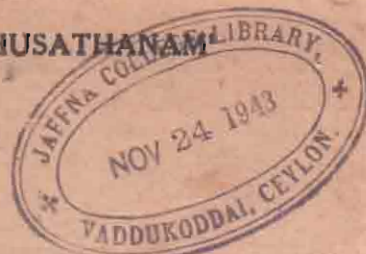


# THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1943.

Price 7 Cts.

NO. 63.

## PRESENT CHANCES OF NAZI SURRENDER.

### TWO GERMANIES.

HITLER'S INFLUENCE CONTINUES  
"STRONG AS EVER".

By Vernon Bartlett.

RUMOURS of some great and grave impending event in Germany have naturally given rise to speculation in British and Allied circles. It is, therefore, important to emphasise that now, more than ever before, there are two Germanies. One is made up of the masses of people, and there can be no doubt that they are very near the point when they would prefer surrender in any condition to continuation of war. Indeed, they may already have passed the point and be prepared to take some action to put an end to a hopeless struggle.

#### The Other Germany

But one must never under-rate the power of the machine gun and Gestapo. Inhabitants of this other Germany, may be expected to fight on to the bitter end, or at least until they decide that surrender can be negotiated in conditions that will enable them to prepare for another and more successful war.

All evidence from Germany goes to show that the ordinary man in the street is now hopeless. Bombing has had a terrible effect on the morale, and the figures of civilian casualties published recently explain why. The map of the eastern front shows him the hypocrisy of all talk of "elastic defence," especially now that the Dnieper line, which was compared by his propagandists with the Siegfried Line, has been pierced.

#### Man In The Street Helpless

But for the moment, the man in the street is helpless as well as hopeless. The SS and the SA who have to play their part in not keeping him so, have been very seriously depleted in strength by the demands on the eastern front, but one may doubt whether thousands upon thousands of humble little civilians will want peace so badly that they will face up to machine guns until some further great disaster has befallen their country. Such a disaster might be the extension of very heavy bombing, to every part of it, or the arrival of foreign armies at its very frontiers. Thus, although every visitor to Germany remarks upon the depression of the people, attention must be paid above all to the other Germany—the Germany of the Nazi thugs, who have nothing to hope for if they surrender, and of the Wehrmacht officers who still have their militarist creed to defend.

There is no reason to think that these two sections are not still in agreement, and indeed Hitler's influence over them both seems to be as strong as ever. The breakdown, when it does come, will probably start at the top and the advance of the Russian armies probably affects the morale of the upper classes, as seriously as the bombing affects that of masses. Also they know much more definitely than their poorer brethren that there is no more hope of victory.

#### "Stab In The Back" Legend

But the discipline of the Wehrmacht remains remarkably good. Its officers and the junkers and aristocratic class from which so many of them come, will still make great sacrifices to maintain the tradition of the army's invincibility. This may be done by taking the first opportunity of overthrowing Hitler, when all responsibility has been placed squarely upon his shoulders and by then reviving the "stab in the back" legend before the defeat of the armies robs it of its effectiveness. In that event, surrender might come quickly. But, equally, that myth of invincibility and glorification of war might be maintained by a fight to the bitter end.

#### Worship of Arms

By some trick of the German mind, the surrender of more than a quarter million fit and hearty German troops in Tunisia, was not looked upon as a military defeat—it was only a wise step to conserve men who were faced with overwhelming odds. Similarly, a desperate and prolonged fight against increasing odds might be considered the surest method of reviving the worship of arms after the passage of years has effaced the terrible ruins that are the consequence of that worship. Wehrmacht officers thus prepared to carry on the struggle would have as their Allies the tougher and more ruthless Nazis, who knew how unpleasant will be the consequences for them of a German defeat.

Thus, although the German people are passing through an unprecedented period of strain, it would be extremely unwise to forget that the Germans who would be most willing to surrender are still at the mercy of Germans who as yet see no advantage in doing so.

—Roy's Weekly

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

By T. Kathira Vellu

### General Election?

Since February 10, 1942, there have been 14 by-elections in 20 months in a State Council of 50 elected members. Prolonged by an additional three years, the present council is functioning for eight years. General elections were held in New Zealand, South Africa and Australia in the course of the present war. Why not a general election for Ceylon? The war is not a justifiable excuse for prolonging the life of a stale, 'bribery-infected' Council. Let a general election be the birth of party politics,—not personality politics. Progressive elements should throttle reactionaries; the National Committee could test the Ceylon National Congress.

### Reforms?

The Board of Ministers do not want a Second Chamber. Why should they? Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister for Agriculture and Lands, is expected to leave for England, carrying with him the Board's proposals for constitutional reform. What the proposals are, the people don't know. What right have they? I thought the proper procedure would have been for the proposals to be first ratified by a three-fourths majority in the State Council. The public, too, should be given an opportunity to ventilate comment and criticism. The Council is not entirely representative of the masses.

### Eclipse

The esteem in which bribetaking Councillors like Mr. M. A. Gunasekera and Mr. Abeyegoona warden are held may be judged from how their nominees fared in recent by-elections. The former supported Barnes Ratwatte Dissova, the latter sponsored Mr. T. B. Beddewela. Both candidates collapsed. Let us hope Mr. E. R. Tambimuttu is not sponsoring a candidate at Trincomalee.

### More By-Elections

With the death of Mr. Ramabukpota (Member for Bibile), the twentieth by-election will take place. Mr. W. Dahanayake, ex-Mayor of Galle, will contest the Bibile seat; his name should dissuade aspiring politicians in that area. Trincomalee goes to the polls on November 20. Mr. A. Conagasingham should win with Mr. Nalliah a close second. Election day at Puttalam is on November 28; here Mr. U. B. Wanniyayake, Principal of Mayadewa College, Kurunegala, is tipped to win with Mr. Ismail close at his heels. At Bibile Mr. Dahanayake should romp in Molamure style.

## THE REFORMS ISSUE.

### Adjournment Motion Ruled Out.

At the meeting of the State Council on Wednesday last Mr. T. B. Jayah (Nominated) presented an adjournment motion as follows:—

"That in view of the statement of the Leader of the House that the scheme of constitutional reforms may be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Ministers before the House resumes in the New Year, I ask leave to move the adjournment of the House to draw the attention of the House to (1) the dissatisfaction among the minorities at being excluded from the consideration of the all-important question of the reform of the constitution, (2) the desirability of presenting a united front on constitutional issues and the undesirability of any piecemeal amendment of the constitution."

#### The Ruling

The Speaker said that the request was not in order. It was not a matter of definite and urgent public importance. Requests of that kind could only be made when there was a definite action either to be taken or not to be taken by the Government. Here was a matter not in the hands of the Government. According to the declaration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Ministers had to make representations to him in the first instance before the Council considered the scheme. Apart from this, for more than one reason, he found that the motion was not in order.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam (Point Pedro), at this stage, asked the Speaker for leave to give notice of a substantive motion, as he would not otherwise have time to do so.

The Speaker: The member will have ample time to give notice of his motion before the next sitting of the Council.

### A. R. P. IN VALIGAMAM WEST

The first of a series of divisional meetings convened by Mr. C. Thiagarajah, Chief Air Raid Warden, was held at Chankanai on Thursday the 18th instant with the Controller Revd. Father Chas. S. Mathews in the chair.

The Head Warden of Chankanai Mr. A. E. Ratnasamy, Dr. K. Cathiravelu, Mr. S. Ponnampalam, Mr. S. Arumugam and Mr. C. Thiagarajah addressed the meeting. Several Volunteers were enrolled for A. R. P. Service.



## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1943.

### A CLUMSY MANOEUVRE

REPLYING to questions by Mr. T. B. Jayah and Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, Mr. D. S. Senanayake stated that the scheme of constitutional reforms had not as yet been prepared, that the procedure to be adopted was that laid down in the declaration of the Secretary of State and in the statement made by the Board of Ministers, and that, so far as the State Council was concerned, only the "finished product" would come up in the House for scrutiny in due course after examination by the Secretary of State. We are inclined to think that what the Minister means by a scheme of constitutional reforms is really a scheme setting forth the powers of the new Council. The declaration by the Secretary of State shows that, subject to some important exceptions, these powers are likely to be full and comprehensive in the sphere of internal administration. The matter is one in which the minorities are vitally interested, their position being that they cannot support any such scheme unless and until the majority community and the coterie of politicians who are now in power agree to grant an adequate amount of weightage to the representation of the minorities. The amount of weightage is a matter that should be settled by negotiation and agreement, and if Mr. Senanayake and his friends are not to play into the hands of Whitehall it is necessary that this agreement should be arrived at before a scheme of reforms is prepared and submitted to the Secretary of State. The minorities cannot, in their own interests, afford to allow the Secretary of State to be under the impression that a scheme of reforms that leaves out of its scope the vital question of minority representation has the slightest chance of being accepted by the minority communities of this island. We know that the whole scheme will have to be finally approved by a three-fourths majority of the State Council but common prudence requires that the State Council shall not be called upon to give its verdict after the Ministers and the Secretary of State have reached an agreement on the scheme to be adopted. The Secretary of State may, indeed, agree to any proposal that does not trench on the reservations contained in his declaration. This has always been the bone of Whitehall and the bulk of British politicians. The Ministers, however, have to come to an

agreement not only with the Secretary of State but with the minorities as well. Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam put the matter clearly when he asked Mr. Senanayake whether the Board of Ministers had any objection to taking the Council and the country into their confidence before they forwarded their Scheme to the Secretary of State. The Minister's reply was as evasive as ever: "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". After this exhibition of Ministerial pig-headedness one need not be surprised if the minorities and all those who agree with them think that the first object of the Ministers is not to secure the approval of the Secretary of State for a Scheme agreed on by all parties and communities but to commit the country as a whole to the consideration of a scheme agreed on in advance by the Ministers and the Secretary of State.

Or, is it the desire of the Ministers that the Commission or Conference which is to examine the scheme of reforms should also decide the question of representation? We have grave doubts as to the wisdom of such a course. The people of this island have had one bitter experience of the manner in which Commissioners from England can frame political experiments for our benefit, ignoring the facts of history and tradition. During the last decade Ceylon has paid the penalty for adopting this particular method of settling internal differences. Undoubtedly, the best method is to settle all these differences amongst ourselves. We recognise, however, that there must be two parties to a settlement, and that it is not only for the Ministers but also for the representatives of the minorities to take the first step towards a settlement. It is only fair to the Ministers that they should know in time what the minimum demands of the minorities are in regard to the question of representation. These demands should be put forward in a spirit of practical reasonableness. As we have indicated more than once in these columns, the minorities should not commit themselves to any demand which is likely to be turned down by moderate and level-headed politicians in the South. What is at stake is the future of the minorities, and not only the future of the minorities, but the future of Ceylon as well. No scheme of self-government can succeed if the country is divided into hostile communal camps. This calamity can be avoided only if the Minority representatives and the ministerial party get together in time and agree on the scheme to be submitted to the Secretary of State.

## GOVERNOR & THE CONSTITUTION

### DETENUS ISSUE: COUNCIL DEBATE

At the meeting of the State Council on Wednesday last Mr. Susanta De Fonseka (Panadura) moved: "That this House expresses its strong disapproval of the conduct of His Excellency the Governor in not releasing, on the unanimous request of the State Council and in accordance with the advice tendered to him by the Minister of Home Affairs and his Executive Committee, and by the Chairman of and the Board of Ministers, that the detenus at present under detention under Defence (Miscellaneous No 3) Regulations be released and condemns his action as a violation of the spirit of the Constitution and of the Royal Instructions."

Mr. Fonseka said he moved that motion with genuine regret because he did not think that there had been a Governor who had commanded the esteem and confidence of the members of the house to a degree greater than the present Governor, with the sole exception of Sir John Anderson.

"The act I hold the Governor responsible for is one of internal aggression on the constitutional rights of this House."

Mr. de Fonseka then referred to the notice of the motion in 1941 of Mr. Geo. E. de Silva (the Minister of Health), then a backbencher, calling for the release of the detenus. That motion was passed by one vote.

#### "Matter of Courtesy"

The Chief Secretary had stated that the Governor was not bound to consult anyone and that he had the power to act on his own. The Chief Secretary and the Minister of Home Affairs were consulted as a matter of courtesy. Defence was not a matter entrusted to any committee and no committee need be consulted.

Mr. de Fonseka quoted rather fully from the debate on the internal security scheme, and said that the Leader of the House who had opposed that scheme, had won in that and connected debates seven battles against the Government in eleven days. He hoped the Leader would not lose the war. It was necessary for the consolidation of these victories that he should now see that the constitutional rights of the House and that of the Ministers were enforced.

He asked the Chief Secretary to cite a single provision in the Defence Order-in-Council which empowered the Governor to exercise the powers vested in the Ministers in respect of their functions. The Chief Secretary's statement meant no less than that the constitution had been suspended. It was a serious statement to make. The Defence Order-in-Council only gave rule-making powers to the Governor.

He asked the Chief Secretary also to state whether the Order-in-Council of 1931 gave the Governor overriding powers over the Ministers in respect of the subjects entrusted to them.

Mr. de Fonseka urged that the question of detenus was not a defence matter but a matter of internal security and that it came

within the purview of the Home Ministry.

It would be for the House a very serious position if the Chief Secretary's statement was allowed to go unchallenged that the constitution had been suspended by the Defence Order-in-Council. The statement was tantamount to this that constitutionally the country was today in the same position as that which she was in 1914. Was that so? They must know.

The war as far as this country was directly concerned was entering the most important phase, and they had to anticipate trouble. Whenever such troubles arose they must make sure that the Governor would act only upon the advice of his Ministers in matters of law and order and internal security.

#### Chief Secretary

Mr. R. H. Drayton (the Chief Secretary) said that he did not want members to think that the internal security scheme was a defence regulation or that it referred to any powers of the Governor under the Defence Regulations. The debate referred to a matter of peace organisation in the island.

He referred the mover of the motion to Article 4 of the Order-in-Council. The essential feature of their present constitution was the executive committees. The Governor was concerned not so much with responsible ministers but he was as concerned with executive committees so far as executive committees had executive functions.

The function of defence was not vested with any executive committee; that was one of the functions of the Chief Secretary, who was placed, according to the Order-in-Council, under the direction of the Governor. The Governor had in relation to defence direct executive responsibility, and it was a matter in regard to which no executive committee had any responsibility at all.

The Chief Secretary argued that there were no responsible ministers in the sense understood by the mover under the present constitution, and that the Royal Instructions did not make it binding upon the Governor to accept their advice. He was free to consult them, but he could accept or reject such advice. The obvious direction in which the constitution must next advance was the creation of responsible ministers.

The Governor had the power to make Defence Regulations. The Royal Instructions required him to consult his ministers, but did not require him to accept their advice. He was left free to decide.

He averred that there was not the slightest indication to justify the statement made by the mover that the State Council Constitution had been suspended. Despite the fact that a Defence Order-in-Council had been made, the constitution throughout the four years of war had continued to perform its due functions.

Concluding the Chief Secretary urged that the Governor could not be blamed for exercising his powers under Defence Regulations. The Executive Committee of Home Affairs had made the Governor the sole authority in making Defence Regulations when they could as easily have suggested some other authority in his place.

Dr. A. P. De Zoysa (Colombo South) said that if the Governor

Continued on page 3

## INTER-COLLEGIATE SOCCER.

### Hindu College Again Senior Champions.

#### UNIQUE RECORD.

#### JAFFNA COLLEGE WINS JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The Jaffna Schools' Sports Association must be congratulated on the successful completion of yet another year's Tournaments. The Final matches were played on Saturday last on the J. S. S. A. grounds.

#### The 1st Team Match

Jaffna Hindu College and Jaffna Central College were the finalists, neither side having lost a match. Central College played a very plucky game but the Hindu College players were too strong for them. At half-time the latter were leading 3-0. In the second half Hindu College continued to press and scored yet another 3 goals, thus winning the match by 6 goals to nil. Nagendra of Central and Sivarajalingam of Hindu were two of the outstanding players. The Hindu College defence must be congratulated on the fact that not a single goal has been scored against them this season. It is noteworthy that Hindu College has not lost a single match during the last three years.

#### The 2nd Team Match

In this contest Jaffna College and Jaffna Hindu College were the finalists, neither College having lost a single match. The Hindu College 2nd Team have been finalists since the inception of the 2nd Team Tournament and were champions last year. This year they beat their own record by scoring 12 goals to nil against Central College. With this impressive record they were expected to win the Championship this year but the Jaffna College had a heavier team and played so excellently that, although the Hindu College team played extremely well and scored the 1st goal, Jaffna College emerged winners by 2 goals to 1. This match was a very keenly contested one and kept the happy spectators entertained right throughout. Jaffna College thus won the Championship and well deserve to be Champions.

Below we give the list of Champions during the last few years:

#### 1st Team

(from the time matches were begun to be played on neutral grounds)

- 1934 Jaffna College
- 1935 Jaffna College
- 1936 No Championship
- 1937 Jaffna Hindu College and St. Patrick's College
- 1938 St. Patrick's College
- 1939 Jaffna College & St. Patrick's
- 1940 St. Patrick's College
- 1941 Jaffna Hindu College
- 1942 Jaffna Hindu College
- 1943 Jaffna Hindu College

#### 2nd Team

(from inception of Tournament)

- 1941 St. John's College
- 1942 Jaffna Hindu College
- 1943 Jaffna College.

## Letter to the Editor

### THE HINDU BOARD OF EDUCATION

Sir,—It is with deep interest that I read of the invaluable services rendered by the Hindu Board of Education in the cause of Hindu Education, and your commendable editorial on it in your issue of the 8th inst. All civilised nations of the world intensely love their own religion, and the Hindus are no exception to that rule. Every Hindu ought to be grateful to the Hindu Board of Education for its unsurpassed and unparalleled work, in the history of Hindu Education in Jaffna, achieved within a comparatively short period. Complete breakdown of our political power during the last three centuries, has shaken our faith in the potency of our age-old culture, and our people have grown thoroughly apathetic to our religion. It is imperative that education of the Hindu children should have a Hindu background and atmosphere.

The foreign missionaries came to Ceylon and India with the supreme object of evangelism, through the medium of vernacular and English education. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the founder of the Benares Hindu University, speaking at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held on the 22nd March 1915 on the Benares Hindu University Bill said "When the Sanskrit College was first established in 1763, in the time of Lord Cornwallis, there was provision made for the teaching of the Vedas and other religious books in it. Later on some missionary gentlemen took exception to the idea that a Christian Government should encourage the teachings of what they described as heathen religion, and for that reason the teaching of religion was stopped in that institution". Similar fate has overtaken several Hindu schools in Jaffna.

The cultural life of the Hindus came to the perilous verge of extinction in the early part of the 19th century. At that time, as if by divine will, rose the great Arumuga Navalar who with his indomitable courage and inexhaustible energy saved the Hindus from the invasion of foreign religion, and gave renaissance to the Tamil culture. His noble work was carried on later by the late Sir Ponnampalam Ramanathan, who exposed the religious intolerance of the missionaries in the North, in the Legislative Council in the year 1884. Today the cherished and noble object of Navalar and Sir P. Ramanathan is being fulfilled by the Hindu Board of Education.

The census of Ceylon taken in 1921 shows that—99.3 per cent of the Up-Country Sinhalese are Buddhist and .7 per cent are Christians; 86.3 per cent of the Low-Country Sinhalese are Buddhist and 13.7 Christians. In the case of Tamils whose principal religion is Hinduism, 83.0 per cent are Hindus and 15.8 are Christians. Among the Christians, the Roman Catholics are in a preponderant majority, both among the Sinhalese and Tamils. Evidently the percentage of the converted Christians are more among the Tamils than among the Sinhalese. Who is responsible for this state of affairs?

The indigenous agencies of the foreign missionaries are more enthusiastic than the original missionaries themselves about converting Hindus to Christianity. In a foreword written to the book known as "Gandhi's Challenge to Christianity" by S. K. George Sir S. Radhakrishnan says: "There are thousands in the West today who have acquired a new and deeper impulse of religious life through the influence of Hindu thought. If even non-Indian Christians find it easier to understand Christianity in the light of Vedanta, it is unfortunate that Indian Christians are led to adopt an attitude of indifference, if not hostility, to Hindu religion and metaphysics".

## A Historical Play In Tamil.

ASOKAMALA—

A HISTORICAL PLAY BY M. RAMALINGAM, HAMER'S AVENUE, WELLAWATTE. PRICE RE. 1/-

This is a drama depicting the worldly tragedy of sacrifice of throne and regal pleasures entailing effacement to obscurity at the altar of love by the heir-apparent to the throne of Lanka, Sali, the only son of Duttha Gemunu because of his love for the girl—Asokamala—the heroine of the play, who belonged to the lowliest of low castes in the social hierarchy of the Sinhalese of the time. In presenting the love relations between the two antithetical units of society—the royalty and the *chandala*—the author, Mr. S. Ramalingam, has with skill and imagination drawn a picture of social life as lived in the capital of Lanka, Anuradhapura—in the 2nd century B. C. Consistent with facts of history—with delicacy of touch, he has drawn attention to the general level of culture in the country through the honey-distilled words of wisdom and advice of the humble heroine to her sweetheart. The jest the play lies also in the tragedy of sacrifice of principles by King Duttha Gemunu, whose declared object in waging war against the Tamil King was to establish the religion of Buddha—a religion whose one important tenet was non-observance of caste, and he proscribes his heir-apparent and only son from the throne and precincts of royalty, because the latter was determined to marry the low-caste girl. Stern as the King is seen in upholding the dignity and splendour of the throne against their being shared by any except a member of the royalty, yet as father of the prince his heart melts and he makes up his mind to solemnise the nuptials.

The play is written in chaste prose adapted in style and form for histrionic performance. The thanks of the Tamil public are due to the author for devoting his leisure hours snatched from his arduous duties of the public service of which he is a member to the improvement of conversational Tamil, which branch is really in need of improvement.

The stage is a great educative agent; on this consideration responsibility of authors is great imposing on them restrictions in the interests of purity of diction, sentiments and sonority of language and for exclusion of forms of expression suggestive of profligacy and even laying over-emphasis on morbid sentiments, by action.

Our conversational Tamil has become hybrid and coarse. I must be reclaimed. The author and men of his stamp can do it.

R. C. P.

A few days ago a prominent statesman described the education imparted by the missionaries as 'alien and unnatural'.

"Religion is the innermost core of Education", says Swami Vivekananda. This fact should be constantly borne in mind by all the Hindus and it is their bounden duty to help the Hindu Board in every possible way, so that their Hindu children may have the freedom of breathing pure Hindu air in their own native land.

Colombo, "A Nominal Hindu" 15-11-43

## NEW DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE

### NO RECRUITMENT FROM ABROAD

At an interview with His Excellency the Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands reaffirmed to the Governor at Queen's House its decision that the post of Director of Agriculture should not be filled by an officer recruited from abroad.

An officer from outside Ceylon had, as a matter of fact, been selected earlier when the Executive Committee considered a request by the acting Director that he be moved from his present appointment to any post which had no connexion with agriculture.

The members of the Executive Committee went to Queen's House on an invitation from the Governor and discussed the subject at length.

## GOVERNOR & THE CONSTITUTION

Continued from page 2

did not want to follow the advice of any minister, all the ministers should resign. A motion should have been introduced not to censure the Governor but the minister or ministers concerned.

#### Superseded?

Mr. Siripala Samarakody (Narammala) said that by the appointment of the present Commander-in-Chief it could be contended that the Governor had ceased to be "Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon and its dependencies," and could not therefore exercise what powers might have been reserved to him under defence.

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Minister of Local Administration, joining issue with the Chief Secretary over his interpretation of the exercise of the Governor's powers and that his recollection was that the Executive Committee of Home Affairs had agreed to this particular defence regulation on the distinct understanding that the Governor would exercise his powers under the regulation on the advice of the Minister of Home Affairs and the Chief Secretary. An undertaking had been given not to supersede any minister.

The Chief Secretary had lost sight of the wide question of the deprivation of the liberty of the individual—a question which concerned them very much whether or not a particular defence regulation fell within the purview of an executive committee or the State Council.

His Excellency the Governor himself had laid it down that he would not exercise the discretion vested in him except with the advice of the appropriate executive committee, and a typical instance was with regard to nominations to local bodies;

He revealed that the Advisory Board set up under these very defence regulations had also recommended the release of the detainees. Certain circumstances arose subsequent to that which made the Governor to act against the advice of his advisers.

Mr. R. H. Drayton (Chief Secretary) explained that the assurance referred to by Mr. Bandaranaike related to a totally different defence regulation. The debate has not been concluded.

## CHARGE AGAINST U. C. CHAIRMAN

### STORY OF PARK CHEQUE

When further inquiry was resumed before Mr. V. Manikavasagar, the Jaffna Magistrate, in the case in which Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Chairman of the Jaffna Urban Council, is charged with criminal breach of trust of Rs. 1,000 entrusted to him by Dr. S. Subramaniam towards the establishment of a park on the esplanade by the Council. Dr. Subramaniam, recalled, said that Mr. S. Sinnathamby brought him the draft of a letter from the defendant asking witness to sign it. Witness refused to do so.

Cross-examined, witness stated that he had known the defendant for more than 15 years. In November, 1942, the defendant came to him about building a park to cost about Rs. 2,500.

On 3-7-43 Mr. Aiyadurai telephoned to him. The gist of Mr. Aiyadurai's talk was that he wanted the next instalment on the park account. The amount was not mentioned on the telephone. Witness consented to give the instalment. At 9 a.m. Mr. Aiyadurai called at his bungalow. Witness took out his cheque book and Mr. Aiyadurai wanted the cheque in his name because, he said, it would be easier to cash.

### At The Law Library

Later, when witness received a telephone message from his nephew that the work on the park was not being continued through lack of funds, he was pained and annoyed.

Mr. W. Muttucumaraswamy, proctor, said that he was a nephew of Dr. Subramaniam. On August 6th Mr. C. Ponnampalam told him at the law library that the work on the park had been stopped for want of funds. He asked witness to find out from Dr. Subramaniam what the matter was. Witness telephoned Dr. Subramaniam and told him what Mr. Ponnampalam had said. Dr. Subramaniam, in reply, asked witness why, knowing that he had given Rs. 1,000 as a second instalment, witness did not tell Mr. Ponnampalam about it. Witness conveyed what the doctor said to Mr. Ponnampalam the next day.

K. Velupillai said that he worked for Mr. V. Sivaguru. Mr. Sivaguru gave the cheque to witness to be cashed and witness cashed the cheque and gave the money to Mr. Sivaguru.

Mr. V. Sivaguru, trader, said that Mr. Aiyadurai gave him the cheque in connection with a private matter.

Further inquiry was postponed until November 26th.

## CEYLON'S MILK SUPPLY REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE

It is understood that the Board of Ministers has agreed to the publication of the report of the Special Committee appointed by the Minister of Health to inquire into matters connected with the Island's milk supply.

As regards giving effect to the recommendations of the committee it is learned that it has been agreed that action should be taken by the three Ministries concerned, those of Agriculture and Lands, Local Administration and Health,

## VICTORY VOLUNTEER CENTRE.

### FIRST ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED.

The first anniversary of the Jaffna Victory Volunteer Centre was celebrated on the 15th instant at the Jaffna Central College hall under the patronage of the Government Agent N. P., and the A.R.P. Controller, Jaffna. A very large and representative gathering was present. The program commenced at 5 p. m. with a display of Fire Fighting and First Aid by the Auxiliary Fire Service and Casualty Service.

At the public meeting that followed Mr. R. M. Davies, G. A. presided. The Secretary, Mr. Hoole, read a report of the activities of the V. V. C. The Government Agent congratulated the V. V. C. on an year of useful service and said that all the preaching from public platforms on the virtues of love and fellowship will not solve the immediate problem and advised every one in the country to put his hands to the plough and produce more food. Mr. C. Thiyagarajah President of the Manipay V. V. C. also addressed the meeting. This was followed by a war speech contest in which the following colleges took part. St. Patrick's, Jaffna College, Jaffna Central, Manipay Hindu and Jaffna Hindu. The subjects were (a) How I can help Ceylon's War Effort; (b) Ceylon the bastion of the East; (c) Why we fight; (d) Youth's responsibilities in this war.

Mr. C. Kunasingham of Jaffna College won the first prize and Mr. T. Sri Ramanathan of Jaffna Hindu College the 2nd prize. The G. A. distributed the prizes, after which Mr. S. Nadarasa of the Information Department, spoke on "Ceylon's War Effort" Mr. J. Subramaniam Lewis thanked the gathering.

## ARRACK PRICE REDUCED

### FURTHER REDUCTION LIKELY

The Executive Committee of Home Affairs has decided to reduce the price of arrack from Rs. 10 to Rs. 8 a bottle in December and January.

The object of the Committee in raising the price to Rs. 10 a bottle was to eliminate unseemly queues and ugly scenes at taverns and the Committee feeling that its object has been attained, arrived at their decision to reduce the price.

It is possible that there will be a further reduction in course of time if the behaviour of the arrack consumers is such as would meet the approbation of the Committee.

It was revealed to the members that there was plenty of arrack in stock. The question of a rationing does not, therefore, arise for the present.

## AUSTRALIA'S FIRST ROYAL GOVERNOR.

### DUKE OF GLOUCESTOR APPOINTED.

It is officially announced that the Duke of Gloucester has been appointed Governor-General of Australia reports *Reuter*.

The following has been issued from Buckingham Palace: "The King, on the recommendation of His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia, has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester as Governor-General of the Commonwealth in succession to Lord Gowrie whose term of office is being further extended for six months from January 22nd, 1944"

Seventy-one-year-old Lord Gowrie has been Governor-General of Australia for seven years—longer than anyone before him.

The Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. John Curtin, announcing the appointment, says: "Australians deeply appreciate His Majesty's action and all in Australia will look forward with affectionate and loyal interest to the arrival again in Australia of His Royal Highness."

## 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.)

## COCONUT ESTATE FOR SALE

A 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 & 22-11-43)

## WANTED.

Food production Overseers, temporary non pensionable. Salary Rs. 1/50 per day plus war allowance and cycle allowance of 5/-. Applicants with agricultural training preferred. Apply to Assistant Government (E) Jaffna with copies of certificates and testimonials before 30-11-43.

Sgd. E. B. TISSEVERASINGHE,  
Asst. Govt. Agent (E)

Jaffna, 17-11-43.

Mis. 162.

## AUCTION SALE.

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. 636.

- 1 Kamaladevi wife of S. C. Mahadeva.
- 2 Subramaniam O. Mahadeva both of Chiviatheru Plaintiffs,

Vs.

- 1 Pandaram Sinnathamby and wife
- 2 Ponnamma both of Chiviatheru Jaffna Defendants.

Under and by virtue of the Commission issued to me in the above case I shall sell by public auction the under-mentioned properties on Wednesday the 15th day of December 1943 commencing at 4-30 p.m. at the spot.

### Properties referred to

1. Land situated at Chiviatheru in the parish of Chuodikully, Jaffna, called Navalady in extent eleven  $\frac{1}{2}$  perches with new stone built house, well and plantations and bounded on the east by lane and the property of Katpakam wife of Kulanthaivelu, north by railway ground, west by Crown land adjoining the road and south by the property of Nagamma wife of Ponnuthurai. The whole of this.

2. Land situated at do called Vannantharai Valavu and other parcels in extent six lms. V. C. with well and plantations and bounded on the east by the property of Nagamma wife of Nagalingam, north by rail road, west by the property of Ponniah Suntharam, south by lane. The whole of this exclusive of the share belonging to the Eastern boundary land out of the other aforesaid well together with the right of using the way and water course.

3. Land situated at do called Piraiady Valavu an extent 2 lms. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  kls. with house and cultivated and spontaneous plantations and bounded on the east by the property of Than-gam widow of Suppiah, north by the property of Arumugam Visuvalingam west by road and south by bye-lane the whole of this.

V. A. DURAYAPPAH,  
Commissioner.

Jaffna, 9-11-43.

Mis. 161.

## 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 Karainagar West
- 5 Ampalavanar Kandiah of F. M. S.
- 6 Ampalavanar Murugesu of F. M. S.
- 7 Ampalavanar Velupillai of Karainagar East

- 8 Sanmugam Paramoo of do and wife
- 9 Thangamuttu of do and
- 10 Kanagasabai Tillyampalam 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 petitioner dated 27th July, 1943, having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased with the copy of will annexed be issued to the Petitioner unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested 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 & 22-11-43.