

Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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JAFFNA. THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1944

NO. 95.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

Extremism No
Remedy

ATTITUDE OF SINGHALESE

No Test of What
Tamils Need

(From Our Political Correspondent)

In addition to what I wrote in the "Hindu Organ" of March 16, I wish to point out the unwisdom of the view that, because many Singhalese leaders are hostile to the interests of the minorities, the latter, and particularly the Tamils, should put forward extreme demands in the name of minority interests.

Not even the majority community can afford to be unreasonable. The more unreasonable it is, the worse it will be for its chances of political advancement under present conditions. Our Singhalese friends have never been famous for political wisdom, and if, here and there, not only in the scramble for political power but also in such smaller matters as the distribution of the loaves and fishes of office, they show themselves to be communal-minded, then it is all the worse for them. When trouble comes, they will not find a single friend in this country.

All the more reason, therefore, why the minorities should not be unreasonable; should not encourage the cult of political extremism; and should refuse on allocations, big or small, to take their stand on anything but what is absolutely right. I am sometimes told that political wisdom requires that you should pitch your demands as high as possible. I have my doubts about it. If this advice is faithfully followed, the result will be that reasonable men and women in the North as well as in the South will have to contend against two extremes—the unreasonableness of the Singhalese nationalists and that of the political extremists amongst the minorities.

Is there no room for reasonableness and moderation in the politics of this island? I think there is. I go further and say that it is reasonableness and moderation that will weld the people of this island into a nation and make it united, strong and free.

To argue that the provocation to be unreasonable is great is to confess the moral and intellectual bankruptcy of the minorities. The representatives of the minority communities in the State Council are expected to be far above the little weaknesses of the man in the street. They are not expected to lose their heads in the scramble for Ministerial office. They have been sent to the Council primarily for the protection of our interests and faithfully to represent our views. Neither success nor failure in obtaining a seat on the Board of Ministers should colour their views as to what is needed by the minorities. Nor can such suc-

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Ministers And Labour

Indictment By
Planters

"Nothing Short of
Scandalous"

(From a Correspondent.)

In the last issue of the "Hindu Organ", I referred to the debate in the State Council on Mr. Simon Abeywickreme's motion and to the views of certain Planters' Associations with regard to the attitude of the Ministers towards the question of labour.

In this connection, the speech of N. H. Wykeham Dulling at a recent meeting of the Planters' Association of Ceylon cannot but be of interest to readers of this paper. It is a long speech, but here is an extract which is to the point:

"Certain of our politicians appear to be peculiarly obdurate in realising that a definite shortage of labour exists. Others, while aware of the fact, are emulating the policy of Brer Fox by lying low and saying nothing. Last year I quoted figures from official documents which proved a very definite shortage of labour. A perusal of the 1943 figures from the same official sources reveals the fact that the position has deteriorated. Not only has the number of labourers been further reduced but, when it is remembered that the work for which labour is required has increased, the shortage is accentuated. During the last five years 87,728 labourers have arrived and 172,006 left, making a nett loss of 84,278.

"It is nothing short of scandalous that a country which is supposedly wholeheartedly in the war is not prepared to sacrifice a certain amount of her individual false pride to achieve maximum production of essentials as a real, genuine, war effort by submerging her own insular viewpoint to that of the Empire as a whole and allowing labour for her immediate requirements to be recruited from India. The chief difficulty appears to be the man in the street the one of franchise, and on that subject, Major Orde Browne dodges the issue.

"Major Orde Browne points out a fact of which all clear-thinking people are fully aware but which seems to have been forgotten by our politicians. He states: 'The triumphant establishment of the new product (tea) and its high position in the modern commercial world must reflect credit upon the European capital and enterprise and the Indian labour which created Ceylon's premier industry.' This reference to Indian labour shining in the making of Ceylon's prosperity is most opportune. From speeches one sees occasionally in the Press (unless, of course, they have been mis-reported) one would imagine the Indian had done something in the nature of this. The indigenous population, Major Orde Browne points out, sharing the attitude adopted in many other parts of the world, were comfortably situated and refus-

(Continued on page 3.)

WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION

The Need For
Religious Education

By A. Arulambalam,
(Special to the Hindu Organ)

There is an old saying that everything is fair in war and love. This dictum has been put to extreme use in the present war and therefore would require some modifications if civilization is to survive. The supreme task of a nation comes when it is faced with the work of reconstruction. The methods and rules of modern warfare have complicated matters and made the task of reconstruction painful and difficult. Before this work becomes impossible it is best for the nations to take stock of things and if possible bring about a suitable change in the methods of warfare.

In the distant past a war was fought in a specified place called the battle field. Especially in the East the horrors of war have been sufficiently appreciated and, before the actual commencement of hostilities, emissaries or ambassadors were sent to find out if war could be avoided. This failing, the ruler of the land informed his subjects that war was inevitable and that the same would be staged at a particular field. The old folk, women and children were made to evacuate from the scene of the battle, and thereafter the combatants met at the appointed place to settle their differences. This was certainly a splendid and sane arrangement because the old, the destitute, the innocent and the young were spared the horrors of war, and what is more, holy shrines and architectural monuments were preserved from wanton destruction. But one of the greatest tragedies of modern war is that it knows no frontiers and is not a respecter of persons or property. More than anything, aerial warfare has become uncontrollable and has caused the greatest of tragedies, viz., purposeless and wanton destruction—destruction which might very well have been avoided by some sane agreement between the combatants. But owing to the present thoughtless mode of warfare innocent women and children have been killed and priceless treasures and buildings of great historic importance and religious significance have been razed to the ground. Even the 'Eternal' city, the 'Patrimony' of Christianity, has not been spared destruction. When the history of the present war comes to be read by the future generations of young men and women they could not have any high regard for the 'great' men who were responsible for this war and its 'inevitable' consequences.

But the greatest disappointment of the coming generation would be to discover that the causes which led to world war number one and the present war still remain. Therefore, it is the duty of the peace-makers to remove the causes of war altogether and see that no trace of these is left,

(Continued on page 4)

Letter To The Editor.

DANGER AHEAD

Sir,—Since the Editor of the "Morning Star" has published my letter given below, carefully omitting the most relevant part in his issue of the 10th inst. obviously for reasons of his own, I shall be thankful to you if you will be so good as to publish it in the "Hindu Organ".

Yours Sincerely
Arul Tyagarajah

16-3-44

The following is the letter referred to above:

Your Editorial of the 25th February 1944 on the above subject has caused me no little surprise. My purpose here is no way to defend the action of the authorities of the University of Bombay, but to re-examine matters connected with it in the right perspective. When we read in your esteemed journal of 25th November '43 a letter from the Principal of Jaffna College as regards compelling Hindu Boarders to attend Church Services on Sundays, we too wondered whether we were living in the twentieth Century under the British justice which is synonymous with perfect justice. The recommendation of the Senate of the University of Bombay to disaffiliate the Sophia College for women at Bombay was the necessary sequel to the conversion of two Parsi girls (not Hindus, as you seem to have understood it, but Zorastrians) to the Roman Catholic faith. The Principal of Sophia College has acted in contravention of an assurance given by her as early as October 1942 in this connection; that no member of the teaching staff will carry on any proselytising activities in respect of any student of the College. Professor K. T. Shah of the University of Bombay rightly emphasised the fact that it would be impossible, especially in a country with different religions, for public institutions to work in peace, if conversion activities were tolerated in them.

You state that "When Home rule is given to India Hindus will dominate the scene and the minorities will be persecuted". In your imaginary and non-existent fear, you have overlooked the fact that the Christians who are six millions in number are persecuting the Parsis who are less than a million, by proselytising. When a Christian friend asked Gandhiji, who is revered as the greatest living 'Christian' by millions from different parts of the globe, "Will you under swaraj allow Christians to go on with proselytising activity without any hindrance?"

"No legal hindrance" replied Gandhiji "can be put in the way of any Christian or anybody preaching for the acceptance of his doctrine". Gandhiji further continued "You do not seem to realise that Christians are today enjoying privileges because they are Christians. The moment a person here turns Christian, he becomes a Sahab log. He almost changes his nationality. He gets a job and position which he could not otherwise have got. He adopts a new dress and ways of living. He cuts himself off from his own people and begins to fancy himself a limb of the ruling class. What

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Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1944

FUTURE OF FRANCE

REUTER REPORTS THAT M. Pierre Pucheu, former Vichy Minister of the Interior, was executed by a firing squad on the morning of March 20 in pursuance of the sentence of death passed on him by the Military Court. The charges against him included plotting against the security of the State, attempting to destroy a legally constituted government, participating in political collaboration and maintaining contact with the enemy, and ordering the arrest of numerous French patriots.

It will be noted that a good many of these charges are true, not only in the case of M. Pucheu, but also in that of many distinguished Frenchmen, who are, for the present, beyond the reach of the Military Court at Algiers. The conviction and sentence serve no practical purpose whatsoever. The legally constituted Government of France was overthrown with the help of no less a person than Marshal Petain, and in its stead was installed a government avowedly friendly to Germany and hostile to the Allies. The result was collaboration with Germany and the handing over of French patriots to the enemy. We doubt whether the puppet Government of France, with M. Laval at its head, has any choice in the matter. The Germans are as effective masters of France today as they are of their own country.

The execution of M. Pucheu is not going to help the French cause. On the other hand, it may serve only to accentuate the bitter divisions that exist in the country. With the nearer approach of victory to the cause of the Allied nations, it may even precipitate civil war.

It has ever been the misfortune of the French people that great changes in their history were heralded by orgies of bloodshed. In the days of the Revolution it was the guillotine; today, after France has ceased to exist as a nation, it is the firing squad functioning, not on the soil of France, but in distant Algiers.

There is an element of tragedy in the situation in which General de Gaulle and his Committee find themselves, but the thirst for vengeance will only make it worse. This Committee has no future, unless the future of France is assured. It would be madness to seek that assurance in civil strife.

A. R. P. IN JAFFNA

Need for Improvement

By K. Shanmugam

On Saturday a demonstration of A. R. P. practice in tackling casualties and incidents after an air raid was held at the Jaffna esplanade. This exhibition of the standard attained by the A. R. P. personnel in Jaffna was done in the immediate presence of the Controller and his lieutenants. If the demonstration indicated anything it was the fact that the A. R. P. service must improve vastly before residents of Jaffna could rely on it in the event of an actual enemy raid.

Two items of fire control and life saving were the main features for the day and in both the verdict of the spectators, judging from the remarks made from time to time, was that the demonstration was a sad disappointment in point of efficiency and training. I understand that fair sums of money are being expended monthly on the maintenance and the improvement of the A. R. P. service all over the island. It is also said that Jaffna is a likely target area for the enemy.

There is no doubt that the present standard of A. R. P. efficiency in Jaffna is, to say the least, very low. Merely maintaining and adding to the members of an incompetent lot of men will not help anybody in time of danger. What is required is that the A. R. P. personnel should be not only of a high standard in training in the type of work that is theirs but also as a model for people to learn to help themselves when no help is forthcoming from any quarter.

The remedy lies in the hands of the Civil Defence Commissioner and that remedy should be applied before it is too late. Young and energetic men should be put in as leaders of the A. R. P. movement and not men over sixty who deserve a period of well earned rest. Secondly, every applicant for A. R. P. work should not be enlisted but there must be a method of selection of the best men for the proper job. Thirdly, the attempt to make A. R. P. a paying proposition for the unemployed should be sternly discouraged. What we want is a band of young intelligent and courageous men trained to suffer and endure for the safety of others around them.

NORTHERN PROVINCE TEACHERS' PROVIDENT SOCIETY LTD.

The Tenth Annual General meeting of the N. P. T. P. Society Ltd. was held at the Jaffna Central College on the 18th inst. at 10 a. m. The President, Mr. J. W. Aradipiragaram, B. A. presided.

The following office-bearers were elected for the year 1944.

President: Mr. J. W. Aradipiragaram, B. A.; Vice-President Mr. S. Swaminathan, B. A.; Secretary Mr. S. P. R. Siah; Asst. Secy. Pandit K. Thembapillai; Treasurer Mr. P. Thamburaj; Committee: Messrs. A. C. Sundarapillai, B. Sc., T. V. Chellappah, S. V. Elyatambiy, K. Subramaniam, B. A., K. V. Atmanathar, M. Vythilingam, A. Elyatambiy, K. C. Jacob, B. A., M. Kandiah and K. S. Saravananattu.

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS And Dependents

The granting of pensions to the wives and children of public servants or daily-paid employees, who die as a result of injuries received in the actual discharge of their duties in the service of the Government, has been made lawful by an amendment of the Pensions Minute gazetted last week.

THE WAR IN BURMA

MAJOR OFFENSIVE BY ENEMY

New Delhi, Sunday.

The landing of an air borne force in the centre of North Burma and 12 hours in building an air-strip capable of taking huge transport aircraft is part of an operation planned many months ago in New Delhi.

This plan, about which very little can yet be said, includes the disruption of communications and supplies to the 18th Japanese division opposing General Stilwell's forces in the Hukawng valley.

This "crack" Japanese 18th "Singapore" division, already in a bad way, militarily attacked by General Stilwell from the front and threatened by hillmen from the flank and the rear, now has this air-borne force established across its communications far in the rear.

The story starts last autumn when the Supreme Allied Commander, Lord Mountbatten, held his first conferences in New Delhi. With him were General Stilwell, his Deputy and Commander of the American forces in this theatre, General Giffard, C-in-C, the 11th Army Group, Lieut.-Gen. Slim, Commander of the 14th Army, Air Chief Marshal Sir Richard Peirse, the Allied Air C-in-C, Major-General Stratmeyer, Commanding the General Eastern Air Command, and other high ranking officers. It was at these talks that the whole campaign was planned and each general knew the role he had to play. In the months which followed, it was necessary to mislead the enemy as to the real position and secrecy was so well maintained and the direction which our forces were to take was so well concealed that speculative forecasts about the campaign had been more than normally ill-informed. These stories must have added to the doubt the enemy felt as to our intentions.

The first actions began in January. The opening move was made by the Allied air force. One of the greatest advantages held by the Japanese in Burma is their good communications which enable them to concentrate their troops for an attack or to reinforce a threatened front. The destruction of these communications was an essential part of the plan and this task was entrusted to the British and American air forces of the Eastern Air Command under General Stratmeyer. Day and night, our aircraft flew up and down roads, railways and rivers, smashing bridges, destroying locomotives, burning trucks and sinking river craft. It is now known that this action materially assisted in weakening the position of the Japanese forces opposing General Stilwell. Prisoners taken on this front in March were half-starved. It was for General Slim of the 14th Army and General Christison who commanded the 15th Corps in Arakan to play the next part. Slowly but steadily they put on pressure. It was known to the Allies that the Japs were preparing to strike in that area a blow which would, they hoped, would carry them to Chittagong, to Calcutta and to the heart of India. As British pressure increased, the Japanese suddenly struck. It was a dangerous blow. Large forces penetrated into the rear and cut our lines of communications. British and Indian troops stood firm and then sent the Japanese reeling back with heavy loss. But even that victory was only one stage in a co-ordinated campaign along a 700-mile front from Arakan to Leda. While General Slim's men were breaking the Japanese offensive in the south, General Stilwell's American-trained Chinese troops were

pressing steadily along the Leda road. These two operations were known to the world, but few knew what lay in between. Forces of British and American troops were secretly moving. The trend of the fighting caused a situation to develop whereby the American column was able to swing suddenly to the west and come in behind the 18th Japanese division which was holding Mainwau and Walabum and opposing General Stilwell's Leda road-troops. By this sudden manoeuvre, American Rangers came in strength across the only good line of the retreat of the Japs.

Now comes news of landings deep in North Burma and of consolidation there of an airfield. How this development will affect future operations it is too early to say—but so far the operations have gone according to the plan made at the New Delhi conference six months ago.

It is now apparent that the Japanese are staging a major offensive on the Chinlwin front and have crossed the river in force at several points. Our troops who were recently landed behind the enemy lines in Northern Burma have been in action and after severe hand-to-hand fighting have driven the Japanese from a strongly held position. They have inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. Latest reports state that our losses were light.

Escorted heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force, Eastern Air Command, in daylight on March 17, made a heavy attack on dumps at Kongy, near Kelawa, starting several fires. The following night dumps in the same area were successfully attacked by heavy bombers, while next day medium bombers again attacked dumps in this locality.

Fighters and dive bombers of the Tactical Air Force, on March 17 and 18, attacked communications and enemy positions in the Arakan and Kandan. Seventeen river craft were destroyed. A factory at Mychaung was twice attacked and many explosions resulted. Dive-bombers, fighters, bombers and fighters, on March 17 and 18, maintained their offensive against communications, stores and enemy positions in the Chin Hills, Chinlwin and North West Burma.

INTER-COLLEGIATE SOCIAL AND DEBATE

The Jaffna Hindu College Inter Union was 'at home' to the Jaffna College Inter Academy last Thursday. A closely contested football match, which ended in a goalless draw, was the beginning of the celebrations. The large gathering of students and teachers of both colleges and the Staff of Hindu Ladies' College then moved on to the gaily decorated and illuminated College quadrangle where a grand "social" followed.

The annual debate between the two Unions was next conducted. The Jaffna Hindu College team led by Mr. Y. Duraiswamy proposed that "Non-violence is not a potent weapon for national progress." He was duly supported by Messrs. S. Shanmugasundaram and A. Mahadevan. Mr. C. Gunasingham led the opposition and was supported by Miss Ruby Appudurai and Mr. S. D. Jeyasingham. The debate reached a high standard and was conducted in a friendly spirit. The President Mr. A. Cumaraswamy, congratulated the two teams on the high standard maintained and remarked rather humorously that non-violence at times, tended to be more violent than violence itself.

The celebrations came to a fitting final with a variety entertainment. Besides other items the dancing of Master Senthirajah reached a very high standard and was appreciated by all present.

Cor.

Letter to the Editor

(Continued from Page-1)

Christians are afraid of losing there fore is not their rights but anomalous privileges".

"And again" Gandhiji continued "Is it not super-arrogation to assume that you alone possess the key to spiritual joy and peace, and that an adherent of a different faith cannot get the same in equal measure from a study of his Scripture?.....Your difficulty lies in your considering the other faiths as false or so adulterated as to amount to falsity. And you shut your eyes to the truth that shines in the other faiths and which give equal joy and peace to their votaries. I have not hesitated therefore to recommend to my Christian friends a prayerful and sympathetic study of the other scriptures of the World". (Vide Harijan of 13th January 1940.)

As regards your statement"..... and yet practically no parent has removed his child after these accusations" I may be allowed to quote what the late Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan, who had studied the Holy Bible in the original, has said in the Legislative Council on 11th February 1894".....

"The love of the Missionaries for proselytes is as boundless as the love of the Jaffnese to obtain some knowledge of English at any cost." At a Public meeting held on 7th December 1889 at Fara Hall Colombo, Sir Ramanathan spoke as follows "Owing to want of organisation among us, we are compelled to send our children to schools where our youths profess reverence to Christ's unity when they do not actually feel it... We are deliberately allowing them to be in-ecere and hypocritical by letting them to go to Missionary Schools. Christian Missionaries no doubt intend well; but all the same our youth, though improving in intellect, are deteriorating in morals. This cancer is slowly but surely poisoning our Society."

The third danger mentioned by you is "...and this is our chief concern. Christians will be prevented from practicing their religion" We all know that Christianity has been practised in Europe for several centuries, long before it has been adopted in India. Mr. V. D. Savarkar the President of the Hindu Maha Sabha has observed as follows "If the tree is judged by its fruit then Christianity must be effectively judged by its moral moulding of the European and American Continents where that faith has been 'blazing forth in full splendour' for centuries... Christians in London are reduced to ashes overnight and Christians in Berlin are exulting in a war dance in rivers of Christian blood over a hundred battlefields throughout Europe."

Though the Missionaries came with best of intentions, it is unfortunate that their labour of course with a few exceptional persons like the late Dr. Annie Besant—did not produce happy effects on the religious, national and cultural life of the Easterner.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 225 T. In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Kurchachi widow of Thanukody Sinaratnamby of Delft East Deceased.

1. Thanukodi Sannugam and wife
2. Pocran Am both of Delft East

Vs. Petitioners.

1. Sinnathamby Arumugam
2. Nagalingam Kanniah
3. Nagalingam Appukuddy
4. Sinnathamby Selladurai
5. Si. nathamby Marugesu
6. Sinnathamby Subramaniam
7. Knechachy widow of Sinnathamby of do Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esqr. District Judge Jaffna on the 24th day of February 1944 in the presence of Messrs. Aboobucker &

Viceroy's Council Censured

Debate On Cut Motion

New Delhi, March 13

The Legislative Assembly to-day carried the cut motion regarding the Executive Council, which conveyed the general and utter lack of confidence common to all elected groups in the Assembly. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan pointed out in a forceful speech towards the end that the expansion of the Council made no difference to the public attitude towards it and that the Muslim League could not be a party to the perpetuation of the fraud practised upon the world.

Several speakers made charges of incompetence against the Government and of the existence of widespread corruption in several departments and of the Executive Council being a team of mere yes-men. The most that even men like Sir Frederick James could offer was the qualified praise for the Government that it was a reasonably efficient Government. Mr. Abdul Quaiyum was downright in his condemnation and described the present Government as an illegitimate offspring of Whitehall and Indian vested interests. Mr. Avanashilingam Chettiar wanted the British Government to realise that Nehru was their best friend, provided free India was allowed to participate in the struggle against the Axis powers. Mr. Neogy devoted the best part of his speech to the manner in which the Ordinance making powers of the Governor General was usurping the functions of the Legislature and the Governor-General in Council was meekly permitting an all-powerful and dictatorial Viceroy to convert the administration into nothing more than legalised tyranny. Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari felt that the Government which had failed to assist industrial concerns—power alcohol and chemicals being notable instances—and allowed the Allied nations to make Rs 15 crores profit on sales of gold deserved no support. They did not enjoy the confidence of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State on the one hand and of the people of India on the other.

Three Executive Council Members intervened in the later stages of the debate, Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaiar, Sir Reginald Maxwell and Sir Sultan Ahmed. The Home Member was the least provocative of the three, urging that a mere change of Government would not convert the Executive Council into a democratic institution.

Sultan Proctors on the part of the Petitioners and affidavit of the five witnesses who subscribed their names as witnesses to the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased, having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 7th Respondent be and she is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 4—6 Respondents for the purpose of representing and watching their interest in these proceedings. It is further ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased dated 20th September 1943 and now deposited in Court be and the same is hereby declared proved and that Letters of administration with copy of the said Will annexed be issued to the 2nd named Petitioner as the sole Legatee named therein, unless the Respondents or any other persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 28th day of March 1944 at 10 a.m. and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 24th day of February 1944. Sgd. James Joseph, District Judge.

MINISTERS AND LABOUR

(Continued from page 1.)

ed to supply the labour necessary to exploit the resources of a fertile country.

"That is the past. What does he say of the present? First of all he describes the indigenous labourers as being essentially a cultivator or peasant proprietor. He explains that they are discriminating in the type of work and conditions they are prepared to accept. Thus they are less reliable in attendance for work on estates because anxiety about their own crops often makes them absent themselves at the very season when they are most wanted by their employers." For this latter tendency we would be the last to criticise them.

"At the time the report was written Major Orde Browne admitted that this reluctance to seek employment on estates was disappearing owing to the increase in the population and the fall in the prices of the majority of the products upon which the peasant proprietor relies. Today, owing to causes of which you are fully aware, the competition for labour is so enormous that, once again, estates have been left in the lurch."

DIVL. REVENUE OFFICER'S TWO NEW DIVISIONS

The Divisional Revenue Officer's Division of Valikamam North and East is to be divided into two new Divisions to be known respectively as the Divisional Revenue Officer's Division of Valikamam North and the Divisional Revenue Officer's Division of Valikamam East from April 1.

ORDER "NISI" DECLARING WILL PROVED, &C.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 206. Kandiah Subramaniam of Karainagar East

Petitioner.

Vs.

Theivanappillai widow of Kannather Kandiah of do

Respondent

In the matter of the Estate of the late Kisinather Kandiah deceased, of Karainagar East

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 12th day of January, 1944 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai, Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the petitioner, and of the witnesses to the Last will having been read,

It is ordered that the Will of the abovenamed deceased, dated 2nd January 1943 and numbered 8292 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or any person or persons interested shall, on or before the 14th day of February 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said petitioner, is the executor named in the said Will and that he is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or other person or persons interested shall on or before the 14th day of February 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Sgd. James Joseph

District Judge,

This 12th day of January 1944

14-2-44

Time to shew cause extended to 27th

March 1944.

Sgd. James Joseph

District Judge

O. 94. 20 & 23

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 213 In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Casippillai Arulambalam of Chiviataru, Jaffna Deceased.

Cathiravelu Sitampalem of Jaffna, presently of The Residency, Maanar. vs. Petitioner.

1. Arulambalam Visuvanathan of Chiviataru, Jaffna, presently of Colombo

2. Vallambigai daughter of Arulambalam

3. Kamalambigai daughter of Arulambalam both of Chiviataru, Jaffna and

4. Rasammah wife of Ramaswamy Subramaniam of First Cross Street, Jaffna Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 28th day of January 1944, in the presence of Mr. R. Sivagurunathan Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and of the Notary Public and attesting witnesses to the Will having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st 2nd and 3rd Respondents for the purpose of representing them in this action and the minors over 12 years be produced in Court on the 23rd day of February 1944 at 10 a.m.

It is further ordered that the Last Will and testament dated the 23rd day of August 1943 and attested by R. Sivagurunathan, Notary Public under No. 986, be and the same is hereby declared proved and Probate thereof be issued to the petitioner accordingly, unless the respondents abovenamed shall appear before this Court on the 28th day of February 1944 at 10 a.m. and show sufficient cause if any to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 28th day of February 1944.

Sgd. James Joseph,

District Judge.

28-2-44

Time to shew cause extended for 3rd April 1944.

Sgd. James Joseph,

District Judge.

O. 97. 20 & 23-3-44.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 231 In the matter of the estate of the late Ramanather Manikkam of Karaitivu Deceased.

Ramanather Veluppillai of Karaitivu Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Shannugam Chelliah and wife

2. Thangamuttu

3. Visuvan Veluppillai and wife

4. Sivakumari

5. Kandiah Arumugam and wife

6. Sthanparam

7. Sutharam widow of Manikkam all of Karaitivu West

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 7th day of March 1944 in the presence of Mr. C. Q. Somasegaram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as one of the heirs of the abovenamed deceased (brother) unless the abovenamed respondents appear before this court on or before the 27th day of March 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 15th March 1944.

Sgd. James Joseph,

D. J.

(O. 20. & 23-3-44)

War and Reconstruction

(Continued from page 1)

lest they form the genesis of another war. This should be the prime concern of any work of reconstruction.

In England the Beveridge plan of general reconstruction aims at securing the remedy for many a problem. Its scope embraces such wide subjects as work for all, food, clothing, shelter and medical aid for all, education for all, rest and recreation for all, equitable distribution of raw materials for all countries and a number of other universal propositions. So far it is good and it deserves the serious thought of all thinking men. But before the good seeds of the Beveridge plan are sown, the soil itself should be suitably prepared. This cannot be done without imparting to the children, the men and women of tomorrow, a truly religious and moral education. Without a religious outlook no country will remain fair to itself or to its neighbour; especially it cannot remain contented whatever benefits it may receive.

It is very much to be regretted that religion has been relegated to to the background and almost forgotten in many a land. It is a pity that the message of Christ—"love thy neighbour as thyself"—is more and more observed in the breach than in the observance—in Europe and elsewhere where the order of the day is hate and nothing but hate for one's neighbour. This sad state of things arose owing to a callous neglect of religion and religious precepts, and the remedy lies in re-introducing a truly religious atmosphere in all our walks of life, and in imparting an essentially religious and moral education to all children. If any plan for reconstruction is to meet with substantial success, herein lies the remedy.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 164. In the matter of the Intestate Estate and effects of Chellamma wife of Velupillai Kandiah of Nunavil East.

Velupillai Kandiah of Nunavil East, vs. Petitioner.

1. Kandiah Annamuttu
2. Kandiah Sornamuttu
3. Kandiah Gnanamuttu
4. Kandiah Krishnamuttu and
5. Kathirgamu Samugam, all of Nunavil East. Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner praying that the 5th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents, and that Letters of Administration be issued to the petitioner in respect of the Estate of the deceased above-named coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 29th day of November 1943 in the presence of Mr. V. M. Saravaramuttu, Proctor for the petitioner, and of Mr. S. Soorasangaram, Advocate for the 5th Respondent, and the petition and the affidavit for the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 5th Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents for the purpose of this action and that letters of administration be issued to the petitioner as the husband of the said deceased unless any person interested shall appear this court on 20-12-43 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

(Sgd.) James Joseph
District Judge.

The date for showing cause is extended to 27-3-44

(Sgd.) James Joseph
District Judge

O. 99, 20 & 23)

Protection Of Minorities

(Continued from page 1.)

cess or failure to excuse, even in the slightest degree, the pastime of political assassination in which some of them seem to indulge.

It is a pity that, particularly, the Tamil representatives are not as united as they ought to be. There is of course, plenty of disunion amongst the Singhalese, but then, they can afford it, while the Tamils and the other minorities cannot.

I would, of course, be an easy matter to insist that no minority representative shall accept office. Here again, such insistence would only be a confession of weakness. If there is a minority representative, who, all other things being equal, is a *persona grata* with the Singhalese leaders, he will be doing the greatest possible service to his people by accepting office. But, the adoption of cave-man methods will not make one loved or respected either by the majority or by the minorities.

ORDER "NISI" DECLARING WILL PROVED, &c IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 232.

1. Kandiah Arumugam and wife
2. Chithamparam of Karainagar west vs. Petitioners.

1. Visuvar Velupillai and wife Sivakamam
2. Thangamuttu daughter of Karthigesu
3. Ramoo Velupillai
4. Suntharam widow of Manikam all of Karainagar west

Respondents.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Ramoo Manikam of Karainagar west Deceased.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 7th day of March 1944, in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai, Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner having been read,

It is ordered that Letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate be issued to the letters and numbered unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 27th day of March 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Sgd. James Joseph
District Judge.

This 7th day of March 1944
O. 95, 20 & 23)

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 165.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Chellamma wife of Mylvaganam Kanagasabai of Kokuvil Testatrix. Mylvaganam Kanagasabai of Kokuvil Petitioner.

This matter coming on for final determination before G. C. Thambiah, Esquire, District Judge, on the 1st day of September 1943 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Gnanasundram, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of Sinnathamby Namagivayam and K. ntar Sinnathamby of Kokuvil the subscribing witnesses and V. K. Gnanasundram the attesting Notary and of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Will of Chellamma the deceased dated 7th March 1931 and now deposited in this court be and the same is hereby declared proved and that probate of the said will be issued to the Petitioner the executor named in the said will, accordingly.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva
District Judge.

Jaffna 25th day of October 1943
O. 96, 20 & 23

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Wife & 3 children	... 74.56
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(Mis. 92, 29-7-43—)

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