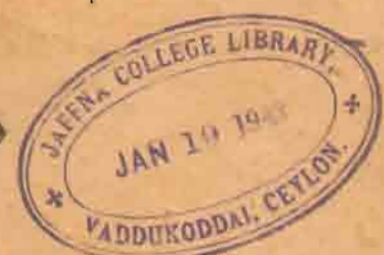


THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

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A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

China Wants war Supplies

The importance of China's need for heavy war equipment which could not be transported by plane was emphasised by the London Director of the Chinese Ministry of Information, Dr. George Yeh, in London.

Standard Cloth Scheme

Final shape is likely to be given to the "standard cloth" scheme towards the end of this month at Bombay where the Commerce Member is due to meet. Bombay mill-owners meanwhile textile exports have been curtailed by about 50 per cent and further curtailment may be made.

Tojo Holds Conference

The Tokyo radio reports that General Tojo, the Japanese Premier and War Minister, held a round-table conference on Thursday with Japan's senior statesmen, including eight former Premiers, to "explain the current situation and to exchange views."

Sewing-Machine Needles

The prices of sewing-machine needles are controlled according to a notification by the Controller of Prices (Miscellaneous Articles). The price of locally-made needles of any variety is fixed at 20 cents each, and the price of needles distributed by two machine companies at 19 cents and 20 cents each.

Iraq Wants to Join

The Iraqi Press is urging an early declaration of war on the Axis. The "Al Iraq" says: "Iraq naturally stands on the side of the United Nations. Nothing is lacking but formalities". The "Al Akahbar" declares: "If Iraq joins the United Nations, she will greatly serve the cause of all Arabs". "The Arab peoples cannot remain isolated from this fight," declares "Saut Al Ahali".

Turkey's Neutrality may be Violated

The Turkish military commentator, M. Kisaurek, writes in the "Istanbul Son Telegraph" "The spring and summer of 1943 promise critical days for Turkey—the most critical since the beginning of the war. It is universally realised that Turkish neutrality, which until the present has been useful to all the belligerents, may in the coming spring prove awkward and thus force one side to act against this neutrality. "The plain fact is that the Allies, who will soon be free from all the present fronts, will probably try to open a new front in the Balkans. Realising this extreme probability the Axis may try to take counter-measures." The Ankara radio announces that the Turkish Parliament has adopted a motion for the dissolution of the Turkish National Assembly.

'INSIDE NAZI EUROPE' 'RESISTANCE IN THE OCCUPIED COUNTRIES'

GUERRILLA warfare is a term which has come into fashion within the last two years. The kind of fighting it represents is one of the immediate effects of the New Order in the countries over which the Nazis have spread their swastika, their Gestapo and their 'culture'. So convinced are the peoples to whom Adolf Hitler so generously extends the benefits of his regime—so convinced are they of the 'prosperity' that is in store for them, that they immediately take to the hills—wherever they can—and resort to guerrilla warfare.

In Greece

Mr. Andre Michalopoulos, Greek Minister of Information, tells you how his countrymen wage this warfare—in Greece.

'Guerrilla warfare in Greece is no new method of resistance. Over a hundred and twenty years ago it was the main factor in establishing Greek independence, after nearly four centuries of foreign domination. The only difference was that in those days the guerrilla fighters were called klephts. Their exploits against their oppressors have become famous.

Those who are not familiar with Greece are often surprised at the successes of the klephts against the Ottoman garrisons which occupied Greece then, and are equally surprised at the vigorous resistance being put up by the guerrilla bands today in a country where starvation is rampant and where the Axis powers are maintaining an army of occupation of about three hundred and fifty thousand men.

It is true that the civilisation of the New Order is bringing misery to Greece; it is true that in the plains of Macedonia ten thousand innocent civilians have been massacred and seventy thousand driven from their farms and villages by the Bulgars, it is also true that in the Athens area six hundred people are dying of hunger each day. These things happen where the Germans and their satellites have been able to establish an effective control.

But no effective control can be exercised in the wild highland districts which cover about three fifths of the territory of Greece. The rugged and formidable mountain ranges of Epirus, of the Olympus and Parnassus regions, of Akaroania, in the Peloponnese and in Crete are inaccessible even to the ordinary traveller in peacetime if he does not take a guide. To occupy them in time of war in the face of a hostile population of determined warriors, would keep a large army continuously and perilously busy.

The Germans are leaving these regions severely alone, but from them bands of irregulars under the

leadership of Greek officers conduct raids which harass the enemy, destroy communications, break up transport convoys, attack troops garrisoned in the plains and inflict heavy damage.

A Perpetual Terror

Recently Greek guerrilla fighters came down from Parnassus and attacked a train carrying prisoners from Athens to the north. After a sharp fight over these hundred of these were set free and followed their liberators up into the mountains.

In Crete the irregulars come down at night and take a heavy toll of the inexperienced raw recruits whom the Germans have sent to occupy that warlike island. The invaders live in perpetual terror of these fierce and unrelenting warriors.

In Macedonia in the first week of March a German train conveying troops to the Turkish frontier was derailed by guerrilla fighters, and over a thousand Germans were killed.

In this way, even though the people in the Lowlands may be starving, the spirit of the nation remains unbroken and war is still being waged without compromise by these hardy highlanders against their brutal and cowardly oppressors.

For the Greek people within Greece are determined to win back the freedom for which their brothers outside the kingdom are fighting with all their strength on land, on sea and in the air.

'To win back freedom'. That is the spirit that moves all the peoples of occupied Europe. For these peoples know now—even if their leaders were blind to it before—what the Nazi New Order means. In Slovakia the peasants have just had fresh proof of it.

Compulsory Cultivation

A Czechoslovak describes the effect of a new decree issued under Nazi compulsion.

The Slovak puppet government has just issued a decree introducing the compulsory growing of grain. It has been noticed says the decree, that Slovak peasants do not grow enough grain. They have been giving more attention to other produce which is more profitable but less essential for nutrition. Therefore they are here and now ordered to grow cereals on all available land. Those who refuse will have their land taken away from them and allotted to a man who is willing to carry out the Government's orders.

The question is for whose nutrition Slovak grain is so essential. The answer is: for the nutrition of Germany. The Nazi overlords have looted Slovakia, formerly an exporter of grain, to such an extent that now there is a grain shortage. The

Continued on page 4

INDIANS ALREADY IN CEYLON

M.S.C. OPPOSED TO ANY DISABILITIES

Trivandrum, Jan. 6th.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, M.S.C., Ceylon, in an interview here on the subject of Ceylonese relations with India, said that the war must have taught people that there was no political or economic future for small non-self-sufficing units.

"Ceylon, historically, geographically, culturally, linguistically and ethnologically has been and must remain part of India," he declared. "We owe our religion and our culture to India and at the present crisis we look up to India to give us food.

"In the more recent past a great deal of the agricultural development in Ceylon and the opening of vast tracts of malaria infested jungle lands has been almost entirely due to the pioneer endeavours of Indian Tamils. There is a total of nearly one million rural and urban dwellers who have come to Ceylon from India during the last five to ten decades. Whilst it must be conceded that any country should have the right ultimately to determine the constitution of its own population I deplore any endeavour to impose restrictions or disabilities that are likely to affect Indian residents already in Ceylon. I am personally of the opinion that no situation has arisen for us completely to restrict immigration'.

Mr. Ponnambalam went on to refer to the food position and said the war caught both Ceylon and Travancore more or less in the same desperate and dependant position with regard to the country's food and yet he found that the Dewan of Travancore had tackled the problem in such a way that possibly by a reduced consumption of rice balanced by other food products the situation would be more than amply met.

Travancore, he said, had undertaken a unique experiment in reclaiming extensive areas of backwater for the cultivation of paddy. Ceylon, or rather more particularly Jaffna, would look with anxious eyes for the success of this experiment which had no parallel except in Holland and he hoped we would benefit by it.

Deploring the cut-throat competition between the coconut products of Ceylon and those of Travancore, Cochin and Malabar, he stressed the need for an understanding whereby we could achieve regional economic units in which to lay our economic salvation. Concluding, he said, "I am carrying away from your land the most pleasant memories of friendship, hospitality and unflinching kindness during my short visit."

MANAGER'S NOTICE

The Offices of the "Hindu Organ" and the Saiyapragasa Press will be closed on Thursday, the 21st instant for *Thai Poosam*, and there will be no issue of the paper of that date.

18143

MANAGER



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1943.

THE NEED FOR UNITY

A PLEA FOR NATIONAL UNITY was the dominant note of almost all the speeches at the public reception given to the new Minister for Home Affairs. This is not surprising in view of the fact that, as a result of disunion, two important communities of the island have found themselves unable to co-operate with one another in the tasks of government as well as in the efforts made to solve certain constitutional problems. It will be readily admitted that such a state of things cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely without grave injury to the future of our island. We are glad to note that the Ministers who spoke on Saturday fully realise the implications of the present situation, and it is our earnest hope that the spirit of sincere service to the people and devotion to their welfare, that undoubtedly animated their plea for unity and co-operation, will continue to inspire their outlook in every field of activity. As one of the speakers happily remarked, it is, after all, the spirit that counts; the attitude of mind with which an approach is made to the other communities for their co-operation means a good deal in removing the obstacles that have hitherto stood in the way of national unity.

Besides, as Mr. D. S. Senanayake reminded the audience, it has been the proud privilege of the Tamils to inspire the struggle for political reform which culminated in the Donoughmore Constitution. We remember the background of that struggle and we feel that, unless all of us stop our bickerings and work unitedly once more for the common good of all the communities, there is grave danger that the political advantages which Ceylon has gained may be neutralised by reactionary policies from above.

In our opinion, it is not enough to appeal for unity; something more is vitally needed to implement the obviously sincere desire for unity. In any attempt made to reform the constitution our leaders will do well to be on their guard against repeating the mistakes that have been made

in India and losing, at least for the time being, the gains already achieved. A common policy agreeable to all communities that will not fail to take note of this important consideration is the greatest need of the hour. Nothing is to be gained by demands that ignore the great strides Ceylon has so far made in the sphere of constitutional reform. That the Donoughmore Constitution has its defects we fully realise, but at the same time we would remind our leaders that the real interests of the people of Ceylon would be better served by securing the changes needed in that Constitution than by putting forward claims based on other considerations.

And among the changes needed, it would be wise to concentrate our efforts on those that are needed to enable the leaders of the people to govern the country as it should be governed. There may be matters, such as the Governor's powers, on which it may not be possible to secure the widest possible measure of agreement. There are, however, others in regard to which the country is united. We refer, in particular, to the absurdity of the Committee system. Even if the leaders of the majority party resist the temptation to pack each committee with their own nominees, and certain of these committees succeed in electing representatives of minorities to the Board of Ministers, the result will be to divide the Board of Ministers into two watertight compartments. This is an evil that must be avoided. The only alternative seems to be a Cabinet system of Government in which the leader selected to form a Cabinet of Ministers will be able to select his colleagues in the light of those considerations which usually determine the course of statesmanship but which by reason of present circumstances the Committees are not in a position to entertain. It is hardly necessary to emphasise the fact that the scramble that goes on in these committees for every vacancy on the Board of Ministers will never make for progress or good government.

The other change which is urgently needed is the abolition of that institution known as the Officers of State. These Officers must be replaced by Ministers who will be responsible to the Chief Minister. The time has come for the minority communities to trust someone qualified to pilot the ship of state and to deal justly with the various communities of the island, and the only course now open to them is to see that the leader of the majority party in the Legislature is vested with power as well as responsibility. In these circumstances, the Officers of State who by themselves constitute an imperium in imperio are no longer needed.

OUR SYSTEM OF EDUCATION
IN THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD WAR

BY S. A. NATHAN

XII

"Then in these hours of liberty we find The native bias of an opening mind"

In the last article we referred to the educational reform and reconstruction in England and America. Apropos of it a noted writer on educational topics has drawn attention in the columns of "The Spectator" (the English journal rightly famous for its weighty opinions and criticisms) to what he calls a serious gap in education in England. The gap he writes about is the total or partial absence of teaching of "General Knowledge" and want of adequate provision for that subject in schools, colleges and universities.

If there is ground in England for such a complaint, what may be said in regard to that subject here in Ceylon? If that writer were aware of our patched up system of education and the defects inherent in it he might unmercifully condemn not only those who are immediately responsible for it but the Government of the country that has so long brooked a state of affairs which does credit neither to the ruler nor to the ruled.

A Serious Defect

Examiners of Ceylon candidates at internal and external examinations have often remarked that most examinees show a lamentable lack of general and generalised knowledge of not only the subjects they offer to be examined in but of the concomitant circumstances hedging round an idea or a situation in science or non-science subjects. The examiners are of the opinion that the answer scripts of the candidates are nothing more or nothing less than "cribs" of memory work of a set pattern prepared and presented for the purpose of the examination.

The system of teaching in Ceylon schools aims at rote work which is wrongly believed to be the sole effective way of passing an examination. Most internal examinations, and some external, have forced the hands of the teacher to merely play the part of a "coach". Even the insipid Wallah asks for the returns of the latest public examination results and proceeds to write an unintelligent report based on such data. The teacher is left with no other option than that of preparing a catechism on the subject and cramming the mind of the pupil with it. The mass of unrelated and scrappy knowledge which the pupil is forced to carry to the examination hall seldom survives it and if it does it is more a revealer of the wrong equipment of the boy than an aid to him in life.

The Cause of Cramming

If there is foolish cramming as undoubtedly there is, it has been promoted by Inspectors of Schools and certain types of public examiners. It ought to be submitted in defence of the teacher that cramming becomes a necessary process partly due to the language difficulty. The pupil has not caught enough of a foreign language to be left alone after an explanation of knotty points. If the teacher's security of tenure and promotion is left to the tender mercies of an Inspector of Schools who has neither the patience nor the capacity to test the individual pupil his mental make up and his positive achievement of knowledge, but who calls for the returns of passes at the last public examination, the teacher has simply to bid good-bye to rational

educational processes and "coach" the boy for a pass.

If the New Education for which the grounds are being laid in Allied countries is to have its chance, then a great deal of the cob-webs of the past must be swept away. The purpose and method of examination must change; the fitness for a position, high or low, in any field of activity either government or otherwise should not be only the possession of a certificate but real knowledge and skill to apply it, which can be tested only by a body of competent examiners sitting together and putting the candidate through a test, oral and written on the spur of the moment.

The Political Aspect

The writer in "The Spectator" is convinced that even Civil Servants in England are below par where their general knowledge is concerned. Colonial Civil Servants were indicted recently by "the Times" of London with a lack of general knowledge of the countries and peoples they were called upon to rule and consequently, "the Times" thought, a few of the British outposts in the Far East fell easily to the Japs and such a thing wouldn't have happened if the British civilians had established that bond of sympathy and understanding between themselves and the races of those countries. "The Times" has entered a strong plea for a new type of Civil Servant and a new colonial policy when the war is over.

It has been a blind policy so far that students should steer clear of all politics. It would have been perfectly right, if it had been laid down that they should avoid controversial politics. That is to say that students should not take a hand in any political movement in the public life of a country. But it is absurd not to discuss in the class room the pros and cons of a question that intimately concerns the welfare of the country. It is absolutely essential to awaken intelligent interest in current affairs.

Civics, politics and sociology against the background of geography and history and simple facts of science including sanitary sciences, all exert a powerful pull on the daily life of the individual. If a general knowledge of these subjects cannot be well imparted and a rational basis provided to students so that, as they go into life, they may reason and act intelligently, then all "education" of the certificate purpose will be tremendous futility.

Futile Education

Education in Ceylon has been futile so long from this point of view. Recently what are called civics and general knowledge came into the school time-table but they are not given that premium of importance they deserve in any broad scheme of education. If you gentlemen and women cannot be interested in such things as the Atlantic Charter, the Anglo-Russian Treaty, and an Anglo-American Economic Reconstruction Scheme and taught the basic ideas of such plans and enabled to reason out their views on them, what's the value of any "education" they are supposed to receive? We believe that the Sadler Commission emphasised certain defects of the Indian system of Education and pointed out the non-correlation of education to life and urged reforms that would make education a living factor in the life of the individual and the nation.

The period or periods allotted in the school time-table for general knowledge and civics should really

Continued on page 3

JAFFNA PADDY GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

GRIEVANCES OF FARMERS

Pursuant to notice circulated by some leading paddy growers of the Jaffna District, a largely attended meeting of paddy-farmers of several villages met at 6 p.m. on Saturday the 9th January 1943 at the Mankaytkarasi Vidyasalai of Nalur Jaffna.

Mudr. P. Rajagopal-retired Manager of Pooneryn, was elected Chairman and Mr. S. Kumarasurier, Proctor, Jaffna, was elected Secretary of the meeting.

Messrs. K. Aiyadurai, Chairman Urban Council and S. Kumarasurier Proctor explained to the house the objects of the meeting and the necessity to form an association to represent all the interests of the paddy growers. It was resolved to form the Jaffna Paddy Growers Association. The following office bearers were elected:—

- President: Mudr. P. Rajagopal
- Vice-President: Messrs C. Arulambalam, P. Asaipillai, C. T. Kumaraswamy, K. Aiyadurai, Dr. V. S. Ramanathan and Mr. R. K. Ponnambalam.
- Secretary Mr. S. Kumarasurier
- Treasurer Mr. E. P. Rasiah

A representative committee along with the office-bearers was appointed to carry out the objects of the association and to take immediate steps to represent to the Government Authorities and the Hon'ble the Ministers and Members of State Council for this District all the inconveniences caused to the paddy farmers and the immense losses sustained by them and to obtain immediate relief from the proper Authorities for the protection of their crops from damages caused by cattle and thieves and about the fixing of prices for paddy grown locally.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously by the meeting

- (1) That the Government should take into consideration all the requirements of the paddy-growers, dependants and their labourers in allotting reasonable quantity of paddy sufficient for their consumption until the following harvest including seed paddy.
- (2) That permits be granted by Government to paddy-growers to enable them to purchase sufficient rice for supplying meals for their labourers during the cultivation and harvesting periods.
- (3) Or in the alternative, that paddy-growers be allowed without any restriction to reap a portion of their crops and bring them to their homes without permits for purpose of converting it into rice and remove it back to their farm for consumption by labourers.
- (4) That the Government through their Headmen provide sufficient assistance for the preservation of crops from being plundered by rogues or destroyed by cattle.
- (5) That the Government in fixing the price of paddy, should take into consideration, the high cost of production, upkeep of the farms and the rising prices of other commodities and necessities of life for which the farmer has to pay highly for himself, his labourers and dependants.
- (6) That the paddy-grower should be given a reasonable allowance of paddy out of his crop to enable him to perform his customary religious ceremonies and other domestic functions etc.
- (7) That as considerable inconvenience

Continued on Col. 4

BHAGAVAD GITA: AN INTRODUCTORY STUDY

A REVIEW

(BHAGAVAD GITA: An Introductory Study, by K. Navaratnam. Published by the Ka'la Nilayam, Jaffna. Price Re. 1/-)

Some years ago I had the good fortune to come across a copy of the Bhagavad Gita with a translation of the text by Dr. Annie Beasant. It was fortunate for me that there was no commentary whatsoever on it, because commentaries and introductions usually stand in the way of the direct appeal of any great work of literature. The Christian Gospels would have been better understood, appreciated and followed but for the commentaries of the Theologians. I had not the mind for sometime to read a single line of Sanskrit because it was so well and from my point of view so badly taught at school. But Mr. Navaratnam's little book on the Gita is free from the defect of distorting the message or of spoiling the pleasure and intellectual satisfaction one would derive from reading the work.

So lofty are the declarations of the Gita, and so sublime is its teaching that it has attracted to it numerous commentaries. But most of them have sought to find in it support for their particular religious beliefs or metaphysical conclusions. From the time of Sri Sankaracharya, Sri Ramanujacharya and Sri Madhwacharya—the three great exponents of Absolute Monism, Qualified Monism, and Dualism respectively—to the present day the fight continues to appropriate the Gita to some particular sect or school. A Christian writer has gone to the extent of saying that the Gita could not have been written before the birth of Christ because he sees in it much that is like the teachings of Jesus.

Mr. Navaratnam, in his book, does not seek to uphold the claim of any particular school of thought. He presents the gospel of the Gita in as fair and unbiased a manner as possible. This intellectual fairness or impartiality is one of the chief merits of Mr. Navaratnam's book. He shows that although by suitable selection of the verses one can make the Gita support any one of the schools of thought—monism, qualified monism and dualism—it does not belong to any one of them exclusively, but stands in a class by itself.

The Gita does not set out to propound a system of philosophy so much as to indicate to a man of action or a man of the world, the method by which he, while living the life of an ordinary human being, can strive for Spiritual Enlightenment or God-Realization.

Whether we believe in the story of the Mahabharata or not, no better moment, psychologically, could have been chosen by Lord Krishna for the preaching of His Gospel than when he found Arjuna, overwhelmed by a terrible moral conflict in his mind, sinking down in his chariot in utter dejection, having thrown away his bow and arrow. This sort of moral conflict arises, at times, in the mind of every sensitive human being who has to live in the ordinary work-a-day world. There are times when one feels that a human effort involving as it does, some loss or suffering to another, is not only meaningless but degrading. Then the sensitive mind feels a perplexity and dejection to which the only solution seems to be to run away from the world and lead the life of a recluse. It is at such times that the voice of the Divine Flute Player is heard proclaiming: "I shall show you a way of being in the world without being touched by it, of doing actions, without being degraded by them."

It is not given to everyone to be a recluse or sannyasi. Men differ in innate characteristics and tendencies in many, developed or modified by any environment, cry aloud for expression.

By *M. Balasunderam, B. A., (C. N. S.), B. Sc. (Lond)*

When the urge for action in a man is powerful it is foolish to advise him to renounce the world. Such renunciation would only be external and would leave the mind a sea of turmoil and confusion. Mental repose or calm, so very necessary for any honest spiritual effort will be totally lacking. This kind of renunciation can achieve nothing. So Lord Krishna, perceiving that men cannot but act in conformity with their mental and physical impulses, points out a way of spiritual advancement which can be followed by everyone whatever his condition in life and whatever his natural impulses may be. The message of Lord Krishna may be summed up in the two words: Be detached. What is wanted, as Aldous Huxley puts it, is non-attachment—non-attachment to one's bodily sensations and lusts, non-attachment for one's craving for power and possession, non-attachment to one's anger, hatred and love, to wealth, fame or social position, even to science, art, speculation, and philosophy, non-attachment to self and what are called things of this world. This is the essence of the core of Lord Krishna's Teachings.

There are people who say that the Bhagavad Gita teaches doing duty for duty's sake and work for the sake of work. There cannot be a worse travesty of Lord Krishna's teaching than this interpretation. Mr. Navaratnam warns all earnest students of the Gita against such shallow interpretation of its teaching. Worthless platitude as duty for duty's sake would not have had the force to last a single day. It cannot and does not have a place in the sublime and profound message of Lord Krishna which remains undiminished in freshness and vigour even after the lapse of centuries. Besides, duty for duty's sake or work for the sake of work means attachment to what is called duty or work. This interpretation runs counter to the whole trend of thought in the Gita. The natural tendencies in man impel him to action, and what Lord Krishna wants him to do is to be detached while performing his actions—that is to say—not to identify himself with the Gunas or impulses which cause the actions to be performed. It is a difficult idea to explain in brief; one has to read and re-read the Gita without any intellectual pre-occupation or bias in order to understand and appreciate it.

Mr. Navaratnam should be congratulated on his able and clear exposition of the ideas in the Gita. He displays much wealth of religious-philosophical erudition in his little book. Apart from the exposition of the teaching of the Gita there are interesting comments under the headings "Gita and Other Systems of Thought" and "Gita and Modern Society."

Mr. Navaratnam writes clear, elegant, chaste English. The book is so well-written that I found much pleasure in reading it. I wish that this book is used as a religious text book for the higher classes in Hindu schools.

OUR SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Continued from page 2

be hours of liberty. When the teacher should cease to be a magister but become one of the pupils and a guide and a philosopher to make plain a puzzle. And thus the class is converted into a debating club or council where the members thereof reveal their native bias and are led out of insularity, if the bias is irrational, into the free atmosphere of the broad and generous knowledge of human affairs.

RECEPTION TO HOME MINISTER

NEED FOR UNITY EMPHASISED

Mr. A. Mahadeva, Minister for Home Affairs, was accorded a civic reception at the Jaffna Town Hall, on Saturday by the Jaffna Urban Council, and a public reception in the afternoon, on his election as Minister for Home Affairs.

Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Chairman of the Jaffna Urban Council read and presented an address to Mr. Mahadeva who replied suitably.

Dr. S. Subramaniam, J. P. presided at the public reception which was held in the open air near the Town Hall. There was a representative gathering of the elite of Jaffna. The Vicar of Jaffna, Mr. A. V. Kulaingham, Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister for Agriculture and Lands, Lt. Col. J. L. Kotarawa, Minister for Communications and Works, Mr. George E. de Silva, Minister for Health, Mr. P. de S. Kularatne, M. S. C., spoke at the reception.

Mr. Mahadeva replied. Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam proposed a vote of thanks. A garden party preceded the public reception. All the speakers emphasised the need for unity among the various communities for the common good of the island.

FELLING OF FEMALE PALMYRAH TREE PROHIBITED

A Government notification published in last Friday's Gazette prohibits the felling of female palmyrah trees.

AVERANGAL CO-OPERATIVE STORES

Applications are invited for the posts of Manager and Salesman to reach the undersigned on or before the 27th January 1943. For full particulars apply to:

A. W. THANGARAJAH
Hon'ry. Secretary,
Averangal Co-operative Stores
Pattur.

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JAFFNA PADDY GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

(Continued from Col. 1)

inconvenience and delays are caused to the public by the delay of the Officers of the Food Control Department in attending to the applications for permits etc. The Government be requested to give necessary instructions to the Officers concerned to expedite the replies to correspondents.

(8) That as the officers in charge of the lands cultivated by Government at present at Pooneryn are paying high wages to coolies without considering the local conditions and rates, and as it is not possible for the paddy-growers to get the necessary labour for their cultivation and reaping of harvests Government be requested to direct its Officers to revise the rates paid to labourers and to reduce them to suit conditions of labour prevailing among paddy-growers.

(9) That the old tanks in this District be restored by Government for use by the public and for cattle and that sufficient pasture land be provided by Government for the farmer's cattle.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 189 P.
In the matter of the application for
Letters of Administration to the
estate of the late Vinayagamoor-
thy Muttiah of Point Pedro.

Deceased.

Vinayagamoorthy Kumaraswamy of
Point Pedro Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Vinayagamoorthy Manickam
2. Vinayagamoorthy Chelliah
3. Elayathambiyakesparam and wife
4. Rasathy
5. Sinnatambiy Sathasivam
6. Sanmugam Murugesu
7. Sanmugam Ponnuthurai
8. Sanmugam Chellaturai
9. Vallipuram Arumugam and wife
10. Sinnammah and
11. Vinayagamoorthy Thambiah all of do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petitioner coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire Addl. District Judge of Point Pedro on the 18th day of December 1942 in the presence of Mr. S. Nagalingamudaly Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petitioner and the Affidavit of the Petitioner having been read;

It is hereby ordered that the Petitioner be and is hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased as his eldest brother and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed appear and shew cause to the contrary on or before the 23rd day of January 1943.

This 23rd day of December 1942.

(Signed) W. G. Spencer,
Addl. District Judge.

(O. 88. 18 & 25.1.43.)

CEYLON SAVINGS BANK

RATE OF INTEREST

It is hereby notified by the Directors of the Ceylon Savings Bank, that the rate of interest to be paid to depositors under rule 3 for the year 1943 be 3 per cent.

H. A. HAMER,
Secretary.

January 8, 1943.

(G. 46. 18 & 21-1-43.)

SUMMONS TO DEFENDANT

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

No. 1778 P.

Sadayan Ponniah of Puloly West
Executor of the Last will and Testa-
ment of the late K. Muttucumaru
in Testamentary Case No 125 P.T.
D. C. J.

Vs.

Kanthasamy Muttucumaraswamy of
Point Pedro presently of Burma

Plaintiff

Defendant.

To the abovenamed Defendant

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted an action against you in this Court for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 1030/- being principal and interest due on Mortgage Bond No. 2357 dated 20th day of April 1938, which has been executed in favour of the said Muttucumaru by the defendant for Rs. 700/- with interest thereon at 10 per cent per annum from the aforesaid date and legal interest and costs you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court either in person or by Proctor on the 28th day of January 1943 at 9 O'clock of the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff. And you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your so appearing the action will be proceeded with and heard and determined in your absence. And you will bring with you or send by your Proctor which the plaintiff desires to inspect and any documents on which you intend to reply in support of your defence.

The 12 day of January 1943.

By order of Court

Sgd. C. Manicam,
for Secretary.

Drawn by
Kandaiya & Mailvaganam
Proctors for Plaintiff.
(Mis. 182. 18-1-43.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 41

In the matter of the Intestate Es-
tate of the late Arunasalam Subra-
maniam of Mahiappiddi Deceased.
Valliachi widow of Subramaniam of
Mahiappiddi Vs. Petitioner.

1. Subramaniam Arumugam
2. Subramaniam Gnammah
3. Subramaniam Rajapoopathi
4. Subramaniam Ranjeesthamalar
5. Subramaniam Ramanathan
6. Aiyadurai Ponnudurai
7. Aiyadurai Rajadurai. The above 1st to 7th Respondents are Minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-Litem
8. Subramaniam Kanagaratnam and
9. Subramaniam Ambikaivager all of Mahiappiddi

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 6th day of October 1942 in the presence of Mr. S. T. Nadarajah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petitioner and Affidavit of the Petitioner dated 5th October 1942 and 23rd September 1942 having been read, it is hereby ordered that the abovenamed 8th Respondent be and hereby appointed as the Guardian-ad-Litem over the 1st-7th Respondents who are Minors for the purpose of representing them in these proceedings.

And that letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner abovenamed as the widow of the deceased, unless the Respondents or any other persons shall show cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of the Court on or before 20-11-42.

And it is further ordered that the abovenamed Minor Respondents shall be produced before this court on 20-11-42.

(Sgd.) G. C. Thambiah,
District Judge, Jaffna.This Order Nisi is extended till
29-1-43(Sgd.) G. C. Thambiah,
District Judge, Jaffna.

Drawn by Mr. S. T. Nadarajah
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 87. 11 & 18-1-43)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

(Held at Point Pedro)

No. 190 P.T

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Abiramipillai widow of Rasiyah of Point Pedro Deceased.
Chanthirasagaram MuttuRajah of Point Pedro

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Candappoo Mailvaganam Candappoo of Point Pedro
2. Wife Kamadechiammah of Do
3. Sellamutte daughter of Rasiyah of Do
4. Mailvaganam Kumaraswamy of Do

The 3rd Respondent a minor
by her Guardian-ad-litem the
4th Respondent
Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner abovenamed praying that the Last-will and Testament of the late Abiramipillai widow of Rasiyah be declared proved and that the petitioner be declared Executor of the said Last-will and Probate be issued to him accordingly coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 18th day of December 1942 in the presence of Messrs. Kandaiya and Mailvaganam Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read

It is ordered that the said Last-will and Testament be ordered proved and that the petitioner be and he is hereby declared Executor of the said Last-will and Probate issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 22nd day of January 1943 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 18th day of December 1942
Sgd. L. W. de Silva
Additional District Judge.
(O. 86. 11 & 18-1-43)

'INSIDE NAZI EUROPE'

Continued from page 1

decrees is accompanied by another announcing a cut in Slovak food rations as from next month. Hitler's New Order in operation: surplus turned into deficiency, abundance into shortage.

The Germans need forced labour in Slovak fields, cheap labour above all; for, if they were prepared to offer the peasant a decent price for his grain, he would produce it without compulsion. Now he becomes a serf, who must till his own land according to the orders of his master, Hitler.

It is a different question how far the Slovak peasants will be ready to respond to Hitler's call. They have never had much sympathy for the Germans, and this new act will hardly increase it. We hear that Slovak soldiers coming home on leave from the Eastern front are greeted in the villages by ironical questions: "Oh, have the Russians driven you back as far as here?" Only a small contingent of Slovaks is fighting in Russia, all picked fascists, but, even so, not reliable from the Nazi point of view. When they hear what is happening in their villages, desertions to the Soviet are likely to increase even more.

Between the Adriatic and the Austrian Alps lies the beautiful part of Yugoslavia called Slovenia. The Nazis have annexed that, too. William Tenter, expert on Balkan affairs, tells you how the Fascist New Order affects the Slovene population.

It is now almost exactly a year since a highpowered Gestapo car pushed its way through the narrow and twisted streets of a small town in the mountains of Slovenia. In front of the town hall the Gestapo car stopped; out sprang five SS men. They went straight up to the Mayor's office and they told the Mayor that they had been nominated, by Hitler's grace, to take over the handling of public affairs in the village. Commissars—that's what these people are called in Germany. Not waiting for a reply the Chief of the Commissars at once set out to issue or-

ders to the Mayor: All public funds to be handed over immediately, i. e. every available asset to be handed over to the last penny. Receipts, of course, are not to be asked for. "That's all for the time being," the Commissar added rather jovially. For the time being—the following day at 8 in the morning, the Commissars arrived again. The Gestapo is punctual and thorough.

They don't bother about receipts. Not this time the leading Commissar had brought with him a sheet of paper, with seals, stamps all very official. It was the evacuation order for the whole village. "In the name of the law..." A hard Gestapo voice rang through the room: "You, Mayor," it said, "are responsible that the entire village is to be cleared of all its Slovene inhabitants." There was no reason given why people had to leave the soil where they and their fore-fathers had lived for centuries. But this is precisely what has happened to the Mayor and the people of the Slovene village of San Pietro. You may ask why. Why? Well, might is right. There is only one reason: the Slovenes are a small nation. One and a half million only, as against the Herrenvolk of 80 million. So the Germans decided to exterminate the Slovenes and to settle Germans in lovely Slovenia. What has happened in San Pietro has happened in hundreds of other Slovene villages, even Slovene towns were purged. Peasants, workers, teachers, doctors, and their whole families were herded together. And, to add to the cruelty, men, women and children were kept apart, and separately they were despatched to Poland, Croatia, Serbia, or labour camps in Germany. On the way many died.

But the Slovenes refuse to be exterminated. They are a music-loving, peaceful nation, but they will fight for their national life. They are fighting now.

'They are fighting now'. And here in Britain are men and women of all the Allied countries, eager to fight with them, to exterminate Fascism, eager to rid Europe of the Nazi New Order.

(B. B. C. Overseas Services)

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An Illustration:

Mr. J. M. was 38, enjoyed excellent health, was "comfortably off" but far from wealthy. Ten months after taking out a 20 Year-Family Income Policy he died from pneumonia. He had paid only one premium but his Family Income Policy guaranteed his widow and children a monthly income of Rs. 250/- for the remaining 19 years and 2 months, and at the completion of that period a further Cash payment of Rs. 25,000/-. Total paid by the Company Rs. 82,500/-.

WRITE NOW FOR FULL PARTICULARS TO:

"INDRA VASA"

HOSPITAL ROAD, JAFFNA.

R. WIJAYA INDRA

AGENT.

(Mis. 15. 27-4-42-26-4-43.)

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