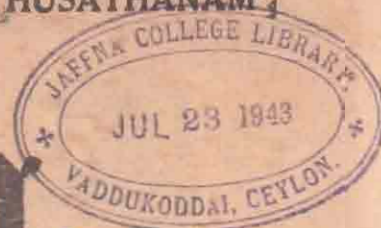


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A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NO. 30.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Mr. Aney Meets Sir Baron

Mr. M. S. Aney, the newly appointed special representative in Ceylon of the Raj, had a talk on Monday at New Delhi with Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Ceylon's special representative in India.

Enemy Aircraft Sighted

In the early hours of Monday morning an enemy aircraft approached the East Coast of Ceylon, states a Communique issued by the Commander-in-Chief. The air raid warning was sounded and anti-aircraft guns went into action. No bombs are reported to have been dropped and no incidents have been reported.

All-Ceylon Health Week

The fifth annual All-Ceylon Health Week will be held on July 24th, 25th and 26th, the celebrations being restricted to three days only owing to the present emergency. Mr. George E. de Silva, Minister for Health will inaugurate the "Week" with a broadcast on the 24th.

Religious Intolerance in Thailand

The Vatican radio says that news received by the Foreign Mission in Paris reports that the position of Catholics in Thailand is "very precarious". Much violence has been used against Christians and in some places Catholics are forbidden to meet for any purpose whatsoever. Only Buddhists can take part in official functions and hold public positions.

Pacific Campaign Going Well

The New Zealand Defence Minister, Mr. Frederick Jones, on his return from a tour overseas, stated that the campaign in the Pacific was going exceptionally well. The authorities he met, he said, were satisfied with the progress made. He found the greatest co-operation existing between the areas controlled by general MacArthur and Admiral Halsey, the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval forces in the Pacific. Commenting on the war in General, Mr. Jones said that remarkable progress had been made since the beginning of the year.

"THE 1000 YEAR CONSPIRACY"

A NEW THEORY ABOUT THE GERMANS

BY WALLACE DEUEL

THE Germans are like other peoples; there are good Germans and bad Germans, it has been said. But the bad Germans contrive to rule, and the good Germans always obey. This statement of "the German problem" is an oversimplification, of course, but there is a certain element of truth in it. And it is vitally important to understand what this element of truth is because the peace settlement will be effective in so far as it solves this "German problem" of why the Reich so often goes to war.

Paul Winkler, whom his publishers describe as a European journalist now in America, offers a new and startling statement of the German problem.

In "The Thousand-Year Conspiracy," Winkler argues that the Germans' aggressiveness, arrogance, harshness, fanaticism, disciplinarianism, and most of their other anti-Christian qualities and behaviour for a thousand years have been largely, if not altogether inspired by an actual secret conspiracy handed down from generation to generation by a small number of what the author calls Prusso-Teutonic Junkers and their henchmen; that the German masses are as much the victims of this conspiracy as any one else and that all this is to a considerable extent the fault of the rest of the world for having failed to lead the German people (by means of patient loving kindness) out of the darkness in which they have lived and into the light.

Mr. Winkler insists upon the reality of this "Thousand-Year Conspiracy." He expressly denies that a certain indisputable continuity of thought and conduct which characterizes German history is due to tradition or circumstances. It is due, he says, to a deliberate plot which he traces back to the thirteenth century. At that time, he writes, the "Holy Roman Emperors" were so at odds with the Popes that the emperors' position was threatened. The robber barons of

the time were getting out of hand and feudal society was threatened with collapse. The emperors had to find some new way of maintaining their power. Frederick II, grandson of Barbarossa, established the Teutonic Order of Knights to serve this purpose—"to secure survival of all the non-Christian privileges of the feudal empire and of feudal nobility during the centuries to come." This, according to the author, was the beginning of a conspiracy which still survives.

The "conspiracy", continued to function when the Hohenzollern Dynasty ceased to rule, Winkler writes. The Junkers gained ascendancy over the Knights, the roles in the conspiracy were reversed, and the Junkers used the Hohenzollerns as pawns in the plot, casting them aside when they were no longer useful. In 1918 the Junkers saddled the Hohenzollerns with responsibility for both the war and the defeat, saddled the German liberals and socialists with responsibility for accepting the disagreeable peace, and themselves went underground to prepare for the next attempt.

Two of the principal forms the Junkers' preparations took were the illegal arming of the secret Black Reichswehr and the deliberate, systematic assassination, by the so-called Fehme, of every single leader of the German liberals. "The German democratic leaders were all disposed of," Winkler writes. "By 1920 all the democratic parties had lost their leaders through assassination," and "then the stage was set for the seizure of power by a group which would serve as a front for the Prusso-Teutonic and would govern Germany in accordance with their wishes." Hitler and the Nazis were the group the Prusso-Teutonic chose, according to Mr. Winkler. They were and are the pawns of the same old conspiracy, he writes.

But what is the essential difference between the outlook on life of the Prusso-Teutonic

Continued on page 4

DISQUALIFYING "GUILTY" COUNCILLORS

DUAL PURPOSE OF ORDER-IN-COUNCIL

An Order-in-Council, it is understood, will shortly be promulgated for the purpose of declaring vacant the seat for the Trincomalee constituency in the State Council.

It was originally proposed that the Order in Council should be obtained to prevent members of the State Council who had resigned their seats or had been expelled by resolution of the Council as a result of the findings of the Bribery Commissioner from seeking election once again.

Three of the four elected members of the State Council against whom the Bribery Commission recorded its findings have resigned their seats.

Vacant Seats

Their resignation in the terms laid down by the State Council Order in Council has rendered their seats in the Council vacant, and nomination days have been fixed in respect of these vacant seats.

In the case of the member for Trincomalee who did not resign his seat in Council but was expelled by resolution of the Council, his seat is not considered vacant unless the prescribed term of three months has elapsed or an Order in Council has been promulgated in the meantime declaring it vacant.

In the circumstances it is proposed that the Order in Council which will shortly be promulgated should include both provisions, one for declaring vacant the seat of a Member who has been expelled by resolution of the Council and the other for disqualifying such a member and those who had resigned their seats in Council after the Bribery Commission had found against them from seeking election again to the State Council.

WHEN ITALY MIGHT CAPITULATE

Stockholm, Monday.

Stockholm's "Dagens Nyheter" publishes a report from its Rome correspondent suggesting that more explicit Allied peace conditions, backed by proper guarantees, would cause the Italians to capitulate.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1943.

PRODUCTION OF PADDY

ON ALL SIDES EVIDENCE IS accumulating of the imperative need for increasing the area now cultivated with paddy. As we have urged more than once in these columns, it would be dangerous to rely on supplies from India. The only alternative is for Ceylon to produce her own food. There is plenty of land suitable for paddy. Why, then, is progress in the direction of increasing our production so slow? Mr. D. S. Senanayake's speech on the Budget throws little light on the problem. It seems to us that the Minister of Agriculture and Lands sought to emphasise every difficulty in the way of increased production except the one which, in our opinion, constitutes the real difficulty. We refer to the lack of manpower suitable for the development of the dry zone. "Whatever measures may be adopted in solving the present food problem": said Mr. Senanayake. "I think I should state quite clearly that, if we are to become self-sufficient in the matter of our staple food, it is necessary that our major irrigation works should be completed and a very large extent of land now in jungle brought under paddy adopting modern methods of cultivation". The Minister has ignored the futility of completing major irrigation works when only a percentage of the lands already available for cultivation under the major tanks now completed has been taken up for cultivation. Take the Karachchi Irrigation Scheme, for instance. The scheme was intended to bring about 20,000 acres under cultivation. It is one of the finest irrigation schemes in the island, and it has the great advantage of being situated close to a thickly populated district like Jaffna where the hunger for more land is never assuaged. And yet, only about 9,000 acres have been brought under cultivation, and that too on paper. The area actually under cultivation or made suitable for cultivation would, on closer examination, be found to be much less. If this is what is happening under the Karachchi Irrigation Scheme, it needs little imagination to realise what is going on under the Minneriya Scheme. We can quite understand Mr. Senanayake's insistence on the need for "adopting modern methods of cultivation". What he means is that, by adopting these methods, it

would be possible to neutralise the inevitable consequences of the shortage of agricultural labour. But who are the people whom Mr. Senanayake expects to adopt these methods? Not certainly the peasants and the common run of labourers. Mr. Senanayake's experience in this direction is bound to be the same as the writer's when the latter tried to introduce ponies for ploughing: the labourers, who are, after all, the only available worthy descendants of the peasantry, could never resist the temptation to twist the pony's tail in the time-honoured fashion. This, as we all know, is a painful pastime, as the Minister will find out. The best course is to remove the real causes of the present stagnation in agriculture.

THE NEED FOR A HINDU TEMPORALITIES ORDINANCE

[COMMUNICATED]

II

A temple is a place of worship intended for the benefit of the congregation that worship there and, therefore, it might be suggested that they must have some say in the appointment of a trustee or manager. It is that class of people who are the most interested in the good administration of the affairs of the temple and could be depended upon for the election of a competent person as trustee. In the absence, therefore, of a more satisfactory mode of appointing managers, such appointment may be made by the class of people who worship at the temple and who could be said to be interested in the management of the temple at a meeting convened, and presided over, by some responsible person, such as the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent of the province or district. The electing body might consist only of persons possessing certain essential qualifications and whose names are found in the register to be kept for the purpose. It is also necessary that provision must be made that certain class of persons should not be appointed or act as trustees of temples, for instance, men of no means, persons convicted of theft, fraud, forgery, perjury or other infamous crime, Government employees and persons incapacitated by old age from performing their duties as managers.

There is now no provision securing the proper performance of his duties by the manager or trustee. The trustee or manager may be placed under the general supervision of, say, the Government Agent or the Assistant Govt. Agent of the Province or district, who might in the manner to be prescribed by regulations or otherwise, be assisted in the

exercise of such supervision by an Advisory Board. The trustee may further be required, before entering upon or carrying on his duties, to give such security for the due exercise and performance of his powers, duties and responsibilities as the Government Agent or the A. G. A. may in each case require. There is no provision requiring a trustee to keep an inventory of all movable and immovable property belonging to the temple. Nor is there provision requiring a trustee to keep accounts of the offerings made to the temple and of the rents and profits received by him from the movable and immovable property belonging there to and the disbursements made by him for the purposes for which he may legitimately appropriate the income, except the power given to the court to order any trustee to file accounts for a period not exceeding three years prior to the date of the order in the course of an action under section 102 of the Trusts Ordinance, which is far from satisfactory.

The only provision that exists concerning the removal of a trustee and the appointment of another in his place is section 102 of the Trusts Ordinance. The procedure laid down by that section is very cumbersome. No action will be entertained under that section unless 5 persons interested in the temple had previously presented a petition to the Government Agent or the Assistant Govt. Agent of the province or district in which the temple is situate and unless the Govt. Agent or the the Assistant Govt Agent had certified that an inquiry had been held by a Commissioner or Commissioners appointed by him for the purpose and that these had reported that the subject matter of the plaint was one that called for the consideration of the court. It is desirable that power be given to the Govt. Agent or the A. G. A. on the complaint of any person interested or on his own motion to hold an enquiry into any alleged misfeasance, breach of trust or neglect of duty committed by any trustee in respect of property belonging to his temple and if the G. A. or A. G. A. is of opinion that proceedings should be taken for his dismissal power may be given to the G. A. or A. G. A. as a preliminary to suspend such trustee. The G. A. or A. G. A. or any person interested in the temple armed with a certificate from the G. A. or A. G. A. to the effect that on enquiry he had found the matter of the complaint suitable for the consideration of the court, may sue before the court having local jurisdiction a trustee for any alleged misfeasance, breach of trust or neglect of duty committed by such trustee in respect of

property belonging to the temple. It is not necessary that an inquiry should be held by a Commissioner or Commissioners appointed by the G. A. or A. G. A. before an action is instituted for the removal of a trustee.

In the course of this short article I have indicated the main defects in the present law relating to Hindu Temples and the lines on which the legislature may proceed to ensure the proper administration of Hindu Temples in this Island.

HINDU CONCEPTS OF COUNCIL OR ASSEMBLY DECISIONS

By R. C. Proctor

The Hindu system of government was essentially one of assemblies or Councils, whether the form of government was monarchy or republic. Even the judiciary was conciliar, the many or the few sitting in judgment.

From books of *Niti Shastras* extant and inscriptional evidences, the institutions had attained a high degree of development in the 3rd century B. C. and in the 13th century A. D. organs of administration and political institutions were functioning in perfect accord with co-ordinated relations harmonising with the will of the people.

Did our present day questions—fifty-fifty rates; majority, minority and unanimity occur then? If so, how did our ancients view them?

It would seem that these questions arose when they were in the elemental stage of social and political evolution. The fifty-fifty ratio or a bare majority was declared unacceptable in assemblies as, according to them, it gave rise to *Sunda pasunda nyaya* (சுண்டப் பசுண்ட நியாயம்) the logic of two monster brothers. They are said to have quarrelled over the nymph *Tillotama* and destroyed each other in the contest. To our forbears the road to national suicide lay in accepting decisions of a bare majority in Council for action.

When two contradictory facts were unequal in strength, then the field, they said, became open for "the logic of the fish" to emerge (மீன்செய்யாயம்) the small one becoming the prey of the bigger. On the consideration, unanimity was the objective of the Council and such unanimity was often expressed in a continued shout—*sabah*.

As a matter of fact the Council was defined as "the act of effecting unity of opinion on the part of persons conforming to the words of a Superior person" i. e., to a master mind. The superior person is defined as one who

Continued on page 3

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BLOCK VOTE

Sir,—I have read the article contributed by Mr. C. Subramaniam, B. A., and which appeared in your paper of the 15th instant. It was stated therein that Mr. Suntheralingam interviewed the Bishop of Jaffna and the Vicar-General who are reported to have said that they could not go back on the promise given to Mr. Gnanamuttu two years ago. This is very ridiculous. Why should Mr. Gnanamuttu have gone and approached the Bishop and the Vicar-General for a promise two years ago? Did he expect Mr. R. Sri Pathmanathan to die suddenly to enable him to stand for the Mannar-Mullaitivu seat? Or did he want to stand for the said seat after the expiry of the present State Council or if and when the State Council is dissolved? When Mr. Gnanamuttu asked the Bishop and the Vicar-General for a promise, were the latter right in giving such a promise without knowing who the other candidates would be? I think they were not. If Mr. Gnanamuttu were to be a stand-out person of great scholarship and ability and if the Bishop and the Vicar-General thought there would not probably be any other candidate far superior to Mr. Gnanamuttu there might have been some justification for giving such a promise. Even then people of the standing of the Bishop and the Vicar-General should not have given such a promise without knowing the other candidates. Now comes the question—If a Catholic who is much superior to Mr. Gnanamuttu like Mr. Suntheralingam comes to the field, what will the Bishop and the Vicar-General do? It is left to the readers to surmise what they will do. They will be in a dilemma.

The Bishop and the Vicar General are again reported to have assured Mr. Suntheralingam that they would not bring to bear any religious influence on such Roman Catholics as were conscientiously disposed to support him (Mr. Suntheralingam). There seems to be a fallacy in this statement. If the Bishop and the Vicar-General will not bring to bear any religious influence as stated by them, why should Mr. Gnanamuttu have gone to them for a promise and what promise did they give to Mr. Gnanamuttu? It is self-evident that Mr. Gnanamuttu should have asked the Bishop and the Vicar-General to make a promise to bring to bear the religious influence on the Roman Catholics and they gave such a promise. I do not know if Mr. Suntheralingam believed them.

Now there are three "Solidarities" — The Catholic Solidarity, the Hindu Solidarity and the Tamil Solidarity. Let us eliminate the first two Solidarities and adhere to the Tamil Solidarity and elect the better candidate.

Yours Etc.

K. SIVAPRAGASAM,

Sivapragasam Road, Jaffna, 6th July 1943.

MANNAR - MULLAITIVU SEAT

Sir,—It is high time that a gentleman of Mr. C. Suntheralingam's standing was sent to the State Council. It would be a

great boon to the Mannar-Mullaitivu constituency, if they send a man of his type as their representative. Let them not miss this rare opportunity to elect him. He will not only safeguard their interests but also would bring credit to the whole Tamil community. Let them clearly understand that no better man than he could be sent to suitably fill up the seat. So it would be advisable for them to give their whole-hearted support and send him to the State Council without being misguided by the propaganda carried on by interested parties. There is a misunderstanding in certain quarters that if he is sent to the State Council, he will join the majority community and work to the detriment of the minorities. This is a wrong conclusion drawn simply because he is connected with the Youth Congress, Jaffna. He is a trustworthy and patriotic man with high ideals in life. The cause of the minorities will be perfectly safe in his hands. The action of Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam in this connection is, no doubt, deplorable.

Since adult franchise was introduced in Ceylon, many able and useful men were excluded from the State Council; and the ordinary men had the chance of getting into the Council by purchasing the votes from the illiterate masses. This has been in practice for the last 12 years, and the people would have learnt the blunders committed by such men and the disgrace earned for the country. It is hoped that the voters will in future at least be not tempted by any consideration whatever and misuse their votes to elect unworthy men. Send the fittest man who could bring honour to your country.

Yours Etc.

Manipay, "A CITIZEN",
17th July 1943.

WHAT ARE THE TAMILS' DEMANDS?

Sir,—Race, language and religion of a people are the only three pillars on which a nation is formed or nationalism could exist, of which "Language" is the most vital of the three. If the "language" suffers, then the race and religion will vanish.

A Unitary form of Government is only possible among a homogeneous population, and a Federal system of Government is the only possible thing among a non-homogeneous population.

Tamils and Sinhalese are different in race, language, religion, culture, laws and customs.

If the Sinhalese impose the Sinhalese language as the state language and for medium of instruction in Ceylon, then the Tamil language disappears from its natural position and thereby the Tamil race and its religion must also disappear. A Sinhalese member has already tabled a motion in the State Council to make Sinhalese the State language and medium of instruction. He does not take care of the Tamil language.

Sinhalese and Tamils had their separate territories, kingdoms, kings and rule until they were usurped by European invaders.

CEYLON STILL IN FRONT LINE

SIGNIFICANCE OF RECENT JAP VISITATIONS

Enemy aircraft approached the East Coast early in the morning on Monday July 19th, and at one time appeared likely to penetrate inland, says a further communique issued by the authorities. Accordingly, the sirens sounded the "Alert" in Trincomalee and certain other areas thought to be in the possible path of any raiders. Though the enemy came near enough for the guns to open fire, he did not in fact come over land. No bombs were dropped and no incident occurred.

The civilian services have not been affected in any way and Trincomalee is entirely normal. Though their visitations are of no particular significance they show that Ceylon is still in the front line and that full air raid precautions must be continued. A. R. P. personnel are on the alert in case any developments occur.

WANTED

For the J/Urupiray Hindu College a teacher who has passed the London Intermediate-in-Arts examination with English and Latin as subjects. Apply to Manager, Jaffna Hindu College and Affiliated Schools before 31-7-43.
(Mis 88, 22, 26 & 29-7-43.)

With the transference of power from British hands to native rule, then the Sinhalese and the Tamils are restored to their original position of honour, independence and liberty. It should not be presumed that the power is transferred to the Sinhalese only.

In order that the Tamils may retain their individuality and progress unhampered by other races, they should secure a federal system of Government in Ceylon or join the adjacent Tamil Province of India to secure homogeneity and independence. The latter is far more preferable to the former so that the Sinhalese and the Tamils may have their separate homogeneity and separate rule. If it is the former an adjustment is possible whereby the language and dominance of each are possible within its area of influence and, in the federal Central matters, both could co-operate. In such a Government, bilingualism i.e. the study of Sinhalese and Tamil will be compulsory in Ceylon.

It is therefore necessary that the first demands of the Tamils as indicated above viz, a Union with the Sinhalese in a federal form of Government in Ceylon or a separation from the Sinhalese and joining the Tamil Province of India to secure homogeneity and independence should be made known to the British Government and to the Sinhalese people and that a public meeting should be held in Jaffna to give public expression to these demands of the Tamils and that all Tamil Councillors should be called upon to make such demands in the State Council and outside. The Natural position for the Tamils should be reached.

Yours Etc.

"RATIONALIST"

PANNAI TRAGEDY SEQUEL

RENTERS TO PAY DAMAGES

Damages in Rs. 3235 with costs were awarded by Mr. G. C. Thambyah, District Judge, in the case in which Mr. K. Nagalingam a merchant of Borella, Colombo, sued Messrs B. S. Thiruchelvam and E. J. Ponniah, the former renters of the Pannai ferry service, for the recovery of Rs. 25,000 as damages sustained by him by the death of his wife, daughter and son in the ferry disaster.

The Judge stated that the launch, during its fateful trip, on May 21st, 1942, was overloaded to such an extent with passengers and luggage that it was not seaworthy.

Mr. A. V. Kulasingham with Messrs. S. R. Kanaganayagam and P. Ragupathy, instructed by Mr. V. K. Subramaniam, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. T. Muthusamy pillai instructed by Mr. R. R. Nalliah appeared for the respondents.

NOTICE

The G. A., N. P., will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Friday 30 July, 1943 for the service of weighing out salt at Tondaimanar Salt Stores for transport to Kankasanturai Railway Station.

Tenders should be on forms obtainable at the Jaffna Kachcheri on a deposit of Rs. 10/-. Further particulars can be obtained at the Jaffna Kachcheri.

C. CANAPATHIPILLAI,
for Govt. Agent, N. P.

The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, 21 July 1943.
(Mis. 87, 22-7-43.)

HINDU CONCEPTS OF COUNCIL OR ASSEMBLY DECISIONS

Continued from page 2

excelled others by high character, learning and merits i. e., by *Strotiatvam*.

It was quality and not quantity that is repeatedly insisted on by Niti Sastra writers. Here is a piece of advice to Kings:—"When the question arises as to which of two sides should be adopted, you should not abandon the many for adopting the side of one. When, however, that one person cancels the many by virtue of his many accomplishments, then you should, for the one, forsake the many".

The structure of our Society which was broadly stated - federalisms within federalisms was pre-eminently suited for securing unanimity in Councils.

Refractoriness on the part of members distinguished from an honest difference of opinion was much discouraged both by society and religion.

From the number of legislative measures which pass through our present day State Councils without a division, we know that one may be sure of unanimity for reasonable measures. The rub comes in where ideologies on individual initiative are attempted to be pushed through by efforts at coercion and intimidation or when sectional interests are sought to be advanced to the detriment of the rest of the community.

We derive the lesson from our past history that the freedom of minorities is as precious as that of the majority.

"THE 1000 YEAR CONSPIRACY"

Continued from page 1

conspirators and the great masses of the "nice" German people and the rest of the civilized world? Mr. Winkler goes back to the swirling mists of pre-history for his answer.

Before men learned to till the soil they knew only one way to survive and prosper—to kill in order to be able to plunder. But when men began to farm, they also began to realize that they could live and prosper by co-operating and by exchanging the products of their labour. The Prusso-Teutonic reject this and are determined to live—and do live—by the pre-farming values of murder and loot. This, according to Winkler, is the basic issue.

"The German-speaking people were more or less abandoned by the rest of the world, and thus became an easy prey for the Prusso-Teutonic."

"It Won't Do"

"The Thousand-Year Conspiracy" is a remarkable book. Nobody will wish to deny, that National Socialism is, among other things, a symptom of something that has long dwelt in the somewhat turgid depths of the German soul, and that much that the Third Reich does is remarkably similar to much that the First and Second Reichs did. It is also clear that the present regime has deliberately set out to destroy what we commonly call Western civilization; indeed, its leaders boast that this is their intention.

But to believe that German history is so preponderantly the product of an actual thousand-year-old secret conspiracy of the sort Mr. Winkler describes is something altogether different. Even if there were no other grounds for scepticism, there is this: Was there ever a people as lamblike in their innocence and as sheeplike in their stupidity as this thesis makes the Germans out to be?

No, it won't do. The Germans, like every other people, follow the leaders who promise them the things they want and think they can get. If the Germans really were as innocent, and as stupid as Winkler says they are, the German problem would be hopeless. For if the masses of German people could be completely misled for a thousand-years, how long would it take them to see the light and be saved if the gentle methods Mr. Winkler proposes were to be used?

Happily, it is only necessary to convince the Germans that they can't get what they want by murder and loot. This will be hard enough to do, but it will not be impossible.

MAYANA PARIPALANA SABHAI

The 11th Annual General Meeting of the Kombayanmanal Mayana Paripalana Sabhai was held on the 17th instant at 6 p. m. at the Jaffna Hindu College Tamil School Hall. Mr. R. Sivagurunathan, the President, presided. The following resolution, among

Notice To Owners And Cultivators Of Paddy Land In The Karachchi Area

In terms of Regulation 3 of the Defence (Paddy Cultivation) Regulations published in Government Gazette No. 9077 of February 3, 1943 I do hereby direct every owner or cultivator of any paddy land situate in the Pachchilaipalli - Karachchi Division of Jaffna district and which has been cultivated for the "Sirupokam 1943" should give before the 5th day of August 1943 the following information in writing to the Land Office, Kili-nochchi:—

- The date on which it is proposed to reap the harvest on that land;
- The name, situation and extent of the land;
- The names and addresses of the person or persons entitled to take or receive any part of the produce of the land, under any contract or agreement or otherwise; and
- The share or shares of the produce to which such person or persons may be entitled.

Sgd J. R. SINNATAMBY,
Asst. Government Agent
Jaffna, (Emergency),
17th July, 1943.

(Mis. 86. 22, 26 & 29 7-43)

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, Chundikuli, Jaffna.

S. THAMBITHURAL,
Hon. Secy., S. J. C., O. B. A.
Mis. 81. 19&22-7-43

others, was passed unanimously:—
"That this Sabhai resolves to give to the Tom-Tom beaters 35 cents per head instead of giving rice on the occasion of the eighth ceremony in funeral houses, owing to the present crisis re rice and other food stuffs."

The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year May 1943 to April 1944.

President: Mr. R. Sivagurunathan.

Vice - Presidents: Messrs T. Muttusampillai, C. C. Somasegaram, S. Patanjali, K. Aiyadurai, A. Thillaiampalam, K. Ramalingam.

Hony. Joint Secretaries: Mr. C. Nadarajah and Mr. S. P. Rasiab.

Hony. Joint Treasurers: Mr. P. Thamboo, Mr. S. M. Sinnatamby.

Hony. Auditor: Mr. C. A. Candappasegaram.

A committee consisting of 29 was elected.

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 126

In the matter of the estate of the late Maheswari wife of Chellappa Nadarajah of Manipay Deceased. Chellappa Nadarajah of Kaddudai

Petitioner.

Vs.

- Nadarajah Somaskandan
- Padmavathy daughter of Nadarajah
- Anandachochy daughter of Nadarajah
- Leelavathy daughter of Nadarajah
- Nadarajah Srinivasagam all of Manipay
- Sabapathy Kanagarajah of No. 109 Kotahena Street, Colombo.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esq. District Judge, Jaffna, on the 7th day of June 1943 in the presence of Mr. C. C. Somasegaram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 6th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st to 5th respondents and that the petitioner as the lawful husband of the abovenamed deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, issued to him unless the abovenamed respondents appear before this court on the 16th day of July 1943 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 14th day of June 1943.

Sgd. G. C. Thambiah,
16-7-43 District Judge.

This order nisi extended for 30th July 1943.

Sgd. G. C. T.
District Judge.
(O. 19. 22&26-7-43.)

DRIVE AGAINST ANIMAL SACRIFICE IN TEMPLES PUBLIC MEETING AT SUTHUMALAI

Under the auspices of the Suthumalai Uttama Seeviya Sangam a public meeting of the inhabitants of Suthumalai and adjoining villages was held in the front yard of Suthumalai Eanchadi Vairavaswamy Temple where a large number of animals are slaughtered annually.

Mr. M. R. Karalasingam, Proctor the President of the Sangam, presided. Messrs. V. Veerasingam, B. A., J. P., Principal, Manipay Hindu College, C. Murugesu, Chief Clerk, Jaffna Kachcheri and K. K. Natarajan, Editor "Sivathondan" and sub-Editor, "Inthusatanam" spoke very feelingly about the sinful crime perpetrated through ignorance by slaughtering animals in the sacred premises of Hindu Temples and very stirringly exhorted the people to desist from this evil which has no religious sanction. Mr. V. S. Cumaraswamy thanked the speakers and the audience.

The interest which the audience evinced at the conclusion of this meeting was so encouraging as to give one hope that this evil would be stopped as from next year.

Cor.

KIDNAP CHARGE PROVED

The case in which the Jaffna Police charged Mrs. Ratnam Ananda Nadarajah, the wife of Mr. Ananda Nadarajah, a clerk in the Land Registry Jaffna, with kidnapping Thanendran, the son of Mr. M. F. C. Thuraisingham was concluded on Friday the 16th inst. late in the evening. After hearing the evidence of a retired Customs Officer, the Urban Council midwife and Mrs. Andrew, the wife of an organist of the Church of Our Lady of Refuge, Jaffna, the Magistrate Mr. V. Manicavasagar found the accused guilty. A fine of Rs. 150 was imposed on the woman.

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.

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