

THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor: A. V. Kulasingham

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JAFFNA, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1944.

NO. 28 & 29

VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY, COLOMBO

KATHAPRASANGAMS

Under the auspices of the Vivekananda Society, Colombo Mr A K Thambimuttu of Achevely delivered a Kathaprasangam on 'Bhaktha Markandeyar' at the Society Hall, Hill Street, on Sunday 2nd July 1944 and another Kathaprasangam on 'Bhaktha Nandanar' at the Saiva Mangayar Kalagam Hall, Wellawatte, on Saturday 8th July 1944. On both occasions large gatherings were present and the Kathaprasangams were greatly appreciated.

COTTAGE HOSPITAL FOR SANDILIPAY

At a public meeting held on the 2nd inst. at the Sandilipay English School it was unanimously resolved that the Hon. the Minister for Health be requested to consider the opening of a cottage hospital for the area. This meeting was convened at the instance of the Kaddudai Youths' Progressive Society which had for a long time felt the need of a cottage hospital for this populous area. The meeting was presided over by Mr. P. M. Jegarajasingam. Several speakers dwelt at length on the hardships of the poor in this locality because of their difficulty in obtaining free medical treatment and on the present travelling inconveniences experienced by the sick. The population of the area is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 5000.

A committee consisting of Messrs P. M. Jegarajasingam, K. Thillaiambalam, N. Thillaiambalam, C. Subramaniam and S. Shanmuganathan with Mr. S. T. Nadarajah as Secretary was elected to go on a deputation to the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services when he visits Jaffna shortly and press the need for a rural hospital in the area.

STUDENTS' PUBLIC DEBATE

"This house is of opinion that the demand for a fifty-fifty scheme of representation is unjustifiable" was the subject of a public debate held at the Jaffna Hindu College Hall on 6-7-44 under the auspices of Jaffna Hindu College Historical and Civic Association in connection with its first anniversary celebrations. Mr. S. V. Balasingam B. A. the President of the association presided. The proposition was led by Master Y. Duraiswamy supported by Master V. K. Subramaniam and Mr. V. K. Subramaniam and Mr. V. Sittampalam Advocate. The opposition was led by Master T. Sri Ramanathan supported by Master V. Shanmuganathan and Mr. S. Selvarajah, proctor.

A public meeting was held prior to the debate at which prizes for the oratorical contest held among the students of the College recently were distributed by Mr. A. Coomaraswamy M. A. the patron of the Association, and a social was held.

BOLOWATTA

An Ancient Tamil Settlement

By A. V. M.

If we can ascribe any truth to the so-called historical evidence of the Gaja Babu synchronism and his recapture of the 12 000 men and the inscriptions of Trinetra Pallava, then let us go into this traditional evidence from a remote village on the coast of the N. W. P. The 12,000 are said to have come from Kanchi in the Chola country and settled along the coast from Palahatturai (Panadura) to Mannar. They adopted fishing as their main vocation in life.

They had long flowing hair, dark complexion, sharp eyes, thick lips. Pattini and Rama were their family deities.

When after 1505 the Portuguese captured this district at the battle of Kammal, Zaccarias Da Brera and his father-in-law Emmanuel Arachchi became petty rulers. At this time the Sinhalese king's representative was stationed at Kattukentai towards the east of Konavil to superintend the northern banks of the Maha Oya and the villages thereabouts. Now, the Sinhalese influence and the Catholic sway began to work on this new Tamil settlement.

But by 1705 the Dutch too had come to this part of the Island. At this time Joseph Vaz, Gonzalvus and Thyrianatbar, three Catholic priests landed in Mathoddam under the guise of traders and came to Bolowatta to preach. Thus even during the early Dutch times Catholicism was preached in secret.

These three men were taken prisoners by Wimaladarma Suria II's men and sentenced to 7 months rigorous imprisonment. Many other inhuman tortures as meted out to Appar Swamigal by the Jaina kings were meted out to these priests. But no harm was done to them says the story. The king repented for his acts and allowed the priests to preach and so they built churches in various places to continue in public their evangelic movement.

It was in 1717 that Jabot Genzalvus built the Bolowatta church and became its chief priest. He got the Tamil Bible translated into Sinhalese. Later he died and was buried in the church in 1740. One Erasmus Petergoni succeeded him from Jaffna. He brought along with him teachers who educated adults and children alike in all the villages surrounding Bolowatta. As a result of this, many became adepts in the language and composed playlets and songs in Tamil. These dramas are staged from time to time by the villagers who had developed a new enthusiasm for Tamil.

It should be remembered in this

connection that for a very long time it was the Thesawalamai Law (Tamil) that was obtaining in all these places. To mention a few I may say Kaimat, Nanchindan Kara, Nainamadam, Tambaravil and Bolowatta.

A few stanzas from a Nondi Nadakam obtained here will interest the public I am sure.

- (1) மலர் தங்கு மடமலைக்குற—இக்க
மண் வந்தளில் வல்ல சொல்லையும்
தரவே
- (2) சாக்கட்டுத் தழிக்காரன்
பொருளும்—அப்போ
குணக்காரன் கண்டெண்ணைத் தரத்த
யத்தரவே
- (3) மயூர்க்கலை விழுந்தோடும்
பொருளும்—அப்போ
மயூர் விழுந்தோடும் கழுத்தித்த
தப்பும்
- (4) போலும் கரும் மாரிக்குத்தரவே—
தன்மார்
குடித்தக் குடித்தக் கண்டெண்ணை
நம்பவே
- (5) சித்தமப்பிரளி செய்வோரின்
—கடல்
பிரியமாய்ப் பிரிவே கரிபொருத்
தொடர்வே

There are many more foreign to Tamil. Though all prose passages are simple and convey the author's thought fairly well their style indicates clearly that the authors are non-Tamils.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE FOR SCHOOLS.

A regulation has been framed by the Executive Committee of Education to increase the maintenance and equipment grant paid at present to assisted bilingual, Sinhalese and Tamil schools from 50 cents per unit of average attendance to one rupee, which was the rate which prevailed before November, 1940, as a dearness allowance in view of the increased cost of maintenance experienced now.

It is estimated that the additional expenditure involved in the proposal will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 300,000 a year.

The regulation will have to be approved of by the State Council before it is incorporated in the Code for assisted vernacular and bilingual schools.

MOTHER TONGUE OF CEYLON MUSLIMS.

At a meeting of the Kandy Muslims' Association Mr. A. M. A. Azeem, C. C. S. who presided, said that Tamil alone should be acknowledged as the mother tongue of the Ceylon Muslims.

Several took part in a discussion that followed.

RECEPTION TO MUHANDIRAM J. T. SADASIVA IYER

A public reception was accorded to Muhandiram J. T. Sadasiva Iyer, Retired District Inspector of Schools, at the English School Hall, Alavetty, on the 7th inst. in honour of his being made a Muhandiram. Mr. Natesan, M. S. C. occupied the chair.

The chairman paid a tribute to the Muhandiram's character, ability and scholarship both in Tamil and Sanskrit. The speaker referred to the Muhandiram's contributions to Tamil, his services as Secretary of the North-Ceylon Oriental Studies Society and to the popularity of the journal "Kalanithi" edited by him.

Encomiums were also paid by Messrs. S. Krishnaswami Iyer, Shanmugaratna Sarma and Marupular Kandiahpillai. Muhandiram Sadasiva Iyer suitably replied and the Secretary, Mr. A. Velupillai proposed a vote of thanks.—Cor.

LANKA AYURVEDIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, JAFFNA

EXAMINATION RESULTS 1944

The North Ceylon Board of Indigenous Medicine has declared the following candidates to have passed in the annual examination held in March 1944.

The order is according to merit.

Final Year or D. A. M.
IInd Division: A. Satgunanathan;
IIIrd Division: S. Balasubramaniam, P. Nadarajah, S. Kanagaratnam.

Third Year or I. A. M.
IInd Division: M. Ramachandran, S. Balasubramaniam.

Second Year or S. A. M.
Ist Division: S. Subramaniam,
IInd Division: P. Arulappu; IIIrd Division: S. Vythilingham, K. Murugesu.

First Year or Pre-Medical Class
Ist Division: K. Sivasubramaniam,
IInd Division: A. Thiruvavukarasu, P. Sithamparanathan; IIIrd Division: M. Navaneethamayam, R. Abraham, G. G. Visuvalingham, K. Velauthapillai.

PERSONAL

Mr. T. S. Jayaratnam, C. I. E., I. C. S., Chief Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces in India, has been appointed Adviser to the Governor, in place of Sir Geoffrey Burion, K. C. I. E., I. C. S. who goes on leave. Mr. Jayaratnam is a son of the late Mr. T. S. Thambiiah, Proctor, of Jaffna.

Mr. K. Kularatnam, Assistant to the Government Geologist, has passed the M. A. examination of the London University in Geography. He is a son of the late of Mr. C. Kartigesampillai of Manipay, (Retired Sub-Treasurer of Malaya) and a brother of Dr. C. Seewarajnam of Colombo.

NOTICE

There will be no issue of the *Hindu Organ* on Thursday the 20th inst. on account of **Adi Amavasai** holidays.

The Office and Printing Works will be closed on the 18th and 19th inst.

THE MANAGER



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1944.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS?

Reading the speeches in the State Council by the Ministers and their supporters regarding the latest declaration by the British Government, one wonders whether the Sinhalese people, under their present leaders, and the minorities have not reached the parting of the ways. We note with regret Mr. Senanayake's announcement that the Ministers considered the latest declaration to be at variance with the previous declarations and that they had, accordingly, informed the Secretary of State that the Ministers could not see their way to collaborate with the proposed Commission if the British Government persisted in "its present attitude". This threat of a boycott is not likely to impress the people of the North who had to pay the penalty for their rashness in taking too seriously the threat of Mr. Senanayake's friends to boycott the Donoughmore Constitution. That boycott was called off by the Sinhalese leaders on the ground that the Constitution which they threatened to boycott gave the Sinhalese people the opportunity, for the first time after many centuries, of being masters in their own country. It was thus that a racial twist was given to the normal political development of the country. When the Northern leaders carried out their boycott, the Sinhalese leaders, who encouraged the boycotters in every possible way short of actual boycott, refused to collaborate. Mr. Senanayake and his friends will, therefore, see that their second threat of a boycott will not be taken seriously by anyone. Besides, in the interests of their own people, the Sinhalese leaders will do well to think calmly over their future course of action, and ask themselves in all earnestness why there should be any boycott of the Commission, which is only being sent out to investigate the whole question and make its award. As we pointed out in

these columns last week, if the Sinhalese leaders thought that the British Government was going to accept any scheme of reforms from Ceylon without adequate investigation, they were guilty of a grave error of judgment. They will remember that, when the Donoughmore Commission inquired into the various representations made to it on the question of reforms, the Commission was not impressed by the emphasis placed by some witnesses on racial animosities and dissensions. One of the things which the new Commission will have to investigate will undoubtedly be whether the optimism of the Donoughmore Commissioners on this vital point was altogether justified by facts. If the Ministers have nothing to fear, their somewhat violent opposition to the Commission is meaningless. If, on the other hand, there are just too many racial skeletons in their cupboard, they must, of course, oppose the idea of a Commission, but this opposition, backed by their notions of a crumbling British Empire, will evoke no sympathy either from the British Government or from the minorities. The right course for them as well as for others is to welcome the Commission and collaborate with it, so that the charges and counter-charges that are being made in this country on the alleged basis of racial dissensions and strife may be finally investigated and decided. We take it for granted, of course, that when Mr. Sripala Samarakoddy talks of independence for Ceylon, he is thinking of independence for every community and that he is not thinking of the supposed right of the major community to lord it over the others. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the Sinhalese leaders will realise in time the need for an attitude of sweet reasonableness. Nothing is to be gained by the gibe that the latest declaration of the British Government is a "deliberate attempt to disrupt and disunite the communities". Were these communities so very united and affectionate towards one another in the past? Even when Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam was trying to galvanise dormant political bodies into some sort of action, there were elements, both in the North and the South, who refused to believe that Ceylonese nationalism was a paying or workable proposition in the long run. The younger men, however, both Tamils and Sinhalese, won, and everyone thought that Ceylonese nationalism had come to stay. What is the position now? The facts are quite plain. It would be criminal waste of time to argue about the matter. Racialism has engulfed our politics once more. It is at this moment that Mr. Senanayake refuses to collaborate with the Commission and Mr. Sripala Samarakoddy talks

of independence for Ceylon. There is only one inference to be drawn from this attitude. We would earnestly ask the Sinhalese leaders not to widen the gulf between the two communities by persisting in their present unreasonable opposition to the Commission. An investigation is necessary, and we still trust that there is enough patriotism and commonsense in this country to find a way out of the difficulties mentioned by Mr. Senanayake.

Notes and Comments

Secondary Schools in Jaffna

Dr. Ivor Jennings, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ceylon, was in Jaffna a fortnight ago at the invitation of the Headmasters' Conference and had an informal talk on matters concerning the University Entrance and H. S. C. examinations. It is reported that he drew the attention of the Jaffna Principals to the fact that a large number of students who sought admission to the University after passing the S. S. C. examination were of a poor standard and appealed to the Principals to be more strict in the selection of students for the Entrance examinations. Most candidates did not seem to have done sufficient reading outside their text books and their general knowledge and acquaintance with literature were very poor. Dr. Jennings left it to the discretion of the Principals to make their Entrance classes an one year or two year course as it suited them and he did not, he said, in this year's admissions, shut out even under-age candidates when he found they had reached a sufficiently high standard to pursue a University career.

He further intimated that the Entrance examination might be held in December as from 1946, and the Department of Education also might hold the H. S. C. examination in January. He pointed out that only about a third of the candidates who appeared for the Entrance examination from Jaffna were able to get through the tests. The Jaffna Principals are reported to have explained that most of the students who had the capacity and the means to enter the University usually left Jaffna to join Colombo colleges at an earlier stage for further preparation, and those who remained sought to enter Government service and sat for the Clerical, Railway, Postal, Agricultural, Survey and such other admission examinations.

However, the poor performance of the students from Jaffna at the University Entrance and the H. S. C. examinations as well as what necessitates students going to Colombo for reading for these examinations deserve to be seriously inquired into, as most of our colleges are well-equipped and if the colleges in Jaffna put together were not able to secure as many passes as either the Ananda College or the Pembroke Academy did this year.

Wipe Out Sinhalese And Tamil

The Rev. Father E. Crowther, S. J. Rector of St. Michael's College, Batticaloa, in a recent speech, reiterated Sir Edward Den-

ham's twenty-five year old legacy to Ceylon, viz: the slogan of "English, more English and Better English" and declared that for the last 150 years, if not more, Ceylon's intellectual vernacular life had suffered from starvation and from anaemia, and that if Sinhalese and Tamil had to become extinct it would not be a crime. Of course, he guarded himself by saying that he did not mean to pass the death sentence on Sinhalese and Tamil. They were, according to him, but systems of sounds and symbols which people fondly called their mother tongues by false nationalism and by a false loyalty to such mother tongues. He further emphasised that Sinhalese and Tamil should not be used for higher education and that English alone should be the medium for that purpose, since the vernaculars did not help people to more vigorous thought, that they had served their term of usefulness, that they had dropped behind in the race and that they would only retard people's intellectual development.

We do not know if the Reverend Father had ever gone to India. If he had, he would have heard that the late Sir Surendranath Banerjee used to lecture on Politics and Economics in Bengal to the B. A. and M. A. classes of the Calcutta Ripon College forty years ago. If Tamil and Sinhalese had grown academic during the last 150 years it must be attributed to the system of education fostered in Ceylon by foreigners who thought that all the wisdom of the world lay only in Latin and Greek tomes and that Tamil and Sinhalese were only the languages of barbarous slaves.

Father Crowther, S. J. who is a Tamil, does not seem to know what treasures the Tamil language possesses and what admiration it has evoked from eminent scholars and philologists of the West, and that a world-famous philologist and member of his own Society, the Rev. Father Henri S. J. of Mohanjidaro fame, has proved that Tamil is at least 18,000 years old and that it was the language of North India in ancient times. Our own linguist, the Rev. Father S. Gnana-prakasam, O. M. I., is proving through his great Lexicon, that the roots of all the great and prime languages of the West and of India, including Sanskrit, were taken from Tamil. Such a language which has withstood repeated and severe onslaughts for thousands of years has not become so anemic within the last 150 years that it cannot be revived or rejuvenated. If the Rev. Father will care to know something about his own language before talking of burying it, he will realise that with the addition of some scientific and technical terms to keep pace with the present day march of science, the Tamil language will easily adapt itself to any purpose. The neglect of the last 150 years need not make us drop it as a dead language but should enthuse us to make it a progressive and vigorous language sooner or later.

HUNGER STRIKE

It is reported that Mr. Ramchandra Sharma is fasting on the banks of the Jumna for the past 61 days in protest against certain orders of the Jaipur Government.

Letters to the Editor

BALANCED REPRESENTATION

Sir,—Mr. C. Suntharalingam has wished to know how balanced representation will work in a council of 100 seats.

Balanced representation, as I have understood will work out thus; in a house of 100 members, there will be 50 seats where the Sinhalese will be the predominant community and the other fifty seats will be made available for all the minorities of Ceylon—the Tamils, the Mohammedans, the Indians, the Burghers and the British. Why it is fifty-fifty and not fifty-one, forty-nine, is of the essence of the proposal. If the fifty-one seats go to the minorities then minority rule becomes theoretically at least a constitutional possibility, though not at all a practical, political or even far off possibility and as such conveys an affront to the Sinhalese the majority. Therefore, this very provision may be taken as unfair, and, offensive. But in the case of fifty-fifty its grievousness lies in providing for a stalemate in an extreme case. Yet stalemates, referendums, a second chamber, the veto, an appeal to a Supreme Court are all working restraints on Democracy even in homogeneous democratic states. What is the other alternative particularly for a land like Ceylon where the communities intend to coalesce and constitute a new Ceylonese nation.

The fact that this fifty-fifty ratio has not been worked out in greater detail and has permitted the question of Mr. C. Suntharalingam is an additional merit. How many of the seats for the minorities are for each of the minorities? The Board of Ministers are free to make their own allocation and adjustment and even enforce acceptance of their allocation.

For example, one such allocation may be 20 seats for the Tamils; 10 seats for the Mohammedans, 10 for the Indians, five for the Burghers and five for the British and not Europeans as such. The Sinhalese with their 50 seats if they unite to rule can always rule with the support of any one of the other fifty members. That really is their duty and the onus cast on them by balanced representation. And more than one such member has hitherto always backed them. And they can avoid the criticism that as a community they intend to foist themselves on the country.

In case any minority or individual is dissatisfied with this distribution, he or it must shoulder the burden of producing an alternative scheme of his own for consideration and acceptance by all concerned.

Let me in concluding stress the core of this theory of balanced representation. The fifty-fifty basis is only a temporary expedient to ensure agreement and to work out the highest common factor of agreement among all the communities of this island on the composition of the reformed State Council of the future.

This reformed State Council if and when vested with plenary powers of Swaraj will be a Sovereign Council. Balanced representation will thus be a practical, even necessary, expedient to usher in the era of Swaraj. This Sovereign State Council could thereafter, because of its

NATIONAL FOOD CAMPAIGN

PADDY AND GARDEN COMPETITIONS

Prizes and Medals

Outlines of schemes for a paddy competition in each Chief Headman's or D. R. O's area, or the Maha season of 1944, and for a Home Garden Competition in Municipal and Urban Council areas as proposed to be held during the present S. W. monsoon season, are circulated by the Civil Defence Commissioner

Applications from paddy competitors are to be submitted to the D. R. O. or the Secretary of the Local Assistance Committee of the area in which fields are situated before a date to be decided by a small Paddy Competition Committee; and in the case of Urban Council areas to the U. C. Chairman.

For paddy cultivation in each D. R. O's area the C. D. C. awards one first prize of Rs. 100-00, 3 second prizes of Rs. 50-00 each, and 10 third prizes of Rs. 25-00 each. In addition, a special prize of Rs. 500-00 is awarded to the cultivator who obtains the highest yield per acre provided that a yield of at least 100 bushels per acre is obtained for a long term paddy and of at least 75 bushels per acre for a short term variety. A National Food Campaign silver medal will be awarded to the Velvidans who's area provides the highest number of entries and the highest yield of paddy per acre.

In the case of home gardens each garden should have not less than six different crops from the list provided by the C. D. C. and the following prizes are awarded.

Best garden: 1st prize Rs. 100-00, 2nd prize: Rs. 75-00, 3rd prize: Rs. 50-00, Best Plot: 1st prize Rs. 15-00, 2nd prize Rs. 10-00, 3rd prize Rs. 7-50 Each prize winner will also receive from the C. D. C. a national campaign certificate.

TENDER NOTICE

The Govt. Agent, N. P. will receive Tenders up to 12 Noon on Wednesday, 28th July 1944, for the service of transporting salt from the leeways at Karanaval and Vellappara to the salt storage platform at Tondaimanar. Further particulars may be obtained from the Jaffna Kacheheri. (G. 47 17.)

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

First Aider for ARP Centre, Manipay. Salary Re 1-25 per day Apply to:—
C. Thiagarajah,
Chief Air Raid Warden,
Valligamam West, Manipay.
Mis 75 17

inherent power, work out any other satisfactory constitution and forms of representation eschewing balanced representation, if need be.

The peoples of Ceylon would then have grown to full manhood and this Crown Colony to Dominion Status, and, therefore, think and act differently from what they now do and wish to do in the days of their political minority if not infancy.

Yours, etc.,

P. N. THIRUNAVUKARASU,
Mt. Lavinia.

WANTED

MANAGER FOR CO-OPERATIVE STORES, KILINOCHCHI

Salary Rs. 100-including allowance for salesman.

Security either Rs. 500- in cash or Rs. 250- and property worth Rs. 1000.

At least J. S. C. standard in Tamil with a working knowledge of English. Knowledge of Singhalese is an asset but not essential.

Salesman to be provided by the applicant. Preference to experienced man. Those ready to take up appointment on 1-8-44 and provide the necessary security in a fortnight of appointment please apply to the Hony. Secretary, Co-operative Stores, Kilinochchi, before 22nd July 1944.

Sgd. C. T. R. Singham
Hony. Secy. C. S. S. Koc.
Mis 77 17.

Sale of Arrack Tavern Rents Jaffna District, 1944-45

Sale of the above rents will be held on Thursday, 3rd August 1944 at 11.30 A. M. at the Jaffna Kacheheri.

Prospective tenderers are referred for further particulars to the full notice at page 646 of Part I of Government Gazette No 9289 of 7-7-44.

C. Coomaraswamy
Government Agent, N. P.
The Kacheheri,
Jaffna, 10th, July 1944.
G. 47 17.

NOTICE

Information is hereby given to the public that I the undersigned Verukujamba widow of the late S. Subramania Kurukkal alias Retna Kurukkal of Maviddapuram was not a party or privy to the alleged Last Will and Testament No. 12098 dated 17th March 1929 attested by T. S. Thuraiappa Notary Public of Tottipalai which is revoked in so far as my rights interests and properties are concerned.

Maviddapuram, S. Verukujamba.
27th June 1944.
(Mis. 76, 17)

ABSOLUTE OR DISCHARGING ORDER "NISI" DECLARING WILL PROVED in the first instance

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 261 In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the Late Suppar Thambiah of Urumpiray in Jaffna Deceased.

This matter coming on for final determination before H. A. de Silva Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 1st day of June 1944 in the presence of Mr A. Subramaniam Proctor and the affidavits of the petitioner, Notary and Witnesses having been read.

It is ordered that Probate of the Last Will of Suppar Thambiah of Urumpiray Jaffna be issued to Thambiah Kulazegaram of Urumpiray presently of Lunugalla

This 1st day of June 1944.
(Sgd.) H. A. de Silva
District Judge.

(C 37, 6 & 17)

BASEL MISSION TILES

Unrivalled for strength and durability and absorb the least quantity of water during heavy rains. Ask the numerous users for their opinion. Sold on permit issued by the Controller of prices.

Wm Mather & Sons.
SOLE AGENTS,
Basel Mission Tiles,
Jaffna.

AUCTION SALE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

No. 715
1 Murugan Sellakkoddy and wife
2 Ledchamy both of Uduvil
Vs. Plaintiffs

1 Mutty daughter of Kovindan
Kandan a minor appearing by her Guardian-ad-litem
2 Kandan Palan
3 Sinnappillai widow of Kovindan Kandan
4 K. Marimuttan and wife
5 Meenadohy
6 Kandiah Sellan and wife
7 Thangum
8 Koviathun Kanapathy
9 Mootavan Ariacutty
10 " Appukkuddy
11 Sinnavan Sellan and wife
12 Sellachy
13 Poothan Sinnavan Sellan and wife
14 Sinnathangachy all of Uduvil
Defendants

15 Marimuttan Pavalaretnam
16 " Nalliah and
17 " Somaiyan all of Uduvil Minors by their Guardian-ad-litem the 4th Defendant
Subsd: Defendants in place of 5th Defendant

Under and by virtue of the Commission issued to me in the above case, I shall sell by public auction the undermentioned property on Friday the 18th of August 1944 at 10 a. m. at the spot.

PROPERTY REFERRED TO

All that piece of land called Koddaiyady in extent 7 Lms. V. C. 41 Kls. according to Survey Plan No. 36 dated 15th of October 1943 of Mr. S. Muthucumarasamy Licensed Surveyor and Commissioner with houses, share of the well standing on this land and the adjoining Northern boundary land and other appurtenances (and subsequently divided into 2 lots, the extent of lot 1 is 3 Lms. V. C. and the extent of lot 2 is 4 Lms. V. C. 41 and shown in plan No. 36A dated 11-7-44 prepared by Mr. S. Muthucumarasamy Licensed Surveyor and Commissioner) situated at Uduvil, Jaffna District, and bounded on the North and West by lane, East by the property of Mutty wife of V. Mootavan and South by the property of V. Sinnasayan and others.

The whole hereof excluding a share of the water of well, including way and water course to the 9th to 14th defendants through lot 1 in the above plan.

Manipay, S. Muthucumarasamy,
14-7-44
Commissioner.
Mis. 75, 17.

AUCTION SALE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. 17110 D. C. J.

Elaiyay Thambiah of Kondavil
Vs. Plaintiff,
Karthigasu Kandiah and 22 others
Defendants.

Under and by virtue of the Commission issued to me in this case I shall sell by public auction the undermentioned property on Saturday the 19th day of August 1944 at 4 p. m. at the spot.

Property Referred to:

Land situated at Kondavil called Palaiyavayavoo in extent 4 Lms. V. C and 13 kules with its appurtenances including well and bounded on the East by lane and channel, North by the property of Mather Veeragathy, West by the property of Sinnathamby Seeni and on the South by the property of Vallipillai wife of Sivapunnian and channel and described in the survey plan No. 1954 dated 18th March 1943.

V. A. Duraiappah,
Commissioner
Jaffna, 1-7-44.
(O. 71, 17)

WHAT PEOPLE SAY

(By Newsmonger)

That there are four entrances to the Ruvanweliseya Dagoba at Anuradhapura.

That four Vahalkadas (flower-shrines) are going to be rebuilt at the entrances at a cost of a lakh of rupees each.

That the most important one is at the northern entrance, and that the northern was the main entrance in ancient days.

That the foundation stone for it was laid by Mr. J. R. Jayawardena on the 6th inst. (a full moon day).

That Lord Buddha did everything great on a full moon day.

That Mr. Jayawardena succeeded, Sir Baron Jayatilake state an eminent Buddhist scholar, in the Council.

That Mr. Jayawardena said, in his speech, that the foundation-day was a great historic event.

That "that historic dagoba had seen the rise and fall of the Sinhalese nation".

That "the dagoba had also seen how the Sinhalese ruled in their power in the past".

That "it would again see their rise and freedom at the completion of the predicted 2500 years".

That "to see that event they had only 12 years more".

That "in another twelve years the Sinhalese flag would fly in all its glory, with the rise of the Buddha Sasana".

That Mr. Jayawardena has promised to donate Rs. 1000 a year for the next 12 years towards the restoration work.

That the next step towards freedom should be to get the life of the present State Council extended for another 12 years.

That then only, the town of Anuradhapura can be shifted and made a purely Sinhalese Buddhist town.

That, in the meantime, the capital of Ceylon also can be shifted elsewhere and made purely Sinhalese Buddhist according to plans already contemplated.

That no Royal Commission or other authority should be allowed to come to Ceylon and know these things in the meantime.

That if any such Commission comes the Congress and the Ministers will boycott it and hang black flags under the balloon barrages.

That Mr. Jayawardena should dissociate himself from the Congress and decide to give evidence before the Commission.

That then only he can establish the ancient Sinhalese glory and prove their fitness for sovereign power now.

That he should go beyond 2500 years and trace the Sinhalese origin to Bharata's India and Ravana's Lanka.

That in those days the modern

guns, poison gas, aeroplanes, tanks etc. were not unknown.

That in those days again, Dama-yanti had electric lights in her boudoir and Kubera and Ravana had cars that could travel throughout space.

That the descendants of such a nation should really attain their past glory again in another 12 years.

That Mr. Sripala Samarakkody, Member for Narammala, says that the British Empire is sinking.

That Mr. Jayawardena of Kelaniya says that the Sinhalese Empire is rising.

That this is a good counterpoise which Hitler will be glad to hear about.

That Mr. Sripala Samarakkody also should donate Rs. 1000 a year to some temple for 12 years until the British Empire collapses completely.

That Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam of Point Pedro asked in the State Council to what extent the broad shoulders of the Ministers & the not-so broad shoulders of the officers of the Ceylon National Congress were used for propping up the crumbling empire.

That the answer from Mr. D. S. Senanayake, the Leader, was according to the Times: "It might be thought a fine technique to run after people who had a stranglehold over the country and feel they were doing a service to the country."

That the Daily News in its report, omits the words "who had a stranglehold over the country."

That Mr. G. G. is said to have denounced the "mouthing of unctuous platitudes" by the Special Committee on Education.

That the Daily News reports it as "untruthful platitudes."

That this is what is called the freedom of the Press in Colombo.

That the Times says that Mr. D. S. Senanayake does not know what is team-work.

That the Times is wrong and does not see how he pulls Mr. Mahadeva's chestnut out of the fire.

POWER OF ATTORNEY CANCELLED

I, Ebrahim Mota, Proprietor of the New Mota Stores, Grand Bazaar, Jaffna, do hereby inform my customers, dealers and the public that I have this 7th day of July 1944 revoked and cancelled the Power of Attorney dated 2nd May 1943 and attested by Mr. M. R. Karulasingham, Notary Public, Jaffna, under No. 181, and granted by me to Mr. James Sinnappa Sinnadurai of Udavil to carry on my business till I returned from India. I further inform all concerned that I shall not be responsible for any act done by my said Attorney on and after the date of cancellation.

EBRAHIM MOTA
J. S. SINNADURAI

New Mota Stores
Jaffna, 7744

(Mis. 73)

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 273.
In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Ponnampalam Kuddithamby of Punna'aikadduvan Deceased.
Ponnupillai widow of Ponnampalam Kuddithamby of Punna'aikadduvan
Petitioner

Vs.

1. Kuddithamby Ponnampalam
2. Kuddithamby Veerasingham both of Punna'aikadduvan

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 26th day of June 1944 in the presence of Mr. S. T. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and the affidavit of two persons who know the signature of the deceased having been read.

It is ordered that the will of the abovenamed deceased dated 10th July 1927 and attested by T. S. Thuraiappah Notary Public under No. 13718 and now deposited in this court be and the same is hereby declared proved, unless the respondents abovenamed shall on or before the 14th day of July 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the petitioner is the executrix named in the said will and that she is entitled to have probate of the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents shall on or before the 14th day of July 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 26th day of June 1944.

Sgd. H. A. De Silva,
District Judge.

(O 38, 10 & 13)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 174.
In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Nannithamby Kasippillai of Maviddapuram, Deceased.
Eliathamby Sangarappillai of Maviddapuram.
Petitioner.

Vs.

Sinnathankam widow of Nannithamby Kasippillai of Maviddapuram
Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 20th day of September 1943 in the presence of Mr. Adv. Vanniasingham instructed by Mr. M. Sithambaramathan, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner and of the witnesses and Notary who attested the Will.

It is ordered that the Will of the abovenamed deceased Nannithamby Kasippillai dated 10th March 1943 and attested by M. Sithambaramathan Notary Public under No. 120 now deposited in Court be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondent shall on or before the 29th day of October 1943 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the 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 respondent shall on or before the 29th day of October 1943 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 18th day of October 1943.

James Joseph (Sgd)
District Judge.

Extended for 12-5-44, lsd. J. J. D. J.;
Extended for 30-6-44, lsd. J. J. D. J.;
Extended for 14-7-44, (Sgd) H. A. de Silva D. J.

(O 39, 10 & 13)

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

WANTED men for training as CLERKS, STORE-KEEPERS and DRIVERS in the R. A. S. C. Good pay and prospects and OPPORTUNITIES EXIST FOR PROMOTION TO COMMISSIONED RANK IN THE R. A. S. C. Candidates should be between 19 and 40 years of age, physically fit and willing to serve overseas. Those to be trained as Clerks and Storekeepers should be educated up to the 6th Standard in English while those wishing to become Drivers are only required to speak, read and write English.

Proof of age may be required by the Recruiting Officer. Family allowances will be issued only after marriage and birth certificates of children are produced.

RATES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Daily rate of pay on enlistment is Rs. 2.00 per day.

Accommodation, food and uniform will be provided and in addition the following allowances will be paid.

	Rs. cts.
Wife only	36.90 per month of 31 days
Wife & 1 child	50.89
Wife & 2 children	63.45
Wife & 3 children	74.56
Wife & 4 children	85.56

Maternity Benefit will be paid in all cases of the birth of children to the wives of R. A. S. C. personnel who are enlisted for General Service.

Applicants should apply personally at the Central Recruiting Office, 393, Galle Road, Colpetty, between 8.30 and 10.30 a. m. prepared for immediate enlistment on any week day.

CHIEF RECRUITING OFFICER, CEYLON

(Mis. 92, 29-7-43-)