, 12 & 19-7 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 Veerasingham both of Temple Road, Chundiculy, 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.)

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. Sivasingaram 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 Sivasingaram,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 18, 15 & 19 7-43.)

BRITISH COLONIAL POLICY

Continued from page 1

associated with its work. In this way it would be possible to have international co-operation which consisted of something more than theoretical discussion but would be able to grapple with realities and get down to the solution of individual problems."

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, Salem, Madras and Tuticorin and T.Ts. on these and other principal towns in India; (4) Buying and selling Indian Currency notes, etc., etc.

(Fl. 206. 25-2-43—24-8-43) (M)

S. P. Joseph,
MANAGER.