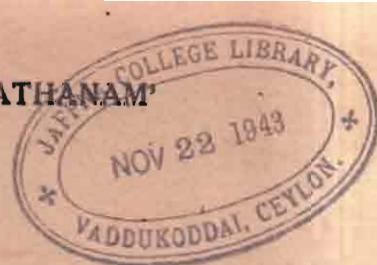


# THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NO. 62.

## AMERICAN PLANS FOR A REORGANIZED WORLD.

Only Way to Maintain Peace Is Being Prepared to Enforce It.

By Kingsbury Smith

BEHIND the scenes in Washington, a new world is being planned for you. If the plans materialize, you are to be given a try at running the world. You are to try to make it a better world and keep it so.

If you think that defeating the Axis is the chief aim of the U. S. Government's foreign policy, you are in for a surprise. Smashing the Axis is only the beginning. Establishment of a better economic and social, as well as political, world order is the main objective.

Uncle Sam is going to help police the world as well as feed, house and clothe the great areas of it. He hopes the British, Russians and Chinese will act as fellow cops, but if they fall asleep on the beat, Uncle Sam will swing the night stick alone. The Administration's post-war planners are convinced that the only way to maintain peace permanently is to be prepared to enforce it, and their bold intention is to prevent any future Hitler-led nations from becoming strong enough to start another such war.

You will pay a high price in taxation and in your standard of living for the experiment of attempting to make this a better world in which to live, but the planners believe that you will find it worthwhile; that you will certainly find it less costly than the disturbances of a world war every 20 years. They also believe that eventually it will bring you lasting prosperity.

### Basic Idea

The plans rest on this basic idea: that the countries now bound together under the name of United Nations shall form the organization of a Better World Order, which will have two main objectives:

To maintain world peace through the compulsory disarmament of the Axis powers and the policing of the world.

To make membership of the association so beneficial that no nation can afford to remain outside.

The economic benefits to be offered to the other nations will include:

1. A system of open trade among the member nations, guaranteeing non-discrimination in commercial relations.

2. A fair distribution to all member nations of sufficient raw materials to meet their reasonable peacetime needs.

3. American financial enterprises, such as public works programmes, in those countries which do not possess the capital for such development.

4. Strict regulation of the supply of commodities among member nations so as to protect the interests of consumer countries.

5. A co-operative movement for the rapid expansion of trade among

the member nations to produce materials for markets created by human needs, as in China and India.

### Political Security

In the sphere of political security, the United States, will agree to assist those member states which are engaged in forcible resistance to unprovoked aggression. All other member states will be pledged to do likewise.

In return for these benefits, members must fulfil the following conditions:

1. Guarantee to their citizens certain fundamental human rights, such as freedom of speech and religion, freedom from terror and freedom from want.

2. Solemnly promise to settle all international disputes by peaceful methods of arbitration, submitting such disputes to an international court of justice when direct negotiation fails.

3. Agree to drastic limitation of armaments under strict international control.

Any nation which refuses to fulfil these conditions and which threatens a member state with aggression will immediately be subject to trade discrimination within the association. Behind the economic boycott will stand the power of Anglo-American naval and aerial might, and, it is hoped, the Russian army and air force.

The planners realize that if this better-world-order idea is to be successful, it must include the vanquished as well as the victor nations of this war. They believe that, to obtain the co-operation and eventually the support of the defeated Axis countries, there must be a long armistice period—three to five years—during which armies of occupation will maintain law and order in the vanquished nations. This prolonged transition from war to peace is to be a cooling-off period for the passions and hatreds on both sides.

### Former Mistake

The post-war planners hold that one of the great mistakes made by the victors in the first World War was to permit statesmen and military leaders to write the peace while they were still literally in the heat of battle. Those whose minds have been concentrated on the destruction of the enemy can hardly be expected to propose a sane peace at the moment of their triumph. The danger of revolutionary or revenge movements in the beaten nations must also pass, and their peoples must be convinced of the good intentions of the United Nations, before the armies of occupation can be withdrawn.

The immediate objectives during the armistice period are:

Continued on page 3

## THE REFORMS MANOEUVRE.

MR. SENANAYAKE'S TACTICS.

QUESTIONS DODGED IN COUNCIL.

(From a Political Correspondent.)

My report in the Hindu Organ of the 11th instant has proved true regarding the machinations of Mr. D. S. Senanayake in the matter of the Reforms Scheme which the Board of Ministers, constitutional experts that they are, have licked into shape.

The Leader of the State Council, on Tuesday last, indulged in a lot of uneasy prevarication when he was questioned whether the report was true that:

(a) The reforms Scheme will not be placed before the State Council before being sent to the Secretary of State for his prior approval.

and (b) whether he is going to England to see the Colonial Secretary personally.

At last as a result of persistent prodding Mr. Senanayake admitted that the Scheme would first be placed before the Secretary of State and only the "finished product" will be submitted to the State Council.

As for his going to England he "was not aware of it".

### Will Whitehall Be Inveigled

Justifying their action in ignoring the State Council, in the first instance, the Leader stated that Board of Ministers were merely acting as they were told to do by the Secretary of State. Since when has Mr. Senanayake become the obedient hench-man of Whitehall?

There is nothing implicit or explicit in the British Government's statement making it obligatory on the part of the Board of Ministers to show the first draft of their scheme exclusively to the Colonial Secretary. All this talk of conformity to London instructions is mere bluff intended to hide the manoeuvre of trying to obtain, through the good offices of men in high places both in Ceylon and in England, the approval and blessing of the British Government, to a scheme, of all the implications of which they may not be aware in the absence of relevant representations from all interested parties.

Will Whitehall be inveigled into such a position?

If Mr. Senanayake will not oblige have minority representatives no remedy?

## INDO-CEYLON RAIL DISASTER.

33 KILLED; 86 INJURED.

33 passengers are reported to have been killed and 86 injured as the result of an Indo-Ceylon Express train to Madras meeting with a serious accident on last Sunday morning.

The train that met with the mishap is said to be the second Indo-Ceylon Express that left Dhanushkodi for Madras on that day. Almost all the first and second class passengers from Ceylon are said to have travelled in the first express while the majority of the third class passengers travelled by this ill-fated train; and according to a Madras report "the casualties are feared to be heaviest in the third class compartments."

The disaster occurred at Sernadanur railway station five miles from Villupuram Junction.

### Casualties Not Identified

The injured persons have been removed to Villupuram and Cuddalore hospitals.

Out of the 86 injured eleven were reported to have been in a serious condition.

The South Indian Railway authorities are making arrangements to identify the dead and the injured.

The Jaffna railway station had no information on the matter yesterday. Neither was information available in Colombo.

## EDUCATING THE ELECTORATE

PUBLIC MEETING TO DISCUSS THE VOTE

A public meeting will be held at the Central College Esplanade on Saturday, the 20th inst. at 7 p. m.

The forthcoming Urban Council elections and the "Privilege and Responsibility of the vote" will be discussed.

Mr. A. V. Kulasingham, advocate, Editor, "Hindu Organ" will take the chair.

Messrs. V. Sittampam, V. Muttukumar, Pundit A. Joseph and the Rev. J. S. Mather will speak.

If wet the meeting will be held in the Central College Hall.





## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1943.

### RELIGION IN STATE SCHOOLS

A very interesting, though revolutionary, proposal, is put forward in the report of the Special Committee on Education regarding the question of religion in State Schools. The trend of opinion has so far been in favour of the exclusion of religion from the curriculum of State Schools. The neutrality of the State in the matter of religion was carried to a point where the State actively dissociated itself from the teaching of religion in its schools. In Ceylon the Government salvaged its conscience by subsidising denominational schools which, till recently, were completely in the hands of foreign Missionary agencies. The position has altered somewhat by the activities of bodies like the Hindu Board of Education and the Buddhist Theosophical Society, but the fact still remains that foreign Missionary agencies have still a controlling influence over the teaching of religion in a very large number of denominational schools. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the cause of the Hindu and Buddhist religions has suffered in these schools and even today attempts at conversion in denominational schools are by no means rare.

The recommendation of the Special Committee is to the effect that religious instruction shall be provided in all State Schools subject to the condition that any parent may withdraw his child from such instruction by request addressed to the Head Teacher. "By religious instruction", says the report, "is of course meant instruction in the religion of the parent of the child given by a teacher belonging to the same religion". It is pointed out by the Committee that there is already provision in the Education Ordinance of 1939 for the giving of religious instruction in Government Schools. According to this Ordinance, religious instruction should be given out of school hours and by persons authorised by the Director of Education and with the consent of the parents.

With regard to the practical difficulties in the way of the new proposal, the Committee is prepared to concede that

different arrangements have to be made for children of different religions. This should dispose of the most formidable difficulty which any religious instruction in the State School has to encounter. These arrangements can be made by the Head Teacher of every school, and the actual teaching may, in the words of the report, "be entrusted to competent teachers on the staff or to teachers from outside if no suitable person on the staff is available". The Committee also recommends that religious instruction be made part of the school curriculum. This is indeed a distinct improvement on the Education Ordinance of 1939 which provided that religious instruction shall be given out of school hours. There is no reason at all why religious instruction should be so carefully segregated from the rest of the instruction given in a school. What the world needs today is more religion. Can it be contended for a moment that school-children in Ceylon need it much less than adults and that we must be so circumspect about teaching religion in schools that such teaching must perforce be given out of school hours? To our mind the neutrality of the State in the matter of religion has been over-emphasised and the public has allowed itself to be misdirected on a vital principle of education. We are glad to find that the Committee is not prepared to accept the doctrine of State neutrality in its entirety. "To our mind", says the Committee, "State neutrality, which we certainly uphold, means that the State shall not do anything that will have the effect of helping any particular denomination alone to further its objects; that the State should hold the scales evenly as between different denominations. We do not agree that religious instruction in Government schools is inconsistent with State neutrality in the matter of religion so long as the State makes similar and equal provision for all communities. In fact, we go further and assert that it is the duty of the State to provide in its schools for the religious instruction of the pupils".

As we have said, the Committee's proposal may strike some as being unorthodox and revolutionary, but it undoubtedly has the merit of common-sense. The State owes a duty to the religions professed by its subjects. The duty is indeed a paramount one, in view of the moral chaos that is overwhelming the world. No amount of emphasis on the need for and adequacy of moral teaching in schools can dispose of the fact that without the binding and inspiring force of religion even morality would lose its appeal and meaning. The Committee's proposal deserves the attention of all thoughtful educationists.

## NEW REFORM SCHEME

### Not to be Placed Before Council

#### COLONIAL SECRETARY MUST FIRST APPROVE

At the meeting of the State Council on Tuesday last the Leader of the House was asked whether attention would be paid to representations on behalf of minorities in the drafting of the Reforms and whether "that section which did not agree with him on the subject of Constitutional Reform" would get the opportunity of expressing their views on the subject.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake declared that the "finished product"—after the Secretary of State had examined it—would come before the Council in due course.

#### Procedure as Laid Down

The first of the questions, which stood on the Notice Paper in the name of Mr. T. B. Jayah (Nominated) were:—

Will the Hon. the Leader of the House be pleased to state—

(1) Whether, in terms of the Declaration by His Majesty's Government dated May 26, 1943, the Board of Ministers have prepared any scheme of Constitutional Reforms?

(2) If so, when is it proposed to forward the scheme to the Secretary of State for the Colonies?

(3) Whether it is proposed to submit the scheme to the Secretary of State for the Colonies without reference to this House?

Mr. D. S. Senanayake (Leader of the House) in reply said—

(1) No; (2) The question does not arise; (3) The procedure that will be adopted by the Ministers is the one set out in the Declaration by His Majesty's Government and in the Ministers' statement to the Council on June 8, 1943.

#### Task Set The Ministers

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam (Pt Pedro) asked as a supplementary question:

Arising out of that answer, may I ask the Leader of the House whether the Board of Ministers has any objection to taking this Council and the country into their confidence before they forward the scheme to the Secretary of State?

Mr. Senanayake: The task that has been given to the Board of Ministers is to prepare a scheme. They have been asked, if the scheme is to be accepted, to get a three-fourths majority. They will endeavour to do both.

Mr. Ponnambalam next asked whether the Board of Ministers would give the House an opportunity of debating the entire question of reforms before a scheme was forwarded by them to the Secretary of State?

Mr. Senanayake said the preparation of a scheme had been entrusted to the Board of Ministers. They had undertaken to do that and they would continue to do it. They would be happy to get any assistance that anyone would offer them. At the same time the Board should realise their responsibility and discharge that responsibility.

### The "Finished Product"

Mr. Ponnambalam said his question was simple. They would like to know whether the unfinished product would be placed before the Council for its scrutiny.

Mr. Senanayake: It is not an unfinished product that will come before the Council. The finished product will come before the Council in due course.

Mr. Ponnambalam: Will that be before the finished product has been served out to the Secretary of State or after?

Mr. Senanayake: Obviously after—because it could not be a finished product before the Secretary of State examines it.

Mr. G. A. Wille (Nominated): The Hon. the Minister gave us to understand that he would bring the matter before the House before he takes it to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Senanayake: I never said that. If anyone wants to discuss it at any moment they are at liberty to do so.

Mr. Jayah: Is the Minister aware of the strong feeling that exists among the members of the minority communities in this Island on the subject? Is he aware of their intention of cooperating with him in the Reforms scheme provided he is prepared to take them into his confidence?

Mr. Senanayake: I am glad to hear that. I am confident that they would not be obstructionists in regard to reforms. I never doubted their sincerity and I am very thankful.

#### Not Obstructionist

Replying to a further question, Mr. Senanayake said he had not adopted any obstructionist attitude.

The Speaker ruled out an inquiry by Mr. Ponnambalam as to whether the question of the status of Indians resident in this country would be considered.

Mr. Ponnambalam mentioned that the Council would probably adjourn early in December till late in January or early in February and asked whether the Leader would adopt a more accommodating attitude to enable members—at least that section which did not agree with him on the question of reforms—to express their views and not allow them to go by default.

Mr. C. J. Black (Nominated) asked whether the Leader would give an assurance that in the draft Constitution which the Ministers were going to submit the representations of the minorities would be dealt with.

The Speaker: That question does not arise.

Mr. J. I. Gnanamuttu (Mannar) asked on what grounds this procedure of secrecy was being maintained.

Mr. Senanayake: As I have mentioned we are adopting the procedure that has been laid down by the Declaration of His Majesty's Government and as adopted by the Board of Ministers in their statement. What else can I say?

Mr. E. A. Nugawela (Galagedera) asked whether the Ministers would give full consideration to the views of the minorities as given expression to in the last Reforms debate.

Mr. Senanayake replied that everyone would receive every consideration.

Mr. Nugawela: Therefore, it is necessary for the Ministers to come before the Council for the views of the minorities?

#### Not Necessary

Mr. Senanayake I don't think it is necessary.

Dr. M. C. M. Kaleel (Colombo Central) asked whether it was correct that the Leader was going to England to see the Secretary of State personally.

Mr. Senanayake said he was not aware of that.



## SAINTLY LEADER OF THE HINDUS.

### Mission of The Great Navalar.

By "Ganeshan"

It was about 64 years ago that the great Sri la Sri Arumuga Navalar passed away from this world and reached the holy feet of Lord Siva. There are still among us a few old people who had been either his students or had been his acquaintances. To listen to their narration of his life and activities fills one's mind with inspiration and delight. Navalar was one who never feared to utter the truth or do the right thing. He attained such moral courage through his sincere devotion to Lord Siva, that once he remarked that his fear for men decreased as his bhakthi (love) towards God increased. He led the life of pure Bramachariyam till the end of his life and performed his Shiva-poojah regularly according to the pooja rules prescribed in the Saiva religious books. He valued and respected the Saiva Sadhanas—the holy ash (அபூசி) and the Rudrakha (உருத்திரட்சம்)—and wore them piously. The Hindus of our land who, in modern days, discard them will do well to follow in his footsteps and wear them with reverence.

His services towards the promotion of the Tamil language and the Saiva religion were monumental. He was the first Tamil scholar to publish some of the rare books of Tamil literature. His publications were more than 70 in number. His books on religion were soul-stirring. His Tamil readers were a class apart; they were mines of information and written in the most beautiful Tamil prose suitable to the pupils for whom they were intended. His annotations on Text Books of Grammar and Literature were first in the field and the most authoritative.

He was indeed the father of modern Tamil prose. His chaste and beautiful style free from the pedantic exclusiveness of the present day purists who will use only pure Tamil words, was marked by a clearness of diction and perfection of expression unmatched to this day.

When the Christian missionaries, for carrying on their proselytisation, were running down the Saiva religion Navalar published pamphlets upholding the Saiva faith and running down their religion and the methods they adopted for the sake of proselytisation. His religious tracts were well appreciated by the Hindus of his time and they saved many of them from becoming converts to Christianity. His discourses on the Saiva religion were so powerful and eloquent that none then in the Tamil land could excel him. The head of a Saiva religious Matt in South India recognizing this merit of Arumuga Navalar as a speaker gave him the title of 'Navalar'.

His great ambition in life was the establishment of Saiva schools for the education of Saiva children. During his life time, crowded with so much work he had time and resources to organise only a few Saiva schools in Jaffna and South India. Most of the schools are still in existence. The two schools, however, which he endowed, the one in Chidambaram and the other at

## JAFFNA SCHOOLS' SOCCER

### FINAL MATCHES ON SATURDAY

The Final matches in the Jaffna Schools soccer competition will come off on Saturday the 20th November. The finalists in the 1st team competition are Jaffna Hindu College and Central College. Those in the 2nd team competition are Jaffna Hindu College and Jaffna College. 2nd Team Final 4.45 p.m. J.H.C. vs. J.C. 1st Team Final 5.45 p.m. J.H.C. vs. C.C.

## NEW MEMBER FOR BANDARAWELLA

### MR. RAJAKULENDRAM TO BE ENTERTAINED

A public reception will be accorded on Saturday the 20th instant, at 4.30 p.m. at the Memorial English School Hall, Manipay to Mr. J. G. Rajakulendram, the recently elected member for Bandarawella in the State Council.

## GURUPOOJAH OF SRI-LA SRI ARUMUGA NAVALAR

The Gurupoojah of Sri-La-Sri Arumuga Navalar will be celebrated under the auspices of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabhai at the Sabhai premises on Saturday the 20th inst. commencing from 10 a.m. Pra. ar, and Maheswara. Pooja will be the important items for the day. Between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. there will be a Thevara recital by Sri S. Selvadurai to the accompaniment of music.

(Continued from previous Column)

Vannarpansai cannot unfortunately be said to be doing their work well. What a pity that the present authorities of these schools do not seem to be actuated by the noble mission of the founder. But for his untimely end the great leader would have founded many more schools. The work done by the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, the Hindu College Board of Directors, the Hindu Board of Education is nothing but a continuation of the work begun by Navalar. The managers and teachers of all Hindu schools should endeavour to improve the quality of the religious instruction imparted to their pupils. That is the best way of perpetuating the memory of Sri-La-Sri Arumuga Navalar, whose Gurupoojah will be celebrated on Saturday next through out the Tamil land.

## NOTICE

Applications are invited from young men for the post of ACCOUNTS CLERK in the Jaffna Co-operative Central Bank, Jaffna. Qualifications—Metric or equivalent and practical experience Examination, in accounts work. Salary—Rs. 40/4/80/ with War Allowance. Security required Rs. 1,000/- Closing date for applications: December 1st 1943. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. Sgd. J. SUBRAMANIAM, LEWIS Hony. Secy. and Manager. (Mjs. 159, 18-11-43)

## PLANS FOR A REORGANIZED WORLD.

Continued from page 1

1. To disarm Germany, Italy, Japan and their satellites completely.
2. To prevent revolutions in the defeated countries.
3. To arrange swift relief measures, including food and clothing, for the people of all the devastated war areas.
4. To avoid the demobilization of the armies of defeated nations until provisions have been made for their return to peaceful employment.
5. To make sure that the cessation of hostilities will not be followed by a continuation of economic warfare.
6. To assist in the establishment of trustworthy governments in the defeated countries, which will maintain law and order and agree to co-operate with the United Nations in the establishment of the better world order.

## Germany & Japan

The Axis powers will be deprived of weapons of offensive warfare and of means of producing or obtaining them. No promises will be given to them that they shall ever again be permitted to have equality of armaments with the United States, Great Britain or any of the other United Nations. In starting two world wars, Germany has forfeited the right to equality of armaments. Japan is a half-savage urchin in the family of nations, too immature in the ways of civilization to be trusted with the dangerous weapons of modern warfare for many years to come.

During the armistice period the defeated nations will be permitted to retain only police forces, whose weapons will be limited to small arms. Two of the principal functions of the armies of occupation will be to see that these police forces are not converted into shock troops by ex-generals or political racketeers of the vanquished countries, and that military or political cliques formed are prevented from organizing underground revenge movements.

It is hoped that the liberal distribution of food and clothing in the Axis countries and the rehabilitation of the war-wrecked areas will eliminate the possibility of chaos and win over the common people of Germany, Japan and Italy. Relief will be offered to them in return for co-operation in the better world order. Persons who receive American food and clothing will after the initial stages of relief, be obliged to work for it, if physically able to do so. Since the United States will carry the greatest share of this burden, the planners feel that this country shall play a leading role in determining the methods and terms of relief.

## To Cancel Obligations

Those who are planning the peace believe that what the American people want is a world in which they can live fully and enjoy lasting peace. Co-operation that will make this possible, is the price that we are asking from our Allies in return for cancelling the material obligations that will be due to us when victory has been won.

The reward held out to you will be a promise of lasting peace; a pledge that the youth of the nation will not be called upon to shed its blood every other decade; that your children and your children's children will have a finer world in which to live. The promise will be in the nature of an experiment—the American experiment in establishing a sane society of mankind. —Mercury

## WANTED.

Manager for Chundikuli Co-operative Stores. Salary Rs. 50/ Cash security, Rs. 500. Apply to Hony. Secretary before 25th instant. Mjs-157-15 & 18-11-43.

## TO STUDY EDUCATION REPORT

### KANDY TEACHERS APPOINT COMMITTEES

Three committees were appointed at a meeting of the Kandy Teachers' Association, to study and report on the recommendations of the Special Committee on Education.

In the course of a discussion, the President, Mr. E. St. G. Rode, made a plea for adoption of the principle of giving free education in stages at least rather than entire rejection of free education. He said that a plan for implementing the proposals of the Special Committee might be started by insisting that the present statutory provision, that all children who had to go to school did go to school, was actually carried out.

Mr. G. D. A. Abeyratne said that he felt that the Special Committee was right in proposing a single system of education instead of English for those economically better placed and Sinhalese and Tamil for those who could not pay for their education.

The Rev. J. O. Harvey said that the English schools produced better results because they had better equipment and material in the way of books etc.

Mr. J. M. G. Samuel suggested that social security should precede universal education and envisaged conditions where for economic reasons children would not be able to avail themselves of the facilities of free tuition, free books and even, perhaps, free meals.

## ORDER NISI

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 182. Kanagamma widow of K. S. Durairajah presently of Vannarponnai Jaffna. Petitioner.

- Misc. 1. Thaiyalnayagi daughter of K. S. Durairajah  
 " 2. Selvaratnam " "  
 " 3. Gunaratnam " "  
 " 4. Durairajah Sivasambu all of Vannarponnai, appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem.  
 5. Sellappah Durairappah of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna Respondents.

In the matter of the intestate Estate of the late Kovintha Sellappah Durairajah, deceased, of Jaffna Town, Jaffna.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 23rd day of October 1943 in the presence of Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the abovesaid petitioner dated 27th August 1943 and the petition dated 1st September 1943 having been read:

It is ordered that the said Sellappah Durairappah the 5th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1-4 minor respondents and the said Kanagamma widow of K. S. Durairajah the petitioner is entitled to have letters of administration issued to her accordingly as the widow of the deceased, unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 29th day of November 1943 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Sgd. James Joseph, District Court Judge. This 23rd day of October 1943. (C. 57, 18-11-43)



## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 152.

1 Theivanaipillai widow of Sangarapillai  
Ganapatipillai of Karainagar East  
Petitioner.1 Vaitilingam Kandiah of Karainagar West  
2 Kanagasabai Arumugam now of F. M. S.  
3 Kanagasabai Kuanayagam of F. M. S.  
4 Kanagasabai Ponnampalam of Karai-  
nagar West5 Ampalavanar Kandiah of F. M. S.  
6 Ampalavanar Murugesu of F. M. S.  
7 Ampalavanar Velupillai of Karainagar  
East8 Sanmugam Paramoo of do and wife  
9 Thangamuttu of do. and  
10 Kanagasabai Tillayampalam of F. M. S.

Respondents

In the matter of the estate of the late  
Sangarapillai Ganapatipillai deceased, of  
Karainagar East.This matter coming on for disposal before  
James Joseph Esquire, District Judge,  
Jaffna on the 22nd day of September, 1943  
in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai,  
Proctor, on the part of the petitioner, and  
the affidavit of the above-mentioned peti-  
tioner dated 27th July, 1943, having been  
read.It is ordered that Letters of Administra-  
tion to the estate of the abovenamed de-  
ceased with the copy of will annexed be  
issued to the Petitioner unless the respon-  
dents or any other person or persons inter-  
ested shall on or before the 8th day of  
November, 1943, show sufficient cause to the  
satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.Sgd. James Joseph,  
District Judge.This 29th day of September, 1943.  
Time to show cause extended  
to 29-11-43.

(O. 60, 18 &amp; 22-11-43.)

DENTAL SURGERY,  
JAFFNAMr. 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  
BRANCHFrom the 20th to the 30th  
he will be at his branch Dental  
Surgery, opposite Courts, Kuru-  
negala.His Jaffna Patients are ad-  
vised to make prior appoint-  
ments, if possible, by writing to  
his Kurunegala address.

(Mis. 98, 5-8-31-12-43.)

## WANTED.

An efficient Short Hand  
Typist with knowledge of  
Book keeping. Good salary  
& prospects.An Assistant Manager  
with good physique and  
education.Apply with copies of testi-  
monials to Manager Regal  
Theatre, Jaffna.

Mis. 154, 11, 15 &amp; 18-11-43.

## DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL DEFENCE.

Wanted: 300 Sub-inspectors of Co-operative Societies, Sinhalese and  
Tamil, for the organisation of Co-operative Stores throughout the Island.Qualifications: Senior School Certificate, London Matriculation or equi-  
valent examination, preferably with knowledge of accounts.Salary: Rs. 720/- per annum rising by increments of Rs. 60/- to Rs. 1,200/-  
per annum with War Allowance at usual rates and a suitable travelling  
allowance. There will be Provident Fund facilities attached to the  
Posts.Applications should be accompanied by a certificate from the candi-  
date's School Principal and two character certificates of recent date. Sin-  
halese candidates should address their applications to the REGISTRAR OF  
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, No. 85, HORTON PLACE, COLOMBO.The applications of Tamil Candidates should be addressed to the  
HON. SECRETARY, NORTHERN DIVISION CO-OPERATIVE  
FEDERATION, JAFFNA.

The closing date for applications is Thursday the 25th instant.

G. De Soyza,

Mis. 160, 18-11-43.

Acting Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

## 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.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

Maternity Benefit will be paid in all cases of  
the birth of children to the wives of R. A. S. C.  
personnel who are enlisted for General Service.Applicants should apply personally at the Central  
Recruiting Office, 399, 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—)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL  
BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00  
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00SHARES: 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—20-11-43.) (T's) Shroff.

COCONUT ESTATE  
FOR SALEA Coconut Estate in extent 84  
acres adjoining the Railway Station,  
Navatkuly, including 150 lachams  
Paddy Fields. Both old and new  
plantation with good yield.

Rs. 18000/- or nearest offer.

Advertiser's No. 158

c/o "Hindu Organ"

Vannarpannai.

(Mis. 158, 18 &amp; 22-11-43)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 119.

In the matter of the estate of the late Pak-  
kiam wife of Pandaram Chellappah of  
Jaffna, Chundikuly.Pandaram Chellappah of Chundikuly  
Deceased.  
Vs.  
Petitioner.1 Chellappah Sevanyagam  
2 Chellappah Gnanasegaram  
3 Chellappah Aryanayagam  
4 Sivakolunthu widow of Kandiah all  
of do. Respondents.This matter coming on for disposal before  
G. C. Thambyah Esquire, District Judge,  
Jaffna on the 21st day of May 1943 in the  
presence of Mr. V. Manikkavasagar Proctor  
on the part of the Petitioner and the affida-  
vit and Petition of the Petitioner having  
been read.It is ordered that the abovenamed 4 Res-  
pondents be appointed guardian ad-litem  
over the 1 to 3 Respondents for the purpose  
of watching their interest in these Testa-  
mentary proceedings and that letters of ad-  
ministration to the estate of the said de-  
ceased be granted to the Petitioner as the hus-  
band of the deceased abovenamed unless the  
Respondents shall appear before this Court  
on the 21st day of June 1943 and shew  
cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the  
contrary.Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,  
District Judge.Jaffna 21st May 1943  
Time to show cause extended  
to 19-11-43.  
(O. 58, 15 & 18-11-43.)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 113

In the matter of the estate of the late Nagam-  
mah wife of Karthigesu Nagalingam of  
Pungudutivu. Deceased.  
Karthigesu Nagalingam of Pungudutivu  
East. Petitioner.Vs.  
1 K. Murugesu Sindaarai  
2 Pasupathypillai Kathiravelu  
3 Muttiah Kathiravelu and wife  
4 Rasanmah  
5 Muttupillai widow of Appucuddy  
6 Swaminathar Nallathamby and  
7 wife Ponnachchy all of Pungudutivu  
East. Respondents.This matter of the Petition of the Peti-  
tioner abovenamed coming for disposal  
before G. C. Thambyah Esquire, District  
Judge, Jaffna on the 8th day of May 1943 in  
the presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam  
Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and  
the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 3rd day  
of May 1943 having been read.It is ordered that Letters of Administra-  
tion to the estate of the deceased above-  
named be issued to the Petitioner as the  
lawful husband of the deceased, unless the  
Respondents shall appear before this Court  
on the 4th day of June 1943 and show cause  
to the satisfaction of this Court to the con-  
trary.Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,  
District Judge.This 8th day of May 1943.  
Time to show cause is extended  
to 26th November 1943.  
(O. 59, 15 & 18-11-43.)DEFENCE (MISCELLANEOUS)  
REGULATION 37By virtue of the powers vested in  
me by Regulation 37 of the Defence  
(Miscellaneous) Regulations, I, Rich-  
ard Morgan Davies, Government  
Agent and Deputy Food Controller  
Northern Province, Jaffna, do hereby  
order that any person possessing or  
having control of stocks of country  
rice or country paddy within the Re-  
venue District of Jaffna, (a) shall not  
take away such rice or paddy from  
the threshing floor before the crop has  
been completely assessed by my  
agents, (b) shall keep such rice or  
paddy in the barn or building where  
it is customarily stored until direc-  
tions are given regarding its disposal  
by me or by a person duly autho-  
rised by me in writing, and (c) shall  
not transport such rice or paddy or  
any part of such rice or paddy from  
any place in the Jaffna District to any  
other place, including transport from  
the threshing floor to the barn or  
building where it is customarily  
stored, without a transport permit  
issued in due form by me or by a  
person duly authorised by me in  
writing.Sgd. R. M. DAVIES,  
Government Agent & Deputy  
Food ControllerJaffna, 10th Nov. 1943. N.P.  
(Mis. 155, 15 & 18-11-43)