

# THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham

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NO. 59.

## Migrations of Early Indian Tribes

Rev. Fr. Heras's Address

That the migrations of the tribes of Proto Indians of Indus Valley in the ancient past extended from Sumer (Mesopotamia) to Egypt, the countries of the Mediterranean Coast and to England and Ireland as well, was the view expressed on Oct 17 by Rev. Father H. Heras, in his sixth and concluding lecture of Sir P. T. Rajan Lectures series, on Indus Valley civilisation, arranged under the auspices of the Madura Cultural League, Mr. A. S. P. Aiyar, I. C. S. presided.

Referring to the migrations of ancient Indians in the East, Rev. Fr. Heras said that a tribe known as the "Thirayans" travelled towards the East and reached the shores of China and there was no doubt that they exercised some influence upon the peoples of those lands through which they travelled. The earliest of the migrations of the Proto Indians towards the West was in Sumer which according to Berosus, the ancient Greek historian, was inhabited at that time by an uncivilised people who were more or less like brutes. Those early inhabitants of Sumer had never dared to go to the sea and marvelled when they saw people coming across the sea. Berosus narrated this event and observed that they described the newcomers as half man and half fish. The newcomers were really the 'Meenas' of Indus Valley. It was stated that the first settlers of Mesopotamia built brick houses, whereas the Semites, the original inhabitants of the land had only mud and leaf houses. It was also evident that the new settlers went from the East, and considering that the only civilised people in the immediate East were the Proto Indians of Indus Valley, it could be concluded that it was the Proto Indians who had migrated to Sumer. Sumer was the new name given to a country which was formerly known as Sennar. "Sumeru" meant a place of halting or rest, and it was evidently a name given by the new settlers. One of the leaders of the early arrivals was known as 'Oannes,' another was called 'Odakon' (leader of the ship), while it was found chronicled that another Indian settler in Mesopotamia named Anduar, taught Astronomy to the people of Mesopotamia and also wrote a history of the country. The lecturer was of the view that it was the Proto Indian colonists of Sumer, who taught the Semites how to make bricks. The construction of arches and the system of drainage found in Sumer were similar to those of Mohenjodaro.

Proceeding, Rev. Fr. Heras said that at a later period, the Semites

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## PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION

### VIEWS OF NORTHERN REPRESENTATIVES

The following is a continuation of the Councillor's speeches at the Jaffna Association Annual General Meeting on the 4th inst.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam speaking said that he would like to make an observation on the nature and composition of the Legislature and on the nature and composition of the Executive. On the first question he was definitely opposed to nomination even for the smallest community or interest as it would mean that appointments would be virtually by the Prime Minister or his place-men. He advocated electoral colleges, Island and shore-string constituencies, and communal electorates only for the Europeans, Burghers and partially for the Muslims. He maintained that any scheme of representation must recognise the existence of various communities divided by race and religion and pursuing their normal lives independent of one another. He claimed that the principle of granting weightage to representation accepted by His Majesty's Government in respect of Ireland, French-Canada, South Africa, Palestine and in the Provincial and Central Governments of India should be freely granted to Ceylon. Weightage in representation if it is to serve any purpose, should, be both adequate and effective. A few seats more or less would make no difference to anybody. To be effective the quantum of weightage should be such as to prevent any single community to impose its will on all the rest. The Tamils of Ceylon and the Muslims formed 34% of the population of the Island. On the basis of proportional representation they should have 34% of the seats. The Burghers and the Europeans, because of their particular position in the country and because of their economic life are entitled to 8% of the seats. That would make up 42%. The All-Ceylon Tamil Congress was now asking for another 8% only to make up the Balance Representation.

The speaker then quoted several memoranda and memorials addressed by the Jaffna Association, the All-Ceylon Tamil Conference, the Ceylon Tamil League and by many public meetings held in Jaffna and Colombo in the past. He affirmed that he would stand by that demand unhesitatingly, unwaveringly, unequivocally and without any mental reservations in the firm conviction that not only the Jaffna Association but all the Tamils in Ceylon would stand

solidly behind him on the question. (loud applause)

With regard to the Executive, the speaker went on that a unitary Parliamentary Cabinet on the British model contemplated by the Ministers in their Memorandum would only lead to a succession of dictators, the first of whom would be Mr. D. S. Senanayake. In the absence of two major political parties and the British tradition behind it, he would strongly oppose such an imposition and invited the Tamils to stand by him (applause). As an alternative the speaker would not commend the Executive Committee system either in theory, or with his experience of two committees during the last ten years. He quoted a resolution he moved at the All-Ceylon Tamil Conference held in Colombo in 1928 soon after his return from England and after the publication of the Donoughmore Commission's Report. In that speech he condemned government by Executive Committees as being conducive to fugacious responsibility and anonymous initiative. He further said that Executive Committees were notorious for nepotism, wire-pulling, log-rolling and interference with Heads of Departments whilst Ministers were having their own way and yet not responsible or not removable from office. He referred to the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Education who held offices for fifteen years without a parallel in any other country. He, therefore, suggested as an alternative to the other two and as suited to local conditions the formation of a composite and collegiate Cabinet elected by the entire House on a restricted and single non-transferable vote and choosing its own Chief Minister. Such a Cabinet would be representative of all sections of opinions in the House as well as the country.

Mr. A. Mahadeva

Mr. A. Mahadeva said that he stood first for the protection of the Ceylon Tamils which was the senior minority community. His opinion was that the Soulbury Commission would not grant the minorities the fifty-fifty ratio. He therefore would advocate the 60:47 ratio which was acceptable to the majority community and which could be obtained with their goodwill. Under the 60:47 scheme the Ceylon Tamils would be allotted 20 seats, the Muslims 10 and the

Indians 10. The Europeans and the Burghers would get the other 7 seats. He had been blamed by the Secretary of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress for allotting so many as twenty seats for the Ceylon Tamils. His own opinion was that if the Tamils did not come to an agreed settlement with the Sinhalese and get the 20 seats, they ran the risk of getting less under the Soulbury Commission award. When the other minority communities were not demanding the Balanced Representation according to Mr. Ponnambalam what was the good of the Tamils alone fighting for it? In a Council of 100 seats the Muslims wanted 12 seats for themselves, the Indians demanded sixteen in proportion to what their population warranted, the Europeans and Burghers wanted seven seats, and then what would be left for the Ceylon Tamil? Only fifteen. Was that enough for a community which had contributed so much to the political progress of the country? When the other minorities were rejecting the protection offered by Mr. Ponnambalam, why should they insist on fifty-fifty? Mr. Ponnambalam said that he did not want to be dominated by anybody. Did the audience think that the speaker (Mr. A. Mahadeva) wanted to be dominated by anybody? In his opinion 60:47 would be a very good balance in a Council of 107.

The difference between himself and Mr. Ponnambalam was in the interpretation to be placed on balanced representation. Different people gave different interpretations to that term and the deputation from that Association which waited on Sir Andrew Caldecott in Jaffna did not think that something less than 50:50 was a departure from the principle of balanced representation. As far back as 1933 the State Councillors Messrs Natesan, T. B. Jayah, I. X. Pereira, S. P. Vythilingam, the speaker and other members of minority groups in the Council agreed with a representative group of Sinhalese members of the Council to an allocation of 30 members to the minorities and 33 members to the Sinhalese. In doing so they did not feel they were acting inconsistently with the demand for balanced representation.

Mr. Ponnambalam's Reply

In answer to Mr. Mahadeva Mr. Ponnambalam charged him (Mr. Mahadeva) with a deliberate attempt to sabotage the united minority front built up on the solid plank of Balanced Representation. Mr. Mahadeva's conduct tended to undermine the confidence of the people in public men and poison the well-springs of their conscience. He was glad that he had the opportunity to speak in view of the interpretation given by Mr. Mahadeva to Balanced Representation. Mr.

(Continued on page 3)



## ENGAGEMENT.

The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place shortly of Miss Rathymathy Chelliah eldest daughter of Mr. M. Chelliah, Pensioner, Medical Department, Selangor, and Mrs. Chelliah of "Letchumy Vasa", Urumparay, with Mr. V. Kanagasooriam (of Air Ministry, Colombo) eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Venasithamby of Puloly West (M-156 9)



## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1944

## REPRESENTATION OF CEYLON TAMILS

IN THE COURSE OF AN INTERESTING speech at the annual meeting of the Jaffna Association, Mr. A. Mahadeva took exception to Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam's "silence" on the question of the representation of Ceylon Tamils in the State Council. Mr. Mahadeva says that he has put forward a scheme of representation which provides twenty seats for the Ceylon Tamils. Mr. Mahadeva added: "But I know there are some members holding out hopes to our community that the minorities will be granted much better terms by the Soulbury Commission. I feel that by negotiation with the Singhalese twenty seats could be secured for us Ceylon Tamils out of a total of 40 for the minorities excluding the Europeans and Burghers".

With regard to the chances of settlement by negotiation, we may say that we have ourselves in these columns urged the advisability of such a settlement, but we are convinced that the chances of such a settlement have been greatly reduced by the attitude of the Ministers as revealed by their correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It would be unsafe to pin one's faith to the possibility of a settlement by negotiation under these circumstances. We recognise, of course, the unwisdom of doing anything to make a settlement utterly impossible.

There is, however, one thing in regard to which Mr. Mahadeva should be warned in time. He says that he has put forward a scheme which provides twenty seats for the Ceylon Tamils, and we agree with him that it would be better to secure these twenty seats by negotiation with the Singhalese. But, what is the price? It seems to us that Mr. Mahadeva has not realised the price demanded by the Singhalese leaders. The price is nothing less than that the Ceylon Tamils should have nothing to do with the grievances of

the Indian Tamils and that they should leave the Singhalese leaders free to deal with the latter in any way they think best. We do not think that the Tamils of Ceylon are prepared to pay this price. Splitting up the Tamils into Ceylon Tamils and Indians is, no doubt, excellent strategy for Mr. Senanayake and his friends, but it is not a good thing at all for the Tamils themselves. We do not mean that the Ceylon Tamils should make it their business to tell the Indian Tamils what they should demand and what they should not. Indians have their own organisation which may be trusted to deal with the matter, but, in these days of narrow racialism, it would be wise to foster a spirit of solidarity and understanding amongst the Tamils themselves. In our opinion, the anti-Tamil policy of the Singhalese Ministers is directed as much against the Ceylon Tamils as it is against the Indian Tamils, and Mr. Mahadeva is only playing the game of these Ministers by emphasising the concessions they are prepared to make to the Ceylon Tamils.

## HINDUS AND CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS

We thought that what we wrote about Hindus and Christian schools in these columns on a recent occasion was quite reasonable and that there was nothing unreasonable or provocative about it. The "Catholic Guardian" however does not think so. The "Guardian" says that "anyone who shows himself an enemy of Christian schools becomes a hero" to the *Hindu Organ*. Now this is not correct. The "Hindu Organ" is not an enemy of Christian schools, and it is not an enemy of schools belonging to any other denomination either. What the "Hindu Organ" has done is to urge on Hindu parents the duty of having their children educated in Hindu schools. There is nothing "frantic" about this appeal, the reasons for which should be as plain to the "Catholic Guardian" as they should be to anybody else. Surely, the "Catholic Guardian" would not like Catholic children to attend Hindu Schools. We do not expect the "Guardian" to do so and there would be nothing wrong about it. The trouble with our contemporary is that, in spite of its clerical garb, it suffers from an excess of spleen and bad temper. We do not object to criticism, but the "Guardian's" speciality is abuse. We do not certainly expect to convert the "Guardian" to our point of view and we do not propose to discuss at any length the reasons why Hindu children should be educated in Hindu schools. In the name of decency, however, our contemporary will do well not to indulge in the drivel and abuse of the gutter-press. This form of attack is one that often recoils on the assailant.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## The Villoondy Crematorium

Sir,—The incident at the Villoondy Crematorium is deeply regretted. All sane people heartily wish that the perpetrators of the crime should expiate their offence and that the incident should recede to the background, like all other similar incidents in our social life.

What has surprised the general public in this connection is the emotional outbursts and crocodile tears shed by the politically-minded of our educated men. The incident, according to their way of thinking, should present an obstacle to attainment of democratic form of Swaraj. They say that the democratic purpose—"equal opportunity to all"—cannot be attained in the face of the attitude of the people as that exemplified at Villoondy. The remedy suggested is that our social structure should be pulled down and that one on the European model should be built instead if politics of their conception should be welcomed. The decision of the Urban Councillors has been condemned.

The trouble arose from the desire of a small group of men of the lower rank of our society attempting to experiment with the formula of 'equal opportunity to all' by rushing the corpse of a woman of their caste to the Villoondy Crematorium. It is one which has been customarily used by the Vallala community. It belonged to them by long usage and report. The place had become sacred not alone by reason of religious rituals and ceremonies performed to the repose of their departed ones, but also by peculiar caste rites by which the place was made holy. The other communities have their own crematoriums and cemeteries. The ambition of the few (whom the politicians are pleased to designate to belong to the "depressed class") to seek a social ascent with a corpse could be traced to mischief of political propaganda.

Our common law is called *Thesawalamai*, i.e., a body of customary rules. The word *walamai* (*வலமை*) denotes that the rules had the sanction of our forebears and that the people had participated in framing them. *Thesawalamai* unlike the present-day laws, which by no stretch of reason can be said to have received the collaboration or assent of the people over whom they take effect can claim real democratic authorship. Presumably, *Thesawalamai* is true to the Constitution of our society which it reflects. It is amenable to change and has undergone changes in the past, but the burden was upon him who sought a change. The way to secure a change is certainly not by rushing a corpse into some others' land for cremation.

Our politicians should realize that no two countries could manage their affairs successfully on the identical model of governments. Where one has succeeded, the other is bound to register failure.

Our society is a graded one. The gradation marks the degree of usefulness or utility of the vocation each group practised, the society being considered in this respect as one unit. Economic and sanitary considerations were

powerful factors in assigning places in the order of precedence of our society. Each vocational group or affiliated groups had their own family deities and rituals, and forms of worship were different. These arrangements were implemented by a form of ancestor worship which in effect conduced to loyal adherence to place and family traditions.

The social structure of the Tamil race has stood rock-firm and four square through the ages, withstanding the tests of time.

The European Jurisprudence is based on individuality seeking conservation of individual rights. The experience of Europe under its regime has been unsatisfactory, breeding strife and wars and destruction. The instinct of the East is federal. Community and group freedom and independence have been our first concern. Our social structure is founded on the communal plan with family as indivisible unit.

Our politicians, unwillingly no doubt, seem to foment discord lawlessness and disorder by propaganda of anarchical doctrines in the name of democracy.

Jaffna

R. C. P.

3-11-44.

## Minister and Mechanised Cultivation.

Sir,—The Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands is considering a proposal of the Land Commissioner for the mechanised cultivation by the State of 6000 acres under the "Kiriendi Oya" and "Walawe Right Bank" Schemes in the Southern Province.

It will be interesting to know why the mechanised cultivation of 5000 acres in the Karachchi Scheme in the Northern Province has been abandoned and now a scheme of 6000 acres in the Southern Province is considered.

When the Civil Defence Commissioner was in Jaffna people complained to him of the shortage of labour to produce food. After careful consideration the C.D.C. made the offer to take over 5000 acres at Kilinochchi from the people and cultivate with tractors and other machines, on a rental of 5 bushels per acre per season.

It was on the 6th of August the G. A. N. P. invited all the cultivators of Kilinochchi and read out the terms and conditions offered by the C.D.C. to take over the lands for mechanised cultivation. All the cultivators agreed to hand over their lands for tractor cultivation by the State. The G. A. N. P. conveyed this news of acceptance to the C. D. C.

An army of officers arrived at Kilinochchi about the second week of August. Some among them were the Land Commissioner, Deputy Land Commissioner, Labour Cor. Chief, The Director of Irrigation etc. I believe the Director of Irrigation is considered to be a tractor expert in Ceylon. It appears the Director of Irrigation expressed his opinion without "mental reservation" that these lands were not fit for tractor cultivation.

I don't put the entire blame on the Director of Irrigation as it is too early for him to forget the trouble Mr. Kennady (the previous Director of Irrigation) had with Mr. Senanayake and since of late Mr. Crawford. He has to dance to the tune of his master. Any-



way if it is too much a stuff to say that the Karachchi lands are not fit for tractor cultivation.

These tractors are not fit to work in the lands of the Tamils in the Northern Province but are suitable for work in waste lands in the N. C. P. and the Southern Province.

It is good for your readers to know the state of the lands in the Karachchi Scheme. The Iranamedu Irrigation Scheme is about 30 years old. The Karachchi scheme paddy cultivation is about 25 years old. Australia started paddy cultivation only about 20 years ago. The paddy lands under the Karachchi Scheme are being cultivated yearly for both Kalapokam and Sirupokam for several years. One who knows paddy cultivation will realise in what perfect condition these lands will be. Now can we understand the reason why the Minister of Agriculture and Lands has thrown off the 5000 acre Karachchi tractor cultivation scheme in the North and is trying to take over 6000 acres in the Southern province.

Food production should be lifted above politics. The following is a statement made by a great Sinhalese leader of the South:—The whole trouble in Ceylon is that our so-called leaders who belong to the Sinhalese community have not played the game fair by one and all. They have been selfish and have practised nepotism on a grand scale. They are propagating unclear political theories. Therefore members of the minority communities distrust these leaders."

Mr. Senanayake has yet to give the people of Jaffna his reasons for not taking over the 5000 acre mechanised cultivation in the N. P. and for considering the 6000 acre scheme in the Southern Province. It is an undoubted fact that not a single grain producing district in Ceylon has contributed liberally such a large amount of foodstuffs to the different parts of Ceylon as Jaffna and the only country to which the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Lands never rendered due help towards agriculture in Jaffna. There are more than 100,000 paddy cultivators to cultivate an extent of 4000 acres only in the Jaffna District, who have surrendered not less than 2,000,000 (two million) coupons. Further one should bear in mind that this district cultivates for one season a year except under the Karachchi Scheme where about 3000 acres are only cultivated for Sirupokam by irrigation.

The total population of Jaffna district alone is about 435 thousand and in N. C. P. only about 30000. Please consider the hundreds of millions of rupees spent by The Hon. Mr. D. S. Senanayake for N. C. P. and the grumbling and grumbling remarks made by him, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam and Dr. Clyde about the Jaffna cultivators. I shall later give the figures, the tons of vegetables, onions, chillies, fish, dry fish, eggs and oil sent out of Jaffna district to other parts of this island.

Still some of our people believe in mental reservations and 60/40 for further domination by these leaders and ministers of the major community.

Jaffna,  
4-11-44.

Cultivator.

## PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION

(Continued from page 1.)

Ponnambalam then produced a letter written by Mr. Mahadeva in 1938 giving a scheme of representation on the basis of Balanced Representation and providing twenty-five seats for the minorities in a Council of fifty seats, and asked what Mr. Mahadeva had to say to that now? The speaker again said that Mr. Mahadeva was holding out to the Tamils twenty seats out of the forty in a scheme of 60:40 a proportion which was purely Mr. Mahadeva's suggestion and not acceded to by any one else, either the Sinhalese or any minority group. That kind of ruse, the speaker went on, to wean away the Tamils from their stand on the question of Balanced Representation would deceive nobody but would fail ingloriously. The speaker further continued saying "I am bound to feel even more strongly than Mr. Mahadeva for the Ceylon Tamils and I am convinced that all the communities would acknowledge the special political contribution the Tamils had made, and would accord them a generous treatment, only by standing unitedly and in friendly terms with one another. Mr. Mahadeva's stand seemed to be directed towards helping neither the Ceylon Tamils nor the other minorities. It might sometimes help himself, and even of that I am doubtful, in the long run."

**President's Opening Speech**  
"We Tamils have lived for 2,000 years enjoying equal rights and privileges not only in Jaffna, but in the whole of Ceylon. We have got equal rights like the Sinhalese: wherever there is a vihare for Buddha there is a shrine for Sivan: our ancestors, came 2,500 years ago not as labourers, but as rulers and ruled this country; our Sinhalese brethren withdrew from Anuradhapura into Palanaruwa and the interior districts, yet our ancestors lived in harmony with the Sinhalese," said Mr. A. R. Subramaniam, in his presidential address at the annual general meeting of the Jaffna Association.

"We have always fought for balanced representation and even today we stand by it, but the Jaffna Association has nothing to do with the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress. We are aloof, we have got our own demands, we represent the indigenous Tamils of the Northern and Eastern Provinces," stated Mr. Subramaniam.

In 1923 when the electoral system was started the Sinhalese politicians agreed to give equal representation to the Tamils, he said, but the disadvantage to the minorities and especially to the Tamils of those Commissions that came from England from time to time was that the Sinhalese gave them elephant processions and it was but human to yield to such processions, and the Commissioners who were taken in those elephant processions in the Sinhalese districts saw the Indian labourers on the estates and took the indigenous Tamils also to be such. That was how seven-tenths of self-government was vested in the Sinhalese by the Donoughmore Commission.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam was fighting for the Tamils and put forward their demands to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and to the Governor.

In the draft for a reform of

## Important Notice Regarding Fish

The public are hereby informed that in order to maintain the price of fish at a reasonable level the transport of fish outside the Jaffna Peninsula is hereby prohibited, from 15th November, 1944 except on permits to be issued by me.

2. Any producer will have the option of selling it himself or selling it to the Asst. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Northern Division or the Officer in charge of the Fisheries Department, No. 25 Tharakulam Road, Jaffna.

C. Coomaraswamy,  
Deputy Food Controller  
Jaffna, 4th November, 1944  
G 81, 9-11-44

## FRIENDS OF SOVIET UNION.

### A PUBLIC MEETING

WILL BE HELD AT THE  
JAFFNA TOWN HALL  
ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11  
1944, AT 5 p. m.

To Celebrate the 27th  
Anniversary of the  
RUSSIAN SOVIET

Speakers:

Mrs. Hedi Keuneman  
Mr. K. Nesiiah

(Mis. 157. 9.)

### ORDER NISI

#### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 303.  
In the matter of the estate of the late Philipupillai Benjamin of Karampan. Deceased.  
Ceciliapillai widow of Benjamin of Karampan. Petitioner

Vs.  
1 Antoniapillai daughter of Benjamin  
2 Benjamin Anton  
3 Josephine Lurthu daughter of Benjamin  
4 Philomina daughter of Benjamin  
5 Benjamin Joseph Marianayagam  
6 Benjamin Cyril of Karampan  
7 Bastiampillai Santiapillai of Naranthanai Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 17th day of October 1944 in the presence of Mr. I. Arumainayagam, Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavits and Petition of the Petitioner having been read.  
It is ordered that the above named 7th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1st to 6th Respondents for the purpose of watching their interest with administration proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased be granted to the petitioner unless the said respondents shall appear before this Court on the 14th day of November 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 8th day of November 1944  
Sgd. H. A. de Silva,  
O 101 9 & 13 District Judge

the constitution the Sinhalese had let down the Tamils who had better rights than the Sinhalese, and the Secretary of State decided to send a Commission to decide their fate.

"Are we to unite with the other minorities or are we to stand alone and fight for the cause? If all minorities are prepared then we do not mind but we must safeguard the interests of the indigenous Tamils."

Mr. A. Sambandhan thanked the various speakers and said that the Association would stand for fifty-fifty as it had done in the past.

Mr. Crosseta Thambyah was elected President for the ensuing year, and Mr. V. S. Karthigesan and Mr. N. Selvadurai, Secretaries, Mr. P. Sinnadurai was re-elected organising Secretary.

## Migration of Early Indian Tribes

(Continued from page 1)

grew powerful enough to defeat the Sumerian settlers and that they even followed the tribes who had gone over to Egypt. He observed that the first settlers of Egypt who came from Mesopotamia were called Annos, meaning people who worshipped Anno. Still later, people came to Egypt from the South and they had the symbol of the hawk. Evidently, they were Indians. In this connection, he referred to some of the fragments of statues found in Egypt, and struck a note of warning against the acceptance of faked theories that those statues had Saitvite or Vaishnavite marks. He had seen the statues himself, and he was positive that there were no such marks.

Continuing, the lecturer said that another tribe of Proto Indians travelled and settled on the shores of the Mediterranean in Syria and Asia Minor. They established the Hittite Empire. They were called Phoenicians. They also travelled West as far as the southern coast of Spain. Herodotus referred to the 'Menos' as great sea-farers. The term 'Termitoi' given by Herodotus, the lecturer said, corresponded to 'Tirumilar' meaning Dravidar as known to-day. These migrants founded the Kingdom of Tartessus, and the settlers in the region of the river Eb came to be known as Iberians.

Two other sections of the migrants, the lecturer said, went still further West; one section travelling North from Spain towards the West coast of France, settled in Brittany, and from there crossed over to England; while another section travelled by sea to Ireland, and from there crossed over to England. The place where these two tribes met, the lecturer declared, was "Stonehenge" a great monument of Proto Indians, a place where one could see dolmens and tombs common to Mohenjodaro civilisation. He believed that the Druids were some of those early settlers.

The Chairman, in the course of his concluding remarks, thanked Rev. Fr. Heras for his very interesting lectures, and hoped that the young men would profit by them.—F. O. C.

## Order Absolute in the First Instance Declaring Will Proved

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

No 320 T

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Thangamuttu wife of Canapathipillai Deceased of Mahipaddy

This matter coming on for final determination before H. A. de Silva Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 9th day of October 1944 in the presence of Mr. S. T. Nadarajah Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavits of the petitioner Notary and a witness to the will having been read:

It is ordered that an order absolute in the first instance be made declaring the will of the said deceased Thangamuttu wife of Canapathipillai Proved, to issue Probate to the Petitioner

And that copies of this order can be published in the Gazette, and twice in a Local Newspaper

This 17th day of October 1944.

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

Drawn by  
Sgd S. T. Nadarajah  
Proctor for Petitioner  
(O 99, 9 & 13.)



**Tellippalai Co-operative Stores Society Limited.**

Wanted a clerk with knowledge of accounts. Salary Rs. 40/- per mensem. Apply with two testimonials stating age, English and Tamil educational qualifications and experience before 16th November 1944.

29-10-44 P. Ambalawaneer  
(Mis 146, 2 & 9, 11-44) President

**FOR SALE**

Flower pots in four sizes.

Apply to

Wm. Mather & Sons,  
Jaffna.

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

**NATIONAL SAVINGS WEEK**

11TH TO 18TH NOVEMBER 1944

Help yourself, help the War effort and help your country by investing your surplus money during National Savings Week in the Ceylon Government Loans and Ceylon Savings Certificates.

**ISLAND-WIDE TARGET Rs. 25,000,000**

In Savings Certificates & Ceylon Govt Loans

**SAVINGS CERTIFICATE TARGET  
Rs. 3,000,000**

Jaffna Town	Rs. 25,000
Jaffna District	Rs. 35,000
Point Pedro	Rs. 40,000
Manipay	Rs. 25,000

Savings Certificates are sold at all Post Offices, Kachcheries, Banks, Offices of Divisional Revenue Officers, and Chief Headmen, and can be purchased through a Sub-Post Office and through Authorised Helpers and Village Headmen.

Please see that you obtain a receipt for every payment made to an Authorised Helper and Village Headmen and that you perfect and sign an application form P. O. S. C. 1 or P. O. S. C. 2 (Minor).

Every Authorised Helper and Village Headman will wear a badge, giving his or her name and signed by the Chairman, Savings Committee of the District or Town.

**Help to Hit Your District Target**

Times Building,  
Colombo.

(G 73, 26, 2, 9 & 13)

COMMISSIONER  
War Savings Movement

**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 Rs. 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.) (T's) Shroff.

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1027.

In the matter of the estate of the late Nallainayagi wife of Kanapathypillai Kailasapillai of Mandaitivu. Deceased.

Kanapathypillai Kailasapillai of Mandaitivu Petitioner

Vs.

1 Arulambikai daughter of Kailasapillai  
2 Ponnambalam Thambu both of Brown Road, Vannarpannai Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner abovenamed praying that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent may be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st Respondent and that Letters of Administration be granted to him to the estate of the deceased abovenamed coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge on the 28th day of May 1941 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 27th day of May 1941 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor 1st Respondent for the purpose of watching his interest in these testamentary proceedings, and Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed be granted to the petitioner abovenamed as lawful husband of the deceased unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on 28th day of June 1941 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

28th day of May 1941.

Sgd, C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

10-10-44

Time to show cause extended to 13-11-44

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

(O. 96, 6-11-44 & 9-11-44)

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 280

In the matter of the estate and effects of the late Visuvanathan Murugesampillai of Karaitivu North Deceased

Valliammai widow of Visuvanathan Murugesampillai of Karaitivu West Petitioner

Vs

1 Thangaratnam daughter of Murugesampillai of Karaitivu North  
2 Murugesampillai Visuvanathan  
3 Murugesampillai Samugeraiah  
4 Murugesampillai Thirunavukarasu  
5 Murugesampillai Kanagaratnam all of do  
6 Ammalavannar Veluppillai of Karaitivu East Respondents  
The 1-5 respondents being minors by their proposed Guardian-ad-litem the 6th Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before H A de Silva Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 22nd day of September 1944 in the presence of Mr K S Candiah Proctor on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 17th day of September 1944 having been read:

It is ordered that the 6th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1st-5th Respondents and the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased issued to her unless the respondents abovenamed or any person or persons interested shall on or before the 20th day of October 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary

This 2nd day of October 1944

Sgd, H A de Silva,  
District Judge

Drawn by  
Sgd S Candiah  
Proctor for Petr;

20-10-44

Time to show cause extended to 14-12-44

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

(O 87, 9 & 13)

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(Mis. 140, 23-10—16-11)