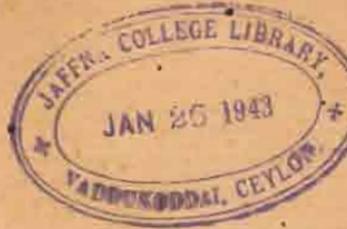


THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LIV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1943.

Price 7 Cts.

NO. 76.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Speeding Supplies to Russia

A new railway line across the Iraq Desert, which will speed up supplies to Russia, was opened last month, it was officially announced in London. The whole construction of the line, which extends over 120 miles was an All-Indian affair. Confronted with scorching heat, daily sandstorms and occasional tropical downpours of rain, the Indian army built the line at the rate of one mile per day.

No Anglo-Russian Rift

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, repudiated the suggestion made in the House of Commons of differences between the British and Soviet Governments. Mr. Kirkwood (Lab) asked "Then there is no truth in the rumour that the British Government and the Soviet Government are practically at loggerheads." Mr. Eden replied: "I think I can reassure you completely on that point."

Calcutta Raided Again

A small number of enemy aircraft raided the Calcutta area early on the night of January 19, says an India Command joint war communique. Several bombs were dropped and two fires started which were soon brought under control. Our fighters contacted the raiders. No casualties have so far been reported and the damage is negligible. It is now confirmed that two enemy bombers were destroyed by R. A. F. fighters in the air raid over the Calcutta area.

Toll System for Trincomalee and Batticaloa?

The establishment of a number of tolls in the Trincomalee and Batticaloa districts is proposed by the Minister of Communications and Works, who thinks that it will not only bring in additional revenue to Government in view of the increasing traffic but will also ensure better control of the ferry services. The Financial Secretary, however, points out that the final effect of the proposed change is likely to be a very small increase of revenue.

Reform Enquiry After The War

The Colonial Secretary, Col. Oliver Stanley, asked in the House of Commons if the Government had considered the representations of the Ceylon National Congress regarding constitutional changes, replied: "Yes. The President of the Ceylon National Congress has been referred to the declaration by the British Government that Ceylon's constitutional reform will receive earnest and early attention, once victory has been won. I have nothing to add to that declaration."

HITLER'S FAILURES IN RUSSIA

GERMANY DENIED "THE CREATIVE PAUSE"

EIGHTEEN months ago Hitler turned away from Great Britain in order to attack Russia though he continued and even increased his attacks on the British trade routes of the Atlantic. His object was not to conquer even all European Russia but to destroy the Russian armies as a fighting force and to exploit Russian agriculture, industry and mineral resources for the purpose of putting an end to any possible threat from the east, with a view to supplementing his own shortages and in order to make the European fortress self-sufficing.

He also had the intention of destroying British power in the Mediterranean and establishing his own forces at all the vital points upon its shores. There is no need to point out how great were his successes against Russia but he failed in his final campaign last winter. This summer he renewed the attack and even if it was on a somewhat reduced scale it was still sufficient to secure his object if only it had worked out according to plan.

Again his successes were enormous but again he has failed in the long run and this time his failure has been even more marked than in the year 1941.

Distinct Threat

This time the Russian counter-offensives are much more dangerous. In 1941, the Russian counter-offensives were necessarily frontal and constituted a much slighter strategic threat to his armies than they now do. The present Russian operations in the middle Don are the biggest in point of distance covered and territory already released than any yet carried out by the Red Army. They threaten more acutely the German armies which are spread out as a result of over-confidence. There is a distinct menace taking shape near the Donetz and Rostov, which, if it can be developed, would make perilous the German communications with the Caucasus.

As one result of the German offensive earlier in the year the Russian armies were divided in the strategic sense though not in the sense that there was literally no communication between them. Today there is a similar threat to the German armies.

The menace is taking shape and though it has not gone beyond that yet we do not know to what extent the winter and the German defence will prevent it from doing so. But we can at least say that the Russians are in a more favourable situation for exploiting success than ever before and that they are keeping up the

pressure and maintaining the momentum of their offensive as they have never previously succeeded in doing.

The Russians are also launching offensive after offensive in a way which reminds us of the methods of Foch in 1918. They are gradually disintegrating the enemy's front by "extending the battle to the flanks", a phrase often used by General Weygand. The most cautious critic in the world will freely admit that on sound evidence the Germans have gravely over-strained their military instrument in Russia.

Middle East

Simultaneously the Axis has fallen down over the Middle East. It has been said that Halder, the Chief of the General Staff of the Army, urged Hitler to pass over to the defensive in Russia and to strengthen Rommel so as to make sure of conquering Egypt.

It is obvious that Hitler failed to make sure. The Axis has suffered a crushing defeat in Egypt and it has lost its footing there. It has lost all Cyrenaica; it has lost a great part of Tripolitania. The Allies are established in Morocco and Algeria. The United Nations offensive into Tunisia has excellent prospects of success. Malta has been relieved. The situation in the Mediterranean has vastly improved. Finally the chief European partner of Germany is shaken and scared. Italy has done grievous injury to her master Germany in Mediterranean waters by working her way into a position which invites further threats to the whole hostile confederation.

The great enemy successes of last year have in fact been won by Japan. If it had not been for the quick and easy Japanese conquest the general outlook would be black as night from Germany's point of view. As it is it already assumes a dusky hue.

To a large extent Germany is being denied what the Russians have called "the creative pause." It is a pause which she has hitherto enjoyed in greater or less degree every winter. It is a pause in which she has hitherto enjoyed in greater or less degree every winter. It is a pause in which she takes breath, rests troops, builds up new stocks of fuel and hatches new schemes. Again it is not possible to say whether the Allies will be able to go on denying it to her as fully as they are doing at this moment but again the prospects seem to be better than ever before.

Secondary Offensives

Germany has, in a general sense, gone over to the defensive, but that

Continued on page 4

CEYLON'S DEMAND FOR LABOURERS

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT'S BACKING

New Delhi, Wednesday.

It is reliably learnt that Ceylon's demand for 30,000 Indian labourers for rubber plantations has the blessing of His Majesty's Government so that it is not likely that the Overseas Member, Mr. M. S. Aney, will have courage enough to say no to Sir Baron Jayatilaka. Sir Baron will again meet Mr. Aney on Monday morning for further discussions and perhaps a final answer.

Although the Standing Emigration Committee is meeting on Monday, there may be little for it to discuss as the India Government is believed to have submitted to Whitehall orders and dictates.

Mr. K. C. Neogy, member of the Central Assembly, has given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the next session:—

This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the present ban on emigration on Indian labour to Ceylon should not be removed or relaxed in any way without the bringing about of a just and honourable settlement of various outstanding issues relating to the status and rights of citizenship of Indians in Ceylon as well as those of all future immigrants from this country to that island.

FEWER TRAINS FROM MONDAY

FURTHER CUTS PROPOSED

In addition to the cancellation of the Sunday train service, except for the Indo-Ceylon mail train, from next Monday mid-day trains on all sections of the railway, will be drastically curtailed.

There will be no curtailment whatsoever in the present train service for office workers in Colombo. In the morning office trains will run from 5 a.m. to 10 a.m. and in the evening from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m.

On the main line, ten up and down trains have been cancelled and the up and down day express from Colombo to Badulla will terminate at Bandarawela.

On the Kandy section, the morning passenger train from Kandy to Colombo and the 3.30 p.m. train also from Kandy to Colombo on week days, have been cancelled.

There will be no change in the present service on the Kelani Valley section.

On the Northern line, the connecting train from Madawachchi for the morning train from Colombo to Jaffna has been cancelled.

Some of the baby trains on all sections of the railway, run in place of rail cars, have also been curtailed.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1943.

COMMUNALISM

ON A RECENT OCCASION MOST of the speakers vied with one another in repudiating what they called communalism. Some of them were not prepared to go very far in this direction. While they expressed their belief in the principle that communal interests should not be permitted, as far as possible, to hinder the advancement of national interests, they did not go to the length of conceding that the communal aspect of nationalist politics was entirely a thing of the past. Other speakers declaimed against communalism *in toto* and proceeded to expatiate on the need for a purely national outlook.

As a matter of fact, the truth lies between these two propositions: it lies much nearer the first than the second. We have always held the view that the ideal of a united Ceylon should never be lost sight of in the midst of even our legitimate quarrels, but that this unity must rest on something more solid than ideas borrowed from text-books and expounded from public platforms to admiring audiences. What is real today is the fact that Ceylon is inhabited by various races and communities who cling tenaciously to their own language, habits and customs, and who are prepared to suspect one another at the slightest provocation. Nothing is to be gained by ignoring it or pretending that it can be safely ignored.

But, at the same time, it goes without saying that the future of Ceylon depends on the unity of these races and communities. Can this unity be achieved by merely refusing to look at existing racial and communal differences? We do not think so. It seems to us that the obvious course is to recognise the validity of communalism or racialism within limits and to set before ourselves the ideal of a nationhood founded as much on the communal or racial factor as on the integrity of Ceylon as a whole. There is nothing new in this idea. The fact that a conservative race like the Tamils led the movement for political liberty in this island is proof that this is the true view of the matter. The Tamils are not likely to give up their racial individuality for a long time to come nor is it possible to expect the Sinhalese to give up theirs, but both these races can certainly make up their minds to realise the truth that, unless they

speak with one voice in the sphere of their common interests, and refrain from emphasising differences which do not exist, Ceylon will continue to be the victim of the spirit of tribalism that undoubtedly vitiates the political outlook of her people. The real task before us is not to look upon communalism as an aberration unrelated to existing facts, but to subordinate racial and communal interests, as far as it is possible to do so, to the political integrity of the island as a whole. In other words, each race or community must be willing to treat the other with justice and honour.

It follows, therefore, that in a scheme of things here indicated, each community or race will have its own rights and duties; each will have its proper place in the governance of this island. The implications of this proposition are obvious. It is not minorities alone that have rights and obligations; the major community too has its share of these things. This community is bound to have a controlling voice in the government of the country. On no other basis is it possible to envisage the future of Ceylon.

No community, however, can fulfil its obligations in this respect unless the Constitution enables it to do so. We have condemned in these columns the attitude of the community in power towards the claims of the minorities. The other day Mr. D. S. Senanayake attributed the lapses of himself and his colleagues in this matter to the difficulties inherent in the system of government by Committees, but he forgot for the moment the damning fact that he and his friends were responsible for packing each of these communities with a convenient Sinhalese majority which even the Sinhalese leaders are unable to control. We do not defend this system, which must be got rid of at the earliest opportunity, but we do so on grounds which differ fundamentally from Mr. Senanayake's ideas on the subject. It is undesirable to have a divided Board of Ministers—one section controlled by the minorities and the other by the major community. The only alternative is a Cabinet system of government in which the leader of the majority party will be able to select his own colleagues, and the abolition of the Officers of State who will be replaced by Ministers. This is the only satisfactory method for testing the sincerity of our friends in the South.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Ceylon and Food Crisis in India

A situation has almost developed in which Ceylon will have to depend entirely on her own efforts to produce all the food her people

require. The only country from which she imported rice and other food grains, since the fall of Burma, is in the grip of a food crisis which threatens to cut off even the meagre supplies that have been allowed to be imported into this island. The food scarcity in India has assumed an acute stage in Bombay, Madras, Bengal, Delhi, Travancore State, Orissa Province and Sind. A rationing scheme has consequently been introduced in Bombay; the Madras Government has opened depots for the retail sale of food for the people; the Bengal Government has controlled the price of rice and restricted the quantity of sale; in fact in several other districts and provinces the export of rice is being prohibited and steps are being taken to introduce price control and rationing. The food situation in India has obviously deteriorated to such an extent that the question of shipping wheat from Britain to India is being urgently considered by the British Government. Mr. N. R. Sarkar, Commerce Member of the Government of India, has stated recently that if the present position in respect of food grains continues, exports of food grains from the country would be completely stopped after March 1943. At present India exports rice only to Ceylon and the Middle East. As things are, it is very much to be doubted if even the reduced quota of 12,000 tons of rice Ceylon now gets from India would be available after March this year. The problem for Ceylon, consequently, resolves itself into one of self-help in the matter of food, towards the successful solution of which all the efforts of the authorities and the people should naturally be directed.

Ceylon's Opportunity

WILL Ceylon be able to solve her food problem successfully? Signs are not wanting that the opportunity will not be missed, and that all that is humanly possible will be done to produce as much food as is required to keep the people above want. The Department of Agriculture has been ordered to engage in direct food production; it has undertaken to open up 12,000 acres of land in various parts of Ceylon this year and bring them under cultivation. The draft of a bill with the object of ensuring that such articles of food as it is possible to grow in Ceylon are produced in sufficient quantities has been gazetted. It is proposed, under this bill, to cast the duty of cultivating foodstuffs on the proprietors of estates. Further, the people are not a whit behind Government in their anxiety for food production. The bitter experience they are having under the rice rationing scheme has given them a determination to grow as much food as possible and be self-dependent. Evidence of this new-born enthusiasm can be seen in the new gardens that have sprung up and the waste lands that have been brought under the plough this year. It is certainly heartening to note the enthusiasm that is now catching on among the people in this respect. The instinct of self-preservation, more than anything else, is bound to drive the people to the land. Necessity will bring new recruits to the food front, and we are certain the food problem will thus be tackled successfully. The alternative before the people today is: cultivate your own food or perish. The present is a golden opportunity

to make Ceylon self-sufficient in the matter of her food. The authorities should not stint any expenditure on this most essential service. This is a nation-building service which has but had until recently a step-motherly attention from the people as well as the authorities. The importance of this service is only now realised in all its implications. It would certainly be suicidal if the opportunity were not availed of to do the utmost in this direction.

A Pest

IT was expected that Ceylon, particularly the Northern Province, would have a bumper harvest of paddy this season. But it has been willed otherwise. The promise held out by the luxurious growth of plants has been falsified by a pest that has damaged a good portion of the crop. A caterpillar has been identified in the plants which grew well but produced only ears devoid of grain. The ravages of this pest can be seen throughout the Jaffna District. It has been a sad disappointment to many a cultivator just at this time of food scarcity. The experts of the Department of Agriculture should lose no time in studying this pest and finding out remedies for it. We hope that they will do their best to prevent any recrudescence of it.

Price of Paddy

THE volume of opinion against the maximum price of Rs. 3/25 per bushel fixed by the Government is growing daily in the country. Cultivators prove by figures that the cost of production has increased enormously and that they would suffer immense loss if the Government insist on purchasing the excess paddy at the rate fixed by it. It is indisputable that shortage of labour, higher wages, increased cost of agricultural implements, manure, etc. have increased the cost of cultivation. The cultivator would therefore stand to lose if he were made to part with his paddy for Rs. 3/25 a bushel. It has been suggested by farmers' associations that the price should be raised to Rs. 5/- a bushel. In view of the abnormal conditions that now obtain, we see no reason why the Government should not revise the price and fix a rate that would be fair by the producer as well as the consumer. We hope the authorities will take an early decision in this matter. Otherwise all the enthusiasm the cultivators now evince in their occupation will vanish, and no amount of threat or compulsion can make them produce any quantity over and above their own requirements. We hope the authorities will do everything possible to encourage the cultivators, particularly at a time like this.

NO CLOSING OF MAILS ON SUNDAYS

No mails will be closed on Sundays at the G. P. O., Colombo, or at the outstation Post Offices, according to a Post Office notification.

Mails for delivery on Mondays will, therefore, be closed at the Government Post Office and at Provincial Post Offices on Saturdays at times corresponding to the week-day closings. This arrangement came into effect as from yesterday.

Letter to the Editor

"CINEMAS—AND LATE SHOWS"

Sir,—Many people have given up going to the second shows owing to the recent incident at the Windsor theatre. We are not much concerned about the incident but what we fear is that there may be repetition of such incidents.

A similar incident did happen at the Regal theatre some months back but the matter did not come to light—perhaps the manager tactfully controlled the crowd—or it may be that he made no report of the matter.

Box-office Hit pictures like "Manonmani", "Savithri", "Nandanar", "Kannagi" and "Thamilariyum perunal" which are coming to these two theatres shortly will draw a very good crowd and there is no doubt that the crowd will be unruly. These are days of "Black-out" and it is really a difficult task to control an unruly crowd in a "Black-out" night. Members of the fair sex (many of whom are regular picture goers, who have no opportunity to see the first show at 5.30 p.m. as they have a "lot" to do from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. at home fear to see the second shows. The recent incidents at the two theatres have made them even lose the courage of asking their husbands to accompany them to the "second shows".

I hope it would be well on the part of the management of the two theatres concerned to abandon the "second shows" and to have matinees instead. If the management doesn't feel it good to abandon the second shows it is my earnest desire that the Chairman of the Urban Council with his colleagues should consider this matter for the welfare of the Jaffna public.

Yours truly
"MANTAR-AJAH"

KOKUVIL SEVAI SANGAM

The 18th Annual General Meeting of the Kokuvil Sevai Sangam was held in the Sangam Hall at Kokuvil East on Thursday the 31st December 1942 at 5.30 p.m. with Mr. V. Chellappah the President in the Chair. The meeting commenced with the singing of Devaram.

After the adoption of the minutes of the Annual General Meeting held in December 1941 and the reading of the Annual Report by the Secretary Mr. K. S. Nadarajah and the submission of the balance sheet by the Treasurer Mr. T. C. Arumugam, the following Office-bearers and committee were elected for the year 1943:—

Office-bearers:—Mr. C. Muttuvelu J. P. (Patron), Mr. V. Chellappah (President re-elected), Mr. V. M. Nadarajah (Vice-President), Mr. K. Somasundaram (Secretary), Mr. S. Nadarajah (Assistant Secretary), Mr. T. C. Arumugam (Treasurer), Mr. R. Sivaratnam (Assistant Treasurer), Mr. S. Sinnadurai (Librarian), Mr. S. Sivasubramaniam (Sports-Secretary) and Mr. S. Muttukumarasamy (Literary Secretary)

Committee:—Messrs. C. Arulampalam, K. S. Nadarajah, V. Thamotheerampillai, P. M. Rajaratnam, M. Arumugam, S. Alagaratnam, S. Appudurai, A. Nagaratham, A. Sinnadurai, K. Appacutty, E. S. S. Sinnadurai and T. Thambimuttu. Messrs. S. Kanapathipillai and R. N. Thamotheerampillai were elected Auditors. Messrs. S. Sivapagiam, and K. Nadarajah were elected English and Tamil Editors respectively. After a short address by the President the meeting came to a close at 7 p.m. with the singing of Devaram. (Cor.)

MYSORE HALLIKAR BULLS IN JAFFNA

CEYLON depends on her motherly neighbour India for many and various vital supplies. One of the interesting and useful items of supply from India is the annual importation of draught cattle and cows to Ceylon. India has the largest cattle population in the world.

The Southerners of Ceylon import the Kangayam breed of cattle. These cattle hail from Coimbatore and Madras Presidency and are powerful draught animals, hard workers, and are particularly economical to maintain.

The Northerners of Ceylon, specially the Jaffna farmers, almost exclusively import the magnificent Mysore type of cattle. These are deep chested animals with powerful quarters.

For the Jaffna man farming is not a mere business—it is his whole life. And for his plough and cart he needs sturdy cattle.

He prefers the Mysore type of cattle, specially the Hallikar breed, which is pre-eminently suited for endurance in the plough and fast work on the road,—in the sandy palmyra girt strands of Jaffna Peninsula.

So the Jaffna farmer ungrudgingly goes on a long journey and cheerfully spends a neat little sum of money in buying this breed of cattle and shipping them to Jaffna. The cattle mart season in South India is in full swing about the time of the resplendent *Karthigai* festival at Tiruvannamalai. The Jaffna man goes there, buys the herd of cattle he needs and they are brought in sailing vessels and landed at Kayts port. The average number of animals thus imported through Kayts for Jaffna each year is about four hundred and fifty bulls and a dozen cows. Mostly these are Hallikars from Mysore but sometimes a small number of Khillaris cattle are also brought. Khillaris closely resemble the Hallikars but are somewhat heavier animals and have more substance.

The Home of the Hallikars

The home of the Hallikars is among the luxuriant malnad (hill country) and fertile maidans (plains) of Mysore State, which afford rich and sumptuous pastures for cattle. The Hallikar bulls are white-grey animals with long lean heads and elegant horns springing perpendicularly. They have short muscular necks. Their humps are small and their tails end in a fine tuft. They are high strung animals and are compactly and superbly well-built for fast work on the road.

The Jaffna folk do not seem to take to the Amritmahal bulls. These animals have a distinctly darker shade and rather well developed hump and short legs. These are very strong and sinewy animals. Hardly any of these cattle are included in the regular annual importation of cattle into Jaffna.

The Origin of the Hallikars

An enchanting legend is woven round the origin of the Hallikar breed of cattle in Mysore. They say that Hyder Ali in one of his excursions to the South came across a diminutive type of comely Brahmini cow. He took a fancy to her and he brought her and let her loose in a specially enclosed grazing ground. Now in this sanctuary there was also a princely antelope buck. The buck is said to have wooed the graceful cow and crossed her. The calf that the cow brought forth was the origin of the now re-

nowned Mysore type of cattle, the Hallikars. To substantiate this fascinating legend, Mysore folk point to the small white spot below the inner canthus of the eye, which is a common feature to the antelope and the Hallikar cattle.

Another Version

But unromantic prosaic History relates that somewhere about the years that began the Seventeenth century some Hallikar cows were imported from the celebrated Vijayanagar to the household of the Vijayanar's Viceroy at Seringapatam. The animals proved to be exceedingly satisfactory and more and more were imported.

And when Hyder Ali reigned supreme he rapidly and intensively improved this stock and he is said to have maintained a magnificent and stupendous herd of nearly sixty thousand of these bullocks solely for military purposes.

Tippu Sultan, the enterprising son of Hyder Ali is said to have devoted equal care and attention to the breeding and rearing of these animals.

And when Seringapatam fell, the British took over these cattle and later gave it to the Maharajah for management, with the stipulation that he was to supply them a certain number of bulls for Military purposes. The attention of the British was drawn to these cattle, because of the striking speed with which Hyder Ali covered vast distances in his campaigns. On one occasion Hyder Ali is said to have travelled one hundred miles in two and a half days, drawn by these speed animals.

In Mysore these animals live in their natural state and in those extensive pasture lands have enough space to roam about and lead a semi wild and nomadic existence. These animals acquire a natural hardness and only the fittest among them survive.

In their new restricted home in Jaffna they are gently domesticated to serve rural needs. Jaffna Peninsula is primarily a rural country and a land of distances. Villages are far apart. To move about in Jaffna there is today no more ideal form of conveyance than a spring-wheeled cart drawn by a pair of Hallikars. And in these days of petrol rationing, which is practically choking off all forms of motor transport, the bullock cart is coming into its own again.

A pair of these stately Hallikar animals is a well invested fortune for the Jaffna farmer. His life is one of incessant and unremitting toil and with him these noble bulls patiently work for agricultural Jaffna.

MARRIAGE

KATHIRAVELOE—
SIVAPACKIAM

The marriage of Mr. P. Kathiraveloe, Sanitary Assistant, Uduvil, with Miss Sivapackiam Karthigesu, eldest daughter of Mr. S. Karthigesu, Vannarponnai East, will take place on Wednesday the 27th inst. at 11 a.m.

Both parties invite friends and relations.

Uduvil,
Chunnakam, 25-1-43.
(Mis. 189 25-1-43)

THAIPONGAL DAY CELEBRATIONS IN COLOMBO

Thaipongal Day was celebrated at the Vivekananda Society, Colombo, on Thursday 14th January 1943. Proceedings commenced at 4.45 p.m. with the singing of Thevaram. This was followed by a Pujah at the Society Shrine Room performed by Brahma Sri Sambasivakurukal.

Thaipongal songs composed by the poet Desikavinayagampillai were then sung by some pupils of the Vivekananda Vidyalayam. An inspiring talk on the significance of the day prepared with the assistance of Mr. S. Srinathambay Mudaliyar of the Supreme Court was delivered by Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, one of the Vice-presidents of the Society.

Following this Isaiyalar Selladurai, accompanied by Brahma Sri Parameshvara Iyer on the violin, gave a masterly recital of some of Swami Subhananda Bharathiar's Thaipongal songs; this was followed by the recitals of Misses. Kanalamikolai Kannagaratnam and Chellamani Chelliah. Other musical items relayed were violin items by Misses. Vijayaakshari Kanagaratnam and P. Chinnappah B. A. (Hons.) and vocal items by Miss. Muthamma Chinnappah who was accompanied by Mirthangam Vidwan Palghat M. Aichuthan. Misses Mahilam Selladurai, Maheswari Devi Nagalingam and Naeswari Devi Nagalingam also contributed some items. All these musical items were highly appreciated by the audience.

Mr. V. Sivasubramaniapillai of Kulasekarapattinam in a vigorous and moving appeal reminded the audience of the necessity of observing these ancient festivals and urged on them the need for a revival of Hindu culture and institutions.

The meeting came to a close at about 8 p.m. after the singing of Thevaram and distribution of Prasadam.

NEED FOR ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTISTS

"I can say from my four years experience that Ceylon does not lack talent and it is time that an association of scientists is formed, which might be linked with the Indian Science Congress", remarked Mr. D. N. Wadia, the Government Mineralogist, President of the Indian Science Congress, who has returned from India after attending the Congress.

"I am strongly of opinion," he added, "that there should be some such association in Ceylon and there should also be a move in Ceylon to invite the Indian Science Congress or send a representative delegation every year from Ceylon to the Congress."

Contact with Indian scientists, Mr. Wadia added, was bound to be of assistance to Ceylon, especially at the present time. The Indian Science Congress, he said was not merely an academic body. It had a practical side as the numerous papers and discussions on various current subjects showed.

MATRIMONIAL

KANTHASWAMI—MAHADEVI

The marriage of C. K. Kanthaswami (Asst. Master, Kokuvil Hindu College), son of Dr. C. Kanagaratnam of Dhyanathi, Vannarponnai West, with Mahadevi, daughter of Mr. C. Vairamuttu, late of the Land Registry, Jaffna, will be solemnized at the bride's residence at Anaicottai, on Thursday the 28th January, 1943 at 10-24 p.m.

A reception will be held at the bridegroom's residence on the following day at 6 p.m.

[Mis. 190. 25-1-43]

HITLER'S FAILURES IN RUSSIA

Continued from page 1

will not preclude her from carrying out secondary offensives. In the Middle East any such an adventure may be ruled out for the time being. Russian victories have been too great and even if the Caucasus passes were not closed for the winter the enemy would be most unlikely to push forward in the present circumstances. He may, indeed, eventually have to pull back.

The western end of the Mediterranean is another matter and in that area there has always been an appreciable danger. We should, of course, have some warning of an attempt to come down and close the Mediterranean behind us but even with a warning it might be a formidable move.

Yet it is worth bearing in mind that the Allies are established not only on the south shores of the Mediterranean but also outside it on the coast of Morocco. That was a very wise move which will pay a useful dividend if the Germans try to make a desperate attempt to bottle the Western end of the Mediterranean.

To Bigger Things

The Tunisian venture has not gone as fast as there seemed reason to hope it would some three weeks ago. The Axis has not, however, turned the tables. There is likely to be an extremely stiff fight before we reach our final goal though it is improbable that the enemy can hope to maintain his present strength by operating through southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia only.

Obviously, the North African campaigns can be regarded on our side only as steps to bigger things. The campaigns which may develop from them will be still more difficult and they are likely to call for grim sacrifices.

The year which has begun is not likely to be so fraught with disaster as that which is past but it will call for just as great an effort. Even in North Africa we are not yet out of the wood or free to turn to new ventures.

But the general atmosphere is very different. The change is due to the errors of Hitler as well as to Russia's great achievements.

(Ceylon Review.)

FARMERS' ASSOCIATION AT ANAICOTTAI

With a view to combatting nuisances by thefts in paddy fields, a public meeting was held at Anaicottai on the 17th inst. presided over by Mr. C. Thiagarajah, Chairman, Village Committee, Manipal, to create public opinion, and, as a result, a Farmers Association was formed and Volunteers enrolled to patrol the areas. The Officers elected were: President, M. Sivasambo, Secretary: V. Sittampalam, Asst. Secretary: K. Somasundaram, Treasurers: S. Sinnathurai & M. Naglingam, with a committee consisting of N. Sinnathurai, M. Thanikasalam, V. Ponnudurai, C. Pandaram, S. Kanithasingham, A. Malvaganam & K. Suppramaniam. (Cor.)

WANTED

An experienced Master of Arts or Graduate as Principal for Skandarodaya College, Chunnakam. Ability to teach English and administrative capacity essential.

He must have been in service as a registered teacher on the eligible staff on 1.8.1942.

Apply to Dr. S. Subramaniam, Manager, before 10.2.43.

(Mis. 187: 25 & 28-1-43.)

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 188 P.T.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Kannakai widow of Karthigan of Vallipurakurichy. Deceased.
Vairaviar Murugappar of Thunnalai North. vs. Petitioner,
Sinnathambiar Chinniah of do. Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 26th day of November, 1942, in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner, and on reading the Last Will dated 9th September 1942, and attested by V. Senathiraja Segaram Notary Public under No. 7386 and now deposited in this Court and the affidavits of the Petitioner and of the attesting Notary and the witnesses hereto.

It is ordered that the said Last Will be and the same is hereby declared proved, that the Petitioner be declared the Executor of the said Last Will and that probate be issued to the Petitioner accordingly unless the Respondent or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 15th day of January 1943 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 17th day of December, 1942.
Sgd. L. W. de Silva,
Addl. District Judge.

15-1-43.

Extended and Re-issued for 4-2-1943.
(Int'd) L. W. de S.
A. D. J.

(O. 90, 25 & 28 1-43.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 65

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Veluppillai Somasundaram of Alaveddy
Nagamra widow of Veluppillai Somasundaram of Alaveddy vs. Petitioner.

1. Somasundaram Ganesaratnam of Alaveddy
2. Somasundaram Arunasalem of do
3. Punithavathy daughter of Somasundaram
4. Thilakavathy daughter of Veluppillai Somasundaram
5. Somasundaram Thirugnansambandamoorthy all of Alaveddy
6. Veluppillai Uppiah of Chundikuly Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 3rd day of December 1942 in the presence of Mr. S. Ilayathambi Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner dated 1st and 3rd days of December 1942 having been read. It is ordered that the abovenamed 6th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minors the 4th and 5th Respondents for the purpose of representing them in this case and of protecting their interests and that the petitioner be declared entitled to administer the said estate as the widow of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be granted to her accordingly unless the Respondents shall appear before this court on the 29th day of January 1943 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 3rd day of December 1942
Sgd. G. C. Thambiah
District Judge

(O. 89, 25 & 28-1-43)

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.

January 8, 1943. H. A. HAMER,
Secretary.

(G. 46, 18 & 25-1-43.)

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
Hony. Secretary,

Averangal Co-operative Stores
Pattur.

(Mis. 185, 18 & 25-1-43)

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 Vinayagamorthy Muttiah of Point Pedro. Deceased.

Vinayagamorthy Cumaraswamy of Point Pedro vs. Petitioner.

1. Vinayagamorthy Manickam
2. Vinayagamorthy Chelliah
3. Elayathambi Makesparam and wife
4. Rasathy
5. Sinnatamby Sathasivam
6. Sanmugam Murugesu
7. Sanmugam Ponnuthurai
8. Sanmugam Chellaturai
9. Vallipuram Arumugam and wife
10. Sinnammah and
11. Vinayagamorthy Thambiah all of do. Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed 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 Petition and 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 22nd day of January 1943.

This 23rd day of December 1942.

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

This Order Nisi is extended
till 19.2.43.

(O. 88, 18 & 25-1-43.)

CONTROLLED ARTICLES (PAPER) (No. 3) ORDER

The attention of all Printers is drawn to the Controlled Articles (Paper) (No. 3) Order made by the Governor under Regulation 430 of the Defence (Miscellaneous) Regulations dated 14th January, 1943 and published in the Government Gazette Extraordinary No. 9067 of January 16, 1943, and which came into force from date of publication.

2. Special Notice should be taken of the following Clauses in the Order:—
Clauses 2 (a) 2 (e), 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

3. Copies of the above Order may be obtained on application to the Controller of Paper, Government Press, Colombo.

A. C. RICHARDS,
Controller of Paper.

Government Press,
Colombo, Jan- 18, 1943.

(G. 47, 25-1-43.)

ORDER NISI

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

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1130

In the matter of the Last-Will and Testament of the late Ponny wife of Kathiran Kanthan of Chempianpattu, Pallai. Deceased.
Kathiran Kanthan of Chempianpattu, Pallai vs. Petitioner.

1. Alvan Sinnatamby and wife
2. Vairy both of Chempianpattu, Pallai Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 2nd day of April 1942 in the presence of Messrs. Aboobucker and Sultan Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the Affidavit and petition of the petitioner and the affidavit of the Notary and attesting witnesses having been read.

It is ordered that the will of the abovenamed deceased dated 2nd February 1942 and now deposited in this court be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the abovenamed Petitioner is the Executor named in the said will and that he is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other persons interested shall appear before this court on the 20th day of May 1942 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 2nd day of April 1942
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge.

8 1-43

Extended and Reissued for
28-1-43

(Int'd) L. W. de S.

A. D. J.

(O. 91, 25 & 28-1-43)

Sun Life OF Canada

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST
LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTIONS

Assets	Rs. 2,727,400,000/-
Benefits paid by Company since inception	Rs. 4,049,500,000/-
Assurances in Force	Rs. 8,141,700,000/-

WAR or NO WAR your money is safe with the
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
(Incorporated in Canada in 1865 as a Limited Company).

Protect your future and that of your dependents with a
FAMILY INCOME POLICY.

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.)

Printed, and published by PANDIT V. T. SAMBANDHAN, residing at Vannarponnai West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1943.