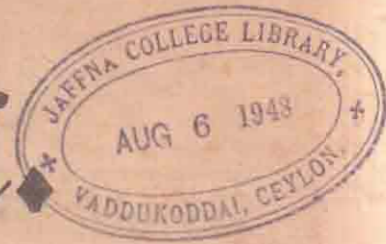


THE Hindu Organ.



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

German Strength in Northern Italy

The German forces in Northern Italy are estimated in Madrid on Monday to number 18 divisions.

Prisoners-Of-War In Malaya

A further list of prisoners-of-war captured in Malaya, and held in camps in Thailand and Malaya, has been received by H. E. the Governor from the Secretary of State for the Colonies. There are nearly 220 names in the new list.

Jap Envoy To Berlin

The Tokyo radio states that General Oshima, the Japanese Ambassador to Germany, left Berlin on Wednesday last and conferred for two hours with Hitler and Joachim von Ribbentrop at Army Headquarters on the future European military situation and the German counter-plans.

Dr. Clyde Leaves

After a six weeks' study of food control and production problems in war-times, Dr. William M. Clyde, adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in Colonial food problems, has left Ceylon to continue his tour. Dr. Clyde will be making his report to the Colonial Secretary on completion of his study.

Branded Like Cattle

The Germans have branded Soviet war prisoners in Poland and the Ukraine like cattle on orders from the Berlin offices of the Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht. This is proved in a document bearing a copy of the order which has just fallen into Soviet hands. The order was issued on July 20th last year.

Peace Move In Italy

Italy's principal Senators met on Monday in Rome and decided to inform Marshal Badoglio that, in their view, the war should be terminated as speedily as possible—by capitulation if necessary. Persistent reports from Italy, declares the "Daily Mail" special correspondent inside the Italian frontier, say that a "Peace March" on Rome is being organised in several centres to force Marshal Badoglio's hand.

ST. SUNDARAR - A VISITOR FROM HEAVEN

BY A. ARULAMBALAM

[Special to the "Hindu Organ"]

‘கேசு நிறைந்த வுள்ளத்தால்
நீல நிறைந்த மணிகண்டத்
நீசு நாடியார் பெருமைபினை
யெல்லாவுயிருந் தொழுவெடுத்துத்
தேசமுய்யத் திருத்தொண்டத்
தொகைமுன் பணித்த திருவாளன்
வாசமலர்மென் கழல் வணக்க
வந்தபிறப்பை வணங்குவாம்’

The "Periapuranam", the great epic biography of the lives of Hindu Saints, commences with the life sketch of St. Sundarar, and after recording lives and achievements of other Saints, concludes with the story of the return of St. Sundarar to his great Master, the Creator Himself. Alala Sundarar was a pious servant of God in Heaven. He "fell in love" with two heavenly maid attendants—Aninthithai and Kamalini: the love was reciprocal. The Creator, in His infinite kindness, gives man, sooner or later, what he desires, and Alala Sundarar was destined to take birth here in this world to consummate his wish. He was born in Thirumunai Padi Nadu in South India sometime in the eighth century A. D. The same land gave birth to St. ThiruNavukarasar in a different age.

The "Slave" of God

Born of Brahmin parents our Saint was named NambiArurar. As a little child he was so beautiful and promising that the ruler of the country—Narasingha Munayaryar—adopted him and brought him up in the royal palace. Young Nambi Arurar mastered the liberal arts and grew up to be a very handsome youth. While yet in his teens his parents proposed a marriage to him and everything was arranged for the happy wedding. While Nambi Arurar went in procession for the marriage, an aged Brahmin walked up to him and, to the surprise of all assembled, claimed him as his "slave". The bridegroom, his kinsmen, one and all, protested and laughed at the suggestion, but the Seer stood unmoved and unrelenting. Finally, those assembled decided to hear evidence and decide the dispute. The aged Brahmin agreed, and the Periapuranam beautifully des-

cribes the events connected with this "case".

“ஆட்சியி லாவணத்தி
லன்றிமற் றயலார்தங்கள்
காட்சியின் மூன்றிலொன்று
காட்டுவா யென்ன,முன்னே
மூட்சியிற் சிழித்தவோலை
படியோலை ழலவோலை
மாட்சியிற் காட்டவைத்தேன்
இன்னறன் மாயைவல்லான்.”

By this song the relations of Sundarar made plain to the aged Seer that if he was to claim Sundarar as his "slave" he should prove either by customary law (ஆட்சி) or by documentary evidence (ஆவணம்) or by the direct evidence of witness—not by mere hearsay evidence—(அயலார் தங்கள் காட்சியில்) that Sundarar was his slave. The claimant agreed to this and said that he would place the original document (முலவோலை) in proof of his claim, for, the document which the young man destroyed in his wrath was only a copy of it (படியோலை). So saying he produced the original bond written by Sundarar's grandparents and proved to the relatives of Sundarar that he was Sundarar's master. The surprised kinsmen of Sundarar asked the Brahmin to show them his place of abode as his face was unknown to them. Hearing this the Seer walked into the Temple at Thiruvarul Thurai and they saw him no more. Our saint and others present realized that the aged Brahmin was none other than their Lord Sivan Himself and stood stupefied with admiration and reverence. Through Divine grace Sundarar recollected the happenings of the past—his place as servant of God in Heaven—his falling in love with the maid attendants—the inevitable result thereof—and the promise of God to take him back as his servant when he stood with tears in his eyes and begged for mercy. Now with great gratitude our saint looked up to Heaven and his master beckoned him to sing His praises. Sundarar obeyed with pleasure and sang the hymns—the Devarams—which form the Seventh Thirumurai.

The Force of Karma

But the force of Karma—

Continued on page 3

PADDY AND RICE IN HIDING

SUB-COMMITTEE'S DISCOVERY

The Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands, who have returned after a tour of the Southern and Eastern Provinces, have discovered that large land owners are hiding stocks of paddy and rice.

The purpose for which the sub-committee was appointed was to inquire into the working of the internal purchase scheme, co-operative stores, state farms and the distribution of manure.

These members seem to be dissatisfied with the working of all these schemes and their views are put down in a report addressed to the Minister.

While Mr. Aluwihare, the chairman of the sub-committee, was reluctant to divulge the main points in the report which he desired should be confidential until discussed by the Executive Committee, he told a "Times of Ceylon" reporter that the internal purchase scheme was not working well because large land owners were hiding stocks.

"There is nothing to take from the small cultivator" he said, "because he has always lived rather below the normal subsistence level, but there is some evidence that the larger land owners in some jarts are hiding stocks. Levies, whether voluntary or not should not be made from cultivators who have not got the allowances sanctioned by the Executive Committee. There was considerable grouching on this account."

Other members of this sub-committee are doubtful whether all revenue officers are handling the internal purchase scheme in the correct way.

GURUPOOJAH OF ST. SUNTHARAMOORTHY

The Gurupoojah of St. Sunthara Moorthy will be performed as usual under the auspices of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabhai at the Sabhai Hall, on Sunday, the 8th instant commencing at 9 a. m. Prayer, special poojah to the four Saiva Saints, reading and annotation of வெள்ளாணைச் சருக்கம் from "Periapuranam" and Maheswara Poojah will be the important items of the ceremony.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1943.

PADDY IN HIDING

WHAT THE SUB-COMMITTEE of the Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands discovered on their tour of the Eastern and Southern Provinces is nothing but the obvious: all the surplus paddy of large land owners has not gone into the stores of the Internal Purchase authorities. It has, on the other hand, gone into the black market to fetch more than Rs. 10 a bushel instead of the Rs. 4 the Government pays. At the moment it is fetching more than Rs. 20 a bushel. No wonder, then, that land owners, who are not all philanthropists, hide their stock in order to make four or five times the money they can from Government. The Internal Purchase Scheme, therefore, has not been the success it has aimed at. The scheme has not worked satisfactorily, and the money spent on working it has not had any adequate results. The sub-committee, whose report has not been published yet, has, it is reported, expressed grave dissatisfaction with the working of the scheme. The recommendations they would make for a better and efficient working of the scheme will be awaited with anxious expectation by the land owners who should, by now, be racking their brains for some cleverer methods of circumventing any new measures under contemplation. One should be curious to know to what extent the Internal Purchase Scheme has benefited the country.

The reason why the surplus paddy is shying at the Internal Purchase Scheme is quite obvious. Whatever may have been the reasons in the past, the high cost of production at present, consequent on increased wages, makes the cultivator a loser were he to part with his paddy for Rs. 4 a bushel. It certainly costs much more now to produce a bushel of paddy than what the Government pays for it. A deputation which met the Sub-Committee referred to above at Batticaloa stressed the need for raising the price to Rs. 6. Even this, we fear, is hardly a fair rate, under the abnormal conditions that obtain now. The high cost of living necessitating increased wages, and the prohibitive price of agricultural implements and manure, should certainly raise proportionately the cost of production. There are some cultivators who

consider Rs. 9 or Rs. 10 a reasonable price for a bushel of paddy. Though circumstances would seem to warrant such a demand, we would, however, consider Rs. 7-50 a reasonable rate which would not make the farmer a loser. We should, however, hasten to add that this price should not be passed on to the consumer who should be charged not more than 30 cents for a measure of rice. The loss thus sustained by the Government on this account should be treated as a subsidy to the cultivators. Government should not grudge this, when the order of day is war allowances all round. Why should not the long-suffering cultivator, the back-bone of the country, also share a little of the large amounts distributed as war allowances? Such a step, we feel sure, will prevent to a certain extent the paddy from entering the black market.

THE BY-ELECTION

The Mannar-Mullaitivu by-election is raising more dust here than perhaps in the constituency itself. This is evident from the correspondence columns of this paper. Quite a lot is being said for and against both the candidates. It is good to be a councillor, but it is really bad to be a contesting candidate. Allegations, true or false, will be made to discredit him in the eyes of the voters. One's powers and attainments will either be extolled or decried. Truly, election, as someone aptly observed, is a mud-bath. It will be difficult for anyone who aspires to Legislative honour to escape this unpleasant experience. This is the common lot of those who wish to serve their fellowmen through legislatures. Once elected, garlands and bouquets, encomiums and flattery, are showered on him. This is more than atonement for the unkind things hurled on him.

"LICENSED HOUSES" PROPOSAL

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S OPPOSITION

The Executive Committee of Health decided by a majority vote to report to the State Council against the motion of Dr. A. P. de Zoysa, urging the establishment of "licensed houses" for the duration of the war.

Dr. de Zoysa was present and explained himself but the majority of the executive committee felt that the evils of which the mover complained must be combated "by other means". The committee also desired that stricter control should be exercised over the employment of girls in houses.

INTERNAL PURCHASE SCHEME

GRIEVANCES OF BATTICALOA RESIDENTS

Batticaloa, Tuesday
Complaints that unsuitable men, the rowdy element in the villages, had for the most part been appointed as purchasing officers under the Internal Paddy Purchase Scheme were made at two public meetings held at Akkarai-pattu and Karativu. Mr. V. Coomaraswamy, Government Agent, presided. Messrs B. Aluwibare, M. S. C., Ratwatte, M. S. C., and S. Dharmaratnam, M. S. C. (the sub-Committee of inquiry appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands), heard the representations.

Numerous persons, mostly cultivators, volunteered evidence. Purchasing officers, it was stated, harassed the poor in several ways. Women gleaners were prevented from taking home what they gathered in the fields. Many of them had their paddy confiscated, but no receipt was given. Reaping, stacking, threshing and other farm operations were paid for in cash and not in kind. The purchasing officers advanced the money for such operations, and took paddy that would normally be given in payment of labour. A good proportion of the paddy confiscated by guards and purchasing officers went into the black market.

Mr. K. Kanapathipillai, as the spokesman of the meeting at Akkarai-pattu, contended that Batticaloa district had no surplus paddy to be sent out. The quantity produced was scarcely enough to be distributed among 200,000 people on a rice-ration basis. If the rest of the Island was to expect any paddy from Batticaloa, the people of Batticaloa should be given a rice ration, and the Government should assist cultivators by improving some of the existing irrigation schemes. Otherwise there would be a definite decrease in the amount of paddy produced in the district.

A deputation of the Batticaloa Mammuni North Paddy Growers' Association met Mr. Aluwibare at the office of the Executive Engineer, Batticaloa. Mr. C. Arasaratnam said that the price of paddy should be raised to Rs. 6 per bushel and suggested that instead of forcing unsuitable manure on unwilling cultivators, a subsidy might be given towards the improvement of lands, and the promotion of intensive cultivation.

Mr. S. Coomaraswamy said that it was stipulated in the scheme that Government would take delivery of paddy at the field itself at the rate of Rs. 4 per bushel; but now cultivators were being requested to deliver paddy at the stores established by Government. Lately he delivered 300 bushels of paddy and the cost of transport was Rs. 26-50, so that practically he was paid only Rs. 3-70 per bushel.

A suggestion was made that co-operative societies should be formed at various centres, to buy surplus paddy, provide employment to destitute women basket-makers and distribute the husked rice to the population at a higher rate than ration rice.

HEALTH WEEK AT POINT PEDRO

The All Ceylon Health Week was celebrated at Point Pedro from 22nd to 24th ultimo by a Health and Food Exhibition, a Schools Health Concert, A. R. P. Parade and a Sports Meet at Hartly College. The Health and Food Exhibition was opened by Mr. V. K. Nathan, the Divisional Inspector of Schools, Jaffna, on Thursday the 22nd July at 5-30 p. m. A public meeting followed presided over by Mr. V. T. Pandita-Gunewardene, the acting Magistrate of Point Pedro, at which Mr. V. K. Nathan, Dr. C. Sabapathy, and Mr. A. Perumynar, spoke on Health and Food problems.

Mr. Nathan congratulated the organisers for the splendid get-up of the show and made special reference to the keenness and enthusiasm of the Organising Secretary Mr. P. Nadesan who was a student of his and was happy to note the progress made by him. He further said that what impressed him most was the demonstration given by the various schools.

Dr. Sabapathy spoke on Rural Sanitation and impressed on them the five rules of rural Sanitation.

Mr. A. Perumynar, D. R. O., appealed to the people to learn the various methods of preparing wheat. He promised to render all help to do intensive food production in the area.

On the next day, a Mothers & Infants Day was held at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, Point Pedro, presided over by Mr. H. R. Joseph at which a competition was held for the Best Babies and prizes were awarded to the winners. Talks were given by Dr. C. M. Yanniga-sekaram, D. M. O. Point Pedro, Mrs. A. P. Velupillai and Mr. P. Nadesan, Sanitary Assistant, Point Pedro.

In the evening the exhibition was opened by Dr. S. F. Chelappah, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services. Later the Annual General Meeting of the Point Pedro Social Service and Health League was held and Dr. Chelappah addressed them on the value of Social Service. He congratulated the League on a very successful and useful year's work and exhorted the ladies to intensify their efforts in order to reduce the percentage of maternal and infantile mortality. He also appealed for more Jaffna girls to come forward to take up the nursing profession.

Mr. Nadesan, the Organising Secretary, proposed a vote of thanks and appealed to the gathering to support the League because it protected the Mothers and Infants.

A Health Concert and Sports Meet concluded the celebrations.

—(Con.)

Ceylon Government Railway PILGRIM TRAFFIC

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

- (i) Palhi-Karatasnurai (inclusive) from August 14 to September 3, 1943.
- (ii) Kurunegala-Polghawala-Mitake-Nawalapitiya (inclusive) from 30th to 21st August, 1943.

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

W. G. HILLS,
General Manager.
25-7-43.
(C. 21, 5-8-43)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A PLEA FOR TAMIL UNITY

Sir,—The unfortunate use of the phrase "Catholic solidarity" by the "Catholic Guardian" in its editorial in support of the candidature of Mr. Gnanamuttu for Mannar - Mullaitivu seat should certainly be condemned if the editor meant to raise a religious cry in support of his candidate. But in view of his unequivocal declaration that the Catholic vote has been used and is being used to support the Tamil Cause and the Tamil Policy, the unwise attempt by some of your correspondents to create bad blood between the Catholics and the Hindus must be strongly deprecated by all those public-spirited Tamils who feel that the unity of all sections of the Tamils both in Jaffna and elsewhere is more than necessary now to press their claims for adequate and effective representation in the legislature of the country. Those who have worked for the cause of the minorities—which is not different from the Tamil cause—must be grateful to the Catholic clergy for having given their support to every movement intended to strengthen the Tamil Cause since the inauguration of the Tamils' Conference in 1932 under the presidency of the late Mr. N. Selvadurai in order to terminate the disastrous boycott of Council elections for the four seats in Jaffna. When the Tamils made attempts to re-enter Council in spite of the attempts of the Sinhalese leaders to discourage us, the Catholic clergy threw their great authority and influence on the side of sanity and reason and helped the Tamils to regain their lost political position. They have not only helped the Tamils in their efforts to secure Council entry, but have uniformly supported the policy of balanced representation, which had been laid down in 1923 for the benefit of the minorities by the Duke of Devonshire, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in his famous Reforms Despatch and had been subsequently emphasized, as the only practical policy, by the late Sir. P. Ramanathan, the acknowledged champion of the rights of the Tamils and other minorities, and by Mr. A. Mahadeva as president of the Ceylon Tamil League in 1933. It was in support of this policy intended to benefit all the Tamils, the Catholic clergy participated in the meetings of the Tamils' Conference and in the last two elections and helped us to send to Council men of outstanding ability and character pledged to support the Tamil Cause as it is understood by the ordinary Tamil man. If the "Guardian" thinks that its present policy is the best and safest in support of the good old cause, those at least who solicited its support in the dark days in the history of the Jaffna Tamils must give credit to its good intentions in the present instance. More Tamil leaders who made heavy sacrifices in furtherance of the Tamil Cause cannot forget the service rendered by the Catholics during a most critical period of our history, and must accept the assurance of the "Guardian" that it is even now courageously and consistently advocating the policy of balanced representation, which alone will save the Tamils

from social and political extinction.

Jaffna, 22-7-42. Yours Etc., R. SINNADURAL.

UNTOUCHABILITY

Sir,—I have pointed out in my previous article that untouchability or *சொல்லாமை* has the sanction of the Agamas, among the Sivites. I wish to point out in this article certain special features of it. In the non-Sivite world, with the exception of the Vynavites, untouchability came into their society only surreptitiously. It is not a rule of conduct that helps the promotion of their social ideal. It came in only as a superfluous outgrowth. It is a by-product chiefly due to the faulty social ideal. But with the Sivites, it is a rule of conduct that has the backing of the Agamas and as such deserves not condemnation but sympathetic understanding and penetrative study and full observance.

The non-Sivite world has social efficiency as their social ideal. No doubt there are religions like Christianity, Buddhism and so on holding salvation as their ideals, but anyone can see that their influence is comparatively very little. Their all-absorbing ideal of efficiency and power has drowned these religions. The Sivite world never had anything but salvation or Mukthi as its ideal. To them Mukthi is but a state of Absolute Purity itself by several processes of purification. Saiva religious life means a continual process of purifying oneself step by step and very rightly, the lower stage was regarded untouchable by the higher. The non-Saivite world has no such stages prescribed for their conduct and consequently has no justification whatever for untouchability to exist.

For a correct understanding of untouchability the two following things must be clearly recognised. One is that Saiva Society is theocentric and theocratic in its method and the second is that life in this world is a process of purifying oneself. Every one in this worldly existence is engrossed with dirt and is under the influence of dirt or 'Mala'. His business is to cleanse himself of it by individual effort and by the help of the society. The organisers of the Saiva Society, great seers that they were, did not fail to harness environment and heredity both social and personal, in promoting the religious ideal of the individual. They exploited the three major instincts, namely the religious, the pugnacious and the acquisitive, of man to achieve the ideal of Mukthi. They found these instincts predominant not only in certain individuals but also in certain groups of men making up a community and hence the three Varnas (class) and Achiramas (individuals) organization. We have here the genesis of the Varnas and Achiramas divisions. The Saiva Society recognises merits on birth which they hold as a resultant of the previous acts or Karma. So any one can now see the essential difference between a theocratic society of the Sivites and the democratic or

FOREMAN FALLS SICK FRESH TRIAL ORDERED

After three days' trial the Jury in the Pungudutivu murder trial has to be discharged, as the Foreman of the Jury, Mr. Pooranampillai, has fallen ill. As the Foreman submitted a medical certificate stating that he would not be fit to serve on the Jury for about a week Mr. Justice Jayatilaka the presiding Judge, discharged the Jury and ordered a fresh trial before another Jury. The trial is fixed before Mr. Justice Wijeyawardene who, it is learned, will be presiding over the Jaffna Assizes from the 16th inst.

There are more cases likely to be added to the Calendar and it is understood that the sessions will continue till end of September. Mr. Justice Jayatilaka will be leaving Jaffna on the 13th August.

A NEW PROCTOR

Mr. Suppapillai Rasiah was admitted and enrolled as a Proctor of the Supreme Court before Mr. Justice Jayatileke at the Jaffna Assizes. His Lordship congratulated Mr. Rasiah and wished him success.

totalitarian society of the non-Saiva Society.

Untouchability can now be seen to be a corollary dependant on the working conditions of the law of Karma, the law of rebirth, and the goal of Mukthi, which is Absolute Purity.

Yours Etc.,

Manipay S. KUNJITHAPATHAM 24th, July 1943.

[The correspondence on this subject is now closed.—Ed. H.O.]

PRODUCTION OF PADDY

Sir,—The Minister of Agriculture has "quite clearly" stated his new ideology which when put into effect, he is "quite clear" in his mind, Ceylon should blossom to self-sufficiency in the matter of her staple food. In your editorial of the 22nd inst., you have done a public service in pointing out that his faith in his new ideology should prove an absurdity. Under the Minister's direction of Agricultural affairs, the food position had become deplorable. Further expenditure on his proposed new venture should ruin the country and drive the peasantry to desperation. Good advice and suggestions by men with experience in food production and knowledge of the countryside and the people, have not been heeded. They were all, as the Tamil proverb goes, like blowing off shank into the ears of the deaf elephant.

Eleven years' experimentation with foreign ideologies is quite enough! It is time that the Minister bethought himself of passing over his portfolio to another—preferably to one born and bred in the Kandyan or Tamil provinces. The new Minister will need to undo the mischief done, before he would rehabilitate the ancient industry to its former greatness.

Yours Etc.,

WIE MIE NAIWE, 20-7-43

ST. SUNDARAR—A VISITOR FROM HEAVEN

Continued from page 1

the laws of action and reaction—was so great that Sundarar soon met and fell in love with the two maid attendants whom he saw in Heaven, and who were now born in Sundarar's own land. First, he married Paravayar a beautiful damsel and promised fidelity to her. But mortal that he was, he again fell in love with another young girl Sangiliar and married her too. He made a sacred vow to the latter that he would not part from her. But he failed to keep his promise and by Divine punishment he lost the sight of his eyes. But again through Divine grace he gained his eye-sight and lisped the praises of his master in eloquent and moving strains.

Fellowship With God

St. Sundarar was in need of the Creator's help more than once, and he received the required assistance every time, for, he dedicated everything to God and to the devotees of God. In praise of the latter he sang the famous Thiru-Thonda Thogai which formed the nucleus of the Thiru-Thondar Antbathi and the Periapuranam. Sundarar though a married man saw and experienced the Divine light and grace all through life. The Hymns sung at Thiruvottur and Thuruvarur have an autobiographical touch in them. Our Saint, like St. Sambandhar, in the last stanza of his Hymns emphasised his own proficiency, and with deep conviction says that those who piously recite the Creator's praises are sure to receive His blessings. Moreover, our saint's pleasures were Heavenly as opposed to earthly. He was as kind as he was devoted and his Devarams are full of noble ideas. His life emphasises the great force of the law of Karma and shows that through Divine grace one could overpower that great law itself. At the age of eighteen—on Adi Sotby day—which falls next Sunday 23, with his great friend King Saraman-Perumal, was called up to Heaven and became one with God. Many "moderns" aspire to great and worldly titles, Sundarar's life is an example of a life of steady progress from that of "slavery" to "fellowship" with God. The modern world has much to learn from the lives of great saints such as ours.

சன்று மின்பம் பெருகு, மியல்பேன
டொன்று கா தலித் துளையு மேய்க்க
மன்றுளா ரடியா ரவர் வான்யுகழ்
கின்று தெற்கு நிலையில கெளரம்!

DENTAL SURGERY, JAFFNA

Mr. S. Chas. Palditana, Licensed Dentist and Optician will be at the Dental Surgery, 43, Main Street, Jaffna, from the 3rd to the 15th of every month.

KURUNEGALA BRANCH

From the 20th to the 30th he will be at his branch Dental Surgery, opposite Courts, Kurunegala.

His Jaffna Patients are advised to make prior appointments, if possible, by writing to his Kurunegala address. (M. is. 93. 5-8-31-12-43.)

MANNAR--MULLAITIVU ELECTION POINTS FROM LETTERS

Mr. S. N. Rajadurai writes:—

Bye-elections in democratic countries have been a means of taking stock of the political situation and of returning representatives to the Legislature according to the needs as they exist at that time. The Bye-election that is to take place shortly in the Mannar-Mullaitive electorate is perhaps a means to that end in our country though our country is not democratic in the full sense of it. We are at the present moment passing through a transitional period in our political history and for that reason the results of the bye-election in the Mannar Mullaitive Electorate should have a meaning and a significance. It therefore follows that the duty of the electors in that area becomes rather difficult and delicate specially in the absence of a party system.

The two candidates standing for election in the Mannar-Mullaitive electorate are Messrs: Suntharalingam and Ganamuttu. The electors, left to themselves, should experience little or no difficulty in making their choice if not for the false and malicious propaganda carried on against one in favour of the other. So far as education, integrity, political acumen, age, experience of men and things, knowledge of the needs of the country, capacity to study the many and varied problems and arrive at correct conclusions are concerned, there cannot be the slightest doubt that Mr. Suntharalingam is far superior to his opponent and is more fit to represent that constituency.

The manifesto which Mr. Suntharalingam has issued suggests a basis for a charter of the minorities' rights. In a Constitutional Government statutory provisions in a declaration of fundamental rights constitute the most effective safeguard for the minorities. Electoral safeguards too would be necessary to maintain the political influence of the minorities. Weightage in representation is an accepted method of securing effective control for the minorities. Mr. Suntharalingam also suggests in his manifesto multiple member constituencies to secure adequate representation of scattered minorities like the Muslims. A check on hasty and discriminatory legislation is envisaged in the manifesto 25% of the members to have the right to declare a particular act or Bill discriminatory and such act or Bill will not become Law unless passed by a three-fourth majority. The State Council as at present constituted is having inadequate minority representation and in those circumstances the three-fourth majority to frame the future constitution can be easily obtained. Mr. Suntharalingam suggests the provision of the three-fourth majority in the future constitution as a safeguard for the minority interests particularly in the absence of an Upper House which would have acted as a safety-valve.

* * *

Mr. S. A. Nathan writes:—

In no electorate in the past have there been such contradistinctions as there are between the candidates for the Mannar-Mullaitivu seat. And no other electorate has presented the voters with a more

difficult problem of choice of the right representative. The distinctions between the candidates are plausible and almost patent. Mr. Suntharalingam is a brilliant man. Mr. Suntharalingam will be an honour to any legislature and the electorate that secures his services should be considered fortunate. The other candidate—well there are hundreds of others who if their breasts can be so stirred can be unabashed to ask for legislative honours. If Tamil voters cannot see the right from the dubious and the wrong, there is nothing for it but pocket the insult to the general, accepted intelligence and good sense of the Tamil people.

The merits of the candidates apart and the average voter's ability to judge for himself or herself on such merits, the storm is raised by a few individuals and groups. A brilliant man of brains who can think into a question, and whose past indicates a degree of self-abandonment cannot be a meek camp-follower of the member for Pt. Pedro. Evidently Mr. Ponnampalam is seeking mere voting strength for his *non-possumus* attitude which has cost the Tamils dearly.

The balanced representation of Mr. Ponnampalam cannot stand scrutiny for a moment. The principle of his balance is the equation of the minorities with the majority which is a distinct majority in spite of Mr. Ponnampalam's legerdemain of his figures. His pretence of balance lacked balance so much so that the European Association, the inspirer of his folly, would not openly declare in favour of his principle.

The tall talk of minority rights far above those contemplated by classic constitutional models may deceive the uninitiated and may even secure the defeat of the incomparably better candidate but will never be acceptable to the informed and the enlightened who seek the rapprochement of the two major communities. The mere campaigning balderdash that Mr. Suntharalingam will pull against minority rights, is foolish and frivolous.

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION NOTICE

The Annual General Meeting of the Jaffna Hindu College Old Boys' Association will be held on Saturday, the 7th of August, 1943, at the College Hall, at 2 p. m.

All Old Boys are cordially invited.

8 00 a. m. Pooja
9-00 a. m. Cricket Match. Old Boys' vs College
12-00 Noon Lunch by College
2-00 p. m. Annual General Meet-
4-30 p. m. Principal's Tea [ing
5 00 p. m. Tennis and Football (Old Boys' vs. College)
8-00 p. m. Dinner *

* The Dinner Fee is Rs. 4/- per head. Members will be permitted to bring guests on an additional payment of Rs. 4/- for each guest. Those who wish to attend the Dinner are kindly requested to write to the Secretary enclosing the fee not later than 4th August 1943.

Jaffna, C. Vanniasingam,
30-7 43, Hon'y. Secretary.
(Mis. 94, 2 & 5-8 43)

TENDER NOTICE

Tenders are invited by the Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna for Landing, transport, rebagging etc. of Foodstuffs during the Financial Year commencing from 1st October 1943 to 30th September, 1944.

Full particulars can be had by reference to the Deputy Food Controller, N. P. and tender forms obtained from the office of the Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna on any week day during working hours. A deposit of Rs. 2/- will be required to be made at any Kacheheri and a receipt produced for the same before any form of tender is issued.

The tenders should be in duplicate, sealed, and marked on the left hand top corner of the cover "Tenders for Food Control Department Works Jaffna 1943-44" and should reach the Chairman, Tender Board, General Treasury, P. O. Box 500, Colombo, not later than 12 noon on Thursday the 19th August 1943.

The successful tenderer will be required to furnish cash security in a reasonable sum based on the amount of work involved. The sureties will be required to join the successful tenderer in a bond for the due fulfilment of each contract. The tenders must be accompanied by letters signed by responsible persons, whose addresses should be given, engaging to become security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The Government reserves to itself the right, without question, of rejecting any or all tenders and the right of accepting any portion of a tender.

J. R. SINNATAMBY,
for Deputy Food Controller.
Jaffna 30th July, 1943.
(G. 19, 2 and 5-8-43)

TENDER NOTICE

Tenders are invited by the Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna for the Transport of Foodstuffs and other minor works during the Financial Year commencing from 1st October 1943 to 30th September, 1944.

Full particulars can be had by reference to the Deputy Food Controller, N. P. and tender forms obtained from the office of the Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna, on any week day during working hours. A deposit of Rs. 10 will be required to be made at any Kacheheri and a receipt produced for the same before any form of tender is issued.

The tenders should be sealed and marked on the left hand top corner of the cover "Tenders for Food Control Department Works 1943-44" and should reach The Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna, not later than 12 Noon on Thursday the 19th August 1943.

The successful tenderer will be required to furnish cash security in a reasonable sum based on the amount of work involved. Two sureties will be required to join the successful tenderer in a bond for the due fulfilment of each contract. The tenders must be accompanied by letters signed by two responsible

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA (held at Point Pedro) Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 205/P. T.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Arunasalam Sadasivam of Valvettiturai
Kosalaimmah widow of Sadasivam of Valvettiturai Petitioner,
Vs.

1. Sadasivam Balasubramaniam of Valvettiturai minor by his Guardian ad litem Arunasalam Santhirasegaram of Mailiddy
2. Veeragathippillai Sellarajah of Valvettiturai
3. and wife Saththiyapama of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna, on the 18th day of June 1943 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated 17th June 1943 having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner as widow of the deceased be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be accordingly issued to her, unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before the 15th day of July 1943 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 5th day of June 1943.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva
15-7-43 Addl. District Judge.
Time to show cause extended to 5-8-43

(Intld) L. W. de S.
A. D. J.

(O 22, 2 & 5-8-43)

persons, whose addresses should be given, engaging to become security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The Government reserves to itself the right, without question, of rejecting any or all tenders and the right of accepting any portion of a tender.

J. R. SINNATAMBY,
for Deputy Food Controller.
Jaffna, 30th July, 1943.
(G. 20, 2 & 5-8-43)

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.