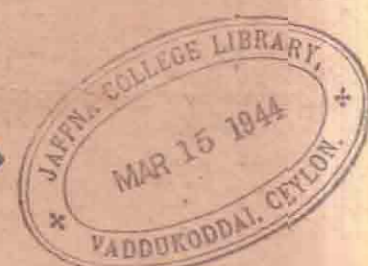


# THE Hindu Organ.



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A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NO. 93.

## THE STUDY OF AYURVEDA

Western Medicine and  
Humoral Theory  
Harmonisation Not  
Impossible  
Need For Research Into  
Recipes and Treatment

Madras, March 5

Having regard to the fact amongst others, "that Indian Medicine is part and parcel of our invaluable cultural heritage which should be zealously preserved, fostered and promoted at least in India, every scheme of medical education planned for India, should make provision for its proper study" was the plea put forward by Vaidyaratna Capt. G. Srinivasamurthi, in an address, delivered by him last evening under the auspices of the Academy of Indian Medicine at the School of Indian Medicine, Kilpauk.

Captain Srinivasamurthi said that at present, the products of the purely allopathic colleges were accorded a higher status, and had practically the monopoly of all high posts, as well as, honorary appointments under the State, while the products of the Indian Medical School were accorded a lower status and were practically debased from all appointments under the State and had to content themselves with a few comparatively low paid and precarious appointments mostly in the service of local bodies. The camping and harmful effects of this double standard were seen even in the domain of private practice. It was urgently necessary that this sorry position should be ended, and that the prospects of the entrants to the Indian Medical School or College (by whatever name the institution providing for collegiate standard was known) should be at least the same as those for the entrants to the purely Allopathic Colleges. It is by adopting such a scheme that we might hope to solve most satisfactorily the existing problem of "dual" system and to make for the formation of medical brotherhood and a scientific union in which the present day, warring elements would cease their quarrels and meet as friends, colleagues and brothers in science and service.

### Case For A Unified System

Referring to the statement of Dr. K. V. Krishnan before the Indian Science Congress, last month, recommending the abolition of the indigenous system of medicine on the ground that it was unquoted, empirical and "unscientific", Dr. Srinivasamurthi emphatically objected to such irresponsible expressions, of ill-informed opinion and pointed out that in the progress of medicine, it was clear that empiricism was one of the valuable methods along which medicine had progressed, and Indian medicine was, but pursuing a scientific method in that respect. He added that it would be a very wholesome rule if every one seeking to practice (Continued on Page 4)

## EIRE AND THE AXIS

Relations Not to Be  
Broken Off

De Valera Rejects  
American Note

Washington, Friday.

The United States Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, announced tonight that Eire had rejected the United States request that Axis consular and diplomatic representatives should be removed from Eire.

The request was made because the German and Japanese diplomatic Missions in Eire operated as dangerous centres of espionage in connection with the Allied second front plans and threatened the safety of American troops. The British Government supported the American Demarche.

The American Note, which was delivered to Mr. De Valera by the United States Minister in Dublin, said: "Your Excellency will recall that in your speech at Cork delivered on December 14, 1941, you expressed sentiments of friendship for the American people on the occasion of their entry into the present war and closed by saying: 'The policy of the State remains unchanged. We could only be a friendly neutral'. As you will also recall, extracts of this speech were transmitted to the President by your Minister in Washington. The President while conveying his appreciation for this expression of friendship, stated his confidence that the Irish Government and the Irish people, whose freedom is at stake no less than ours, would know how to meet their responsibilities in this situation."

"You will, of course, readily understand why we ask the absolute minimum removal of these Axis representatives whose presence in Ireland must inevitably be regarded as constituting a danger to the lives of American soldiers and to the success of Allied military operations. It is hardly necessary to point out that the time is of extreme importance, and that we trust Your Excellency will favour us with your reply at your earliest convenience." The Note was handed to Mr. De Valera on February 27.

"It has become increasingly a part of that, despite the declared desire of the Irish Government that neutrality should not operate in favour of either of the belligerents, it has, in fact, operated and continues to operate in favour of the Axis Powers and against the United Nations on whom your security and the maintenance of your national economy depend. One of the gravest and most inequitable results of this situation is the opportunity for highly-organised espionage which the geographical position of Ireland affords the Axis and denies to the United Nations. Situated as you are in close proximity to Britain, and

## GERMAN DEBACLE IN THE EAST

Entire Front  
Crashing

Fourfold Threat  
Against Enemy

London, Friday.

The German southern front—rent by the great victories of Marshals Zhukov and Malinovsky—is today crashing, writes Reuter's Staff Correspondent. The big "squeeze" which the Germans have been trying to avoid for months, has started. So far it is succeeding all along the line. The Germans, after the sweeping Soviet advances of the past 24 hours, now face a four-fold threat.

(1) Tarnopol—Bitter battles are now being fought in the streets of this important pre-1939 Polish town, with Zhukov's men edging back the Germans yard by yard.

(2) Proskurov—Seventy-five miles to the east of Tarnopol, Marshal Zhukov's left wing, including the victors of Stalo-Konstantinov, are closing in on Proskurov, a rail hub controlling one of the four Russia Rumania railways.

(3) Vinnitsa—Still further to the east, troops of the First Ukrainian Armies driving on from Kozatin are menacing Vinnitsa—on the second railway to Rumania.

(4) At the other end of the front, General Malinovsky's army, after driving a huge wedge west of Krivoi Rog, are now driving on the great Black Sea port of Nikolayev and on Kherson at the Dnieper mouth.

Two new "Korsun traps" are developing within the vast encircling movement towards the Carpathians and pivoting on the railway town of Kazatin, 100 miles southwest of Kiev. The most immediate threat is to those German armies, who have clung on so long to the heavily out-flanked positions in the Dnieper bend. At the same time the Russians are presenting the Germans with an encirclement threat, number two, as they push them back towards Marshal Koniev's armies of the Second Ukrainian front.

separated only by an intangible boundary from Northern Ireland, where are situated important American bases and with continuous traffic to and from both countries, Axis agents enjoy an almost-unrestricted opportunity for bringing military information of vital importance from Great Britain and Northern Ireland, into Ireland and from there transmitting, by various routes and methods to Germany. No opportunity corresponding to this is open to the United Nations, for the Axis has no military dispositions which may be observed from Ireland,

## Nuwara Eliya Election

Declared Null  
And Void

Intimidation of Voters  
Sinhalese Claim to  
Priority

Mr. Justice Hearne delivered judgment on March 10, declaring void the election of Mr. M. D. Banda to the Nuwara Eliya seat in the State Council.

The matter came up before Court on the petition of Mr. J. T. Rutnam, an unsuccessful candidate, who challenged the election of Mr. Banda on the grounds of general intimidation and undue influence. His Lordship held that the offences of undue influence were committed by two agents of the respondent. On the ground of general intimidation His Lordship held that there was gross intimidation, that it was widespread in the areas where Mr. Rutnam had good reason to count upon heavy voting in his favour, and that it might well have prevented the majority of the electors from returning the candidate whom they preferred.

The question of costs was deferred. "If voters are driven from the polls by force or (revealed from going to the polls by threats or obstruction or denunciation and abuse, freedom of election in Ceylon will cease to exist," said His Lordship. "The successful candidate will be the one whose supporters have the power to reward their votes and as far as possible, to prevent the rival candidate's supporters from doing so. It would be utterly subversive of the principle of freedom of election."

"The victimisation of voters at Welagiri, one of the polling stations, affords a good illustration of what I have in mind."

"It was by playing on the fears of the labourers from Matigold Estate who accompanied Malappa Kugany, rather than by actual intimidation, that some of them were induced to refrain from voting. They were told on their arrival that there was a road ahead, and if they went any further, they would desert their peril, or words to that effect. According to Malappa, about a third of his followers fled, the remainder stood their ground till the arrival of an Assistant Superintendent of Police, when they voted."

"It cannot be said that Malappa's followers displayed extraordinary nerve and courage of adult men, but I am not prepared to say that had they shown greater determination than they did, a breach of the peace would not have resulted."

### Indians Stopped

"It would certainly have resulted in the case of the followers of Vaidhy Kugany. They were earlier arrivals who were stopped at the foot of a flight of steps leading to the polling station. Access to the steps could be had one or two at a time, and it was at this position of advantage that Sinhalese (Continued on page 3)



## WANTED

1. An Assistant Editor for the Hindu Organ 2. An Accountant for the Saiva Prakasa Press. Previous experience essential. Salary according to qualifications. Apply before 25th March 1944.

Honorary Secretary,  
Sa'va Paripalana Sabha,  
Jaffna.

12-3-44.



## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1944

## THE STATE AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

THE BOARD OF MINISTERS have now for a considerable time made it a corner-stone of their policy that the State should interest itself in every new enterprise. Even more appropriately than the French King can the Minsay: "L'etat c'est moi". King Louis had, at least, his Ministers and the nobles to contend against, but our Ministers are in a much happier position than the French King. As for public opinion, the Ministers manufacture their own brand of this commodity with the help of the "Ceylon Daily News". Besides, there can be very little public opinion in a country mouthing the catchwords of democracy but practising that form of racial oligarchy and lawlessness which has just been condemned in scathing terms by Mr Justice Hearne in connection with the Nuwara Eliya election. The Ministers have, therefore, felt themselves quite free to associate the Government with almost every conceivable enterprise from shop-keeping to new industries. We do not say that the Government should have nothing to do with these things and should allow private enterprise complete freedom of action. On the other hand, the time is long past when the Government of any country could refuse to soil its hands with work in the factory or on the farm. The interference of the State in many of the details of life is a phenomenon that will survive the exigencies of the war, and even those who become justly apprehensive of the future by reason, say, of the destruction of such things as onions and potatoes in Government stores on the ground that these foodstuffs had become unfit for human consumption while in the custody of Government employees, will have to expect such interference to increase in the future.

One consequence, however, of the interference of the State in matters that had hitherto been left entirely to private enterprise is that the failings of the State, which are none other than the failings of our

Ministers and their servants, communicate themselves to the working of every venture. The example of the Ceylon Government Railway is indeed an old one and it shows how the devastating experience of the Government of Ceylon in the sphere of public transport could have been bettered only by the abnormal conditions brought about by the war. Oblivious of the Government's short comings as a public carrier, the Ministers be thought themselves of the glittering prize that awaited trade in war-time—trade on a large scale, financed by the Treasury, and conducted by Government servants on lines so dear to the Public Service. The Kantawala scandal has so far been satisfactorily disposed of but the suspicion it has engendered regarding the nature and degree of Ministerial responsibility for what has happened is bound to remain. Mr G. C. S. Corea should feel thankful for the privilege of being still able to retain his portfolio in spite of his experiments in the purchase of rice.

It is a great trait of human greatness that it is highly infectious. If Mr. Corea is going to buy rice on spectacular lines with the public revenue to fall back upon to make good all losses, Mr. D. S. Senanayake cannot be expected to be quite happy with the comparatively humdrum and quiet life of a Minister of Agriculture and Lands. Not that agriculture is an occupation which is utterly impervious to flashes of genius. Mr. Senanayake had certainly his great moments but the public of Ceylon has been helped by the fact that agriculture is perhaps the only occupation in which it is utterly impossible to extract success from incompetence. The farmer who does not know his business meets with his proper deserts at harvest time. This solitary circumstance must have directed Mr. Senanayake's mind to the possibilities of co-operative stores. The "Hindu Organ" pointed out at the time that these stores were good in their way but it would be dangerous to discourage private enterprise. Mr. Senanayake, however, expended a good deal of heavy and turgid eloquence on the bright future Lanka was going to have under the auspices of the co-operative stores. His ecstasies even disturbed the complacency of the "Ceylon Daily News" which administered a mild reproof to its protégé for being so foolish. An epilogue to Mr. Senanayake's vision of the future is to be found in a news article in a recent issue of the "Daily News" hinting at certain difficulties experienced by this new form of co-operative enterprise.

The question may well be asked: How long is this to go on? It would be unfair to the tax payer to permit the Ministers to proceed from one experiment to another, regardless of consequences. The only remedy is to get rid of the Ministers and have a new Board consisting of men who have the necessary intellectual and other qualifications for the work expected of them. It is a pity that a General Election has been indefinitely postponed on ac-

count of the war. There is no reason, however, why a General Election should injure the war effort in Ceylon, while the reverse is the case in Australia.

Mr. Corea's latest proposal shows that he too has seen the writing on the wall. It will be remembered that under Mr. Corea's auspices eight new factories have been established. Mr. Corea now wants these factories to be transferred to a public corporation which is to be formed for the purpose of running these factories on a commercial basis. The idea is good so far as it goes, but it would be interesting to know how a corporation managed by directors appointed by the Government on the recommendation of the Minister for the first year is going to differ materially from a department directly managed and controlled by a Minister? The only advantage one can see in the proposed arrangement is that the Department of Commerce and Industries can now have a fresh start, without being handicapped by the fate of the eight experiments to be managed by the proposed corporation.

## THE NUWARA ELIYA ELECTION

(By K. Shanmukam)

The result of the Supreme Court inquiry into the allegations of intimidation and the exercise of undue influence, has been adverse to the elected member, Mr. M. D. Banda. With regard to intimidation the judge holds that there was gross intimidation and that it was widespread in the area where Mr. Rutnam, the opposing candidate, had good reason to count upon heavy voting in his favour and that it may well have prevented a majority of the electors from returning the candidate whom they preferred. With regard to the charge of undue influence, it has been held that two of Mr. Banda's agents had been guilty of the offence and that the incidents at Wellagiriya polling station established the fact of undue influence of a most aggravated nature. Now that the charges have been proved, Mr. Banda will automatically vacate his seat and another election will follow.

This Nuwara Eliya election and the manner in which Mr. Banda was returned are significant of certain developments in our body politic. For the first time, it has now become manifest that communal voting has been attempted, and, on this occasion, with success, but it is now clear that certain voters of the Indian Community were purposely kept out in the hope that nothing would be done thereafter to disturb the result of this pseudo election.

Mr. Rutnam has successfully established the charges alleged against his opponent and the charges on this occasion are of a different nature from those normally raised in election petitions. Therefore, it is now clear that Mr. Banda saw to it that, Mr. Rutnam being a Tamil, Tamil voters should be prevented from voting as far as possible. This result, no doubt Mr. Banda has obviously obtained, unfortunately to hamper the political development of the nation as a whole. If elections in the different parts of the island, where different communities live, are to be conducted in this manner, then the chances of this island attaining its nationhood and independence are far remote and certainly it will not be within our life time.

The communalistic section amongst the minorities will gather

strength and hope from actions of this nature by leaders of the majority group. The Sinhalese cannot implant in the minorities faith and trust in their good government by bootlegging of this nature. The fifty-fifty basis has been losing ground for some time past and in the columns of this journal has been advocated a reasonable and fair method of dealing with communal question but if leaders of the majority community think and persist in establishing their dominance by intimidating the sections or individuals of minority communities at the election of their territorial representatives, then it is definitely a sad day for our country.

The leaders of the minority community at least now should realise that to gain the desired end which all patriots yearn for, there should be communal harmony and hearty co-operation. This should be inward as well as in the exterior. A mere platitude and pretence of national effort towards this goal will not do. A trust in the reasonableness and good sense of the majority community should be gradually instilled into the minds of the smaller communities so that fear and distrust may disappear and confidence and trust be restored. The flames of communalism have been fanned by the Donoughmore Scheme of government and it is time, when we are demanding a change in the system of government, that there should be established communal understanding of a high order so that all groups will pull together towards the goal of National Liberty, without claiming any sort of priority as was done in the election now declared void.

## RECEPTION TO ADVOCATE

Under the auspices of the St. Sebastian Co-operative Society, Mr. K. Jayakodi, Secretary of the above society was accorded a reception on the occasion of his taking his oath as an Advocate on Friday last at Hultdrof. Many of the members of the Vivakaranda Society, of which he has been the Jail Preacher, the Nugegoda Sports Club, of which he has been the Organizing Secretary and the Co-operative Societies in Colombo assembled in large numbers, at Maru-Abam, Hultsdorf on Friday the 3rd inst. and conveyed the well wishes and congratulations of the Association concerned. Mr. S. Sivasubramaniam, Proctor presided and Pandit A. Sittampalam B. A., M.A., C. Arumugam, Mr. R. N. Varatnam, Proctor, spoke. Mr. Jayakodi, briefly replied—Cor.

## FOR SALE

One young trained Indian bull Rs. 600/- Apply to Rasiah, Retired Station Master, Vellamadu, Kachcheri East Jaffna. (Mis 236)

## NOTICE

Sealed tenders will be received for the under mentioned tobacco in bulk available at the following stations by the Tobacco Officer, Department of Agriculture, Peradeniya, up to noon on March 30, 1944.

- At Hinguragoda Farm.  
Air cured scrap tobacco about 840 lbs.  
Flue cured scrap tobacco about 550 lbs.
  - At Parumkalam Tobacco Station  
Flue cured scrap tobacco about 200 lbs
  - At Ganewatte Experiment Station  
Air cured tobacco about 150 lbs.
2. Further particulars can be obtained from the Tobacco Officer Department of Agriculture, Peradeniya, where representative samples of the above tobacco can be viewed at his Office. The tobacco in bulk can be viewed at the respective stations.
3. The Director of Agriculture reserves to himself the right to accept or reject any of or all the tenders. G. 59.



## JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL

### Allegations Against Govt. Officers

The monthly meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council was held at the Council chambers on Friday the 10th instant at 4 p.m.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam, the Chairman, presided. All the members were present.

Mr. P. Mortimer moved the following resolution—

"While thanking the Central Government for the measures taken to control the prices of foodstuffs and other commodities and to make a fair distribution thereof among the people so as to alleviate hardships arising out of the present scarcity and consequently increased cost of living, this Council finds it imperative to bring to the notice of Government that its aims and objects are being nullified by the existence of a flourishing 'black market' in practically every essential commodity—which 'black market', it is freely stated, would not exist if the rules and regulations laid down for dealing with wholesale and retail dealers, co-operative stores and other distributing agencies are strictly and impartially enforced by the various Government officers employed for this purpose, by frequent inspection and checking of stores and rigorous scrutiny as to their disposal, by which method only can malpractices be suppressed and a fair distribution of the available commodities assured to the people instead of being diverted to the 'black market'."

Mr. Sam Sabapathy, in seconding the resolution, referred to the difficulties the people found to red tapism in the Kachcheri and the ignorance of the Kachcheri Officers of what was going on outside the walls of the Kachcheri. The speaker further stated that the Emergency Department of the Jaffna Kachcheri. The speaker further stated that the Emergency Department of the Jaffna Kachcheri was not taking interest in food production. Jaffna was not keeping pace with the rest of the island in the matter of food production.

The Chairman, speaking on the motion, said that he would state with a full sense of responsibility that the existence of the 'black market' was due to bribery and corruption rampant among the Kachcheri Officers, clerks and price control inspectors. In the Civil Defence Commission and the Government Agent took personal interest and adopted stern methods and exercised proper supervision over the staff, bribery and corruption would be much less and there would be far less opportunities for 'black market'.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The following motion moved by Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy was passed all members standing:—

"The Jaffna Urban Council representing Tamils in Ceylon who are ever mindful of their allegiance to India their mother land expresses its profound regret at the death of Mother Kasturba Gandhi and conveys to Mahatma and other members of his family their deep sympathy in the loss they, with all India, have sustained."

The Council considered papers regarding the financial position of the Council and payment of war allowances to its employees.

The Chairman suggested that as the Minister was visiting Jaffna on the 25th instant they might authorize him (speaker) to pay war allowances on wages that would fall due on the 15th instant.

Mr. Sinnadurai said they should not pay any war allowances as there is no money. Let the Central Government take the responsibility for the consequence. If the Central Government would not pay the cost

of war allowance let it take charge of the finance and increase the rates. They the members would all walk out.

Mr. S. Patanjali moved and Mr. V. S. S. Kumaraswamy seconded that war allowances be paid till the 15th instant to labourers, only.—Carried.

Mr. S. P. Nadarajah moved:—  
"That this Council requests the Central Government for a subsidy towards poor relief within the urban area."

In moving the resolution he said it is a blot on the financial policy of the Central Government that there has been no systematic Relief Scheme. The help given to the poor by the F. I. N. S. is a meagre dose of charity by the public feebly assisted by the state. The number of persons getting monthly from the F. I. N. S. is about 150 and each on an average of 1-3) or so.

The Central Government is giving a grant of Rs. 200 and the F. I. N. S. is paying out annually Rs. 50 and I understand that they are forced to pay out of the Reserve of the Fund.

It is time that the Central Government be called upon to subsidise local bodies sufficiently so that they might perform the necessary social services within their areas. It is sometimes said and the public ought to know better that local bodies in Ceylon are unwilling to take up such social services, as poor relief, Education Public Health work. But it must be mentioned that we cannot take up additional burdens, unless we are adequately subsidised.

Unlike in England and other parts in Ceylon the grant given by the Central Government to local bodies is 1 believe mainly 3 per cent of the local authorities' revenues. Has the authority of all local bodies to see that the local bodies organise and agitate so that we get an equitable subsidy based on the standard prevailing so that we can also co-operate and perform whatever social work we are called upon to do for the benefit and uplift of the poor.

Mr. K. V. Sinnadurai seconded carried unanimously.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
(Held at Point Pedro)

No 223 Pt.

Arunachalam Subramanyam Alvai North vs. Petitioner.

1. Maheswary daughter of S. Kandiah
2. Parameswary daughter of S. Kandiah
3. Theivanayagi daughter of S. Kandiah
4. S. Kandiah Arulananthan
5. S. Kandiah Sathkumaranathan all of Alvai North
6. Katpagam widow of Arunachalam of do

Respondents 1-5 respondents are minors by their Guardian At Litem the 6th respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva, Esquire Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 20th day of January 1944 in the presence of Messrs. Kandaya and Mailvaganam Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the late Subramaniam Kandiah of Alvai North be issued to the petitioner unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 24th day of February 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 20th day of January 1944  
Sgd. L. W. de Silva  
Additional District Judge

24-2-44

Order Nisi extended to service

Reble 23-3-44

Sgd. L. W. de Silva

A. D. J.

O. 13 & 16.

## Nuwara Eliya Election

(Continued from page 1)

hales had assembled. At the time of the arrival of Mr. Gomis with Vaithy and his men, an Indian labourer was being handled in an objectionable manner by a ruffian who had decided that the labourer was too young to vote. He was at least 25 years of age. This was followed by a decision that no Indians were to be permitted to vote at all. Sinhalese voters were allowed to pass up the steps, but Indian voters were pushed back.

"It is impossible to conceive of a more astounding situation. Unmolested hooligans had taken full control of affairs. They were deciding who were to be permitted to vote and who were to be turned away and they were doing this, it is to be noted, almost at the very portals of what has been called 'the voters' hall of freedom' the polling booth!

"Of Vaithy's followers a very few voted, the majority of them preferred inglorious retreat. The Indian labourers from Gonapitiya showed the same preference and as will be seen, with more justification.

"They were led by Arunachalam, the head kangany. On his arrival the rosette he was wearing was snatched from his coat and later he was struck on the back of his head. Arunachalam's assailant, definitely identified as Kiri Banda Samarakone, was also responsible for an assault on a labourer by the name of Suppiah. He was probably the leader of the party of ruffians at Wellagiriya, which included, amongst others, his brother, Dingiri Banda Samarakone, and E. U. B. Ratnayake.

"A question was put in cross-examination which suggested that what had happened at Wellagiriya was that the Sinhalese claimed precedence over the Tamils and went up the steps leading to the polling station. But this would not condone their conduct. On what was their claim based?

### Claim to Priority

"The arrogation to itself, by any class of voters, of priority over any other class is completely devoid of legal sanction and the sooner Mr. Banda's supporters disabuse their minds of all pompous ideas of precedence the better for them and for him. However deserving he may be of a seat in the State Council, that is most emphatically not the way to get him there.

"The state of affairs that existed for a time at Maturata, another polling station, may best be described as aggressive obstruction.

"At Nuwara Eliya the canvassing that was being done by Mr. Ratnam aroused the annoyance of Radin Silva, as disreputable a character as Sadiris, and but for the intervention of Piyasena Mr. Ratnam may have been stabbed. An injury was inflicted on Piyasena and on conviction Radin Silva was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75.

"Mr. Beddewela's arrangements to hold a meeting at Gonagama were frustrated the organisers were intimidated and one of them was rather seriously assaulted. In the course of his evidence Mr. Banda made the suggestion that Mr. Abeygunasekera, the member for Nuwara Eliya, who had resigned, had supported the candidature of Mr. Beddewela solely for the purpose of helping Mr. Ratnam by splitting the Sinhalese vote. Assuming this was

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 199.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Vallipuram Somasundram of Kakkuvil East in Jaffna.

Deceased.

Ksnaganmah widow of Somasundram of Kondavil in Jaffna.

vs. Petitioner.

1. Thangamuttupillai widow of Vallipuram
2. Chellammah wife of Thambapillai Thambiah and her husband
3. Thambapillai Thambiah
4. Achchippillai wife of Velupillai Chelliah and her husband.
5. Velupillai Chelliah all of Kakkuvil East in Jaffna.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna, on the 20th day of December 1943 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratnarajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read; it is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased be issued to the petitioner unless the respondents or any other persons shall appear before this Court on the 14th day of February 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 20th day of December, 1943.

Sgd. James Joseph,

District Judge.

Extended for

17-3-44.

J. J.

D. J.

O. 91. 13 & 16.

or was thought to be the case, it provided a motive for the opposition by Mr. Banda's supporters to Mr. Beddewela's meeting. The entry made by the Aratchi in his diary was that Mr. Beddewela had arrived to hold a meeting and was not allowed to do so. All his perjury in the witness box could not explain that entry away. The Rev. Saranapa did not commend himself to me as a witness of truth, while the evidence of Newton Wickremasinghe was clearly false."

### Undue Influence

On the question of undue influence His Lordship said: "The evidence is overwhelming that Dingiri Banda Samarakone, Kiri Banda Samarakone and E. U. B. Ratnayake used force and threatened to use force and violence in order to compel or induce voters to refrain from voting at the election. It is not necessary to their individual activities. They are on record.

"On the ground that offences of undue influence were committed by two agents of the respondent in connexion with the election, it must be declared to be void.

"I am far from thinking that these offences were committed with Mr. Banda's sanction or connivance. I am even prepared to hold that they were committed contrary to his orders. He was his own 'election agent' and was guilty of no election offence. But I cannot hold that he took all reasonable means for preventing the commission of corrupt and illegal practices. To appoint a person of the obviously aggressive type of Kiri Banda Samarakone and to leave him uncontrolled is to invite trouble. I say nothing about Radin Silva. On the subject of the agents he employed Mr. Banda was very reticent. Nor do I think the offences were of a trivial unimportant and limited character. At Wellagiriya itself the undue influence practised was of a most aggravated nature."



## THE STUDY OF AYURVEDA

(Continued from page 1.)

in India was required to equip himself with a working knowledge of Indian medicine, no matter what his other medical qualifications might be. It was found desirable and necessary that every civil servant recruited for service in India should be required to make himself acquainted with the mother tongue of the people among whom he was posted for duty. It could not be less desirable and less necessary, for every Allopathic practitioner seeking to practise in India to be required to make himself conversant with a working knowledge of Indian medicine to which, it had been calculated, nearly 80 to 90 per cent of our population resorted for relief. Medical colleges in India should make due provision for training in a national or Indian medicine along right and progressive lines. Such an objective was exactly what the scheme of studies planned for the Government School of Indian Medicine at Madras was intended to achieve. The scheme stood in urgent need of improvements along certain lines; but, even as it was, it could well serve as the basis for building up that unified and integrated scheme of medical education which was needed in this country.

Then, the speaker pointed out now, according to authoritative British and American views, the methods of teaching subjects of Western Medicine now followed in our Allopathic schools and colleges involved was age of time and required radical revision; and how the method followed all along in the Government Indian Medical School in regard to "omitting all frills" and eliminating wastage of time conformed generally to the plan recently recommended by a noted British Committee on Medical Education.

It had been pointed out, the speaker added, that it was not possible to reconcile the *Tridosha* ("Humora") and other theories of Indian medicine with the basic theories of Western medicine; and mental confusion would be caused when two different working hypotheses were taught and made to work side by side. In regard to such theoretical considerations, the speaker said that the teaching of different and even apparently contradictory theories was inevitable at the present state of our knowledge of their different sciences whether they were votaries of a mainly experimental science like physics or of an 'exact' science like geometry or an imperfect science like medicine, and besides the very advances of modern medicine, especially in the field of Endocrinology and Immunology had served to place the "Humoral Theory" on a firmer footing and to lead to attempts at the reconciliation and harmonising of cellular and humoral theories which were held to be antagonistic to each other till quite recently.

It was, therefore, seen, continued Capt. Srinivasamurthi, that both on theoretical and practical consideration, the path of scientific progress & wisdom lay in building on the basis of schemes providing for a unified and integrated system as medical education such as that provided at the Government School of Indian Medicine at Madras. When properly taught by competent teachers to competent students, it had not led and was not likely to lead to mental confusion. On the contrary, it was the royal road to that recon-

ciliation and harmonising of apparently conflicting theories which it should be our aim and endeavour to achieve.

### Need For Research

Referring to the need for research in Indian medicine, he said that research was greatly hampered and restricted by the notion prevailing in certain high quarters that what was most valuable and therefore worth investigating in Indian medicine was only its materia medica, its drugs and recipes, and not its basic and fundamental teachings which, in their view, was all wrong because based on the Tridosha theory which they were pleased to characterise as "the exploded humoral theory". To Ayurvedists, on the contrary, the most valuable, and indispensable thing in the whole field of medicine was the Tridosha teaching. Drugs were being tested by persons who had no knowledge of the teaching on which its use was recommended. A remedy which acted like nectar when used by an Ayurvedic practitioner conversant with the evaluation of these factors might prove useless or even dangerous in the hands of persons who did not know how and when to use it. The help likely to accrue to the practitioners of Indian medicine by the sort of research that was being conducted for over a decade at the Tropical School of Indian Medicine seems to be of a very limited nature not merely because about a dozen drugs only had so far been investigated as from the fact that the great majority of medicines used in Indian medicine were compound preparations, the investigation of which Col. Chopra did not seem to be in a position to undertake at present. Col. Chopra wanted them to send him only single drugs for investigation; practitioners of Indian medicine, on the other hand, held that the therapeutic value of the great majority of compound preparations lay more in the particular combination than in any one drug taken separately. At the present moment, it seemed to the speaker that the most promising line of investigation was clinical research into the reputed values of the recipes and methods of treatment (including dietetics) followed in Indian medicine and conducted in institutions where there were facilities for hearty co-operation between practitioners of Indian and Western medicine.

### A NOTED RELIGIOUS PREACHER

Sri Pon Kumaraswamy Adigal, a noted and eloquent religious preacher and exponent of the Hindu Puranas from Corjeevaram and a disciple of Sri Sri Gnanar Swamikal is at present on a lecture tour in Ceylon. After delivering a series of lectures in Jaffna, he has come to Colombo where he is giving discourses under the auspices of the V. V. Ekananda Society, and other Hindu Religious Associations.—Cor.

### WANTED.

Wanted—A Salesman, must be able to read and write English unmarred man preferable. Salary and War allowance, according to qualification. Apply in c/w handwriting to.

O/o Manager, "Hindu Organ," Vannarpannai.

Mis. 235. 16.

### ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE

#### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(Held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 229  
In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Ponnu wife of Kathirgamer Sittampalam of Tondamanar Deceased  
Kathirgamer Sittampalam of Tondamanar Petitioner  
This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva, Esquire Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 19th day of February 1944 in the presence of Mr. K. Ratnasingham Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the Last Will No. 11632 dated 18th February 1929 attested by K. S. Sivaguru N. P. and now deposited in this court and the affidavit of the petitioner abovesaid and of the attesting notary and one of the witnesses thereto having been read:

It is ordered that the said Last Will be and the same is hereby declared proved.

It is further ordered that the petitioner be and he is hereby declared the Executor of the said Last Will and that as such he is entitled to obtain Probate thereof and that Probate thereof be accordingly issued to him.

Sgt. J. E. A. Alles:  
Addl. District Judge.

The 19th day of February 1944.  
(O. 88)

### ORDER NISI

#### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(Held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 225  
In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Abi amampal wife of S. V. Kandasamy Deceased.

1. Ratnasingham Duraisingham  
2. wife Parvathy both of Point Pedro Petitioners.

Vs.

1. Venayagamoorthy Gengatharam  
2. wife Sakuntala  
3. Kandasamy Thiruvengadam  
4. Visaladeby daughter of S. V. Kandasamy  
5. Jannathai daughter of E. K. Pillai  
6. Gengabhai daughter of E. K. Pillai all of Do  
7. Sithamparappillai Ramasamy of Valvetiturai Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva, Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna, on the 18th day of February 1944 in the presence of Mr. K. Ratnasingham Proctor, on the part of the petitioners and the petition and affidavit of the petitioners having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioners be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to them accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person shall on or before the 17th day of March 1944 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Sd. J. E. A. Alles,  
Addl. District Judge.

The 18th day of February 1944.  
(O. 86.)

### ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(Held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 226.  
In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late S. Vedavanam Kandasamy Deceased.  
1. Ratnasingham Duraisingham  
2. wife Parvathy both of Point Pedro Petitioners.

Vs.

1. Venayagamoorthy Gengatharam  
2. wife Sakuntala  
3. Kandasamy Thiruvengadam  
4. Visaladeby daughter of S. V. Kandasamy  
5. Jannathai daughter of E. K. Pillai  
6. Gengabhai daughter of E. K. Pillai all of Do  
7. Sithamparappillai Ramasamy of Valvetiturai Respondents.

The 3rd to 6th respondents are minors by their guardian ad litem the 7th respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva, Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna, on the 18th day of February 1944 in the presence of Mr. K. Ratnasingham, Proctor on the part of the petitioners and the petition and affidavit of the petitioners having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioners be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to them accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 17th day of March 1944 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Sd. J. E. A. Alles:  
Addl. District Judge.

The 18th day of February 1944.

### ORDER NISI

#### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 220  
In the matter of the estate of the late Rohiniammah wife of S. V. Aiyadurai of Alaveddy Deceased.  
Sinnathamby Vallipuram Aiyadurai, of Alaveddy, presently of Borombe Estate, Balangoda Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Aiyadurai Yogasundaram  
2. Aiyadurai Sivasubramaniam  
3. Kosaladevi daughter of Aiyadurai, all minors, appearing by their Guardian ad litem  
4. Chellappah Saravanamuthu of do. Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before James Joseph, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 9th day of February 1944 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalaingham, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st to 3rd Respondents and that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner to the estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the Respondents shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on or before the 17th day of March 1944.

Sgt. James Joseph,  
District Judge.

Jaffna this 22nd day of February 1944.  
(O. 89)

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Mis. 199.

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