



THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, *Advocate.*

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1943.

Price 7 Cts.

NO. 39.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Local Bodies And Bribery

A bill to provide for the prevention and punishment of bribery and corruption of and by members of local authorities will be brought before the State Council shortly.

Government to Employ Private Doctors

At the instance of the Executive Committee of Health, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services will soon submit a scheme to enable Government to secure the services of private medical practitioners to take the place of those Government doctors now on military duty. Private doctors will be offered salaries at a suitable point in the salary scales for officers of the Medical Department in accordance with the degree of success they had attained in private practice.

Longest Bridge In Ceylon

A single span 160-foot bridge, the longest of its kind either in this country or in India, a permanent structure of steel and concrete, is now under construction by military engineers and will be ready for use within the next few weeks. It is one of a series of bridges which have been or will be built over many of our inland waterways and rivers. Apart from its strategic value in the defence of Ceylon this new bridge will be a boon especially to the planters and villagers of the area who until now, have depended on an antiquated ferry service.

Peace Feelers from Berlin?

An extraordinary broadcast from Berlin in English was picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System on last Wednesday night. It was addressed to "Dear fellow-Americans" by a speaker calling himself "Bill". The speaker stated: "It is quite possible that the suffering, sacrifices and reverses of recent months have chastened the German extremists and have made the people generally better disposed to accept a practical, workable and just peace. It was the reaction to the defeat and the injustice of Versailles that gave rise to the totalitarianism of some of her leaders whom the Germans would gladly shake off once they themselves were free of outside menace."

DEMOCRATIC PLANNING PURPOSEFUL RECONSTRUCTION OF SOCIETY

BY KARL MANNHEIM

(London School of Economics and Political Science)

WITH the present multiplication of the problems of society we have come to see that the mere cumulation of isolated reforms without co-ordination only creates additional disturbances, or shifts the difficulties from one sphere to another. For instance, raising the school leaving age is only feasible if the consequences for industry are carefully thought out. Thus we have now reached the age of planning, when purposeful reconstruction of society, as a whole has to be envisaged. Planning is not only a question of economics or of physical development as many people still seem to believe. It must somehow take into account all spheres of social life. Reform at this level involves thinking out the far-reaching consequences of any attempt to correct the shortcomings of the present system.

The first stage of planning is usually concerned with organisation but the farther we proceed the clearer it becomes that no good can come out of institutional changes without a thorough awareness of their psychological implications. To think that planning consists of housing, social insurance, of marketing schemes is to see only one side of the picture. The next stage is reached when we realise that the way how people react to these separate schemes and how they are moulded by them is at least as important as the details of organisation. Today we know that a housing scheme is a failure if it fails to provide for the human needs of the tenants. Wherever the human side of planning is uppermost sociology provides for its needs; for sociology is that new science of society which primarily observes human conduct with reference to the social setting. For a while people were afraid of the application of science to human affairs and could only foresee therefrom regimentation and tactless meddling with our private lives. This undoubtedly

can happen; it is the case in all Fascist system.

To the Facist, planning means militaristic regimentation, the application of the old pattern of command and blind obedience to every sphere of life. The leitmotif of Facism is 'to Obey, to Fight, to Believe'. But this is a caricature of real planning.

Real planning is democratic planning—not the direct manipulation of lives, creeds and beliefs, but a careful and tactful rearrangement of circumstances and the elimination of those handicaps which are brought about through the unwieldiness of modern large-scale society. A planned frame-work within which there is scope for spontaneous adjustment will set free group forces which enable the wayward youth, the frustrated spinster and even the criminal to lead a somewhat healthier and more balanced life.

As a science sociology will not close its eyes to achievements in the art of human readjustment, wherever they may occur. If, for instance, the Nazis have contrived to liberate various social groups from their previous psychological frustration through the creation of collective enthusiasm in the interest of the whole system this is in itself an application of a good sociological method, though for a bad purpose. Eliot's Archbishop in 'Murder in the Cathedral' rightly says:

"the last temptation is the greatest treason: to do the right deed for the wrong reason."

In our context, the aim of planning lends final meaning to planning methods.

It is, however, not only the aim that makes democratic planning different from dictatorial and totalitarian planning, but also that it tries wherever possible to reduce

JAFFNA HINDU LADIES' COLLEGE

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS

By C. Vanniasingham
(Secy., Jaffna Hindu College O. B. A.)

The strength of a community lies to a very large extent on its 100% educated citizens—men and women. The Hindu community may well be proud of the ample provision it has made for the education of its sons, but it can never be really great unless and until it gets a race of well educated women. The Hindus have so far failed to supply the vital need of providing for the education of their girls on truly national lines. One solitary College like the Ramanathan College is sadly inadequate. What is wanted today is a number of Colleges for Hindu ladies to receive an education in a purely Hindu and national atmosphere. The Jaffna Hindu College Board of Directors have done well to launch a scheme of establishing a College for the Hindu Ladies though it be at a time when building materials are tremendously costly. But this tremendous cost of materials should not deter us from meeting this urgent and vital need.

Let us, the old Boys of the Jaffna Hindu College, rally round the leaders of this movement and approach the other members of the community and request them earnestly to help us to establish a Hindu Ladies College, well-equipped with all modern requirements on a suitable site, so that our sisters might be able to have a sound education comprising a liberal training in the Fine Arts, Religion, Civics and Domestic science in an entirely Hindu atmosphere untrammelled by alien influences.

We, the Old Boys of the Jaffna Hindu College, therefore, appeal to the members of the Hindu Community and other well-wishers to help us and the leaders of this movement by making a substantial contribution to enable us to meet this long-felt want so that the daughters of our community might have a culture and a training that is worthy of our great heritage and tradition.

The Jaffna Hindu College Old Boys' Association

The ad hoc Committee appointed at the last Annual

Continued on page 4

Continued on page 3



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1943.

GOVERNMENT AND THE FOOD PROBLEM.

ON A CAREFUL CONSIDERATION of all the facts, one cannot but regret the policy the Board of Ministers has so far pursued in regard to the problem of food. In the first place, the Ministers have been too slow to fix a reasonable price for the paddy purchased from the farmers. While supporting the attempts made by the Minister of Agriculture to produce more food and to distribute the stocks available evenly and fairly, we have in these columns repeatedly pointed out the unwisdom of handicapping the farmer in the matter of production by fixing the price at Rs. 4. per bushel. It is true that this price was higher than anything paid for paddy before the war and Mr. Senanayake was content to argue that the price was reasonable because, before the war, on fifty per cent of the wages now being paid the farmer sold his paddy at about two rupees a bushel. It was pointed out to him that there was a fallacy in this argument inasmuch as many a farmer lost heavily on his business in pre war days. Again, in the issue of this paper on the 5th instant, we urged that the price of paddy should be fixed at Rs. 7.50 a bushel. We pointed out that the price of Rs. 6. per bushel suggested by the sub-committee of the Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands was inadequate in view of the high cost of living and the prohibitive price of agricultural implements, cattle and manure. The Government has, however, accepted the suggestion of the sub-committee and fixed the price of paddy at Rs. 6. The Government's attitude in this matter is bound to create the impression, as pointed out by a correspondent in a recent issue of this paper, that the farmer is being exploited for the benefit of certain sections of the population.

Let the Ministers consider for a moment the direction in which events are tending. According to the sub-committee, the next cultivation of paddy is likely to be of a smaller extent, mainly on account of labour difficulties and the increased cost of production in relation to prices now paid. Is the price of Rs. 6 now offered likely to enable the farmer to surmount these difficulties? We do not think so. Wages and prices of commodities are constantly on the

increase. What was a very fair wage a few weeks ago is no longer regarded as such by the labourer. The root cause of the problem is, of course, labour. Our grievance is that the Ministers have failed to tackle this problem and are putting their faith in palliatives which offer no solution of an enduring character. If the Ministers are reluctant to solve the problem of agricultural labour as it has been solved in countries like England for the duration of the war, the only alternative is to place the farmer in a position to compete with other employers in the labour market. We agree that this remedy is not a satisfactory one at all. It would introduce a vicious circle of cut-throat competition, but there is no other alternative. It is the Ministers who are responsible for this state of things. They did not want Indian labour. They cannot possibly hope to get all the labour they want in Ceylon. Add to this the high wages paid by the Government and the military authorities, and we have a situation in which the farmer is placed at a considerable disadvantage. The only remedy the Ministers offer is to raise the price of paddy from Rs. 4. to Rs. 6. We are afraid that this looks very much like trifling with a very grave problem. The State Council ought to consider this matter in the light of realities and compel the Ministers to be more reasonable with the farmers.

WHITHER TAMILS?

By C. THANABALASINGAM
[Special to the "Hindu Organ"]

The introduction of the Donoughmore Constitution awakened the political and national consciousness of the Sinhalese people. This consciousness, as was natural, in its infancy, began to take a "communal" turn. The Tamils viewed with suspicion the vapourings of the new consciousness, but in their desire to stifle their suspicions launched the famous "boycott of the State Council" on the ground that the constitution had not granted enough power to the people of Ceylon. Even this gesture was misinterpreted by the Sinhalese leaders, who saw in it, an attempt to have the whole constitution revised. The Sinhalese leaders were not prepared to part with the semblance of power they had obtained under the new constitution. They saw in the absence of the Tamils from council an opportunity to seat themselves in power. They made no attempt to bring the Tamils back into council, and it was even whispered that they obstructed the Tamils from entering council. It was at this stage of the political crisis that Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam who claims today the sole leadership of the Tamil community, emerged into the political lime light. A very successful criminal lawyer, with a good command of the English language, an extraordinary memory

for faces, he soon captured the imagination of the Tamils.

The dominance of Sir P. Ramanathan in Ceylon politics for over half a century had killed the initiative of leadership of his contemporary younger politicians, who had always thought more of themselves, and paid little attention to the ever growing needs of the masses. The death of Sir P. Ramanathan brought the Tamil leadership into a deplorable state of stagnation. Neither Sir W. Dura'samy, nor Mr. K. Balasingham had any grip over the masses, nor had they any confidence in their own leadership. They were not whole heartedly willing to lead, to the logical conclusion, the Boycott of the State Council, they had either actively or tacitly inflicted on the Jaffna constituencies, nor had they the moral courage to admit their mistake and to give the proper lead to the Tamils.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam lost no time in grasping the unfortunate situation and making good use of it. Even the best and most intimate of his supporters did not suspect his motives and actions. He soon made the Tamils feel that they had been deprived of their legitimate rights and privileges by the Sinhalese. His appeals to some of the instincts of the human mind roused up the passions of the Tamils and the Sinhalese towards each other. He never failed to use the wrongs, both real and imaginary, of the Sinhalese leaders to establish his leadership of the Tamils and thus he has maintained his leadership during the last 9 years.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam's leadership during this period and the corresponding leadership of the political opportunists among the Sinhalese, have made the Sinhalese - Tamil problem appear almost insurmountable. This type of leadership among both communities has blocked the way to national unity. It has, instead, created national deterioration in Ceylon. Both communities suffer from an inferiority complex similar to the complex in two dogs looking up for the crumbs that fall from their master's table.

There is indeed no more necessity for the exhibition or cultivation of such a complex. His Majesty's Government has offered internal Self-Government soon after the war, leading finally to complete Self-Government in due course. There shall be no more need to fight for the crumbs, once we attain self government. The Sinhalese, the Tamils, and the other communities in Ceylon can partake of the cake itself, and there will be enough and more to spare. The natural resources of Ceylon and its geographical position in the globe show possibilities of a great future for Ceylon. Our dreams of leading Lanka to the glory of the Lanka of the Ramayana period, may still come true, but certain are the possibilities of building a new Lanka similar to the Lanka of Parakrama Babu the Great.

It is with this aim in view that we should decide our future and choose our leaders. The first and most important duty of every Tamil is to disentangle the Tamil community from the clutches of reactionary leadership and to lead them on the straight path

of freedom. Leaders who cannot create and inspire the finer instincts of humanity, should be disowned and rejected.

The lives and writings of Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian leaders, have in their own way vastly influenced for good the lives of millions of their countrymen. The result was that the dormant genius of Indian manhood flowered and shed its light in the fields of Art, Literature, Science, Education, Politics, Statesmanship, Business, Industry and every other form of constructive human activity. In contrast to the Indian leadership, what has the leadership of our own men done during the last 9 years? It can be said without any fear of contradiction, that the type of leadership that has so far prevailed has not achieved anything constructive, but one cannot fail to notice that this leadership has also brought into being primitive ideas of solidarity—solidarity of Tamils as against Sinhalese and vice versa, solidarity of Roman Catholics as against Hindus etc. etc. This deplorable form of "Solidarity" has been brought about by sowing seeds of distrust and fear of one community against another or of one group of persons whether religious, caste or racial, against another group. The seeds are beginning to grow, and if Ceylon is to advance and prosper, they must be destroyed, root and branch.

The Tamils are a minority in Ceylon. If the Tamils desire to live in Ceylon with the respect and honour worthy of their race, they should be fearless and self-reliant, conscious of their ancient heritage and confident in the Destiny of their race. Such a virile race will be feared, respected and listened to by the Sinhalese community. Whereas, if the Tamils become a race of weaklings with an inferiority complex, without confidence either in their rights or in their might, and unconscious of their ancient heritage, or of the destiny of their race, and if their conduct is to be influenced at every turn by fear of Sinhalese domination, the Tamils will be looked down, treated with contempt and ignored by the Sinhalese as well as the British people. Such a race will always obstruct not only their progress but also the progress of the country.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam's leadership of the Tamils has tended to produce such a race of weaklings. Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam himself has fallen a victim to the self-same complex he has brought about in his community. The outward symptoms of this complex in him are seen in his attitude in the Mannar-Mullaitivu elections, and in the recent race he has started of appeasing Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranayake. These two men have risen to power among their respective communities by appealing to and rousing up the passions of their respective communities.

An orderly retreat from the false position we have taken up under the leadership of Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam is more honourable and advantageous to the Tamil community than the stampede and the loss of morale that will inevitably follow Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam's coalition with Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranayake.

Letters to the Editor

THE RAMANATHAN
STATUE

Sir,—The late Sir P. Ramanathan symbolised in himself the synthetic unity of the people of the Island. He enjoyed the confidence of a united people.

He saw that the operation of the Donoughmore Constitution should destroy unity, subvert morals, spread economic chaos, and reduce the country to poverty. Our experience in the last 11 years has tended to intensify our admiration for his statesmanship and width of vision. As a philanthropist he ranks as no second to any born in Ceylon.

The necessity for change of the constitution has become convincing and one, I am told, is in the making.

The statue has lain long in some dark room. Why not allow it to remain where it is, yet a while till the Donoughmore Constitution which he opposed passed away.

The idealism of the G. O. M. is about to triumph. A different State Council may assign a worthy niche to our late worthy leader.

The statue has become associated with slander and petty-minded vituperations. It is best to reject it and have another in marble.

Yours truly,
R. C. P.

JAFFNA TOBACCO
INDUSTRY

Sir,—The Jaffna Malayalam Tobacco Co-operation Sales Society Ltd. was started in 1934. The Hon. Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture and Lands, in declaring open the new Processing House and Godowns on the Jaffna Reclamation Grounds said in the course of his address on August 14 that he remembered the time when the industry seemed almost on the point of extinction for want of co-operation and unity. Had it not been for Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam the President and his Committee no one could have saved it.

In this connection I may state that the industry had its ups and downs intermittently during the last 75 years and Mr. Rajaratnam may well claim credit for having organised means to save from its last threatened misfortune. While praising Mr. Rajaratnam the honour and credit due to others should not be forgotten.

Sir William Twynam's interest in the welfare of the North even after his retirement was as great as that of any native of the country. Thirty years ago when the prospects of the tobacco trade in Jaffna with the native States of Travancore were imperilled by the increase in Customs duty levied and the restrictions placed on tobacco imported into the States Sir William Twynam headed the deputation that waited on Sir Henry MacCallum at Queen's Cottage, Newara Eliya, in 1913 travelling all the way from Jaffna and obtained the Governor's support to set back a course of action that threatened the ruin of the entire tobacco industry in the North.

Yours etc.,
P. O. CHRISTIAN.
Jaffna,
17-8-43.

ACCEPTABLE TO
WHOLE COUNTRYMR. SENANAYAKE ON
MINISTERS' CONSTITUTION

Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Leader of the House, replying to the budget speeches in the State Council on Thursday assured all his colleagues that the Ministers would be able to produce a constitution acceptable not only to 75 per cent of the House but to the whole country.

"I would like to express my gratitude to the members who offered to assist the Board of Ministers in framing a new Constitution. I am specially grateful to the two European Nominated Members. I have not the slightest doubt that they have expressed the feelings of the majority of their community.

"What struck me was that the true character of Englishmen only asserts itself when they are not fettered by vested interests. I am sure all freedom loving Englishmen will assist us in gaining our due—self-determination. I hope we will get a Constitution that will enable us to manage our own affairs."

Mr. Senanayake added that he was also grateful to Messrs. Natesan and Jayab. "Whatever sentiments they may utter outside this Council, I know they have a love for this country and that they would work in its best interests," he said. "I realise that for election purpose, they have issued manifestos asking people to send up candidates merely to fight the Sinhalese. These, I take it to be, are only electioneering tactics and I know their genuine feelings."

It was the intention of the Ministers to set about the task of drafting a new constitution very soon. If there was going to be any dispute it would be in regard to representation, and if that be so, it might be settled without giving an opportunity to the other side to say "you settle this first and come to us." He rather thought that the best way to settle the matter was to settle with the Imperial Government first. If they adopted any other attitude their fate would be the same as that of India.

JAFFNA HINDU
LADIES' COLLEGE

Continued from page 1

General Meeting of the Jaffna Hindu College O. B. A. to devise ways and means of collecting funds in aid of the Hindu Ladies College to be inaugurated in September 1943, met on Thursday the 12th instant at 5 p. m. under the chairmanship of Mr. A. Cumaraswamy, Principal, Jaffna Hindu College.

The Committee decided to request each O'd Boy to contribute either by himself or by making collections a sum of at least Rs. 100. towards the Hindu Ladies College Building Fund.

The Committee also decided to hold meetings at various centres in the Jaffna Peninsula explaining the need for a Hindu Ladies' College and appealing for funds.

A sub-committee was appointed to tour the Peninsula on a collection campaign and to issue an appeal for Funds.

GAOL FOR PADDY
DEFAULTERS

MINISTER'S WARNING

Replying to the Budget speeches in the State Council on Thursday Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Leader of the House, declared that if despite the increased price for paddy owners still insisted on selling to the black market and not contributing to the common pool he would see that the gaol population of Ceylon was increased.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 131.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sinnathamby Sivakolunthu of Uduvil Deceased. Sivakkolunthu Alagaratnam of Navaly Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Nallammah widow of Sivakolunthu of Navaly
2. Sivakkolunthu Ramanathan of Do: presently sub-overseer Matara
3. Sivakkolunthu Paramanathan of Navaly
4. Kanmani alias Sivamany daughter of Sivakkolunthu minors appearing by their G. A. L. the 1st named Respondent.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 12th day of June 1943 in the presence of Mr. S. T. Nadarajah, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad litem over the minors 3rd and 4th Respondents for the purpose of representing them in this administration proceedings and that letters of administration to the Estate of the deceased be granted to the Petitioner unless the Respondents or any other person show cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary on 23rd July 1943.

It is further ordered that the Respondents shall appear in person and the minors shall be produced on the said date.

The 16th day of July 1943,
(Sgd) G. C. Thambyah,
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. S. T. Nadarajah,
Proctor for Petitioner.

Extended and issued
Returnable 27-8-43

(Sgd) G. C. Thambyah.

(O. 30. 23 & 26-8-43)

DENTAL SURGERY,
JAFFNA

Mr. S. Chas. Pathirana, 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.

Mis 98, 5-8—31-12-43.)

ORDER NISI
IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 210 P. T.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Anasipillai wife of Bastiampillai Mariampillai of Thumpalai. Deceased. Michaelpillai Mariampillai of Thumpalai. Vs. Petitioner.

1. Arumugam Gnanapiragasam
2. Thomas Elias
3. Arumugam Anthonipillai
4. wife Anthonickam
5. Gnanapiragasam Philipiah
6. Philipiah Emmanuel Marianthasa
7. Mariaipillai daughter of Philipiah
8. Mariaitheresa daughter of Philipiah all of Thumpalai

The 6th, 7th and 8th Respondents are minors by their Guardian-ad-litem the 5th Respondent.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire, Additional District Judge on the 29th day of July 1943 in the presence of Mr. K. Vinasithamby, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will dated the 26th day of November 1934 be declared proved, that the petitioner be declared entitled to obtain Probate as one of the Executors appointed by the said Last Will and that Probate be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other persons shall appear before this court on or before the 27th day of August 1943 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 29th day of July 1943.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva,
Addl. District Judge.
(O. 25. 19 & 23-8-43)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

(Held at Point Pedro)
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 213 P. T.

In the matter of the Application for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the late Manonmany wife of Venayagamudaliar Sivasithamparam of Point Pedro.

Deceased.
Venayagamudaliar Sivasithamparam of Point Pedro. Petitioner.

1. Kanakasabapathipillay Nadarajah
2. and wife Gangaswarie of Point Pedro presently of Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire, Additional District Judge of Point Pedro on the 6th day of August 1943 in the presence of Mr. S. Nagalinganadaly Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is hereby ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the Estate of his late wife Manonmany and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons appear and show cause to the contrary on or before the 3rd day of September 1943.

The 14th day of August 1943.

Sgd. Pandita-Gunawardena
Addl. District Judge.
(O. 31. 23 & 26-8-43)

ORDER NISI
IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA
(Held at Point Pedro).
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 208 P. T.

In the Matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Thamer Veluppillai Thirignanasambander of Puloly East. Deceased.
Thamer Veluppillai Thamootheram of Puloly East. Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Veluppillai Ramanathan,
2. Veluppillai Sivagnanam,
3. Subramaniam Kulendram,
4. Buvaneswary widow of Thirugnanasambander all of Puloly East. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esqr., Additional District Judge, Jaffna, on the 29th day of July 1943, in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 19th day of March 1943 having been read:

It is ordered that the 1st Respondent abovenamed be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 2nd, and 3rd. Respondents to represent them for all the purposes of this action and that the Petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as one of the heirs of the deceased abovenamed to have Letters of Administration to the above estate issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 26th day of August 1943, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 5th day of August, 1943.
Sgd. L. W. de Silva,
Addl. District Judge.
(O. 26, 19 & 23-8-43)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 136.
In the matter of the estate of the late Nallammah wife of Sinnathamby Nagalingam of Chavakachcheri. Deceased.
Sinnathamby Nagalingam of do Vs. Petitioner.

1. Nagalingam Tharmaratnam of do
2. Nagalingam Tharumenthirar of do
3. Retnam daughter of Nagalingam of do
4. Sathiapama daughter of Nagalingam
5. Sellappah Balasubramaniam of C. T. O Colombo Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on 29 June 1943 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Karthigesu Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and Petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 5th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st to 4th Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as the lawful husband of the abovenamed deceased unless the abovenamed Respondents appear before this court on the 27th August 1943 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary. The minors over the age of 12 years also to be produced in court on the said date.

This 29th June 1943.

Sgd. G. C. Thambiah,
D. J.

(O. 26, 19 & 23-8-43)

DEMOCRATIC PLANNING

Continued from page 1

central regulation in favour of decentralised decisions. Of course, in certain spheres central decisions are technically inevitable, as, for instance in the Army, and even in modern economy a large extent of central direction is unavoidable. But even in these cases there is a great difference bet-

ween democratically controlled decision from the centre and the blindly followed commands of a Fuehrer. We have to find a democratic pattern of planning which relies on the self-regulating powers of the smaller groups which compose society and on the natural balance between them, both for the sake of the individual and his fuller life and also for the sake of the survival of the nation as a whole.

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

WANTED men for training as CLERKS, STORE-KEEPERS and DRIVERS in the R. A. S. C. Good pay and prospects and OPPORTUNITIES EXIST FOR PROMOTION TO COMMISSIONED RANK IN THE R. A. S. C. Candidates should be between 19 and 40 years of age, physically fit and willing to serve overseas. Those to be trained as Clerks and Storekeepers should be educated up to the 6th Standard in English while those wishing to become Drivers are only required to speak, read and write English.

You will be in the company of your own countrymen who have responded to the call in large numbers and have already gone overseas. They are a credit to Ceylon as their work has been greatly appreciated by the authorities.

Proof of age may be required by the Recruiting Officer. Family allowances will be issued only after marriage and birth certificates of children are produced.

RATES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Daily rate of pay on enlistment is. Rs. 2.00 per day.
Accommodation, food and uniform will be provided and in addition the following allowances will be paid.

	Rs. cts.
Wife only	36 90 per month of 31 days
Wife & 1 child	50 89
Wife & 2 children	63 45
Wife & 3 children	74 56
Wife & 4 children	85 56

Applicants should apply personally at the Central Recruiting Office, 39^{1/2}, Galle Road, Colpetty, between 8.30 and 10.30 A. M. prepared for immediate enlistment on any week day.

CHIEF RECRUITING OFFICER, CEYLON

(Mis. 92, 29-7-43—) M

ORDER NISI
IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 116
In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Arumugam Chellappah of Chavakachcheri. Deceased.

Ratnam widow of A. Chellappah of Chavakachcheri. Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Rasamany daughter of Chellappah of do
2. Chellappah Selvadurai of do, presently of Nahaketiya in Koslantha
3. Amirthambikai daughter of Chellappah of Chavakachcheri
4. Chelvamany daughter of Chellappah of do
5. Chellappah Selvaratnam of do Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the above named petitioner praying that the 2nd respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the minors the 3rd, 4th and 5th respondents and for an order declaring the said last will admitted to probate and the probate be issued to the petitioner coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah, Esqr., District Judge, Jaffna in the presence of Mr. S. K. Thiraviyanayagam proctor for petitioner on the 17th day of May 1943 and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 2nd respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 3rd, 4th and 5th respondents and that the said last will be proved and admitted to probate and that such probate be issued to the petitioner unless the respondents abovenamed shall appear before this Court on the 25th day of June, 1943 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary. The minor over the age of 12 shall be produced before court on that date.

Jaffna this 17th day of May 1943

Sgd. G. C. Thambiah,
District Judge.

Drawn by,
Sgd. S. K. Thiraviyanayagam,
Proctor for Petitioner.

Extended for 23rd July, 1943.

Intld. G. C. T.

District Judge.

Extended for 27th August 1943.

Intld. G. C. T.

D. J.

(O. 29, 19 & 23-8-43)

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.

(H. 206, 25-2-43—24-8-43) (M)

S. P. Joseph,
MANAGER.