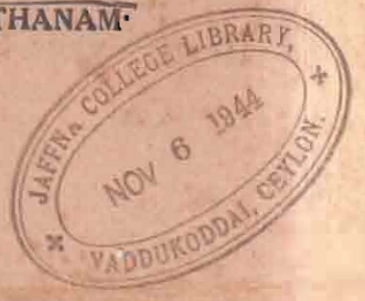


# THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham

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NO. 57.

## TAMILS INAUGURATE CONGRESS

### REVERSION TO COMMUNAL ELECTORATES

Advocated By Mr. K. Balasingham

Tamils from Colombo and out-stations mustered strong at the Colombo Town Hall on Sunday morning for the purpose of formally inaugurating the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress.

Representatives from Jaffna (different parts of the Peninsula) Mulaitivu, Vavunia, Matale, Kandy, Anuradhapura, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Kurunegalla, Hatton, Ratnapura, Negombo and other places were also present.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, M.S.C., presided and moved: "In furtherance of the express desire of all sections of the Tamil people in Ceylon and in deference to resolutions passed at several representative meetings, this public meeting of Tamils from all districts of the Island assembled here inaugurates the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress."

He said that he stood honestly and sincerely for the unity and indivisibility of the Tamil race in Ceylon in spite of the attempts of a section of paid provocateurs in Jaffna to rend and vilify the Tamil community. There were paid commissioners, he said, going up to Jaffna for this purpose of creating disunity.

Mr. J. Tyagaraja, M. S. C. seconding said that it was a memorable day in the history of the Tamil people. An island-wide organisation to represent the different sections and districts of the Tamils was being formed. It was most gratifying that a long-felt need was being fulfilled at a most critical period of the Island's history. This Association would play an important part in shaping the destiny of Ceylon. It was also about the most progressive and democratic association in the Island.

#### Transfer of Power

Mr. K. Balasingham, supporting, said that the most important point for which they were striving was the principle of balanced representation, which meant a slightly increased representation of the minorities. A third of the population who were entitled to 34 seats out of 100 were asking for 50. It was only an increase of 16.

It had been asked what justification there was for that demand Mr. Balasingham said the reforms proposed by the Ministers transferred power from the Secretary of State, the Governor and Executive Committees into the hands of the party in power. After what had been done in the past 13 years, they

could not but insist on this weightage for the minorities and demand the franchise for the Indians already in Ceylon who had an undoubted right to it by residence here for five years. They could not agree to a transfer of power until these conditions were fulfilled.

They had been asked to trust the majority party. As for trusting the Sinhalese to do justice to the minorities he would not do so even if every one of the 3½ millions of Sinhalese were Churchills or Roosevelts.

He did not say the Sinhalese were not good people, continued Mr. Balasingham, but they were human beings and having obtained power they thought it patriotic to ignore all promises made by the government of the day to the European capitalists who were invited to develop the island and Indian immigrants who were invited to come on the pledged word of the Government that they would be entitled to full rights of citizenship.

They could get a fifty per cent representation only by reverting to communal electorates, said Mr. Balasingham. It was almost impossible to elect the allotted number of Europeans, Burghers and Muslims otherwise. In the case of the Indians up country, it would help the Kandians if up-country Tamils were given separate electorates. There was nothing gained by low-country Tamils alone, out of the minorities sticking to the general electorate. The depressed classes too would never have representation until seats were reserved for them. The Villundi incident and the action of the Jaffna Urban Council, gave them no hope, he concluded.

#### Deaf Ears

Mr. Sam W Stephens of Batticaloa, said that the Tamils should join together, otherwise they would lose their opportunity. He said that 30,000 acres were lying fallow in Batticaloa but the minister took no action. If ever he visited Batticaloa, the Minister listened to all they had to say and forgot the whole thing soon as he left the place. The Minister was only concerned about Minneriya.

The people in Batticaloa were united and gave their whole-hearted support to the Congress. He warned his bearers not to be misled by an isolated incident or two which was magnified by those bent on mischief. If they surrendered their

(Continued on page 4)

## CALPENTYN

By A. V. M.

A big town, a great city, a magnificent harbour, a place of pilgrimage for all, and one of historical importance. The Portuguese captured it in 1544, the Dutch in 1640 and the English in 1795. In 1806 the Governor of Colombo exercised his sway over this part of the Island. Now, my readers, I am sure, will know where I am leading them Kalpitya!

Calpentyne may sound like turpentine to the ear but that was its name till the Dutch influence lasted in Ceylon. This town formed a part of the great division Rajarata, in more ancient times, in still more ancient times, this town flourished as a great harbour. There is evidence to show that Vidya Bandara took the relic of the Buddha through this sea-port; vide "Ceylon: The Portuguese Era" Vol. 1 P 136. At this time, another name for this port—Arasady—was also current. This was because of a huge Bo-tree that stood at the entrance to the harbour. It is no longer there.

The present fortress of Kalpentyne was built in 1666 by the Batavian Government, according to the will of the Dutch Governor Van Hoven. It was only so late as 1909 that this district became recognised as separate from the Chilaw district. There was then a proposal to name it "Magul Totamuva" because of the traditional marriage alliance supposed to have taken place close to Pattalam, between Vijaya and Kuvani. But the name of the new system predominated! In the 17th century there was a roaring trade through this harbour with India and the East.

Now we come to the ancient shrine at Talaville which attracts thousands of pilgrims every year. Of all the tanks about this place, the one at Talaville ran dry only very late in summer and hence this name for it and subsequently for the village itself. Documentary evidence proves beyond doubt that by 1644 this shrine was already existing. The administration Report of 1867 (Mc, Credie) and the Directory of Jaffna 1877 will shed more light on this subject.

A poor Portuguese man was returning from Colombo along the beach to Mannar; so goes the story. He became weary on the way and slept under a tree. A sweet dream—of candles burning, angels moving up and down, lights flashing in front of an image etc.—was the result. When the man got up he saw them all in reality! He was shocked for a moment but gathered sense and pondered. He then danced and prayed in ecstatic joy. St. Anna the mother of Virgin Mary appeared to him and instructed him to build a chapel on that spot. This was somehow done and the image enshrined in the altar.

We now enter the holy precincts, we are reminded of the Nayaks of

## GOVT. SERVANTS AND TAMIL CONGRESS

### Allowed to Become Members

It is learned that permission has been granted to the members of the Tamil community employed in the Government to become members of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress.

The Chief Secretary, in reply to Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, President of the All Ceylon Tamil Congress, who asked whether it was possible for the Tamils employed in the Government Service to join the Congress, says that on the assumption that there is a separate organisation for cultural, as distinct from political activities, it is consistent with previous decisions to permit Public Servants to join the Congress on the understanding that they can attend, but not speak or vote at any meeting of any part of the political organisation.

The Chief Secretary further adds that it is hardly necessary to state that they cannot hold any post of office in the political organisation.

Madara and their palaces. The wood carvings, the doors and windows the thick walls, the arches etc., all suggest to us the civilization of those times. The image too presents us a sort of grace and glamour like the one at Muneeswaram that we are prompted to kneel before it for a moment.

Now a little digression on education in Calpentyne 100 years ago. I met an old friend of mine here. He is a descendant of the Javanese settlers of Kalpity, a Kathim Surapathy is 97 years 7 months and 15 days (age quite faithful to his verdict!) He had his education under one Velupillai Upaththy from Jaffna, a typical village school master. While so young as 8 or 10 he says, he had composed the following stanzas to coax the teacher to let the boys go home thrice a day! I hope my readers will pardon him for the many blunders in the stanzas and his intentions embodied in them!

- 1 "காலமேவத் தோமையா  
கருத்துடன் படித்துக்கொண்ட  
சிலமாய்ப்பாடத் தந்தோம்  
தேவாரீர்மனதிற்ப் கேற்க  
கோலமார்விடுதிக்குப் போய்க்  
குழந்தைகன்பழுஞ் சேறுதின  
வலவே அனுப்புமையா  
இணையடி சாணந்தானே.
- 2 அதிகமாய் மத்தியானமாச்சு,  
ஆதியும் வரண்டாற்போல  
திமிமிசுசட்டப் பேரும்  
நியானமாய்கழுதித் தந்தோம்  
புதியபாலுடன் சேறும்  
புசித்தபின் ஓடிவாரோம்  
தெயினில் அனுப்புமையா  
இணையடி சாணந்தானே.
- 3 அந்தியே சென்றுதையா  
அகந்திலே வினையாடாமல்  
சிறையாய் வினக்கிமுன்னே  
சுவடியும்படித்துக் காட்டி  
கொந்தமாம் சேவல்  
கூவக் குப்பென்றே ஓடிவாரோம்  
குந்தியே அனுப்புமையா  
இணையடி சாணந்தானே."



## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1944

### TRADE UNIONS

THE FAMILY, TRIBE AND Nation are different products of the herding instinct in men. Common interests have always made people unite. Trade Unions are one of the species, which we find in the present century, caused by the idea of self-preservation. Persons of the same avocation in life form unions having for their object their own betterment. Higher wages, less work, better sanitary conditions come within the purview of such Unions. The latest addition to the existing Trade Unions in Jaffna is that of the dhobies. We have no doubt that very good work can be done by these unions, provided they are given proper advice by persons with a broad outlook. The Trade Unionists must remember that besides their employers there is a third party in the concern. The Omnibus Workers' Union or the Cigar Rollers' Union should not think that their employers, the Omnibus companies, or cigar factories respectively are the only persons they have to deal with. The public have a right to safeguard their own interests, and great care should be taken to see that the public are not inconvenienced by rash measures. The Trade Unionists should not kill the goose that lays the golden egg. Some time ago, the cigar rollers' union decided that all cigar rollers should strike work if their employers did not pay them at the rate of Rs. 4 per thousand cigars, and the cigar factory mudalalies had to yield. Every labourer should be given a living wage. The cigar roller must certainly be paid Rs. 4 per thousand cigars if that amount is necessary for the maintenance of himself and his family. The emergency conditions caused by the war have been in great measure responsible for such demand. But the cigar rollers should not forget that if better staff can be purchased by the public at the same or lower prices, the cigar industry will be adversely affected. The financial condition of the cigar worker is comparatively much better than that of the poor bank clerk who is paid Rs. 30 per mensem. The bank clerk has to pay for his cigars and European costume as well. We hope that this state of affairs will not indefinitely continue and that the grievances of the bank clerks will be soon redressed. It will be desirable

that the newly formed Dhobies' Union does not lay down conditions that will be impossible of performance. At present, the Jaffna dhobi is notorious for being irregular; he keeps clothes entrusted to him for washing for an indefinite length of time; he lends such clothes for a consideration, and when he does turn up, sometimes after months, very often the clothes are torn and unfit for further use; he is by nature indolent. The public are also to some extent to blame. During confinements and at funerals the dhobi is required to furnish the necessary apparel. The public must realise that the dhobi lends them some third party's clothes. Unless the dhobi is rich enough to purchase cloth needed for such demands, he will continue the age-old custom of lending some third party's clothes for hire. The Dhobies' Union will have plenty of work to do. We hope that the Union will devise ways and means for putting an end to such malpractices. An increase in the wages cannot be denied under present conditions. It will be ideal if trade unionists while jealously safeguarding the interests of their own particular group, pay some attention to the general welfare of the public.

### NATIONAL SAVINGS

The credit for making the Government of Ceylon provide facilities for the masses to invest their small savings in gilt-edged securities goes to the late Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan who fought hard in the Legislative Council, in 1880 and 1881, for the introduction of the Post Office Savings Bank in the Island. The Bank has now been in existence since the year 1885 and, although the balances were growing year after year, it is not as popular as in the West nor is its growth commensurate with the growth of population and prosperity in the Island. The policy of the Government, until a few years ago, was to borrow in foreign countries by millions for all its capital expenditure, and few cared to educate the people on the advantages of investing their savings with the Government so that the money might go to build up the capital necessary for national requirements. Only six years ago the Government introduced the Ceylon Savings Certificates with the object of promoting thrift and providing a safe investment which could be realised by people without difficulty or delay in an emergency; but yet many people went on burying their money in lands of fictitious value and in surplus jewellery for want of a drive from the centre and education from the circumference.

On account of the requirements of the war, exports of raw materials from the Island have been growing higher and higher, and due to the shortage of shipping and the restricted production of civilian requirements in belligerent countries, imports into the Island have been shrinking

Hence more money came in than went out during the last five years; and, added to it, vast sums of money, to the tune of four hundred million rupees per year, are being spent by the Military authorities in the country. As a result, unemployment disappeared and plenty of money circulated making money cheap and prices of available commodities soar higher and higher daily. Inflation is the rule everywhere.

To check this inflation and help the accumulation of capital in the hands of the people, to enable them to face the days of depression and unemployment ahead of us after the cessation of the war, the Government has initiated the National Savings Movement which is making headway under its energetic Commissioner, Mr. R. Y. Daniel. Incidentally the money may be utilised for war purposes, and sceptics must be convinced that the primary object of the movement is not so much to help England as to fight inflation in this country by promoting thrift and giving less temptation for people to fitter away their surplus cash. England can well afford to borrow millions and billions from elsewhere for her requirements and does not depend on Ceylon whose contribution can at best be a drop in the ocean. The chief object of the movement is to make every man and woman prepare to face the days of shortage of money, surplus of goods, unemployment and slump after the war while striving to improve their standard of living. People should take the present opportunity to invest their savings safely with the Government and build up a capital for themselves, besides providing the Government with the capital it needs for the vast expenditure it must undertake to give employment and carry on the necessary works of development after the war. It is also worth explaining to the people that by paying higher than controlled prices for articles, they not only help the profiteer and inflation but they help the enemy too in that they thereby impede the war effort.

Two years ago Jaffna's contribution to the Sand - a - Plans Fund was magnanimous, and her investments in Savings Certificates last year were quite satisfactory. We trust that her response during the forthcoming Savings Week which commences on the 11th inst. will in no way be poor. Jaffna is a poor district and she is always slow in making spectacular demonstrations. It is also a land of thrift and we are sure that when, as usual, she finds that something is good she will launch into it wholeheartedly. In this connection it will be as well to be wary of pseudo-leaders who, just for the sake of impressing the authorities with their spurious influence, persuade the people to buy the certificates on the understanding that they could be surrendered after a short time and money realized. Such humbug will reflect on Jaffna's reputation as a whole. The Jaffna man should maintain his characteristic of not sacrificing the substance for the shadow.

## Letters to the Editor

### Jaffna Association and Tamil Congress.

Sir,—Your last editorial under the caption "Tamil and Self Help" commending the inauguration of the All Ceylon Tamil Congress and commenting on the proceedings of the business meeting held on Sunday was read with interest and pleasure by many of us. You have rightly stated that nobody can gainsay the usefulness of this organisation. The organisers of the meeting are particularly thankful to you, Sir, for your presence and participation at last Sunday's meeting in spite of ill-health and also for your presence earlier at the big consultative meeting held at Jaffna.

If I might say so there appears to be a slight misconception in one sentence of your esteemed editorial of the 30th ultimo. May I be permitted to refer to the following passage:—

"While we are inclined to think that there is the need for such a Congress, we do not quite agree with the promoters of the A. C. T. C. in saying that there has been no association to look after the Tamil interests."

It is possible that this passage may cause some misunderstanding in the minds of those who were not present on the occasion. Hence this letter.

To the best of my recollection some of the speakers expressed the view that there had been no Island-wide organisation in the past to look after the interests of the Tamils. Mr. J. Tyagaraja, M. S. C., who seconded the resolution for the formation of the Congress referred to the fact that there had been no All-Ceylon Association hitherto. None of the speakers, however, denied the existence in the past of local organisations to safeguard the interests of the Tamils. On the contrary Mr. Tyagaraja made specific reference to the Jaffna Association as "the most notable organisation" that had worked for the advancement of the Tamil cause.

As you correctly observed, the All Ceylon Tamil Congress and the Jaffna Association have the same objects in view and are both pledged to the principles of non-domination and balanced representation. You have further rightly struck a note of warning but in the interests of the Tamil community there should be no disagreement between the two bodies, especially as they are working for the same goal and the same ideals. A good number of the members of the Jaffna Association are members of the All Ceylon Tamil Congress. In like manner, several of the organisers of the Tamil Congress are members of the Jaffna Association. As you are no doubt aware, the President of the Congress, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, is a life member of the Jaffna Association and was actively associated with Dr. Isaac Thambayah, Mr. N. Chelavadurai, Madaliyar R. C. Proctor, and other leading members of the Jaffna Association in resurrecting this Association some years back and working wholeheartedly for its advancement after the considerable period of inactivity which it had undergone. It is a very significant fact that for the first time in the history of the Jaffna Association Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, the present President

**Savings Movement In Vali-East**

In response to the request of Mr. T. Murugesapillai, Divisional Revenue Officer, Kopy, a very largely attended meeting of the Agriculturists' Congress of Valigamam North and East was held last Wednesday at the Neervely Attiar Hindu College in support of the National Savings Week presided over by Mr. C. Coomaraswamy G. A. Northern Province. Mr. Coomaraswamy in his presidential address said that every one should contribute to the National Savings Week by purchasing Savings Certificates and also promised that he would give his full support to the Pattur Nilavari Tidal-Well Irrigation Scheme.

Pandit P. Krishnapillai, C. Chittabaisan, W. P. S. Cooke and four others spoke urging the people to purchase Savings Certificates

of the Congress, was chosen as the delegate of the Jaffna Association to Whitehall some years back to make representations to the Secretary of State in person on behalf of the Tamil community. These representations were to some extent successful, and the Royal Commission due shortly in Ceylon is one of the results of these representations. Dr. Naganathan, (who is a Hansman) and one of the Secretaries of the Congress, is also a member of the Jaffna Association, which was founded by his illustrious kinsman the late Mr. James Hansman, and is walking faithfully in the footsteps of the members of his family. Further it may be noted that most of the Vice-Presidents of the Jaffna Association, the Presidentship being vacant at the moment, are members of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress.

I am sure that the promoters of the Tamil Congress including myself do fully appreciate the invaluable services rendered by the Jaffna Association. Mr. Tyagaraja made special reference to the importance of the work done by the Jaffna Association in the interests of the Tamil community. It is desirable that the two bodies work independently for the same object and towards the same goal. The Jaffna Association, by virtue of its great services in the past and being the oldest political Association in Ceylon, should continue to have a separate existence without being merged in the All Ceylon Tamil Congress. You would remember that there are organisations in India like the Madras Mata Jana Sabha and other bodies which are working for the same objects as the Indian National Congress without being merged in the larger body. Provincial and local associations are also necessary to further the interests of the Tamils. In fact the object of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress is to spread throughout Ceylon the very same ideals and principles for which the Jaffna Association stands. It is sincerely trusted that your concluding address, that no time should be lost and that the Tamils should unite in their demands for reforms, is taken heed of by the Tamil community and acted upon with earnestness and promptitude in the interests both of the Tamils and of the people of Ceylon at large.

Yours truly,  
S. Sivasubramaniam,  
Joint Secretary, A.U.T.C.

**ASTRONOMY AMONG ANCIENT INDIANS**

**Inscriptions Reveal High Level of Knowledge**

**Who Were Dravidians?**

"The Tribes and Government of the Proto Indians" was the subject of the second of the series of lectures on "Indus Valley Civilisation" delivered by Rev. Father Heras under the auspices of the Madura Cultural League at the American College Hall on October 13, Mr. A. S. P. Aiyar, President, presiding.

The lecturer said that from the inscriptions and seals he found that there were three main tribes in Mohenjodaro, namely, the "Meenas" (Fishmen), the "Paravais" (Birdmen) and the "Maramkothinars" (Woodpecker men). There were frequent wars and battles among those tribes and also within each tribe itself. Of the three, the "Meenas" were more civilised than the other two. They were a seafaring people. One inscription read that "Meen Theervai" (fish tax, was levied by the king. It meant therefore that they had a recognised government presided over by a king. The Meenas lived in towns surrounded by walls which protected them as forts. These forts were in the shape of the Swastika sign and they were considered strong and impregnable. In course of time that sign became a symbol for prosperity and power. Thus, the lecturer believed the origin of this symbol was purely Dravidian though unfortunately it had recently been adopted by Hitler to denote pure Aryanism.

The lecturer continuing said that the "Paravais" (Birdmen) were also a civilised tribe who developed themselves and split up into two sections. Afterwards these two sections coalesced with the "Meenas" and spread throughout the country. It might safely be said the lecturer declared that the early Pandyas of the South were the descendants of the "Meenas" of Mohenjodaro. The Cholas of Tanjore belonged to a tribe called "Kolis" (hens) and in the old Tamil literature they were referred to as "Koli King" (hen king).

The original people of Mohenjodaro called themselves "Tramilar" which in course of the centuries became changed into "Dravidar."

In his third lecture the Rev. Father spoke of the astronomical knowledge of the Proto Indians. The lecturer explained how the Proto Indians of Mohenjodaro had a well developed knowledge of Astronomy as could be made out from the inscriptions found there. According to the zodiac adopted by the Mohenjodarians there were only eight houses and the year itself was divided into eight months of 45 days each. The year began according to it, in the month of Ram in the winter solstice. The Autumn season was described as the month of the weakening and the strengthening for it was the season for the withering of the trees and the beginning of fresh life. From the fact that the Ram was placed in the winter solstice, the lecturer said that it could be said that the inscription should have been practically very near 5000 B. C. From this it could not be said that the civilisation of Mohenjodaro was only 5000 B. C. old, for, the lecturer added, it should be remembered that the excavations at Mohenjodaro had not progressed deep enough and they had hitherto finished only one-third, and there

**Crematorium For Depressed Classes**

At a meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council held on Oct. 27, it was unanimously decided that the Council should open a general crematorium for the use of all without any distinction of creed or class.

Mr. S. Patanjali proposed that the general crematorium be opened near the Infectious Diseases Hospital and Mr. S. M. M. Abdulkader seconded.

Mr. K. V. Sinnathurai proposed that the general crematorium be opened near the place where refuse is dumped at Naysathurai on the Jaffna - Kayts Road and Mr. S. P. Nadarajah seconded.

Mr. S. Patanjali's motion was voted on and 5 viz: Messrs S. Patanjali, J. Patrick, J. Sebastiampillai, S. M. M. Abdulkader and V. S. S. Kumaraswamy voted for it while Messrs. S. A. Sabapathy, P. Mortimer, P. Casapillai, K. V. Sinnathurai and S. P. Nadarajah voted against it.

Mr. K. V. Sinnathurai's motion was voted on and 5, viz: Messrs. K. V. Sinnathurai, S. P. Nadarajah, P. Casapillai, S. A. Sabapathy, and P. Mortimer vote for it, and 5, viz: Messrs S. Patanjali, J. Patrick, J. Sebastiampillai, S. M. M. Abdulkader, and V. S. S. Kumaraswamy voted against it.

The Chairman did not vote, but gave his casting vote in favour of Mr. S. Patanjali's motion and declared it carried.

It was then decided to open the general crematorium near the Infectious Diseases Hospital. It was also decided to authorize the Chairman to take steps to acquire the land voluntarily or compulsorily and to incur the necessary expenditure.

**MATRIMONIAL**

**KUMARASAMY—KUNESWARI**

The marriage took place according to Hindu rites of Mr. Kumarasamy, son of the late Mr. S. Nadarajah, Overseer of Coombaturai, with Miss Kuneswari Appadurai daughter of the late Mr. S. Appadurai, Retired Station Master C. G. R. at the bride's residence 1st Cross Street, last Sunday. The wedding was largely attended.

was no knowing whether earlier inscriptions would not be discovered in future.

If the evolution of the zodiac were a sign of the high level of civilisation attained by a people the speaker continued, it could be said that the people of Mohenjodaro had an advanced civilisation. One of the inscriptions discovered revealed that the astronomers of that time were able to look at the sky and study the position of the stars in day time from a dark house wherein provision was made for holes to look at the sky. The principle involved in the above was the same which had been developed in recent times and adopted in modern observatories wherein one looked at the stars through telescopes. The lecturer concluding observed that Astronomy was an ancient science the value of which has been recognised all through the ages and the study of which continued to the present day.

The President in the course of his concluding remarks paid tribute to the uncommon enthusiasm and the great persistence with which the lecturer had been conducting his researches; —F. O. C.

**The late Dr. I. H. Curr**

The news of the death of Dr. Miss I. H. Curr, M. B. E., which took place on October 20, in Scotland would have been received by Jaffna with great sorrow in all homes—Christian, Hindu and Muslim. She was the Director of McLeod Hospital at Inuvil for forty years and, when she retired in 1938, was hailed by all Jaffna as the mother of a thousand mothers. Though an ardent missionary worker she never indulged in proselytism but rendered a life-long, self-less and devoted service in healing the sick and caring for orphans. She was held in high esteem and great affection and love by all sections of the people. The Hospital which made considerable progress in her time stands as a model in Jaffna and practically all the buildings were put up out of public donations which were never denied when she appealed. Her professional skill and business capacity, untiring energy and readiness to attend to the sick in any corner of Jaffna at any hour of the day or night won the heart and admiration of every one who came into contact with her. A great life! A shining example!

**Kaddukulam Pattu Co-operative Stores Union**

Wanted a Manager for the Wholesale Stores. Salary Rs. 75 per mensem. Cash Security Rs. 2000 or Rs 500 in Cash and the rest in properties. Apply before 10.11.44 to V. K. Subramaniam Secretary Co-operative Union, Kuchchaveli Trincomalee. (Mis 147, 2-11-44)

**ORDER NISI**

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA (Held at Point Pedro)**

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 258/P.T.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sabapathy Thambirajah of Valveddy.

Deceased. Alagammah widow of Thambirajah of Valveddy. Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Ratnammah daughter of Thambirajah of Do.
  2. Thangappillai daughter of Thambirajah of Do. minors appearing by their Guardian ad-litem Kathiravattillai Ponudurai of Valveddy.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before E. Wijewardena Esquire Additional District Judge on the 18th day of October 1944 in the presence of Messrs. Rajaratnam and Nadarajasingam P.ectors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits dated 9th October 1944 having been read and affidavits of the Notary and attesting witnesses also read.

It is ordered that the will of Sabapathy Thambirajah deceased dated 7th February 1944 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or any person shall on or before 16th November 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said Petitioner is the executrix named in the said will and that she is entitled to have probate of the same issued to her accordingly.

The 18th day of October 1944.  
Sgd. E. Wijewardena,  
Addl. District Judge.  
(O. 94, 30 & 2).

## Tamils Inaugurate Congress

(Continued from page 1)

rights they would allow themselves to go into degradation.

Mr. Sockalingam Pillai of Anuradhapura said that they should maintain their enthusiasm. It was a shame that the Tamils after several centuries in Ceylon had not yet obtained for themselves their rights and privileges. They should not give up their efforts but fight obstinately and go forward.

Mr. Asirvathan, of Ratnapura said he has experienced nothing but kindness and goodwill from his Sinhalese brethren. He was the first Tamil Proctor in Ratnapura. But the Tamils need not make an apology for meeting that day.

They were a peace-loving people but a worm did turn. When comfortable it lay low, but when hurt and trampled it turned. He exhorted them to unite and make a bold stand.

Mr. R. Sivagurunathan of Jaffna, said the Tamils were an ancient race who had come to Ceylon as conquerors. They should fight and obtain their rights.

Mr. T. Chelliah Pillai, of Point Pedro, said the Tamils for several centuries had been a ruling race. Today they had to fight hard for very existence. When they ruled they had harmed nobody. They had been just and fair.

Mr. Gnanasekaran, of Kandy said that the Tamils would always perpetuate the tradition of living in friendship with the Sinhalese. They were out for the effective removal of political domination. Even among the Sinhalese there was political domination. They wanted a form of true democratic government with non-domination and balanced representation.

Dr. Sivarathamparam, of Mullitivu, said the Donoughmore Commission had given the majority community an opportunity of dominating others.

Mr. Ratnasingham said before the Donoughmore Commission the Tamils made representations in different independent groups. Now at least, he hoped they would

present their case unitedly before the Soulbury Commission.

Mr. A. V. Kulasingam of Jaffna Mr. M. Balasubramaniam and several others spoke and the motion was put to the house and carried.

Letters and telegrams which included messages from Dewan Bahadur I. X. Pereira and Mr. K. Natesa Iyer were announced.

The Constitution of Congress was then taken up clause by clause and approved.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam was elected first President of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress and grandmaster.

Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan, Mr. G. R. Motha and Mr. S. Sivabramaniam were elected Joint Secretaries.

Dewan Bahadur I. X. Pereira and Mr. J. Tyagaraja, M. S. C. were elected Senior Treasurers.

A General Council and a Working Committee were also elected.

Notice of motions were referred to the Subjects Committee to be brought up at the plenary sessions of Congress.

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P. Ambalawaneer  
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29-10-44

(Mis 146, 2 & 9, 11-44)

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S. KANAGASABAI,

(T's) Shroff.

(T's) Shroff.

## ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testy No 327

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Sivakamipillai wife of Sittampalam of Vannarponnai West Deceased Karthigesu Sittampalam of Vannarponnai West Petitioner

Vs.

1 Balambal, 2 Mahadevan, 3 Sahadevan, 4 Rajah, 5 Vamadevan, 6 Neelambal all children of Sittampalam of do and 7 Sivaparkiam widow of Subramaniam of do. 1st to 6th are minors by their guardian ad litem the 7th respondent

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal

sal before H. A. de Silva Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 16th October 1944 in the presence of Mr. S. Panjali, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read. It is ordered that the 7th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st to 6th respondents and the petitioner be declared entitled to have probate of the last will and testament of the deceased and that the said will be declared proved unless the respondents shall appear before this court on 23rd November 1944 and show cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

16th October 1944

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

(O. 95, 2 & 6)

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(Mis. 140, 23-10-16-11)

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(G. 79, 26, 2, 9.&15)

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