



THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LVI.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1944.

NO. 50.

TELEGRAMS BY POST

With reference to our editorial note in our issue of September 4, on the above subject, the Postmaster General writes to us thus:—

No. D. 09721144
General Post Office,
Colombo, 29th Sept. 1944.

Vannarpannai Post Office

With further reference to my letter No. V. 7/2454 of the 18th September, 1944, on the above subject I wish to state that the statement appearing in your journal of the 4th idem that "bundles and bundles of telegrams are posted" from Colombo to Jaffna is not strictly correct. An examination of the traffic reveals that only on five days during the months of July and August last was it necessary to post a small portion of the day's telegrams. On rare occasions, owing to line faults or when the traffic is too heavy to be cleared the same day messages of a congratulatory nature are segregated and posted by the evening mail to reach Jaffna on the following morning. This procedure helps to clear the more urgent traffic which would otherwise be held over for the following day, resulting in further delay to more important messages. As an example, I may mention that on the 25th August last, 1165 telegrams were transmitted on the creed Teleprinter to Jaffna. This is a very heavy load for one circuit to handle and it would have taken 12 hours to clear this traffic, even if an operator was engaged continuously in sending throughout this period. The figures are exclusive of the traffic received from Jaffna. It was necessary on that day to post a certain number of the telegrams by the evening mail to Jaffna.

2. Due to the very heavy traffic experienced at present and the limited outlets available and shortage of staff, telegrams are subject to more delay than in pre-war times. However, everything possible is done by the Department to reduce delays. According to a return taken last week, the average delay in transmission of a telegram from any part of the Island to Jaffna was 1 hour and 31 minutes, and the average delay on telegrams from Jaffna to Colombo was less. It is possible that an occasional message may be delayed in delivery owing to unavoidable causes and, excluding such cases, a delay of 24 hours as stated in your article, has not been recorded.

3. The suggestion that senders of telegrams should be advised of the probable period of delay is impracticable as the office of origin has no means of knowing the traffic conditions at transit offices.

4. In view of the very heavy load of urgent military and government traffic the public are urged,

THE TECHNIQUE OF FIGHTING FREEDOM

THE SINE QUA NON OF SWARAJYAM

(By A. THIAGARAJAH, M. A., M. Litt.)

Nationalism

The best effect produced by the campaigns of Napoleon was to instil in the hearts of the disintegrated peoples of Europe to cohere into national entities in order to throw back foreign domination and to implant strong centralised governments that could maintain their political independence and further their economic expansion. This national feeling soon bore fruits in Germany and Italy in the 19th century and it also found great expression in the last war when all Europe broke away from Imperial shackles and settled down by delimiting its boundaries on a national basis. The late Dr. Annie Besant in one of her orations, speaking for a United States of Europe, made known her impression that the Allies had wronged Hungary. The zeal of the 1918 peace-makers had blinded them to the imperfect execution of the national principle they were carrying out. The folly is likely to be made a second time when passion will sway those who wish to forge peace. It is true that the small nations were trampled over in this war. But that does not reflect unfavourably on the need to live as national groups, though in the case of minute groups living in adjacent territories like the Czechs and the Slovaks it would be best to live together for the sake of attaining a reasonable size for administrative convenience. All the same, one wishes, in the absence of a world organisation, for the federation of small nationalities, as it must be presumed till the contrary is established that international violence would prevail.

Why Nations Are Free

It is interesting to note how it is that many of the modern countries

by notices and leaflets, to refrain from using the telegraph, except in those cases where a telegram is essential. The same problem confronts the Post and Telegraph Administrations in the United Kingdom and U. S. A., and in those countries every effort is being made to eliminate non-urgent telegrams and telephone calls.

I would appreciate any assistance you could give the Department, in these difficult times, through the medium of your valuable paper, by urging on the public the real necessity for refraining from using the telegraph and telephone, save in cases of real urgency.

are free nations. The U. S. A. and the Irish Free State applied physical force and to some extent moral force in liberating themselves from British hands. The Dominions are what they are because they were inhabited by people of the English stock and were willing to collaborate with the British in return for defence help as they feared the intrusion of the coloured and the backward races of Asia and Africa. Since England was first in the field of industrial development and acquired a prosperous foreign trade, she was able to pay for a good share of the raw materials and foodstuffs of the Dominions and the South America states, which in turn earned her an important place in the imports of these countries. The S. America states freed themselves from a weak Spain and have remained always turbulent. In spite of their mixed blood they are backward and industrially deficient, and hence they are always the prey of economic scrambling by the industrially powerful. The small nations of Europe though militarily powerless and frequently trodden emerge out as free nations because they happen to exist under the shadow of power politics. Many African and Asiatic colonies were sheared out by the European powers. They are unable to be free because they are socially heterogeneous and economically backward. Keen as the mutual jealousy between the big powers is the common desire among them to have raw material resources and markets coupled with the antagonism that exists between the "Haves" and the "Have nots" in spite of arguments to prove the open access to colonies and dominions by the "Have nots", it has proved difficult for these backward countries to fight the way through to freedom. Under Imperialistic rule it takes considerable time to rouse political consciousness to overcome economic and social inertia and fight for freedom. Really, the hope of most colonies to be free and self-developing nations is remote. As an instance I ask if Malaya could attain nationhood if the Malays Chinese and Indians feel that their interests are linked with the country and assert their will and right. The Britisher might ask if his capital has not been instrumental in developing the country as much as the useful labour that came there, and hence has he no right on the country? But I leave it for better

(Continued on page 4)

EINSTEIN'S TRIBUTE TO GANDHI

New York, Saturday

A five-hundred page volume of congratulatory messages commemorating Mr. Gandhi's 75th birthday will be tendered to him on October 2nd.

Dr. Krishnalal Shridharani, the American Editor of the volume, has released to Renter a message of felicitation to Mr. Gandhi from Professor Albert Einstein, the noted scientist, which is to be included in the volume. The message says: "The leader of his people, unsupported by any outward authority, a politician, whose success rests not upon craft nor mastery of technical devices, but simply on the convincing power of his personality; a victorious fighter who always scorned the use of force; a man of wisdom and humility, armed with resolve and inflexible consistency, who has devoted all his strength to uplifting his people and the betterment of their lot; a man who has confronted the brutality of Europe with the dignity of a simple human being and thus at all times risen superior. Generations to come, it may be, will scarce believe that such a one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth."

Other messages have been received from Pearl Buck, the Reverend John Hayes Holmes and the noted Indian curator, Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy, of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.—Renter.

"INDO-CEYLON CULTURAL CONFERENCE"

Sinhalese Scholar's Move

Madras, Sept. 28.

"India is our cultural and spiritual motherland and it is from India we Sinhalese have to draw inspiration for our renaissance and progress" says Mr. Somaveera Chandrasiri, of the Prabuddha Vidyalaya, Kumbura, Ceylon, who is now in Madras in the course of his "visit of cultural goodwill" to India. Mr. Chandrasiri, who is also the Secretary of the All-Ceylonese Sinhalese Poets and Authors Congress is convinced that authors and poets of India and Ceylon have a great part to play in promoting the cultural progress of both countries. He proposes during his two-month itinerary in this country to contact scholars and writers in different centres with a view to organising an "Indo-Ceylon Cultural Conference", if possible in some South Indian city in December next.—The Hindu.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1944

THE PRICE FOR JAFFNA'S CO-OPERATION

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, the Hon. Mr. Geo. E. de Silva, made a round of visits in Jaffna a few days ago laying foundation-stones for a maternity ward and two cottage hospitals, and planting a bo-tree at the Kankesanturai Sanatorium premises where he has promised to give a block of land for a Buddhist shrine room and a Buddhist library. Wherever he went at—Jaffna, Manipay, Moolai, Vaddukoddai, Karainagar, Kayts, Atchuvally, Kankesanturai, Valvettiturai, Pt. Pedro, Udapidly, and Karaveddy—he received warm receptions and, like Santa Claus, made free gifts of promises. In many of the places the burden of his song was: "Co-operate with us in the fight for freedom of Mother Lanka"... "Your demands are small, but I wish to make a great demand from you. Please forget about 50:50 or 60:40 and unite with us in the fight for freedom. If we are all united nothing can stop our victory." In response to several requests for Hospitals, Maternity Homes, Dispensaries and enhanced grants for existing institutions, in short, for freedom from disease and starvation—the invariable reply amounted to saying: "I will grant your demands provided you help us to get Sinhalese Raj."

We wonder whether the Board of Ministers chose Mr. de Silva and sent him to the North at this juncture to preach the gospel of Freedom for Lanka, close on the heels of the Civil Defence Commissioner who came but three months ago and told us to drop the 50:50 idea as there was a new Jerusalem ahead of us all, with a brave new world just round the corner. Or, did Mr. de Silva himself think it best to fix a good price for the wants of Jaffna? The Honourable Minister is also reported to have complained that the Jaffna Council members, except the Hon. Mr. Mahadeva, did not care to go about with him in their respective constituencies as was the practice in South Ceylon. Just fancy men like Sir Waitilangam Duraiswamy, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam and Mr. S. Natesan going either in front of, or behind, the Hon. Mr. Geo. de Silva, as elephants and dancers did when he went to open a Mental Hospital in a Southern village recently. The Minister

forgot for the moment the bitter experience of these Tamil representatives who had cried themselves hoarse in the State Council year after year, during the last ten years, and realised that all their appeals fell only on deaf ears!

When the Minister visited Jaffna about twenty months ago he praised the work of the Manipay Green Hospital and the Moolai Co-operative Hospital to the skies and promised to do all he could to enhance the grant for the former and give a new grant for the latter. We only know that the annual grant of Rs. 5000/- to the Manipay Hospital was reduced to Rs. 4500/- a few years ago, and a new grant of Rs. 500/- was given to the Moolai Hospital recently. When the appeals were repeated during the present visit of the Minister he is reported to have said that nobody brought up these matters to his notice before the Budget was passed and that he would ask the Board of Ministers to give a supplementary vote now. We shall wait and see how far this promise will be fulfilled.

The Hon. Mr. de Silva does not perhaps realise yet why Jaffna as a whole is clamouring for 50:50 and all the rest of it. It is because the people feel that their economic and other interests are being sadly neglected they want adequate representation in the Legislature and their due share in the government of the country so that they need not go begging for their wants to be met only to be told that they should pay a certain price. After being a party to hatch a secret constitution for Ceylon without caring to consult the wishes and opinions of the minority communities Mr. de Silva comes to Jaffna and appeals for political unity saying: "Until you achieve that, don't think of petty differences... We have difficulties to surmount but we can surmount them by a united front." Will the Jaffna man take Mr. de Silva seriously? If the Ministers think that crude diplomacy of this type is a paying proposition, they will find themselves greatly mistaken. Even diplomacy requires very high qualifications. Education and a sense of the fitness of things are indispensable if diplomacy is to succeed. We would suggest to the Ministers that, when they send an ambassador to the North next time with promises of gifts in one hand and an appeal for unity in the other, they should avail themselves of the services of men who know how to present their case.

Notes and Comments

Telegrams by Post

We are glad to publish elsewhere the Postmaster-General's courteous explanation with reference to a complaint we made in

our issue of September 4, that telegrams were sometimes sent from Colombo to Jaffna by the mail train and distributed here by the Postmaster. We are glad to hear that it was congratulatory messages on wedding days that were so sent in order to ensure the speedy despatch of other telegrams. We hope the public will respond to the Postmaster-General's appeal not to load the traffic with telegraphic and telephone messages whenever they can help it. We ourselves do not see what purpose is served by sending congratulations by wire for weddings. A letter with a six cent stamp would answer the purpose equally well. If only other heads of Departments also will be as prompt and courteous as our Postmaster-General to prevent the official view of directions which affect the people directly there will be better understanding between the government and the people.

Gandhi Jayanti

On Monday last Mahatma Gandhi's birthday was celebrated with much éclat at Chankanaai. Gandhi's portrait was taken in a procession along the main roads and a public meeting was held at the Hindu school with Mr. S. H. Perinpanayaram in the chair, when a number of speakers spoke on the significance of the day. Some time ago the day was celebrated regularly at the Perumal Kovil premises in Vannarpannai and we are pleased to hear that the celebration has been revived in Jaffna. It is a pity Gandhi has not been able to enter on his 75th birthday with the satisfaction of having settled the Hindu-Muslim deadlock in India. But he is a supreme optimist and yet hopes to renew the talks. The absence of his lieutenants in the prisons has been a great handicap for him in that he did not wish himself to shoulder the great responsibility of deciding important issues for all Hindu India.

Kasturba Memorial Fund

The target for the above fund which was launched soon after the death of Kasturba Gandhi to be presented to the Mahatma on his 75th birthday last Monday for the education and uplift of women in rural India was 75 lakhs. But the amount collected by the end of September amounted to ninety lakhs and it is expected that eventually it will reach the crore mark. It is a matter of satisfaction that the Tamil Nadu alone contributed over eight and a quarter lakhs, while its target was only seven lakhs, bidding fair to collect nine lakhs and showing thereby that Madras is not a whit behind other provinces of India in its support to great national causes. At a time when calls on public philanthropy have not been few India has shown how cheerfully it cherishes the memory of a noble lady who, in fellowship with her husband, served her country nervically.

OBITUARY

We regret to record the death of Mrs. Retnamah Somasundaram, wife of P. K. Somasundaram, Prector, Thavady, Jaffna, which took place in her 45th year on 26th September. She leaves behind, besides her husband, one daughter, the wife of Mr. M. Mathiapparanam, Prector, Kacknivil.

"A LIVING BUDDHA"

Chinese Regard for Mahatma

Prof. Tan Unn Sian, Director of Cheenai Bhagawan Visva Bharathi issued the following message for the auspicious occasion of Mahatma Gandhi's seventy-fifth birthday:

By the Indian people Gandhiji is regarded as a Mahatma, by the western people he is regarded as an Indian saint or ascetic but by the Chinese people, he is regarded as a living Buddha or a Maha Bodhisatta.

There is no doubt Gandhiji commands the deepest love and profoundest veneration of the Chinese people. The Chinese people respect and revere the late Gurudev Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi just as the late Dr. Sun Yet Sen and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The Chinese people love Gandhiji even more than the Indian. For in India, we still very often hear this or that criticism on Gandhiji or this or that complaint against him. In China, we have only love and veneration for him and our love and veneration are absolutely pure and unadulterated.

But we Chinese people love Gandhiji not merely for his world-wide fame; nor do we respect him merely for his great religious and social influence on the mass of the Indian people; neither do we only revere him for his half-century-long political movement. The Chinese people have not got the snobbishness of extolling any worldly name or fame; nor do they have the habit of adoring any worldly influence of power. We love, respect and revere Gandhiji only for his great personality, excellent character, noble spirit, lofty ideal, perfect morality and after all, his illustrious virtue.

Why do the Chinese people love, respect and revere Gandhiji so much? Because what Gandhiji represents or interprets is the best of Indian culture which is very similar to the culture of China. In China there was an ancient saint called Mo-Tsu whose doctrine of 'Chien-A' or 'Love-All' and 'Pan-Kung' or 'Non-Aggression' is exactly like Gandhiji's principle of 'Ahimsa' or 'Non-Violence'. Gandhiji's spirit of self-sacrifice is also exactly like Mo-Tsu's. Mo-Tsu would grind himself from the top of his head to the bottom of his feet if it would be beneficial to the world.

To the Chinese—Buddhists, Gandhiji is the living Ti-Tsang or Ksitigarbha of India today, one of the group of eight Dhyani Bodhisattvas whose role is to save all the creatures between the Nirvana of Sakyamuni Buddha and the advent of Maitreya, as described in a Mahayana Buddhist scripture. It is mentioned in that scripture that Ksitigarbha vowed that if there is still one left in hell not being emancipated, he will not attain his Buddhahood and that, until all creatures have been saved he would not have his own salvation. Now what Gandhiji is doing for the Hurijans is exactly what Ksitigarbha vowed to do for those in hell.

To-day when the world is plunged into brutal power and sinking into the fathomless sea of lust, of gain and conquest, we want Gandhiji's gospel of love, peace and sacrifice.—U. P. I.

Letters to the Editor

Receptions in Jaffna

Sir,—In your excellent editorial article of the 21st September on "Jaffna and Ministry" You say that 'the Jaffna man is a polite being and he is always ready to give anybody a reception or welcome on the slightest provocation.' May I say that the real truth is that the Jaffna man is not so simple or innocent as to make vain demonstrations for nothing. Those who get up receptions to men in power are really those who are either title-hunters or job-hunters. When innocent people hear tom-tom beating and see processions with temple umbrellas and "nompambals" and "nilapavadas" they just flock in to satisfy their curiosity. Such crowds should not be mistaken as people giving receptions to all and sundry, although some of them are made dupes of by the organisers of receptions.

Yours faithfully,
Jaffna, 30.9.44 A Villager

SOVIET SCIENCE'S BIG ACHIEVEMENT

Incomparable Strides

"The last two decades in Russia afford one of the most striking achievements in history," said Mr. D. N. Wadia, Government Mineralogist and former President of the Indian Science Congress, speaking on "Soviet Science" at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Ceylon Friends of the Soviet Union at the Central Y. M. C. A., Colombo.

Stressing the fact that the planning of science and technology had transformed an illiterate, agrarian people into an efficient, industrial state, the speaker explained in considerable detail the organisation of Soviet scientific research from the subsidiary points serving factories, mines and farms, to the Supreme Council and the Academy of Science. All the resources of science were thus brought close to the needs of man in agriculture, industry and public health.

The Soviet's incomparable strides could be seen, Mr. Wadia continued, in the development of the mineral resources and agriculture. For the former, the Soviet Government maintained a corps of 10,000 geologists (3,000 of them women) with a budget for one year of 1,050 million roubles (£38,000,000). In the same year Britain budgeted for the same purpose only £67,000 U. S. A. £147,000 and India £38,000.

Investigations had, for instance, proved Russia's petrol deposits to be near 700 million tons. In agriculture, large-scale mechanisation and electrification had been achieved and intensive application of science to plant breeding and culture resulted in dazzling successes like perennial wheat, which, sown once, yielded four or five harvests.

Mr. Wadia hoped that admiration of the Soviet's colossal successes would be transformed into emulation.

Presiding over the meeting, Prof. A. W. Mailvaganam characterised the Soviet Union as the supreme gift of science to humanity.

"COULD NOT ACCEPT TWO-NATION BASIS"

GANDHIJI EXPLAINS DIFFERENCES

No Separation Without Plebiscite

Bombay, Sept. 30.

"Mr. Jinnah has said that he is deeply interested in independence, but it did not seem to me that he set as great store by it as by the immediate recognition of the Pakis as he wants. You see my view has been all along that we cannot be free among ourselves until we are free from Imperial domination. We have parted as friends. These days have not been wasted. I am convinced that Mr. Jinnah is a good man. I hope we shall meet again. I am a man of prayer and I shall pray for understanding. In the meantime, it is the duty of the public to digest the situation and bring the pressure of their opinion upon us."

The above impression was given to-day by Mahatma Gandhi about Mr. Jinnah's attitude, in the course of an interview to the *News Chronicle*, London.

Explaining why the talks with Mr. Jinnah failed to produce a solution of the Hindu-Muslim differences, Gandhiji said: "I could not accept the two-nation basis. This was Mr. Jinnah's demand. He wants the immediate recognition of the North-West Frontier Province, Sind, the whole of the Punjab, Bengal and Assam as sovereign and completely independent Pakistan."

Mr. Jinnah's "Hallucination"

Asked what he was prepared to recognise as Pakistan and on what basis there could be any hope of agreement in the future, Gandhiji frankly and precisely said: "I want to make it clear that I believe that Mr. Jinnah is sincere, but I think that he is suffering from a hallucination when he imagines that an unnatural division of India could bring either happiness or prosperity to the people concerned. It was my suggestion that, provided there was the safeguard of plebiscite, there could be sovereignty for predominantly Muslim areas, but it should be accompanied by bonds of alliance between Hindusthan and Pakistan. There should be a common policy and working arrangement on foreign affairs, defence, communications and similar matters. This is manifestly vital to the welfare of both parts of India."

"This agreement," Gandhiji said, "could not interfere with the internal life of the Muslims who would not be subject in any way to Hindu domination. Such a division would not create an artificial split between people who, whatever their religious faiths, have descended from a common stock and are all Indians."

Unfortunately, said Gandhiji, "Mr. Jinnah would have none of it and asked me to agree to the principle of two nations, entirely separate."

Asked if he had adopted this attitude because he thought he could not "sell" such division to the country or because he thought it wrong in principle, Gandhiji replied, "Because it is fundamentally wrong in principle. If I had thought that Mr. Jinnah's view was right, even though the

CHICKEN-POX IN JAFFNA

An epidemic of a severe type of chicken pox has broken out in Jaffna.

During September, 24 cases occurred, some of which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, Jaffna, were very severe and like a small-pox with regard to the distribution of the rash.

The reported cases, which are from one community of people have been isolated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital. The contacts have been vaccinated and kept under observation.

Mass vaccination is being carried out and the number vaccinated so far is 500.

INQUIRIES INTO VILLUNDI SHOOTING TRAGEDY

Inspector K. D. Reuben, of the Jaffna Police, produced before Mr. J. E. A. Alles, the Jaffna Magistrate, three more suspects in connection with inquiries into the Villundi crematorium shooting fatality.

The men produced were Messrs. E. Subramaniam, Revenue Inspector, Urban Council, T. Arulajah and S. S. Thasiyam, all of Kottady. The prosecution made an application that the men be remanded. The Magistrate ordered them to be remanded till October 3.

It is now learned that besides the man who was shot dead at Villundi, Mutiah Sinnathambi, the injured were only two in number, namely M. Ponniah, of Point Pedro and Anthony, of Karayur, and not three, as stated in earlier reports.

Last Tuesday, the suspects were brought up before the Jaffna Magistrate for identification in a parade. Three guns and a stick were produced by the police. The suspects were further remanded till the 10th inst.

whole world was against me, I would have accepted it personally and given him my unquestioned allegiance."

The next question put to Gandhiji was: "If Mr. Jinnah agreed to your view of division, but insisted that there should be no plebiscite or plebiscites in which only Muslims would vote, would you settle on this basis?"

"Never," answered Gandhiji and added: "How could I agree in my personal or any other capacity to decide the future of millions of people without their having anything to say about their destiny?"

—U. P. I.

VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY, COLOMBO

Navarathri Celebrations

The nine days of the Navarathri were observed with pujah at the Vivekananda Society, Colombo. On Maha Navami Day Saraswathi Pujah was celebrated and a large number of members were present. Brahma Sri K. Lakshmana Iyer and Pundit E. Kasinathar delivered addresses on the significance of the day. Items of devotional music were contributed by the children of the Vivekananda Vidyalayam. Prasadam was then distributed to those present and the celebrations came to a close with the singing of Thevaram.—Cor.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 254.
In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Arubalavanar Kanapathypillai Chelliah of Pungudutivu East, Jaffna. Deceased.
Nagamma's widow of A Kanapathypillai Chelliah of Pungudutivu East
Petitioner.

Vs

- 1 Pushpakavalli daughter of Chelliah
- 2 Salvadorai daughter of Chelliah,
- 3 Chelliah Ganeshamoorthy, and
- 4 Sathumilai widow of Kanapathypillai all of do Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that the 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Respondents, that the Last Will dated 10th August 1943 and filed of record in this case be declared proved and the petitioner be as executrix named therein declared entitled to Letters of Probate coming on for disposal before James Joseph, Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 5th day of May 1944 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner:

It is ordered that the 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents for the purpose of representing them in this case, that the Last Will filed of record be declared proved and that the petitioner be as executrix named therein declared entitled to Letters of Probate, unless the abovenamed Respondents shall show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary on the 12th day of June 1944.

(Signed) James Joseph,
District Judge.

Time to show cause extended to 10.10.1944.

Intld. H. A. de Silva,
District Judge.

(O 825 & 9.10.44.)

DANCE RECITAL

BHARATA NATYAM AND ABHINAYAM

by
Mrs. Ranjana Thangarajah
(a leading exponent of the art which is now at the height of its revival in South India)

At the Town Hall, Jaffna, on Sunday,
8th October 1944, at 6.30 p. m.

under the distinguished patronage of
C. COOMARASWAMY ESQ., C. C. S.,
Government Agent, N. P.,
and MRS. COOMARASWAMY.

Rates: Rs. 5 (Reserved) Rs. 3 & Rs. 2
Box Plan at Jaffna Apothecaries.

Tickets may be had from:

Jaffna Apothecaries Co., Jaffna Co-operative Stores Ltd.,
Grand Bazaar, Dr. K. Krishner, Vaddukoddai. (Mis. 130.2)



The Technique of Fighting Freedom

(Continued from Page 1)

judgment to say whether the reward for capital is interest or unduly exploited profits. Japan would have become a colony but for the peculiar traits of her people and China, though not a colony, was under the stranglehold of many vying nations, until circumstances made her assert her national will through a united front, though the war in the West has tilted the balance of power in the East and has allowed the Japanese to keep her at bay for the moment. What we should recognise is the undying national will rouse in the Chinese so that, given her potential economic and military strength, she will one day realise her nationhood. It was long after that India roused from her slumber to find herself occupied by a foreign power. But she has come very near the day of liberation through the constant sacrificing struggle of her heroic sons. Her fight was mainly constitutional and non-violent, and it would be a moot problem to consider if she could have achieved her purpose through violence and rebellion, considering the frequent violent outbursts she has had. Yet her power stands divided against herself. That can no doubt be overcome, and her freedom will be the true test of democracy.

Lessons for Ceylon

Can we then evolve a true technique whereby Ceylon shall find a true place among the comity of free nations? How is that freedom for which we are all yearning to be achieved? I am afraid we have not learnt the lesson from India. Nor can I trust any party at present existing to perform the task. It is not possible to wrest freedom by force or revolution for we are a small country and it is the practice of British Imperialism to yield at every juncture and avoid a crisis. If they were like the totalitarian states a huge upheaval or foreign assistance would have been inevitable. If Germany had ruled India there would have been rampant underground organisations with foreign assistance at a crucial moment to help the overthrow of the ruler. But such things are remote possibilities for us. For, from the utterances of British leaders freedom is ours if we are united and are capable of ruling ourselves. It is left to us to accelerate the transfer of such powers to ourselves which Britain feels she should hold till we can demonstrate that we have an undying national will of solidarity which cannot be put down by arms and hoodwinked by sweet phraseologies. It is a veritable law of evolution that no power can hold another country in the same status for ever without advancing it and thereby lose its claim to rule over it.

How then should we shape our constitutional tactics? The Sinhalese people they say are not communal, though it is the ruling caucus that is communal-minded. Hence the real remedy is not communal representation, but a clean approach to the Sinhalese masses through their true leaders and thereby overthrow those who pretend to speak on their behalf and act communally. No doubt for a transition stage communal safe-

FOR SALE

Motor Car Ford 8 H. P. Four
Doer De Luxe Saloon Z 4503

Apply:
T. S. Veerasinghe, Kachcheri,
Jaffna.

(Mis 126 28.9 & 5 10.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 308

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Chellammah wife of Thembirajah of Varany North

Deceased.

Maruthainar Kandiah of Varany North Petitioner.

Vs

- 1 Chelvarayakiamma daughter of Velupillai of do
- 2 Veerakathipillai Velupillai of do The 1st and 2nd respondents are minors appearing by their mother and guardian-ad-litem the 3rd respondent
- 3 Katpagam widow of Velupillai
- 4 Rasammah daughter of Ponniah
- 5 Maheswari daughter of Ponniah al' of do
- 6 Velliammai widow of Ponniah of do

Respondents

This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying that the 2nd and 6th respondents be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st and 2nd and 4th and 5th respondents respectively and that letters of administration granted to the petitioner, coming on for disposal before H A de Silva Esq District Judge, Jaffna on the 4th day of September 1944 in the presence of Mr C R Tambiah proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner it appearing to court that the 1st and 2nd and 4th and 5th respondents are minors and the 3rd and 6th respondents are the fit and proper persons to be appointed guardians-ad-litem over them and the petitioner as an heir be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, unless the respondents or any others shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on or before the 16th day of October 1944 at 10 a. m.

This 18th day of September, 1944
Sgd. H. A. de Silva,
District Judge

O. 79, 2 & 5)

guards are needed, but afterwards we must be able to discard them. The true panacea is not the starting of communal organisations which fail to give the proper psychological approach to unity even though such organizations might profess to harbour no communal ill will. What we need is a party, say a Social Democratic Party, which will frame a constitution acceptable to all communities and which will not allow any community to override the interests of others which will be non-communal and which will speak for the whole country, which will carry its message to all Ceyloners, which will have a Sinhalese leader of the right type. An all-Ceylon non-communal party with an acceptable constitution and a non-communal-minded Sinhalese leader are the sine qua non of Swarajyam. Such is the means for the end.

ORDER NISI DECLARING WILL PROVED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

held at Point Pedro
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 253 P T

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Kathirgamar Kanthiah of Puloly South

Deceased

Rayappan Ponniah of Puloly South Vs Petitioner

- 1 Vairavinillai Veerapathirapillai of Puloly South
- 2 wife Eleichumipillai of do
- 3 Kanthiah Kanagasabai of do
- 4 Pahavathy daughter of Kanthiah of do
- 5 Annamattu daughter of Kanthiah of do
- 6 Sivecolunthu daughter of Kanthiah of do
- 7 Vinasithamby Arumugam of Karanavai North

The 3rd-6th respondents are minors by their guardian ad litem the 7th respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before N Ponniah Esquire acting additional District Judge on the 25th day of August 1944 in the presence of Mr. K Vinasithamby Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner and the affidavit of the attesting notary and the subscribing witness having been read

It is ordered that the last will and testament of Kathirgamar Kanthiah deceased, the original of which has been produced and is now deposited in this court, be and the same is hereby declared proved and the petitioner abovenamed is the Executor named in the said will and he is hereby declared entitled to have Probate thereof issued to him accordingly unless the respondents also named or any person or persons interested shall on or before the 22nd day of September 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary

The 11th day of August 1944

Sgd D. Earle Wijayawardene
Additional District Judge

The date for shewing cause against the above order nisi is extended till the 20th day of October 1944

The 22nd day of September 1944
Sgd D. Earle Wijayawardene
Additional District Judge

O. 80, 2 & 5)

TEACHERS WANTED

Wanted for the Manipay Hindu College two assistant masters. A Graduate and an Inter-Arts. Special aptitude for teaching English and Basic English will be a qualification. Preference will be given to lady teachers. Apply to the Manager, Manipay Hindu College, Manipay.

Sgd. V. Veerasingham,
(Mis 129 2&5-10-44) Principal.

FOR SALE

Flower pots in four sizes.

Apply to

Wm. Mather & Sons,
Jaffna.

[Mis. 99. 24 to 21-11-44. T.]

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 314.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Adriampillai Francis Saverimuttu of Old Store Road, Jaffna.

Deceased.

Eli abe's Pakkiam widow of Adriampillai Francis Saverimuttu of Old Store Road Jaffna Petitioner

Vs

Minor, 1 Saverimuttu Kanagasavar & 2 Adriampillai Rasiah Bastiampillai both of Old Store Road, Jaffna Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before H A de Silva Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 23rd day of September 1944 in the presence of Mr. K Nadarajah Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st respondent for the purpose of representing him and protecting his interest in this testamentary proceedings and that letters administration, over the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner unless the respondents shall, appear before this court on or before the 3rd day of November 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 23rd day of September 1944
(Sgd) H A de Silva,
District Judge.

(O. 81.5 & 9-10-44)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

- Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00
SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.
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.
INDIAN MONEY bought and sold
LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
(Y. 164. A. 21-11-41-20-11-44.) Shroff.