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The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NO. 46.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

A. R. P. Battalions as Military Units

Recruitment has started for raising two Indian A. R. P. battalions as military units. They will be stationed at two centres and after they have completed their training will be available for service anywhere in India or over-seas.

Must March Through Berlin

The Air Minister, Sir Archibald Sinclair, addressing the City of London Squadron of the Air Training Corps said: "The war in Europe will not be won until the Allied armies are marching through Berlin—and the road to Berlin is a long one. We shall then have to redouble our efforts to help China and settle with the war lords of Japan."

Rs. 125 Million Loan

The draft of a Bill to make provision for raising a loan of Rs. 125 million for emergency expenditure, post-war development and the repayment of the three-year loan raised under the Home Defence Loan Ordinance, No. 2 of 1942 was gazetted last Wednesday. The loan will be raised in Ceylon under the Registered Stock and Securities Ordinance. Power will be taken to issue treasury bills in anticipation of the raising of the loan or of any part thereof.

Over 100 Italian Naval Vessels In Allied Ports

Over 100 Italian navy vessels of all sizes have reached Malta or other Allied ports. Included in the total are five battleships, six heavy cruisers, two light cruisers, one auxiliary cruiser, one sea-plane carrier, 19 submarines, 27 destroyers, 12 torpedo-boats, six corvettes, one hospital ship and various small craft. Various Italian merchant ships are on the way to Allied ports. The Italian fleet is scrupulously honouring the engagement entered into by Marshal Badoglio's Government.

Japan Sending More Troops To Burma

The Chungking correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writes that feverish Japanese military activity in Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya and Burma is reported from Indo-China where a steady flow of troops and war equipment in the past few weeks has gone by way of Haiphong and Saigon. It is said that at least five Japanese divisions have passed through Indo-China since early July, most of which went to Burma and some to Malaya. It was stated that the Japanese have developed Siem Reap, near ancient Angkor, into the largest airfield in Thailand and Indo-China, with more than a dozen auxiliary airfields in Eastern Thailand and Western Indo-China.

POST-WAR ASIA PROPOSALS FOR ACHIEVING REAL PEACE

By THEODORE D. WALSER
(in *Worldover Press*, U. S. A.)

ON all sides (in clubs, business groups, Government circles, churches, etc.) one hears constant talk of "post war aims." Having returned from Asia only three or four months ago, after a residence there of 26 years, and knowing a little of conditions there, this talk seems all too premature to me to be realistic, since we have a long war ahead of us.

But one of our statesmen has declared that "nothing will be won in the peace that is not won in the war" and since attention to post-war objectives may tend to keep us sane and might even conceivably bring in upon us the realization that the war method will not secure a "just and durable peace," I'm glad to address myself to the subject of "Post-War Asia."

Though I still hope for a Wilsonian "peace without victory," I do not expect it, unless the bellicose and revengeful attitudes of the United Nations can be changed. Former President Hoover has said: "We can have peace or we can have revenge, but we can not have both." I am optimistic enough to believe that we will eventually get away from the revenge motivation, but just now it seems as though we would be faced with the problem of hewing the structure of a new world out of the chaos which will inevitably follow upon a "dictated peace." And a "dictated peace" will be a "victory without peace", unless a miraculous fair-mindedness should exist at the time that the peace treaty is written.

What conditions must, then, be met, as far as Asia is concerned, if World War II is to be anything but the threshold to a race war (World War III)?

As one surveys the conditions that must be met and the situation that must be created in Asia, if a "just and durable peace" is to prevail, the first thing that gives one pause is the utter disparity existing among the United Nations, so-called, as to war or peace aims.

Briefly and too sketchily stated, the following three conditions must, I believe, be met in order to allay social unrest in the Far East, cut the nerve of nationalism and militarism there and strengthen the liberal elements, without whom a real peace is impossible:—

(A)—Self-Determinism for all Ethnic Groups (resulting in political autonomy and complete sovereignty, if desired).

It is to be regretted that the "Nine Power Treaty" failed to secure this boon (sovereignty and "territorial integrity") for China. In its breach, the Treaty was a great disappointment to all peace-lovers. The same rights (through self-determinism) must be secured for Korea, Formosa and Manchuria. But further, since it is indubitably true, as Mr. Sumner Welles has said that "the age of imperialism is ended. The rights of a people to their freedom must be recognized"—then, why should not this same principle be applied and self-determinism recognized as the inherent right of India, Singapore, Hong Kong the Philippine Islands, Java, etc., as well? Here one can easily imagine the protests that will arise from the British and Dutch camps. It is true that the United States and Great Britain have but recently abrogated their "extra-territorial rights" (s.c.) in China, but it is alarming to believers in freedom to know that Mr. Churchill declared, in his Guildhall speech, that "we mean to hold our own." Does "our own" here mean India and Hong Kong? If so, what will our allies, China and India have to say? There is also a most disquieting rumour that Great Britain has stated that the Atlantic Charter does not apply to the colonial possessions of the British Commonwealth. If it does not, will a "dictated peace" be anything but "winning the war" and "losing the peace"?

(B)—Economic Stability (on an adequate basis) for all belligerents (vanquished as well as victors).

The apprehension is growing in some quarters that the completely grand slogans, "a struggle for the salvation of civilization" and "freedom for all men" are being obscured in the smoke and grime of battle. "Freedom for all men", obviously includes Koreans, Chinese, Japanese, Germans, Javanese, etc., and a peace leaving any people in economic slavery and in want of the necessities of life, will be nothing but the precursor to another "war for freedom." Former President Hoover has said that there can be no real peace in Europe with a dismembered Germany. Can there be a real peace in Asia with a dismembered Japan, which, whether we like it or not, is a highly integrated, literate, disciplined and dominant people? Japan, too, must have the same "freedom from want"

MINISTERS AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

GOVERNOR ON THEIR DEALINGS

His Excellency the Governor has issued a circular drawing the attention of heads of government departments to the proper relations that should exist between them and the Ministers of State, indicating the duties expected of departmental heads, particularly when a policy or a proposal of a Minister does not appeal to them.

The path of least resistance, namely, resignation is deprecated.

The Governor states, with the authority of citations from various books on British administration, that the head of a department must once the policy is definitely determined by the minister carry out that policy with all zeal and enthusiasm. It is the duty of a head of department to collect all the information on the subject and place it before his minister, together with his own opinion and advice which must be expressed without fear.

In other words, the Governor says that such expression of opinion must not be influenced by a spirit of subservience to the minister's own opinion on the subject it must be expressed independently. A head of a department would be failing in his duty if he thought it proper only to express opinion which would be in accord with the minister's own views. In short, the Governor does not want "Yes Men" as heads of departments.

The circular points out further that it is the function of ministers to lay down policy, and once that policy is laid down it is the duty of all heads of departments to carry it out with all the resources at their disposal and with all the efficiency they can command. The two functions of the Civil Service should be to advise ministers without fear or condescension and to co-operate with them with zeal and enthusiasm.

that we, together with hungry China and hungry India, wage war upon "the whites."

(C)—International Policing (for a time).

President Roosevelt suggested to Congress that we must disarm our enemies and keep them disarmed. At the 62nd Annual Dinner of the Academy of Political and Social Science, held on November 10th last, it was stated that there must be a "continuation of our armed might." Another prominent statesman declared that "we must police the world."

Happily, however, as a contrast to these utterances, suggesting unilateral police functions for ourselves, many observers are beginning to realize that any such plan would be nothing but a continuation of war under a disguise of course. Further,

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Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1943.

THE NEW POLICY

VISCOUNT CRANBORNE, SPEAKING at the Pilgrims' lunch to Viscount Wavell, reiterated Britain's determination to stand by the new policy which has now found favour with British statesmen as the best way of dealing with the political problems of colonies and dependencies. His Lordship said that the British Government still stood by the offer to India of "a free and equal partnership within the British Commonwealth and Empire." There is no doubt that the offer remains open, but, in terms of the new policy, "it is for the Indian people themselves to produce the conditions to make that partnership a reality. We are ready to help in any way we can. The Indian people must themselves get together and resolve their differences and should agree to a constitutional structure acceptable to all". This is the condition annexed to the British offer. Something like it is to be found in the British declaration in regard to Ceylon as well.

It is curious that Viscount Cranborne, who referred with pride to Britain's long experience of constitutional development and who saw in the present situation in India the promise of a great future for the Indian people, omitted to point to the particular stage of British constitutional experience which justifies the hope that in a country of many races like India or Ceylon there is likely to be any agreement at any time on the essentials of a constitution. Let us take one particular epoch in British constitutional history—the revolution against the tyranny of King Charles. Would the Cavaliers and Roundheads have managed to agree if some powerful neighbour had succeeded in occupying Britain and imposed on both parties the condition now sought to be imposed on the colonies and dependencies? Statesmen in the position of Viscount Cranborne should now realise that this insistence on agreement coupled with the implied refusal on the part of the British Government even to act as arbitrator is bound to be viewed with profound distrust by the people of Asia. Besides, is there any precedent for the attempt now made by the British Government to bring about an agreement after imprisoning the leaders who alone could have worked with any chance of success for the settlement of the present

political differences? In the United States American publicists are opposing the idea of a British-American alliance after the war on the ground that such an alliance would be regarded as America's approval of British imperial policy. It is clear that the Americans have no illusions as to Britain's new policy. To convince the world of the soundness of British intentions, statesmen like Viscount Cranborne should not take their stand on impossible conditions and by implication reject the tradition of British responsibility for the future of the peoples of the Empire.

INDIAN RELIGIOUS POETRY

By R. R. Chelliah

[Special to the "Hindu Organ"]

The things of the world were excellent as far as they went, but when a man had learned that they could not give him ultimate satisfaction, then to renounce them was the wisest course. The call for sacrifice is felt in every line of Indian religious poetry. One passion is replaced by another and after a weary set of rounded pleasures, the soul of man cries at last that all is "vanitas vanitatum." Manickavasagar sang:

"My desires know no bounds;
The passion flits from one to another
Not satisfied with extending the way
O'er the wide Earth."

These lines recall Goethe's "Faust" who renounced bitterly, reluctantly, rebelliously till finally joyfully when he cried out: "Ah still delay! Thou art so fair." And by losing his wager, won it. Life like the palm fruit must be crushed before its wine can flow.

In the moving strains of Mirabai's psalms, the hymns of the Alwars and Devaram Poets, and the lyrics of Tayumanavar and Ramalinga Swami's "Thiruvardipa" Divine Love is the 'open sesame' that teaches us the meaning of life. The love of Siva thrills through these poets' fibres and runs through their experiences, joyful or painful, destroys their sentimental illusions, pierces their cloudy dreams and remorselessly dissects their ideas.

Robert Bridges truly said that we belong to the lower order and still have our clutches on the Earth; but the enlightened Poetic Seers, by a higher and spiritual affiance with beauty had made the escape, soaring away to where the "Ring of Being" closeth in the vision of God."

The Poetic bards of India draw from life and its sublime pathos, a kingdom of heaven feeling. "Wait and see" becomes the counsel of joyous expectancy of the author of Thiruvasagam:

"Thou dwellest in all the elements:
Thy comings and goings I see not.
Yet sages have sung thus in their
sweet lays.

They knew, they saw Thee."

Thus life has a meaning which it is our duty to decipher. When the gift of life is bestowed on us, it is our task to learn the art of living, not that of dying. The beauty of the criticism and reading of life of the religious bards of India is that they practised what they preached, learning the art at the cost of infinite toil and deep pain. They were convinced that in developing themselves to the utmost and tuning their harp to blend with the harp of Nature as it sweeps past them, vibrating

and trembling with song, they were praising God in the most effectual way open to them.

The charm of the religious poetry of India lies in the plea for the strenuous effort of the human being to pierce through the veil of Maya, to apprehend the flame of Divine Love, for in tent living, released from sense desires and embraced by the all-embracing spirit. The lives of these Indian pilgrims of Eternity shed happiness and holiness and prove beyond a shadow of doubt that our brief span of three score years and ten on this "little lighted stage" cannot be the grand finale of living but that beyond the bondage of egoism, attachment and illusion, lies the shelter of the One Eternal Self. Therefore they stress on the personal experience of God. Their lives send ripples of beatific peace and of refreshing action crowned by consecration. Their great march towards the distant divine goal, their unswerving efforts with eyes raised to the Infinite and arms embracing the whole creation, their unpremeditated flights into the ethereal regions of poesy, soaring and singing of the deepest secrets of man's life—all fit them to be the inspiring leaders of Renaissance India, leaders who have added to the invisible forces of goodness in the world.

When the world today is threatened with the powers of darkness and evil, let us find the courage and leisure to read the great Religious, mystical poetry of our highest Teachers who with one accord preached the doctrine that the soul of man was more precious than all the vast kingdoms of this world. Their living faith in the goodness of life can restore our world weary, drugged spirits. Their living waters can quench the deepest thirst of our parched lives.

"Shatter all from this beggar's bowl:

Hold my hands, raise me from the
still gathering
heap of your gifts to the bare
infinity
Of your uncrowded Presence".
Tagore.

THOUGHTS ON MANNAR-MULLAITIVU

By T. Kathira Vellu

(Special to the "Hindu Organ")

It is never safe to take my "Topics of the Day" at their face value: it ends in your finding in them only what you bring to them, and so getting nothing for your money. Democracy resembles a big balloon, filled with gas or hot air, and sent up so that you shall be kept looking up at the sky whilst other people are picking your pockets. When the balloon comes down to earth every three years or so you are invited to get into the basket if you can throw out one of the people who are sitting tightly in it; but as you can afford neither the time nor the money, and there are more than six millions of you and hardly room for more than 58 in the basket, the balloon goes up again with much the same lot in it and leaves you where you were before. I think you will admit that the balloon as an image of Democracy corresponds to our State Council facts.

It seems impossible for election candidates to make speeches about Democracy, or journalists to report them, without obscuring it in a cloud of humbug. Democracy has been defined as government of

the people, for the people, by the people but it is a physical impossibility for the people to govern. Government by the people is not and never can be a reality: it is only a cry by which demagogues humbug us into voting for them. If we cannot govern ourselves, what can we do to save ourselves from being at the mercy of those who can govern? No popular movement will succeed because very few people who take part in it know what it is all about. Democracy, then, cannot be government by the people: it can only be government by consent of the governed.

Nothing can save us in this war but a great extension of Socialism; and now it is clear enough that only still greater extensions of it can repair the ravages of the war and keep pace with the growing requirements of civilisation. What we have to ask ourselves, then, is not whether we will have Socialism and Communism or not, but whether Democracy can keep pace with the developments of both that are being forced on us by the growth of national and international corporate action.

Dean Inge tells us that our general elections have become public auctions at which the contending parties bid against one another for our votes by each promising us a larger share than the other of the plunder of the minority. Our dilemma is that men in the lump cannot govern themselves; and yet, as William Morris put it, no man is good enough to be another man's master.

Let me invent a primitive example of democratic choice. It is always best to take imaginary examples, they offend nobody. The person elected to represent us in the State Council is not really doing the work; he is a popular humbug who is merely doing what a Minister or a permanent official tells him to do. When the election approaches, two or three persons of whom I know nothing write to me soliciting my vote and enclosing a list of meetings and an election address. I have no guarantee that the election addresses were written by the candidates. They convey nothing to me as to their character or political capacity. If I go to one of the meetings I find a hall packed with people who find an election meeting cheaper and funnier than the talkies. On the platform sit one or two poor men who have worked hard to keep politics alive in the constituency; they ought to be the candidates but they haven't a chance because of their poverty. There is no sense, or reality in the proceedings except the vituperation of the opposition party, which is received with shouts of relief by the audience. If I vote for one of these candidates, and he or she is elected, I am supposed to be enjoying a democratic control of the government—to be exercising government of myself, for myself, by myself. Do you wonder that the Dean cannot believe such nonsense?

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE HISTORICAL AND CIVIC ASSOCIATION

The cinema touring van of the Information Department will give a free show under the auspices of the above association on Tuesday the 21st inst at 7 p.m. in the Jaffna Hindu College grounds.

SKANDA VARODAYA COLLEGE

PARENTS DAY AND PRIZE GIVING

"If there is anything in the modern world one can believe in with reason it is education. You must see to it that the school to which your child is sent is a proper school. One good school is certainly better than a hundred contraptions which call themselves schools", observed Mr. S. Sivapathasundaram, B.A., Principal SkandaVarodaya College, Chunnakam, in the course of his report at the Parents' Day and Prize giving held at the College Hall on September 4th. There was a very large and representative gathering of parents, old boys and well wishers of the college assembled at the hall. Mr. K. S. Arulnandy, Principal Government Training College, an old boy of the College, presided, while Mrs. Arulnandy gave away the prizes.

The Principal's report further stated that the college was completing its 50th year of real service by October next year. There were numerous families in Jaffna which owed their present prosperity to the helping hand given by this institution. Plans were afoot for new blocks of buildings for dormitories and additional classrooms and for better equipment of the Science laboratories and libraries for the H. S. C. classes. Dr. S. Subramaniam, the present manager, was doing a good deal for the college and was prepared to do much more provided the public was as interested in the institution as they were. The Principal appealed to the parents and the public for their co-operation and confidence.

Mr. K. S. Arulnandy, the chief speaker in the course of a very instructive address, grew reminiscent of his college days and paid very warm tributes to the founder of the school Mr. S. Kandiah. He congratulated the school authorities for having secured the services of such an able man as the present principal who was not only using his brilliant academic qualifications for its progress but bestowing his affection on it. He wished the school all prosperity. A vote of thanks was proposed by the Senior Prefect of the College and seconded by Mr. T. S. Kanagaratnam Proctor, an old boy. Proceedings came to a close with the staging of "Pathuka Paddapistekam" by the college boys and with dances by the college girls.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 154.
In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Vallipuram Thambu of Nallore. Deceased.
Valliammai widow of Vallipuram Thambu of Nallore. Petitioner.
Vs.
1. Thillaiammah daughter of Thambu
2. Thambu Ramalingam
3. Thambu Kandasamy
4. Kanagapooaniammah daughter of Thambu
Thanganachehiyar daughter of Ponudurai and
6. Vallipuram Chellappah all of Nallore. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. O. Thambyah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 10th day of August 1943 in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Proctor on the part of

FIRST TAMIL PROFESSOR

RECEPTION IN COLOMBO

A reception was accorded on Wednesday at the Colombo Town Hall to Swami Vipulananda, the first Professor of Tamil at the Ceylon University. Mr. A. Mahadeva, Minister for Home Affairs, who presided said that the Swami was a man of extraordinary learning and intellect. According to the Tamil classics a teacher was expected to have certain well-known qualifications such as gracious devotion to God and dignity. The Swami possessed all these.

Dr. Ivor Jennings, Vice-Chancellor of the University, said that the University welcomed the Swami because of the vast assistance he could give in the general development of the University.

There were some people who were opposed to the removal of the University to Peradeniya. But he was not going against the decision to move the University to Peradeniya where, he hoped, it would give of its best to Ceylon. He hoped that controversy over this would be stilled.

Dr. C. W. W. Kannangara, Minister of Education and Pro-Chancellor of the University, said that a void in the University had been ably filled by the Swami.

The Rev. Fr. Peter A. Pillai said that the appointment of Swami Vipulananda to the chair of Tamil would help them to decide what contribution Tamil could make in regard to solving the problem of a common language.

Mr. T. B. Jayah, M. S. C., said that the University had made a happy choice. Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C., said that the appointment of Swami Vipulananda as Professor of Tamil would stimulate the younger generation to take a greater interest in the Tamil language.

Mr. N. Nadarajah traced the career of the Swami from the time he was a teacher in Batticaloa up to his departure to India and his work in Tamil in the Annamalai University.

Mr. M. S. Thiruvilangam read and presented an address to the Swami.

Swami Vipulananda, speaking in Tamil said that though English was necessary for communication with the outside world the study of Tamil was important for the diffusion of Tamil culture within the Island.

Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, speaking on behalf of the Reception Committee, appealed to the audience to contribute generously to a fund which they were starting for the purpose of giving scholarships in Tamil to poor boys in the University.

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 for the purpose of representing them and to act on their behalf in this action and the 5th Respondent to be produced in Court and that the said will be declared proved and that the Probate be issued to the Petitioner as she is the executrix named in the Last Will unless the abovenamed Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 24th day of September 1943 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 20th day of September 1943.
Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,
District Judge.
(O. 39, 20 & 23-9-43)

JAFFNA HINDU LADIES' COLLEGE

DONATIONS

	Amounts paid.
Mr. M. Prasad	Rs. 250 00
" K. C. Thangarajah	100 00
" M. Vyramuttu	100 00
" S. Nadesan	250 00
" V. A. Kandiah	50 00
" C. Balasingham	100 00
" S. Rajendram	150 00
" S. Mahadevan	150 00
" A. W. Mylvaganam	100 00
" S. Kandiah	1000 00
" S. Pasupathy Chettiyar	50 00
" V. K. Gnanasunderam	100 00
Mrs. S.T.M.P. Sithamparanatha Chettiyar	100 00
Mrs. R. Sivagurunathan	100 00
Mr. V. M. Veyagesam	1000 00
Jaffna Cooperative Stores	500 00
Jaffna Hindu College O.B.A.	Colombo 1219 91
Do Do Do Jaffna	624 66
Do Do Students	1463 39
Do Do Jr. Lyceum	100 00
Vaddukoddai Hindu Eng. Sch. Students	89 10
	Rs. 7597 06
	Amount promised
Dr. S. Subramaniam	Rs. 5000 00
	Rs. 5000 00

THE SAIVA PARIPALANA SABHAI

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha held at the Sabha premises on 19-9-43 the following resolutions proposed by Mr. T. Muttusamipillai and seconded by Mr. S. Annamalai were unanimously passed:

1. This Sabha regrets very much to record the death of Mr. C. Arulambalam, J. P., Advocate, who was a member of it for several years and one of its vice-presidents during the later part of his life and had rendered valuable services in an unostentatious manner towards the promotion of the Saiva faith, education, agriculture and politics in this land.
2. This Sabha feels highly pleased at the celebrations held throughout the Tamil land in honour of the 60th birthday of Sri V. Kaliyandasundara Mudaliyar and the noble tributes paid to him who has served his country in manifold ways for the growth of the Tamil language, the promotion of the Saiva faith and political advancement of his country, and wishes the Mudaliyar many more years of life and prosperity so that he may, with God's grace, continue his noble service.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 162.
In the matter of the estate of the late Kanthimathy wife of Murugesu Vyramuttu of Manipay. Deceased.
Murugesu Vyramuttu of No. 10, 41st Lane, Wellawatte, Petitioner.
Vs.
1. Sinnathamby Saravanamuttu and wife
2. Theivanaippillai of Manipay Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal before G. O. Thambyah Esqr. District Judge, Jaffna, on the 27th day of August 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 Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as the lawful husband of the said deceased, unless the abovenamed respondents appear before this Court on the 20th day of September 1943 and show sufficient

NO CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR GREETING CARDS

The Postmaster General announces that circumstances will not permit of the despatch this year of Christmas and New Year greeting cards or calendars. Accordingly the censorship regulations will not be relaxed as in former years to permit greeting cards to be posted in the ordinary way to prisoners of war and interned civilians neither will despatch of greeting cards and calendars through holders of censorship permits be allowed.

The reason for this decision is that after last Christmas some British camp leaders represented that large number of greeting cards and calendars sent last year had caused congestion in enemy censorship and in consequence ordinary letters had been greatly delayed over Christmas period. This had caused disappointment to prisoners who preferred not to receive greeting cards and calendars at the expense of delay to letters.

Relatives and friends of prisoners and internees will appreciate from this explanation that decision is in the interests of prisoners and internees and that for the same reason also it will be important not to send additional letters during Christmas season in place of greeting cards.

NO WAR BONUS FOR THOSE PAID OVER RS. 200

It is understood that the Board of Ministers has refused the grant of war allowances to Government employees who draw salaries of over Rs. 200 a month.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 25
In the matter of the estate of the late Ratnesa Aiyer Paramasamy Aiyer of Kondavil. Deceased.
Paramasamy Aiyer Somasundarakurukkal Nadarajah Aiyer of Kondavil. Petitioner.
Vs.
1. Somasundarakurukkal Subramania Aiyer
2. Somasundarakurukkal Thiagarajah Aiyer
3. Ledchumiammah widow of Somasundarakurukkal of Kondavil. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 27th day of August 1943 in the presence of Mr. T. Kumaraswamy Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st and 2nd respondents for the purpose of representing them in the further proceedings in this case and that the petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration de bonis non to the estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the respondents abovenamed shall on or before the 3rd day of September 1943 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 31st day of August 1943.
Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,
District Judge.
Extended for 24-9-43.
Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,
D. J.
O. 41, 20 & 23-9-43)
cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.
This 4th day of September, 1943,
Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,
District Judge.
(O. 38, 16 & 20-9-43)

POST - WAR ASIA

Continued from page 1

many in positions to know the Far East understand that, under such one-sided police control, Asia would become a hot-bed of unrest and potential revolution. Dr. Stanley Jones has pointed out that we may "lose Asia," if a Christian peace does not prevail. Mr. W. B. Rutledge, Jr. appointed to the Supreme Court, has stated that one of the alternatives for a post-war world is a Federal Union of the nations of the world which binds everyone capable of disturbing the international peace to observe it. That means Germany, Japan Italy, the United States, the British Commonwealth, Russia and China at least." In my opinion international policing under the auspices of such a super-national body as that "federal union" would be truly international and impartial and just. Further, by it, the 1,300,000,000 "non-whites" of Asia assuming a fair share of this policing, would respect it and would abandon the thought of any race war.

NOTICE

All 5 Cents notes will cease to be legal tender after September 30, 1943. After that date holders of these notes (and of sections thereof of the value of 2 cents and 3 cents) will be able to exchange them only at the General Treasury, Colombo.

Persons in possession of these notes should pay them into Banks or exchange them at a Kachcheri before September 30, 1943.

Post Offices and Railway Stations will also exchange these notes until September 30, 1943, provided the quantities tendered are not large.

H. J. Huxham,

Chairman, Board of

Commissioners of Currency.

THE SECRETARIAT,

Colombo.

(G. 22, 16-3-43 & 16, 20-9-43.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA.

In the matter of the estate of the late Chellamuttu wife of Swaminathar Ponnampalam of Chunnakam Deceased.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 160
Swaminathar Ponnampalam of Chunnakam Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kanagarayapillai Thuraiappah and wife
2. Sarasvathypillai both of Chunnakam Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 26th day of August 1943 in the presence of Mr. T. Kunnarasamy Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of administration to the estate of the above-named and that the same be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed shall on or before the 20th day of September, 1943 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 7th day of September, 1943.

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,
District Judge.

(C. 40, 20-9-43.)

ANNIVERSARY
CELEBRATIONS OF V.V.C.'s
At Manipay

The first anniversary of the Manipay Victory Volunteer Centre was celebrated on Thursday the 9th September. Mr. M. Frasad Government Agent, presided. Mr. C. Thiagarajah the President in his welcome speech said that Manipay was proud in claiming that the Manipay V. V. C. was the first to be established in the Jaffna District and the second in Ceylon. A report on the activities of the Centre was read by the Secretary Mr. K. Chornalingam. Mr. J. C. W. Rock of the Department of Information congratulated the Centre on its efficient management and spoke on the aims of the V. V. C.'s. He said that he was proud to associate himself with the celebrations because the Manipay Centre was the first child of the Information Department in the North. Mr. Frasad speaking next said that this was not the first time that Manipay gave the lead in Jaffna.

Among others he mentioned the War Savings, A. R. P. and Co-operative Movements. The celebrations came to a close with a Cinema show.

On the 11th instant a Conference of Delegates of the V. V. C.'s in the Jaffna District was convened by Mr. C. Thiagarajah and as held at the Manipay Victory Centre with Mr. J. C. W. Rock in the Chair. The object of the Conference was to take stock of the activities of the various centres in the past and to chalk out lines on which they should proceed in the future. All the V. V. C.'s in the District participated in the Conference. It may be stated that this was the first V. V. C. Conference held in Jaffna.

At Karaveddi

The first anniversary celebrations of the Victory Volunteer Centre at Karaveddi took place on Friday the 10th inst. Mr. J. C. W. Rock of the information Department, was taken in procession in a decorated car to the V. V. C. Hall, Karaveddi, where over two thousand people were present to

take part in the celebrations. The members of the V.V.C. Committee Karaveddi were introduced to Mr. J. C. W. Rock, by Mr. S. Mahason, Secretary of the V.V.C. Karaveddi. Public meeting took place with Mr. J. C. W. Rock as Chairman. The speakers were Mudaliyar K. Chinnatamby, Mr. S. Nadarajah of the Information Department, and Mr. P. Nadason, Sanitary Assistant, Point Pedro. Mr. J. C. W. Rock delivered his presidential speech for over an hour. He spoke of the many functions of the Victory Volunteer Centre movement, and stated that he was encouraged when he visited the V.V. Centres at Anaipanthi, Manipay and Obankanai, but at Karaveddi he was not only encouraged but inspired that the V.V.C. movement was going to be a perfect success. Mr. P. Vincent, Sanitary Assistant Karaveddi proposed a vote of thanks. The meeting came to a close at about 7 p.m. The Cinema Van War Films Show followed soon after, and over 4000 people were present to see the show. The celebrations came to a close at about 10 p.m.

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(Mis. 116, 9-9-43-)

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