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NO. 61.

Reforms Committee Fiasco

No Agreement on Minority Representation

(From Our Correspondent)

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranayake the Chairman of the Reforms Committee and the majority of the Sinhalese members were not prepared to vote on the motion of Mr. P. de S. Kularatne when the unofficial Committee of the meeting met on the 8th inst. Only half the members were present and Mr. Vytilingam was the only Indian member who participated in the conference. The Chairman Mr. Bandaranayake made a statement at the beginning of the conference that in his personal conversation with many of the members he found that there was little or no measure of support for the motion and therefore he thought that it would not be worthwhile to discuss or to vote on the motion in question. Mr. Kularatne said that he was very much anxious to see that his motion was accepted but as he now saw there was no support for it he would ask the Chairman for permission to withdraw his motion. Mr. Wille wanted to know whether the Sinhalese members desired to discuss only their own views or they were prepared to consider the views of others also. Mr. Clement Black inquired whether the views of Mr. Kularatne's motion were personal or the views of the Sinhalese members. Mr. Kularatne interpreted and said that it was his personal view. Mr. Black said that it was now clear that there was no support even among the Sinhalese members for the motion. Mr. Mahadeva intervened and said that he had fervently hoped that 2/3 of the Sinhalese members and some members of the minorities group would have voted for the motion but now he was convinced that there was hardly any support for it. Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam said that from the very beginning of that conference to arrive at a settlement he had frankly expressed the view that the policy of non-dominance or balanced representation should be the basis of any settlement. It was not only his personal view but it was the view of all the Tamils of Ceylon and also a united demand of the minorities. In each and every meeting he had addressed he had invited his Sinhalese friends to suggest any alternative scheme in which no community could enforce its will on other communities but none of the Sinhalese members had suggested any alternative scheme to satisfy this reasonable policy. On the other hand an unprincipled scheme of 60/47 was suggested but now he found that there was not even support amongst the Sinhalese members for the motion

(Continued on page 3)

THE RIGHTS AND STATUS OF TAMILS

JAFFNA ASSOCIATION'S OBJECTIVE

The following are extracts from the report of the Jaffna Association for the period ending September 30th 1944, adopted at the last Annual General Meeting of the Association.

Prosecution of the War

The Association strongly supported the Government's policy of recruitment in Jaffna for the Welfare Corps and the Joint Secretaries, particularly Mr. V. S. Karthigesu, actively assisted the Recruiting Officers of His Majesty's Forces in their company, which shows the traditional loyalty of the Tamil people and their readiness to serve in His Majesty's armed services and Labour Corps etc.

The Chief Secretary to Government acknowledged with appreciation the resolution passed by the Association on the subject of recruitment in Jaffna by letter No C. F/D42 of 8th June 1942.

Mr. N. Chevadarai, a Secretary of this Association, was one of the Joint Secretaries of the Committee which presented a purse of Rupees ten thousand to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Geoffrey Layton, on his first official visit to Jaffna. The gift which was to be used for any war purpose was a small token of the loyalty of the people of the District to His Majesty the King.

It is well known that Tamil members of the public services and the community at large are generously contributing to War Funds and Savings Movement and are actively engaged in paddy cultivation and food production.

The Jaffna Civil Hospital

The most important achievement of the Association during the period under review was the realization of the persistent effort for a long period to have a Maternity Ward constructed in the Jaffna Civil Hospital. This crying need was felt for a number of years. But in spite of much agitation the authorities concerned turned a deaf ear to our appeals in that direction. The urgency was so imperative that the Association insisted from time to time that at least temporary wards should be provided to meet the situation and to alleviate the suffering of poor pregnant mothers that sought the aid of the Civil Hospital. Many a deputation from the Association met the Minister of Health and Director of Medical and Sanitary Services to remedy this state of affairs and ultimately succeeded in getting a vote of Rs 120,000 for the construction of a complete maternity ward of 34

beds on modern lines with an operating theatre of its own and other necessary equipment. The execution of the work was delayed from time to time owing to the difficulty of getting the necessary cement. Even the Minister of Communication and Works could not help us and the vote was likely to lapse.

Fortunately His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief came to our rescue. His Excellency some time ago happened to pay a visit to the Civil Hospital and realized the urgency of this ward and immediately ordered the necessary cement. The construction of this Ward is in progress and the thanks of the Association and the community are due in a special measure to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for his sympathy and consideration. The Hon. Mr. A. Mahadeva paid a fitting tribute to His Excellency on the occasion of the foundation-laying ceremony.

Referring to food production, paddy cultivation and the establishment of state farms etc. the report referred with regret that the Jaffna Peninsula and District has not engaged its due attention of the Minister. One needn't hardly emphasize that Jaffna had always been neglected in the matter of food production.

Reforms

Referring to the appointment of the Royal Commission the Association reiterated its appreciation of the appointment of a Royal Commission noting with special pleasure that the Commission would provide full opportunity for consultation with various interests including minority communities concerned.

This Association feels that at no time in the political history of the Tamils is there greater need for unity—unity in thought and action.

We require courage and wisdom not only in getting the rights of the Ceylon Tamils protected but also to restore its lost dignity and status under the new constitution.

It is now an admitted fact that the Donoughmore constitution had accentuated and multiplied the differences and widened the gulf between the Sinhalese and the other communities in the island. It is now realised that the political idealism of Donoughmore commissioners had misfired and had created a very tense communal situation. The present constitution has given the people in power a springboard to make further demands which will have the effect of still fur-

ALL-CYLON TAMIL CONGRESS

Monster Meeting At Hatton

A public meeting of the Tamils of all sections of the Hatton District mustered in great strength at St. John Don Bosco's Hall on Sunday the 12th instant at 1 P. M.

The President, G. G. Ponnambalam, was taken in procession to the accompaniment of music from the Hindu Temple through the Main Street to the Hall. There were representatives from Hatton, Dickoya, Wattawala, Norwood, Upcot, Kottagala, Rozelle, Bogawantalawa and other neighbouring areas.

On the motion of Mr. S. D. Ambiah, Chairman of the Dickoya District Estate Staff Association seconded by Mr. K. Natesa Iyer, M. S. C. (Hatton), Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, President of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress took the chair.

There was only one resolution namely: that a Hatton District Congress Committee subscribing to the aims and objects of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress be formed which was moved by the President from the chair.

The resolution was supported by Mr. K. Natesa Iyer, M. S. C. (Hatton) who said if the Indian Tamils wanted to have a status in Ceylon they must give up living in isolation and join in the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress. Mr. G. R. Motha observed that the Tamil Congress had pledged itself to secure equal rights and opportunities and exhorted labourers to join this organisation. Messrs. S. D. Ambiah, S. Vettivelu, N. S. Ramasami Iyer, Sam Ssevararnam, N. Sundaram and others spoke on the present situation and exhorted the Tamils to strengthen the Tamil Congress.

At the end of the meeting a Committee consisting of 50 members were elected. Great enthusiasm is prevailing at Hatton.

The first meeting of the Committee was held immediately after the Public Meeting at which Mr. S. D. Ambiah was elected President. Messrs. S. Sellathurai and V. S. Iyyaappasami were elected Joint Secretaries and Messrs. M. Eliyathamby and Thathuwanathan as Joint Treasurers.—Cor.

ther increasing their power. The idea of liberty, equality and fraternity is incompatible with a sense of domination on the part of any one community. In a heterogeneously populated country, Democracy should not be misunderstood as the rule of the majority. The constitution must be so framed that the majority and the minority communities should enjoy equal responsibility in the administration of government. A democratic government should provide a constitution where the minorities can feel that they are copartners in the government of the country.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1944

A LESSON FOR CEYLON

IN SPITE OF ALL THE SINGING of the praises of the Commonwealth by British statesmen, in spite of all the tall talk of treating the Indians as co-partners in the British Empire, racial discrimination is still rampant in South Africa under the aegis of a political system which is a blot on the British Empire. The struggle against anti-Indian legislation in South Africa was started about fifty years ago under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, who so successfully conducted the campaign and obtained a good deal of redress to the Indians. But still, intolerable laws continue to be piled up and the latest step taken by the European settlers against the Indians (who are called "natives" there) is the extension of the segregation law, which hitherto applied to Durban city only, to the whole of the Natal Province.

There was a heated debate in the Central Assembly of India about ten days ago and Dr. Khare characterised the action of South Africa as a direct affront to India. He went to the length of saying that he wished India was in a position to declare war against South Africa at once. Strange words to utter in the Central Assembly! Another member proposed that economic sanctions should be applied against South Africa and all exports of jute stopped. The House eventually voted in favour of economic sanctions and demanded the recall of the Indian High Commissioner in South Africa.

These are ominous signs which ought to put our leaders in Ceylon on their guard in their treatment of the Indians in our country. If Indians are not given their full rights of citizenship in this little Island, and if they are to be treated as slaves who could be brought in when wanted and kicked off whenever the Ministers are pleased to do so, will there not arise a possibility of a self-governing India applying sanctions against Ceylon? In that event, what will Ceylon's position be? It is well and good for Mr. Senanayake to say that he would rather allow half the population of Ceylon to starve and die than import Indian labour to clear and cultivate our jungles for food. But it is posterity who will suffer and it is for other leaders now to see that such dictatorial attitude is brought to an end.

At the first session of the Ceylon National Congress un-

der the presidency of the late Sir P. Arunachalam, in December 1919, the following resolution was enthusiastically proposed and carried unanimously:

"This Congress desires to record its protest against the passing of such legislation as the Anti-Asiatic legislation of South Africa as tending to discourage Imperial unity and to create unfriendliness among the subjects of the British Crown". What are the present day patriots doing? Again it is a well-known fact that Japan turned towards Australia for occupation on account of the White Australia policy which barred the settlement of coloured races there, although three-fourths of that continent is still undeveloped. Yet, our Civil Defence Commissioner, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, goes there to obtain more supplies of food for Ceylon and gives a gratuitous advice to the Premier and other statesman of Australia in the following words:

"Ceylon never had occasion to complain of the White Australia policy. We think it is the inherent right of a free country to decide the composition of its own nationals. I know the difficulties that arise when there is a large group in any country whose living standard is below the standard of the rest which the Government naturally wants to maintain. I would say: 'Do not be in too great a hurry if you have not the necessary population to develop all your lands.' Ceylon's permanent population now faces the problem that its best lands have already gone. The world can never stand by and see Australia conquered by the Japanese."

Well did the Ceylon Sinhalese Ministers find a most suitable ambassador to preach their own gospel even outside Ceylon! How long are the other communities in Ceylon going to tolerate such impudence?

Notes and Comments

Classification of Motor Cars

It is announced that the work of the Special Committee on classification of Motor vehicles will soon be over and that no application or protest will be entertained after November 20. Cars needed for essential services have been put under Class A, and others either under B i or B ii. We understand that, with regard to cars put under B ii, there is a large and general complaint. In these days conveyances, public and private, have largely dwindled. The Omnibus Companies say that the petrol supplied to them is not at all sufficient to keep a reasonable number of buses on the road, even on a restricted basis, to cope with the public needs. But there is no official check at all on the spot to see whether even the quantity allotted is fully utilised for the buses. The few buses that ply on our main roads are so full-crowded that not only passengers have to undergo all kinds of indignities but they are also often squeezed and suffocated to the utmost. Under these conditions we think the Government should not be niggardly in the matter of encouraging private cars on the road and supplying them with the

required tyres and petrol. Private car owners are not only serviceable to several members of their families and friends but are good enough to give a lift to many a lawyer, government servant, clerks in firms and other office-goers who are seen stranded at street junctions for hours and hours unable to attend to their duties punctually. We hope that the Special Committee will give some consideration to this aspect of the question and put such cars under Class B i at least, so that there may be less congestion on the bus traffic and less of inordinate extortion by hiring car and carriage owners.

Letters to the Editor

FIFTY-FIFTY

Sir,—A close scrutiny of the speeches of some politicians sometimes reveal glaringly that they conveniently overlook essentials and are mostly pursuing non-essentials, giving rise to mischievous propaganda. The proceedings of the Annual General Meeting of the Jaffna Association afford interesting reading. Mr. A. R. Subramaniam, who presided at the meeting appears, from the paper reports, to have misdirected himself in some matters and expressed himself rather loosely. There is another example.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Mahadeva is reported to have said at the same meeting that in so far as the Soulbury Commission was concerned, the question of Fifty-fifty was dead. It would be interesting to know whether Mr. Mahadeva had received a mandate from his constituency or whether the leaders of the several Minority communities had approached him and requested him to champion their cause, disavowing their demand for Balanced Representation. The mere mention of the political phrase Fifty-fifty causes flurry and flutter in certain quarters, but only the other day, no less a person than the Vice President of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha, Dr. P. Varadarajala Naidu, declared in no uncertain terms that the Hindu Muslim deadlock could be ended only by the Hindus accepting not more than fifty per centum of the seats in Councils. This veteran leader of the majority community across the seas, did not disguise his proposition in popular and pleasing phraseology as non-domination and Balanced Representation but reduced his theory to naked numbers. And here in Ceylon, our leaders refuse to see any wisdom in the world-known constitutional theory of Balanced Representation, the only safeguard for minorities.

The agitation for political reforms in this little Island of ours cannot be for anything but a really democratic form of government—that would do justice to all the communities inhabiting the country. We have before us, the dreary experience of a decade of the Doonoughmore Constitution and if the different Minority communities have united together and are standing shoulder to shoulder in the demand for an equitable form of government, it is only a natural and logical sequence to this bitter experience. And interested quarters know that the only way this united front can be broken up is by malicious and mischievous propaganda. If there

be any leader in the Minority communities who allows himself to be deceived into such a vile and vicious manoeuvre, then he is utterly unworthy of leadership. The verdict will be given at the polls to the chagrin of such unworthy leaders who change their views with the season.

Yours truly,
R. N. Sivaprakasam,
No. 32, Green Lane,
Kotahena.

Gratitude To The Missionaries—Why?

Sir,—I have to thank a friend for having passed to me the "Catholic Guardian" of 13th October wherein that Editor's criticism of my letter to the "Hindu Organ" on the above subject appears.

I have held the view for very many years that the Government of this country had failed in its duty by its subjects in not providing adequate numbers of Government schools throughout the country. Hindu and Buddhist children are the sufferers.

At long last I have found in the Minister of Education a sturdy champion of the oppressed peoples of this country. The new Education proposals are therefore most encouraging. We know what is best for us and are not concerned with either the views of the "Catholic Guardian" or those of the "Times of Ceylon", which is the champion of the Missionary cause.

Beside the American Missionary School referred to, I had also experience of other Missionary schools. At the age of 17 I had for one week attended the Trinity College, Kandy, when on the 9th day I was told "you have got to read the Bible like anybody else or leave the school". Of course I collected my books and left that institution for good. Then for three short months I was at St. Patrick's College, Jaffna. I left that Institution as the atmosphere there was not to my liking. In justice to that institution I must say that the Bible lessons were not forced on me. I got all my English education in a national institution and I have to thank God for that mercy.

Yes. In the early days the Missionaries had the monopoly of education. Since then conditions have slowly changed for good. Thanks are due to Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan of revered memory and others who had followed him. It may interest the "Catholic Guardian" Editor to know that I am also contributing my small share towards my ideal of national education and national rehabilitation.

I continued at the Mission School up to the age of ten, as my parents had no other choice and I was then an immature child. The "Catholic Guardian" Editor admits that the American Mission had as its chief objective proselitising. What a shame for our rulers to have allowed that form of exploitation of the little innocent children of the country. In Malaya which was my home of adoption, the Malay rulers and the British Government had not allowed such exploitation of the Malay children.

How could foreigners and their henchmen of our race, ignorant of our cultural heritage, our customs and manners educate our children on national lines and to the country's advantage? All Indian leaders

of any note had their roots and growth in their cultural heritage and environment. Is the "Catholic Guardian" Editor surprised at the paucity or the genuineness of our Ceylonese leaders? I am for national education. Let children of like denominations have their schools. Failing that let us have Government schools. It was so difficult for a subject people to have organised schools of their own. Men of the type of Navalar or Sir P. Ramanathan are so few and far between. Men of self-respect and patriotism are rare products of the present-day education. Many of them are strangers in their own land. Our cultural heritage is a closed book to many of them. Dr. C. W. W. Kannangara is a bold and patriotic champion of the under-dogs-Buddhist and Hindu children of this country. Long may he live! May his plans fructify to the advantage of this land! That is my prayer. Missionary agents are making much noise against the new education proposals. The "Times of Ceylon" is constantly at it. But what about our case against Missionary usurpation and Mission-domination in our affairs?

Hindu and Buddhist children should not step into Mission Schools. I am looking forward to that day. Our people require a good deal of education and enlightenment to rouse up their self-respect and patriotism. Yours truly,
Vaddukoddai, C. Chelliah
9th November 44.

Ramanathan Day

The Saiva Mangayar Sabai will celebrate the Gura Puja of the late Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan on 21st November, 1944, at Ramanathan College

**ORDER NISI
IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA**

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No A 34 P. T. 7
(held at Point Pedro)

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Ponnambalam Kandiah of Alvai South Deceased
Chellamuthu widow of Ponnambalam Kandiah of Alvai South

- Vs.
1 Kandiah Somaskanthar
2 Saraswathidevi daughter of Kandiah
6 Kandiah Ehamparam
4 Kandiah Satchibaranthan
5 Eladchumidevi daughter of Kandiah

6 Mailar Velupillai all of Alvai South Respondents

This matter of the petition of the petitioner abovenamed praying that the 6th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1-5 minor respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to her coming on for disposal before E. Wijaya Wardena Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 31st day of October 1944, in the presence of Messrs. Kandiah and Mailaganam Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 30th day of October 1944 having been read.

It is ordered that the 6th respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1-5 minor respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 24th day of November 1944 show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 31st day of October 1944.
(Sgd) E. Wijayawardena,
Additional District Judge, Jaffna.
(C 107 16 & 20-11-44)

**ALL-CYLON
TAMIL CONGRESS**

**District Committee
In Valigamam West, Jaffna.**

A public meeting convened by about twenty residents of Valigamam West was held last Tuesday at the Ganesha Vidhyasalai, Sittankerny, to organise a District Committee of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress. Dr. K. Cathiravelu presided and Mr. C. N. Daya Rajan was elected Secretary *pro tem*.

The Chairman, in a lucid and lengthy speech traced the political development of the country from the time the elective principle was introduced in the selection of representatives for the Legislative Council in 1910 and how all the communities were working harmoniously for the good of the country as long as no single community was able to impose its will on the others. Great and upright men also were returned to the Council from the time the elected Educated Ceylonese seat was granted upto the introduction of the Donoughmore Constitution. The Donoughmore Commissioners thought that the grant of the universal franchise and large electorates would make it impossible for candidates to corrupt the electorates and that it would give the socially depressed and the neglected working classes to have an effective voice in the government of the country and to ameliorate their conditions. But all these speculations went wide of the mark.

Prophetic Words

Sir Ponnambalam [Ramanathan's] horror at the idea of giving a voice in the administration of the country to every man and woman "who had grown like a vegetable for twenty-one years" and his fears that impecunious adventurers would exploit the innocent, uneducated and poor voters had proved prophetic. During the last election at Dedigama the speaker was living near by and he knew how thuggery won the election. Innocent and helpless men and women were intimidated and driven out when they approached the polling booths, and those that could not be intimidated were bribed and supplied with drinks. Poor Mr. Keerthirene, although he represented a large section of the down-trodden, was defeated by his rival, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, a high caste and wealthy Sthalase. The same thing was going to happen now at Naramala. So the speaker did not see how the grant of Universal Suffrage and enlargement of electorates had helped small minorities, the socially depressed and the working classes to shape the policy of the government in the matter of their upliftment and social services.

Total Failure

The Donoughmore Constitution had totally failed, continued the speaker. It had not at all helped the depressed and the down-trodden in any part of the country to better their conditions. If it all it had demoralised such classes and made them unfit for further responsibilities. Nor had the Constitution helped the different communities to live and work in harmony and foster good feelings

among them. On the other hand it had tended to foster suspicion, jealousy and fear about the future. The whole constitution should be scrapped and one suited to the needs, genius, traditions and aspirations of the people as a whole should be devised if Ceylon should be put on the road to freedom and self-government. For that task they, the Tamils, welcomed a Royal Commission. Whatever people might say on the advisability or desirability of the people framing their own constitution the speaker doubted whether there were such great constitutional experts, experienced administrators, men with a personal knowledge of the world outside their little island and men of vision in the country who were qualified to frame a Constitution with justice, impartiality and without a desire to advance the interests of their own castes, cliques, religions or communities.

Unity Needed

It was therefore, the speaker said, that it was absolutely essential that the Tamils who had in the past contributed in no small measure to the political progress of the country should now be united, and put forward their proposals before the Southey Commission. The All-Ceylon Congress had been launched not a day too soon. The late Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam formed the Tamil Mahajana Sabha as far back as 1921. But unfortunately the Sabha, although it did very valuable work at the beginning, did not live to continue its work. Again the Tamil League, which was founded and nurtured by Sir Arunachalam and Sir Ramanathan, was having a long sleep under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. A. Mahadeva. The Jaffna Association was ever alive. But the need for an All-Ceylon organisation for the Tamils had been felt and they were for ever indebted to Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam for having organised it. The Congress clearly and definitely stood for the prevention of domination by one community over all other communities. Balanced Representation was the solid plank on which the Tamils would build up their political structure for attaining Swaraj. That was nothing but a plank of justice, equality and freedom for all races inhabiting the Island. It was therefore the bounden duty of all villages in Jaffna to form District Committees, educate the people on political questions, guide the masses properly, warn them against corruption and demoralisation, and at the same time strengthen the parent Association to do effective work all over the Island.

Dr. C. Chelliah proposed and Mr. S. Annamalai seconded the following resolution which was carried unanimously:

"This meeting of the residents of Valigamam West assembled at Ganesha Vidhyasalai, Sittankerny, on the 14th November, 1944, resolves to form a District Committee of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress; the conveners, those who had already signed the application form in the area and those present at the meeting forming the original members."

2. "That Dr. C. Chelliah, Dr. K. Cathiravelu and Mr. P. Sinnadurai be elected as delegates to the forthcoming Plenary sessions

**Reforms Committee
Fiasco**

(Continued from page 1)

of Mr. Kularatne. He also suggested that although he was opposed to the motion, the other minorities would be able to consider the proposal on its merits if it had the definite support of a good majority among the Sinhalese members.

There was a united opposition from the Sinhalese members and the Chairman and other members including the mover were not prepared to put the motion to vote. Mr. Ponnambalam said that he was personally anxious to know the result of it because Mr. Mahadeva was reported to have said at a meeting of the Jaffna Association last Saturday that 2/3 of the Sinhalese members and a good majority of the minorities would vote for the motion of Mr. Kularatne. Mr. Mahadeva was reported further to have stated that the Sinhalese were definitely prepared to give 20 out of the 40 seats for the Ceylon Tamils. Mr. Ponnambalam inquired whether there was any private understanding between Mr. Mahadeva and any member of the Sinhalese community. There were shouts of "No" "No", "not even one member. It is absolute falsehood."

At this stage the Council broke down without achieving any result as it would have expected.

ORDER NISI

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA**

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 331
In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Velupillai Sinnadurai, of Kokuvil East

Deceased,
Vallischchy widow of V. Sinnadurai of Kokuvil East Petitioner,
Vs.

1. Sivaguru Thambipillai and wife
2. Annam, Kokuvil East

Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva Esquire District Judge on the 12th October 1944 in the presence of Mr. M. Mathiaparanam, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the affidavits and petition of the Petitioner and of the witnesses having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased be declared proved and Letters of Probate of the Last Will and Testament be granted to the Petitioner as the Executrix named therein, unless the respondents shall appear before this court in person on the 24th November 1944 and state objection to the contrary.

The 12th day of October 1944
Sgd. H. A. de Silva,
District Judge.
(C 108, 16 & 20)

of the All-Ceylon Congress to be held on the 27th November at Colombo.

3. That Mr. C. N. Daya Rajan be the Organising Secretary and that the office-bearers be elected at a mass meeting to be held shortly as soon as the weather cleared."

With a vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. S. Karthigesu and seconded by Mr. M. Coomarasooriar, the meeting terminated.

**ORDER NISI
IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA**

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 267.

In the matter of the intestate estate of Ratnam Selvanayagi of Gonarampe Deceased
Kathirgamar Palapillai of Manipay Va. Petitioner
1 Sittampalam Selliah Ratnam
2 Alajadevi } minors by their
3 Palatharman } G. A. L. the first
Respondent all of
Gonarampe Respondents

This matter coming up for disposal before H A de Silva Esquire District Judge on the 13th day of June 1944 in the presence of Mr S R Arianayagam, Proctor, for petitioner abovenamed and his petition and affidavit dated 29th February 1944 having been read: It is ordered that the abovenamed petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to have letters of administration to the abovenamed estate issued to him unless the respondents or any person interested shall on or before the 17th day of November 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary. And it is further ordered that the first respondent as father of the minors be and he is appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 2nd and 3rd minors Respondents abovenamed for the purpose of their proceedings unless sufficient cause to the contrary is shown on or before the said date.

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

O 102, 13 & 16-11-44

**ORDER NISI
IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA**

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 313
In the matter of the estate and effects of the late Kannammah wife of Kandiah Arumugam of Karaitivu East Deceased
Kanthar Murugesu of do Petitioner

Vs.
1 Ponnammah wife of Karthar Murugesu and
2 Kandiah Arumugam of do Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 13th 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 31st day of August 1944 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner abovenamed is hereby declared entitled to have letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased issued to him unless the respondents abovenamed or any person or persons interested shall on or before the 16th day of October 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 4th day of September 1944

Drawn by: Sgd: K. S. Candiah,
Proctor for Petr. 16-10-44

Sgd. H. A. de Silva District Judge

Time to show cause extended to 13-12-44. Sgd H. A. de Silva,
District Judge.

98. 13-11-44 & 15-11-44

**Order 'Nisi' Declaring
Will Proved. &c.**

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA**

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 325

1 Sinnakuddy Kanapathipillai of Manipay Petitioner.

Vs.

1 Mebalambikai daughter of S Kanagaratnam

2 R T Chelliah both of Jaffna Town. Respondents

In the matter of the Joint and Mutual Last Will and Testament of the late Sasammah widow of Sinnakuddy Kanagaratnam deceased; of Manipay

This matter coming on for disposal before H A de Silva Esq District Judge Jaffna on the 23rd day of 1944 in the presence of Mr V Sivasubramaniam, Proctor, on the

**ORDER NISI
IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA**

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 238
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Vyravanathar Sellappah Deceased
Vairavanathar Sinnappu of Maviddapuram Petitioner

Vs.
1 Sellappah Sivapragasam of Maviddapuram
2 Kandar Velupillai of Do Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before H A de Silva Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 8th August 1944 in the presence of Mr. Sithambaranathan Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the abovenamed 1st Respondent to represent him and act on his behalf in this case and that the petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to him accordingly unless the abovenamed Respondents shall on or before the 29th day of September 1944 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 8th day of August 1944.

(Sgd) H A De Silva
District Judge

29-9-44

Time to show cause extended to 17-11-44

(Sgd) H A De Silva
District Judge

(O. 105, 13 & 16)

**ORDER NISI
IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA**

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 242.
In the matter of the Last will and Testament of Theiyavaimmah widow of Muttusamy Iyer Ganesha pandithar of Meesalai South. Deceased

T K Sundara Iyer of Meesalai South Petitioner

1 Nadarajabkurukkal Theyagarajakurukkal
2 Nadarajabkurukkal Somasundara Iyer both of do Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before H A De Silva Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 9th day of October 1944 in the presence of Mr. M R Karalasingham, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit Petition of the Petitioner having and been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner with copy of will annexed to the estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this court on or before the 20th day of November 1944 and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

Jaffna, this 9th day of October 1944

Sgd Eari Wijewardana,
Addl. District Judge.

(O 100 13 & 16-11-44)

part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 7th October 1944 having been read.

It is ordered that the said Second Respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the minor the 1st respondent and that the said Sinnakuddy Kanapathipillai the petitioner, be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration with the will No 834 of 23-9-1919 annexed and the same be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 1st day of December 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 23rd day of October 1944

Drawn by
V Sivasubramaniam,
Proctor of Petitioner

Sgd E Wijewardana,
District Judge

(O 104 13 & 15-11-44)

ORDER NISI

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA**

(held at Point Pedro)
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 256 P T.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Arunasalakkurukkal Panchadcharakkurukkal of Point Pedro. Deceased.

Panchadcharakkurukkal Yoheswarakurukkal of Thunnalai North Petitioner.

Vs.

Minor: 1. Thaiyalnayaziammah daughter of Panchadcharakkurukkal of Thunnalai North, minor appearing by her guardian-ad-litem Shanmugakkurukkal Sabaratnakkurukkal of do.

Minor: 2. Panchadcharakkurukkal Arunalam of Point Pedro.

3. Parupaliyammah widow of Panchadcharakkurukkal of do.

The 2nd Respondent is a minor appearing by his guardian-ad-litem the 3rd Respondent. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before W. Eardley Wijayawardene Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 21st day of September 1944 in the presence of Mr. S. Pasupathy Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner.

It is ordered that the Petitioner be

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(Mis. 99, 24 to 24-11-44. T.)

declared entitled as son of the deceased, to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Arunasalakkurukkal Panchadcharakkurukkal and that Letters of Administration be accordingly issued to the Petitioner unless the respondent or other person or persons interested in the said estate shall appear before this Court on or before the 26th day of September 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

This 21st day of September 1944.

Sgd. W. E. Wijayawardene,
26-10-44 Addl. District Judge.

Extended to show cause for 16-11-44

(Intd) W. E. W.
A. D. J.

(O 103 13 & 15-11-44)

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(Mis. 149, 23-10-16-11)

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