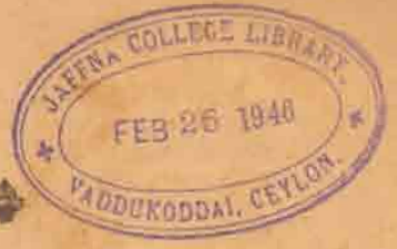


THE Hindu Organ.



'The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

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A. V. Kulasingham

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NO. 88.

WHY NOT FREE ARRACK? THE PHILOSOPHY OF NON DOMINATION

"Central Schools—Nothing More. Than Election Offices"

By P. N. Thirunavukarasu

II

The annual general meeting of the Kokuvi Hindu College, O B N. (Colombo Branch) was held at the Saiva Mangayar Kalagam Hall, Wellawatte on 16-2-45 presided over by Mr. V. Nagalingam, Principal and President, *ex-officio*.

A social followed later at which Mr. & Mrs. S. Rajendram were the hosts.

Mr. V. Nagalingam who welcomed the principal speakers of the evening expressed his great joy at being associated with the distinguished visitors who each in his own line, was an ornament to the Tamil community and remarked that, given the opportunity, the Jaffna boy was capable of rising to dizzy heights and would prove himself worthy of whatever position that might be entrusted to him. He briefly outlined the crying needs of the institution.

Free education, inasmuch as it afforded equal opportunities to the students—rich or poor, high or low—was a great boon to the people but the equipment grant was meagre and not likely to contribute to the maximum efficiency with the result that the poor institutions like their *alma mater* would lag behind in the competition if unassisted co-operation and monetary help were not forthcoming from the old students and well-wishers of the school. Classrooms and equipment were far from adequate. Moreover more teachers were necessary to cope with the growing numbers and increasing divisions of class. He concluded that they could rest assured that Kokuvi Hindu College which had proved to be one of the efficient institutions in Jaffna would continue to play a leading role in educating the youth of the country if adequate financial assistance was given by her well-wishers and old boys.

Mr. N. Nadarajah K. C., speaking next, congratulated the residents of Kokuvi on having successfully prevailed on the management and "carried" Mr. Nagalingam to Kokuvi Hindu College. He urged on those present to rally round and respond generously to the chairman's appeal for a deserving cause. Referring to the numerous benefits that would accrue to the students as a result of true education the speaker deplored the way in which the educational policy of the country was being implemented by the authorities. As one who had a hand in the preparation of the Special Committee's report on Education and who signed it without any dissent or rider it was most distressing for him to find how the scheme was being carried out. The

formulators of the scheme never expected that things would be done so haphazardly. There was no one beating the drum and blowing the trumpets, uttering political slogans from platforms proclaiming that there was a central school here and a central school there, which were nothing more than election offices, and alluring the more competent teachers from the leading denominational institutions in the country to central schools placed in electoral areas where they were not needed and in most cases knowing it difficult to give work to the graduate teachers whereas the denominational schools have been given a raw deal. Central schools were being created overnight without ensuring a sufficient supply of teachers. The Special Committee had dwelt on the good features of the dual system. "Why should we not allow" he asked "these denominational schools to exist" say for about twenty five years and then leave it to the future generation to decide which system proved beneficial and stood the test of time?"

Speaking on education in general the speaker said that education should prepare one for a life of service for the common weal. "How could this be expected", he said "from education with all that it stands for today divorced from all its spiritual values. Free education is good free medical service is good and, if the Home Minister could be persuaded to issue free arrack, it will also be good but what does all this goodness amount to when the spectre of famine is stalking the country and the people are asked to go about with hungry stomachs." He lamented the false sense of dignity and wrong values set as a result of the present system of education and stressed that the economic salvation of the country depended on the youth realising the nobility of manual labour and going back to the land.

Dr. A. Kandiah who spoke next paid glowing tributes to the deep scholarship and powers of oratory of the chairman. He said that he associated himself with the others in their jubilation over Mr. Nagalingam's appointment for many reasons and, particularly as Mr. Nagalingam would inculcate in the students the reading habit which was sadly lacking in the Jaffna student and as a result of which the Jaffna boy found it difficult to hold his own with his colleagues in Colombo. A library worthy of its name and catering to the varied

(Continued on page 3)

Fears of Domination

These experiences have stimulated all minorities all over the world to a desire for self-protection. In internal affairs even, the right of vote has failed to protect. These events on the world stage generated the birth of non-domination in Ceylon. An observation of the conditions in Ceylon will lead to an appreciation of the naturalness of this demand for non-domination. For centuries past the various communities of the Island have lived in general and admirable harmony. Time was when the Tamils lived and served under Sinhalese kings and were loyal and loved. Time was when the Sinhalese ruled over the Tamil provinces and Tamils occupied the thrones of the Sinhalese. These memories seem to have been obliterated from the consciousness of these communities during the long years of European domination. So when the Sinhalese politicians misdirected themselves with the ambition that under democracy they must rule because of their superiority in numbers over all the other communities in Ceylon, the Ceylon Tamils who really stimulated the Sinhalese to seek and reach out for Swaraj and loyally cooperated with them in the task realised that this majority rule of the Sinhalese will be obnoxious to them. They have in their blood the qualities inherited from the days when they had their own Kingdom of Jaffna and were welcome to the Courts of the Kings of Kandy. As yet the other communities like the Ceylon Muslims, the Burghers, the Ceylon Indians and others in the picture did not react similarly against the majority community rule desired by the Sinhalese under Swaraj. They never joined in the demand for Swaraj or participated in agitation for reforms or the activities of the Ceylon National Congress which was intended to be for Ceylon. The testing time for co-operating groups is when the division of the fruits of the joint labours is reached. How pathetic that the communities at least the co-operating communities, failed in this test. A tale of woe goes from 1930 unto this day is being unfolded. The goal of Swaraj has receded and will definitely be rejected unless the dominating caucus is assured of their succession to office and power under democracy or majority community rule or some alignment. To this end a Swaraj vesting in the Sinhalese in association with other permanent peoples like the Ceylon Tamils, the Ceylon Burghers, Ceylon Muslims and other Ceylonese is an anathema. In 1930

the Ceylon Tamils left the Ceylon National Congress. Their part in the narrative of the subsequent years is one of carrying on a continuous fight against the doctrine of majority community rule. This lone fight never promised success. The known theories and practices of democracy did not admit of a valid protest against the supremacy of numbers though it spelt communal domination. Nor was this fight appreciated or supported by the other minorities. It was left to the Sinhalese themselves to fight elections on communal, if not caste, basis. This was natural in the absence of enlightened and self-sacrificing leadership that, under similar conditions has kept the cross of Swaraj and the claims of all communities reconciled in India. Here worse was to follow by the formation in the hour of triumph of a Homogeneous Board of Sinhalese Ministers. Facts are stubborn and these persist in driving home to the minorities of Ceylon the desire for domination on the part of the majority community, the Sinhalese. If parts and concord have been thrown to the winds. Friendships and services of the past have been ignored; and the rights of fellow citizens have been disregarded. Statesmanship does not count. Naked domination is the goal of the politically minded Sinhalese. These keep the communal passions simmering. The leaders stir the communal fears and jealousies of the masses and enter the State Council to indulge in office politics if not power politics.

Minorities Accept Non-Domination

The corollary that followed was totally unexpected by all most of all by the Sinhalese Board of Ministers and their supporters in the land. Originally this claim for domination was not taken seriously. But the drive for it is being felt and has enabled if not compelled a grouping a combination of all the minorities of Ceylon under the rallying cry of non-domination. This idea could not have been born, were it not inspired by the Divine Purpose behind nationalities and minorities. The idea is fortunately founded on real communal harmony and will surely help to keep it. Ceylon must be proud and grateful that the birth of non-domination is not the result of the evils and injuries of domination but only a prescription for restoring the existing harmony specifically averting the persecutions and torments which the minorities

(Continued on page 3)

WANTED

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE. Wanted a Science and Arts Graduate. Applications close 28th February. Inter men may apply.

MANAGER

(Misc. 228, 22 & 26.)

The Jaffna Urban Council NOTICE

OFFERS AND TERMS are invited for surveying and demarcating building limits of roads used or intended to be used for vehicular traffic, and streets and back lanes used or intended to be used for foot traffic within the administrative limits of the Jaffna Urban Council and for ascertaining and recording the value of buildings, boundary walls, gateways etc. situated within the building limits as required by Section 87 (2) of Ordinance No. 61 of 1939.

Offers and/or terms should reach me not later than 12 noon on 16-3-46.

Further particulars may be obtained from the office of the Council.

C. PONNAMBALAM,
Chairman,
Jaffna Urban Council.

Jaffna, 16-2-46.
(G. 106 22)



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1946.

KARAYOOR HOUSING SCHEME

WE UNDERSTAND THAT, AS A result of urgent representations made to the Commissioner of Local Government by the Chairman of the Jaffna Urban Council, the Minister for Local Administration will submit shortly to the State Council a supplementary estimate of Rs 1,050,000 for completing the Karayoor housing scheme as drawn up by the Government Town Planner. Mr. Bandaranayake has earned the gratitude of the residents of Jaffna Town by recognising the imperative need for a prompt solution of the Karayoor slum problem. This is not a problem confined to the slum-dwellers of Karayoor only. The insanitary conditions of a part of the town which has become a veritable plague-spot is a serious menace to the health of the town as a whole. It would not be, indeed, incorrect to say that it is also a problem which affects the whole of Ceylon, for, no part of the Island should be allowed to be as insanitary as Karayoor which is the worst slum in Ceylon. We feel that the State Council will be discharging a duty, hitherto neglected, by turning its attention to Karayoor, which undoubtedly deserves to be given priority over others. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at roughly a million rupees. With its present depleted finances the Jaffna Urban Council will not be able to find the money needed for the purpose. The state of the roads in Jaffna town indicates the financial position of the Council. The

plan originally approved by the Government for financing the scheme was that half the cost should be paid by the Central Government as a grant and half as a loan. It is hardly necessary to point out that the Council can never hope to repay this loan. As we have said, the finances of the Council have reached breaking-point. Besides, there is the question of a modern water supply and drainage for the town which is bound to add to the burdens of the Council. It is, therefore, necessary that the full cost of the Karayoor scheme should be borne by the Central Government. We have no doubt that Mr. Bandaranayake himself realises this and it is for the Board of Ministers to give their approval to the supplementary estimate which is intended to meet the full cost of the scheme.

We also understand that the policy of the Board in regard to the financial relationship between the Central Government and local bodies will be enunciated shortly. According to this new policy, the Central Government will bear the full cost of all housing schemes. It is in anticipation of this policy that the Ministers should make up their minds to meet the full cost of the Karayoor scheme. It should be noted that the Karayoor slum problem existed long before the establishment of any local body in Jaffna town. It is thus a heritage of the Jaffna Urban Council from the Central Government. If the problem is an ancient one, it is also very urgent for the simple reason that the Karayoor slum can no longer, in the interests of humanity, be permitted to infect the remainder of the town. Provision should, therefore, be made for dealing with it without further delay.

We are glad to note that the Board of Ministers are now fully alive to the needs of Jaffna Town and are anxious to do justice to its inhabitants. The fact that Mr. Bandaranayake is sponsoring the supplementary estimate is an indication of a change of heart which, we feel confident, will continue in the interests not only of Jaffna but also of the entire Island. We trust that the Ministers and officers of State will approve the supplementary estimate and place the same before the State Council which has now an opportunity of making a gesture of goodwill towards one of the most important and ancient towns of Ceylon.

PUBLIC LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Jaffna Town Teachers' Association, Mr. B. Sanjiva Rao will deliver a public lecture on "The need for a new Psychology" on Monday the 25th inst. at 4-15 p.m. at the Jaffna Central College Hall.

PERSONAL

Srimath Swami Siddhatmanandaji, the Head of the Ramakrishna Mission, Ceylon Branch, has returned to Colombo, after a short stay in India.

B. Sanjiva Rao, M.A. (Calcutta)
Emeritus Principal,
Queen's College, Benares

(By A FRIEND)

It will be with great pleasure that a large number of friends and Old Boys of Mr. Sanjiva Rao will meet him to-morrow at the prize-giving of the Jaffna Hindu College where he will be the chief speaker. In fact some of them have already met him at the Railway Station yesterday morning and accorded him a warm welcome to Jaffna. Mr. Sanjiva Rao was the Principal of the Jaffna Hindu College for a year, from 6th June 1913 to 11th June 1914, during which time he did good service to Jaffna by inculcating great ideals and infusing a new spirit into almost all who came in contact with him. It will be remembered that, when the Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College approached the late Dr. Annie Besant to give them an efficient Principal who could unify all the parties in Jaffna interested in the College and place the institution on a sound footing, after the severance of Mr. G. Shiva Rao's connection with the College, she requested Mr. Sanjiva Rao, who was then Professor at the Benares Central Hindu College, to give Jaffna his services for a short time. He readily consented to do so and, when the College authorities telegraphed to him and asked what terms he wanted, he replied: "Terms can be settled on arrival. Now I am accepting Principalship." With that spirit he came and gave of his best to Jaffna for one full year. "The Benares Central Hindu College", as he once said, "was, as it were, a common ground where students and professors alike learnt, side by side, many lessons of inestimable value for successfully grappling with the hard problems of life in the outside world." It was in that line that he shaped the Jaffna Hindu College, and his 600 boys and twenty-five teachers began to feel as if they were one family. It was also after he assumed the Principalship that men and women of all religions began to attend the College functions, and many leading Christians began to admit that the Hindus had a right and a necessity to have their own schools and train their children in their own manner. The late Rev. G. G. Brown, Rev. W. M. P. Wilkes, Mr. J. M. Hensman, and Mr. J. V. Chelliah, who is happily in the land of the living, were frequently seen at the College functions and at Mr. Sanjiva Rao's meetings.

Mr. Sanjiva Rao's inexhaustible and dynamic energy could not find sufficient scope for his mission in life within the walls of the College. He started giving a series of lectures to the public almost every week. At one of his lectures on "The contribution of Hinduism to the thoughts of the world," the late Sir P. Ramathan, who presided, paid a very high tribute to Mr. Sanjiva Rao's scholarship, culture, wisdom, sincerity and outlook and said that he was one of the greatest products of India who had a mission to fulfil in the world. Mr. Sanjiva Rao also organized an association called "The Progressive Union" with many sections such as, religious, social, economic, political, educational, etc. and grouped the members according to their tastes, bent and capacities, first to study and prepare for service-almost on the lines of the Servants of India Society. He was the President of the Union and gave a series of lectures as a preliminary step to guide the work of the Union, on such subjects as "Position of women in society," "Rabindranath Tagore—the mystic poet," "The place of dogma in religion," "Guru and Sishya," "Public life and what it demands" etc. etc. Several men like the late Mudaliyar Sabaretnam and Mr. K. Balasingam lectured on religious and economic subjects under the auspices of the Union, and under Mr. Sanjiva Rao's chairmanship.

WHY NOT FREE ARRACK?

(Continued from page 1.)

interests of students should form an integral part of any school.

The results of the recent examinations conducted by the Ceylon University have shown that there is a steady deterioration in the standard of the Jaffna student. This may be attributed to the fact that the present Jaffna boy was not so industrious as his predecessors at school and that the schools are working with a depleted staff. The lot of the teacher was a hard one though some people did not seem to realise it and no wonder our young men were averse to join that profession. The time had now come for the Jaffna youth to look to other useful and profitable vocations in life instead of filling the ranks of the 'Merica' Service. As a mother nature frowned on the efforts of the Jaffna peasant, agriculture would not be a profitable occupation for the Jaffna youth but there were great openings in business and industry where the ingenuity of the Jaffna man could find full play.

Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, the Acting Auditor-General, who followed next said that the country today was in need of great men like the chairman, men who have always been prompted by sincerity of purpose and a keen devotion to duty. The need of the hour was men of character and training. The responsibility to produce men of such calibre lay with the educational institutions of the country which should aim at man-making and character-building education. Education which did not stress the importance of character and service stood condemned.

He also complimented the 'K. K. vi' Youth for their "grit" and spirited service for which they were well known at Wed-watte. He concluded that he was proud to belong to a community whose members have in the past been in the forefront of the Public Service.

Mr. M. S. Thiruvilangam proposed a vote of thanks and office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected.

FOR SALE

Austin 8 Car in good condition, owner buying bigger Car. Apply Dr. Candiah, Hospital, Jaffna. (Misc. 230, 22.)

ship. Thus he strove hard, within the short time he was with us, to elevate the tone of his College and rouse the religious and political consciousness of the people.

It was with great regret that the public of Jaffna bade farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Sanjiva Rao thirty-two years ago, on the 12th June 1914, when he went back to his old love—the Central Hindu College of Benares. He again visited Jaffna in April, 1919, at the invitation of the Jaffna Central Y. M. H. A. and addressed the Students' camp at Keerimalai on "National Education" and "Hindu Culture". The opportunity was taken by the students as well as the Principal, Mr. Nevins Selvadurai, and other members of the staff of the Jaffna Hindu College to accord him a reception at the College. He is a man who eschewed politics long ago and, as he once said in Jaffna publicly, he was content to be a disciple and not a leader. To this day he serves India and humanity as such, avoiding the limelight and doing quiet and useful service.

The Old Boys and friends of Mr. Sanjiva Rao are holding an *At Home* on Sunday the 24th inst. at the College grounds at 5.15 p.m. in honour of his visit to Jaffna.

The Auditor-General

The Governor Appoints: The State Council Dismisses!

By RAJ ARIARATNAM
[Special to the "Hindu Organ"]

The Governor appoints: the State Council dismisses! That is the one conclusion, one arrives at on reading the statement made by the leader of the State Council in last week's debate to import a hopeful scion from the race of Albion with the help of a "March" Resolution. The unbecoming descent into personalities by the leader in a suave speech verging on a parody of Mark Antony's oration raises several moot points, constitutional, legal, parliamentary, political and nay even moral.

Constitutional

The Chief Secretary with official terseness and with the characteristic pose of an officer of state who represents the vested powers of bureaucracy made the announcement that it was, as it were, a special prerogative of the Governor to appoint a person as Auditor-General.

The unofficial Leader of the State Council and embryonic Prime Minister of Ceylon's Parliament in the making echoed his master's voice affirming that the Governor appoints, and, behold, climbed down and up exultantly into the pathetic bathos of the statement that the State Council could dispense with the services of the officer to be imported from abroad at its will and pleasure!! Forsooth, did the Governor take the initiative in getting down as Auditor-General a non-chartered accountant, with immature experience in the Tropics of Africa. Where were then the Public Services Commission and Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, the Financial Secretary its member? Did His Excellency the Governor consult this august commission before he thought of offering the appointment to an officer hailing from a place somewhere about Timbuctoo? If the Governor had already made up his mind, why then all this pother of a debate in the State Council and wastage of public money through protracted debates and adding to the volume of the Hansard in these days of paper scarcity?

Legal

There is an unwritten convention or official understanding as valid as the standing law of the country that all new appointments are to be made only after applications are invited through advertisements in the "Government Gazette" and in the press local or overseas. Is the nominee of the Governor an applicant for the post, or is it an offer to him? And what special qualifications and experience has he to be placed on the maximum salary of the Auditor-General?

Parliamentary

Once those agencies who are responsible for bringing about a debate over the appointment of high official blundered constitutionally and erred legally, they precipitated themselves into personalities in a puerile parliamentary discussion. In the first place, the State Council had no business to sit in judgment over the character and work of officers holding places of trust and responsibility. This is the work of the Public Services Commission, or that of a Special Commission appointed *ad hoc*. The horanques of all members of the State Council, friend or foe, of Mr. K. Kanagaratnam teemed with uncalled for and quite unrefined, irrelevant platitudes and invectives. And the poor officer muzzled by the general orders of the Government had no occasion to defend or explain himself. At the expense of an officer gagged by rules and regulations of the Public Services, our legislators seem to make themselves merry by a make-

believe gesture of service to Mr. Kanagaratnam, and to the country.

Political

Dame politics, an inveterate gossip, says that the reluctance of the powers-that-be to confirm Mr. K. Kanagaratnam is the aftermath of the 50:50 cry. Thus did the incorrigible mentor-critic Dahanayake throw down his gage with all his wonted vehemence. And has he hit the target and brought into the limelight the hidden tactics of "Woodlands" politicians?

Moral

Mr. K. Kanagaratnam has been accepted on all sides, including those who had embarrassed him with an over-dose of the milk of human kindness a free, frank and fearless Auditor of public accounts and public morals as well in that he boldly exposed the corrupt practices in high quarters, and the squander-mania of Ministers' in Utopian Schemes agricultural, industrial, etc. The Auditor's reports that were out during the last four years were characteristically Kanagaratnam's searchlight on public accounts and public morals. And the morality of the politicians in Ceylon is such that it wants to sacrifice unceremoniously an officer who has given the best of his life to the service of the Government to their unholy wrath!!

Is this the new political convention in New Ceylon, the State Council dismisses, and the Governor appoints one following the other in rapid succession in a vicious circle?

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(Mis. 231, 22-2-22-3)

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AUCTION SALE

OF SERVICEABLE ORDINANCE W. D. STORES

AT MANKULAM

On instructions received from D. D. O. S. Ceylon Army Command, I shall sell by Public Auction, on Monday, the 25th February, 1946, at 8-00 p. m.

the following:—Axes Felling Heads & Handles, Shovels, Buckets, Baths, Tubs, Blackboards, Bedsteads, Filing Cabinets, Arm Chairs, G. O. H. Chairs, Tables, Aluminium & Enamel Kitchen Utensils, Mugs, Plates, Cans, Basins, Pails, Crockery, Meat Safes, etc., etc.

In Lots to Suit Buyers

Full particulars and permits to enter the Camp could be obtained from the undersigned.

J. G. VANDER SMAGT, Auctioneer & Broker.

20, Baillie Street, Fort. Colombo.

Phone 4985.

(Misc. 225, 19 & 22.)

The Philosophy Of Non-Domination

(Continued from page 1)

in many parts of Europe and elsewhere are subjected to. The counting of non-domination by putting the minorities to the proof of domination is not sufficient to detract from the merits and objects of non-domination. State-manship and foresight are necessary factors in the forging of a constitution. The mere demonstration, that domination by "a permanent racial and religious majority" in the words of Sir Stafford Cripps, is possible, should be sufficient to incorporate in the constitution devices to prevent the evil because of which, again in the words of Sir Stafford Cripps, "the great minorities would be alarmed."

Constitutions should be based on justice fundamental rights and fair play. Treason against a country is punishable by death. Revolutionary activity is criminal. And so the constitution, if it is to generate loyalty, must not thwart peoples or stunt their development. In Ceylon the demand for 'non-domination' will be admitted to be a precautionary provision. The instinct of individuality in each community seized on the phrase "non-domination" as an answer to and a protection against, its vague fears of the future. As already explained to each section of the world adheres the duty and possibility of enunciating a fragment of the truth in the process of unfolding that segment of Truth or Reality natural to that section. The fact that something is truth gives it a vitality because of its fitness and worth. Thus it is that the virtue in the ideology of non-domination does sustain it to the dismay of those who wish to bypass it.

The conjunction of non-domination in a constitution gives birth to a happy and vigorous progeny in balanced representation, composite cabinet, and balanced executive. Only by relationship by such children to its non-domination exact homage. This negative is perhaps racy of the soil of a country in whose philosophy non-possession is a fundamental precept and non-existence is the final fact. While non-domination is now good currency, it becomes clear that the metal of which this currency is minted turns out to be true gold. In a search and by an approach natural to minorities who hesitate to give offence to their majority community, the call for non-domination is a request to be saved the pains and obstructions of domination. A request that others should not do something more capable of fulfilment than one whereby something must be done by others. That explains the spread of the idea of non-domination. India, where religious and communal feuds are persistent, has welcomed this idea of non-domination. An interim government is being formed giving effect to it till a new constitution is framed by agreement between all communities of Indians.

Participation—The Goal Of Non-Domination

Non-domination is one side of the coin now gaining currency. An examination of the obverse of this coin will further help in appraising the value of this coin. In fact non-domination is a negative, though not a negation. It is however time that the obverse of non-domination is clarified. That is *participation*. Where self-government obtains the

citizens must have a share. "The great minorities" are also permanent children of Ceylon. Their happiness and development as much as that of the majority community must be the concern of constitutions. They need even special care and protection. Once their existence in Ceylon is admitted, this fact invests them with the right to share in the patrimony of Ceylon. If swaraj is a birthright, then children of Ceylon the majority and minorities as well have a share in swaraj. Balanced Executive and Composite Cabinet help to earmark a share in the executive government. But balance representation is the foundation for even balanced executive and composite cabinet. No constitution should dodge a community of its share in swaraj on the ground of being a minority. Swaraj apart from its national and international values, adds to the self-respect and stature of the individual. By sharing in swaraj one do minority communities absorb the freedom that swaraj brings to their country. The demand for non-domination by the minorities is really the expression of their desire and readiness for participation in swaraj. Non-domination will follow tolerance as participation follows citizenship. In the days to come, may this coin with its note of non-domination on one side and participation on the obverse keep its value and not slump! (Concluded)

AUCTION SALE

On instructions received we shall offer for sale by public auction at the Royal Engineers Yard, Jaffna, adjoining Customs premises, commencing at 9-30 A.M. on Monday, March 4th, 1946, War Department Stores consisting of concrete square blocks, weight blocks, Sommerfeld Track rolls, Mild steel sheets, Palmyrah rafters, reapers and window frames, jungle sticks, scantlings, fire bricks, bolts and nuts, cadjans, lead sheets, Piglead, Steel mild rods, iron pipes, corrugated tanks, glue, canvas, hard cement, corrugated black iron sheets, asbestos sheets, empty cement bags etc. etc.

Further particulars from

William Mather & Sons,

JAFFNA, Auctioneers.

(Mis. 226, 22 & 1)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 494.

In the matter of the testator's estate of the late Annpillai widow of Suppar of Maviddapuram

Deceased Vallippilai wife of Sinnatambay Apruk ally of Maviddapuram

V. Petitioner Sinnatambay Appukkudiy of Maviddapuram Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before R. P. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge last on the 19th day of December 1945 in the presence of Mr. S. G. Madava Perera, 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 abovesaid deceased be granted to the Petitioner as her sole heirs unless the abovesaid Respondent appear before this Court on the 18th day of January 1946 and state objection to the contrary.

The 10th day of December 1945, R. R. Selvadurai, District Judge.

Filed and recorded for 1-3-46.

Sgd. R. R. S.

D. J. C. 130, 2 & 23.

WANTED

For The 'Hindu Organ' Office

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Apply before March 5, 1946.

MANAGER,
Hindu Organ

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 515.
In the matter of the intestate estate
of the late Rathinammal wife of
Arumugam Murgusu of Sandilipay
Deceased

Arumugam Murgusu of Sandilipay
Vs. Petitioner

1. Murgusu Harichandra of 42
Kalahena Street, Colombo
2. Murgusu
Ramesu Ramachandran of Naval Office
Colombo
3. Saththevi daughter of
Arumugam Murgusu of 42, Kalahe-
na Street, Colombo
4. Vasughevi
daughter of Arumugam Murgusu of
Sandilipay
5. Arumugam Murgusu of
Sandilipay.

This matter coming on for disposal
before R. R. Selladurai Esquire District
Judge, Jaffna on the 10th day of
January 1946 in the presence of Mr.
R. Kanunuray Prasad on behalf
of the petitioner and the affidavit and
petition of the petitioner dated 24th
December 1945 and 10th January 1946
respectively having been read:

It is ordered that the above-named
5th Respondent be appointed guardian
ad litem over the above-named
3rd and 4th Respondents minors for
the purpose of representing them in
this Testamentary proceeding and of
protecting their interests and that
Letters of Administration in respect
of the estate of the above-named de-
ceased be granted to the Petitioner
unless the above-named respondents
or any other person shall on or be-
fore the 23rd day of February 1946
appear before this Court and show
sufficient cause to the satisfaction of
this Court to the contrary.

This 10th day of January 1946.
(Sgd.) R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

(O. 126, 19 & 22)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 514
In the matter of the Intestate Estate
of the late Kanapattippillai
Eliathamby of Kaddavan
Deceased

Parameswary widow of Kanapattip-
pillai Eliathamby of Kaddavan
Vs. Petitioner

1. Eliathamby Balasubramanian of
Kaddavan
2. Eliathamby Balasubramanian of do
3. Eliathamby Balasubramanian of do
4. Kanapattippillai Kaddathamby of
do

This matter coming on for disposal
before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire
District Judge Jaffna on the 10th day
of January 1946 in the presence of
Mr. S. Nayasambi, Proctor on the
part of the petitioner and the affidavit
and petition of the petitioner dated
3rd day of December 1945 and 10th
day of January 1946 respectively
having been read:

It is ordered that the above-named
4th Respondent be appointed guardian
ad litem over the above-named
1st 2nd and 3rd Respondents minors
for the purpose of representing them
in this Testamentary proceeding and
of protecting their interests and that
the petitioner be declared entitled to
the grant of Letters of Administration
in respect of the estate of the
above-named deceased and that letters
of administration be granted to her
accordingly unless the above-named
respondents shall on or before the
28th day of February 1946 appear
before this Court and show sufficient
cause to the satisfaction of this Court
to the contrary.

This 10th day of January 1946.
(Sgd.) R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

(O. 125, 19 & 23)

A. S. R's

CURE FOR ASTHMA

This powder when burnt in small
quantities on a plate and fumes in-
haled will give immediate relief to
persons suffering from Asthma.

N. B. It does not harm the heart
or the lungs.

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Kanderamadam, Jaffna
and
Messrs. Mylvaganam Stores
Opposite Bus Stand,
Grand Bazaar, Jaffna.
(Mis. 180, 24-12 to 24-3-46)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 523

In the matter of the estate of the late
Thambipillai Nalliah of Udavi
Deceased.

Thambipillai Rasiyah of Udavi
Vs. Petitioner

Velupillai Thambipillai of do
Respondent.

This matter of the petition of the
petitioner in relation to the estate
of the deceased and the letters of ad-
ministration issued to him accordingly
coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq.
District Judge Jaffna on the 1st
day of February 1946 in the pres-
ence of Mr. C. R. Thambiah proctor
on behalf of the petitioner and on
behalf of the respondent and on
reading the affidavit and petition of
the petitioner it appears to this
court that the petitioner as brother
of the deceased is entitled to have
letters of administration.

It is ordered that the petitioner be
granted letters of administration to
the estate of the said deceased, un-
less the respondent or any others
shall show sufficient cause to the
contrary on or before the 1st day of
March 1946 at 10 a.m.

This 12th day of February, 1946.
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

(O. 179, 23 & 26)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 500

In the matter of the estate of the late
S. Ponnambalam Sanmuganathan
of Araly West Deceased.
Monowamy widow of S. Ponnam-
balam Sanmuganathan of Araly
West Petitioner.

1. Sanmuganathan Kandarajah
2. Tharmaratne daughter of San-
muganathan
3. Ambalavanar Sinnathamby
Somasudaraman of do

This matter coming on for disposal
before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire
District Judge, Jaffna on the 30th
day of November 1945 in the pres-
ence of Mr. C. C. Somasudaram
Proctor on the part of the peti-
tioner and the affidavit and peti-
tion of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the above-named
3rd Respondent be appointed guardian
ad litem over the minors the
above-named 1st and 2nd Respondents
and that Letters of Administration
to the estate of the above-named de-
ceased be granted to the petitioner
unless the respondent or any other
person appear before this court on the
1st day of January 1946 and show
sufficient cause to the satisfaction of
this Court to the contrary.

This 30th day of November 1945
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

(O. 133, 22 & 20)

PARAMESHVARA

CARNIVAL

IN MAY 1946

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

NEW FEATURES

Intending Stall-Holders

Please Apply To The Secretary

Kasturiar Valavu,
Jaffna.

M. R. KARALASINGHAM,
Secretary.

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Assets Exceed	Rs. 170,00,000-00
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(Mis. 154, 3-12-45—3-11-46, F)

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.	
FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.	
DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.	
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LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)	

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S. KANAGASABAI,
(Y. 164, A. 21-11-41—20-11-45.) (F's) Shroff.