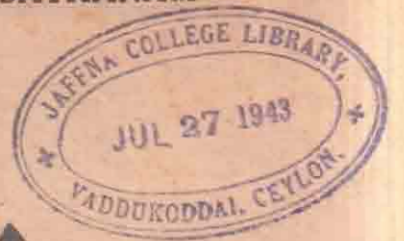


# THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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JAFFNA, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1943.

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NO. 31.

## NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

### Jap. Say King George V Dock Re-Floated

The Japanese news agency claims that the King George V dock, the largest floating dock in the world, which was sunk by the British on Singapore Island, has been re-floated.

### More Textiles For Ceylon

It is understood that the representations made by the Government of Ceylon to the Government of India for an increase in the quota of textiles for this country have been largely successful. The Government of India have now agreed to release for the next quota period an additional quantity of half as much as that at present exported to Ceylon. The present quota is in the neighbourhood of 800 tons.

### Sama Samajist Leaders Arrested

Four proclaimed Sama Samajists, who had been at large for a considerable time, have now been arrested. They are:—Dr N. M. Perera, Messrs D. P. R. Gunawardene, Reginald Senanayake and S. B. Pieris. It is understood from very reliable sources that Mr. Senanayake and Mr. Pieris were arrested in Madras on July 3, and have since been brought to Ceylon. Dr. N. M. Perera and Mr. Philip Gunawardene, it is reported, were subsequently arrested in Bombay and are detained there pending identification, for which a police officer from Ceylon has already gone to India.

### Full Employment After The War

Sir William Beveridge, author of the Beveridge Social Security Plan, stated that he was beginning another important investigation into how full employment could be maintained in Britain after the war. A study of this question, he said, would take six months. Sir William will discuss the problem fully with experts, industrialists and trade unionists, to inquire into what the State, private enterprise and Labour can do to help, and to look at the possibilities of international co-operation. He says he is still very hopeful that his freedom from want plan will be adopted and that Britain will thus lead the world in social reform.

## MANNAR - MULLAITIVU SEAT

Sir,—I am one of those who have diligently studied the various contributions that have appeared from time to time regarding the Mannar - Mullaitivu election in your most valuable journal. It is well known that race-horses have been known to bite at their rivals in order to keep them from the winning-post. There is something of this instinct of jealousy in some of the letters that 'spur' Mr. Suntharalingam's candidature.

Mr. S's intellectual alacrity has been advanced as a reason why he should be returned to the State Council in preference to his opponent. But it would paralyse the desire of excellence should Mr. S's supporters stop here. Should not the intelligence of this master-framer of the "Homogeneity Formula" for the Ceylon Ministry be supported by some of his actions? Directed towards the enjoyment of his intellect, perhaps, he relinquished his Civil Service career. Then, he seriously resolved to become a Mathematician. Earnest patriotism, however, seemed to have inspired his intellect and he gave up the dignified appellation of Professor and became the President of the poetic Youth Congress. It is difficult to tell in what course the same intellect will work now; but it will not be a surprise if Mr. S. thinks of some other intellectual pursuit if he is once returned to the State Council!

Let us, therefore, be not worried about the policy which Mr. S has outlined. Who knows that sometimes, his intelligence may turn the arid conditions of Ceylon politics into the region of poetry? But when Mr. S. expounded his political policy, the exposition came to me as an entertainment accompanied by surprise that the jocular body that he represents—the Jaffna Youth Congress—should to this moment profess a skilful silence over his candidature. Everything is an enigma and under these conditions, it is not strange if Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam backs Mr. Gnanamuttu. A gentleman of sound commonsense and moderate views, Mr. Gnanamuttu has a policy behind him. No querulous voice

can therefore be raised against the conduct of the Hon'ble member for Point Pedro. He is a 'beau ideal' of a Parliamentarian who had forgotten the question of religion when it came to a matter of policy. Giving, perhaps, the best service and the most willing devotion of a perfect manhood to our country which he dearly loves, Mr. Ponnambalam has again proved to his enemies that he is no Communalist. Dry and apparently sterile Communists and Socialists may dub him this and that; but in their heart of hearts they are aware of the influence of the master hand and the magic voice of Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam in the politics of Ceylon.

Yours etc.

M. S. M. LAFIR.

A. R. P. Post 3A9  
Belmont Street, Colombo.

## WOMEN AND CHILDREN

### ENTRY FROM INDIA ONLY

It has been decided in consultation with the military authorities in India that the ban on the entry of service wives and families into India and into Ceylon need not apply to movements between India and Ceylon, i. e., that personnel posted to India from Ceylon and vice versa may be accompanied or followed by their families (states a press notice issued by the Commander-in-chief, Ceylon); This is because India and Ceylon are for military purposes regarded as one area. It is not possible to relax the present restriction on the entry of women and children into Ceylon from other places.

The movements of civilian wives and families between India and Ceylon will be treated on the same basis.

## QUININE SALES CONTROLLED

Quinine and all salts of quinine have under a Gazette promulgation been controlled under an Order cited as the Controlled Articles (Quinine) Order.

## MANNAR - MULLAITIVU BY-ELECTION

### MR. GNANAMUTTU'S SUPPORTERS TOUR CONSTITUENCY

The week-end witnessed the visit of Mr. T. B. Jayah, Dewan Bahadur I. X. Pereira, Mr. S. Natesan and Dr. M. C. M. Kaleel, to the Mannar district. They received a cordial welcome wherever they were seen.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam was absent due to ill-health. Mr. S. Dharmaratnam, M. S. C. for Batticaloa, had addressed a letter which was widely circulated.

Mr. T. B. Jayah presided at a monster meeting that assembled at the Mannar esplanade on Saturday evening. He explained the evils of the Donoughmore Constitution, the impotence to which minority representatives in Council remained reduced, and the danger behind a perpetuation of the present oligarchic rule. He also made it clear that the Moslem leaders supported the candidature of Mr. Gnanamuttu in the interest of a united front and he was an entirely dependable public man.

Mr. I. X. Pereira stressed the qualifications of a candidate who had collaborated with him in public welfare work for over twenty-five years, and who would be a tower of strength to the minority side, which should now be in a position to extort a just settlement from the majority leaders. He stressed the importance of experience in statecraft over and above academic claims; likewise of capacity for team work and of consistency in matters of principle.

Dr. Kaleel explained that it was not possible for a Moslem candidate to come forward under the Donoughmore dispensation, but that a reformed constitution, just to all communities, could be evolved if all Tamil-speaking people stood together at this juncture.

Mr. Gnanamuttu summarised the grievances of the smaller communities, particularly of the Wannu regions, whose interests had been grossly neglected. He gave the assurance that, living within the district, he would be entirely at the disposal of the humblest of his constituents.

Every important centre in the island was visited on

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## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1943.

### SCHOOLS AND FOOD PRODUCTION

If India, the only country to which Ceylon has of late been looking for the major part of its food supplies, is itself faced with an acute food problem, the position of Ceylon in this respect can well be imagined. A Food Conference which was opened by the Viceroy a fortnight ago is now considering the food problem in relation to the whole of India. Of course, the timely measures adopted by Ceylon have certainly helped to ensure a fair distribution of the foodstuffs available to the country. But the problem of the immediate future is not merely to distribute our slender stock of food but to obtain those supplies which India feels unable to continue. As it is, it does not seem wise to expect any assistance from India. The only course open to Ceylon, therefore, is to see that as much as possible of the staple foodstuffs is produced locally.

The measures so far adopted in the food production drive launched by the authorities do not seem to have succeeded appreciably so as to give any hope for the immediate future. The results so far achieved have not been commensurate to the enthusiasm and money expended by the authorities. No doubt, people, for selfish reasons, have taken to food production in an unusually earnest manner. All these are but trifles which cannot by themselves solve our problem. The magnitude of this problem has never been adequately appreciated either by the Government or the people. At least to tide over the imminent crisis the authorities should devote a good part of their attention and finance to the production of foodstuffs. The chief difficulty that has to be faced in this project is, as we have repeatedly pointed out in these columns, the lack of manpower necessary for this supremely important work. The war services have attracted almost all the labour available in the country, and the imprudent policy of the State Council has shut out the possibility of any labour from India coming to Ceylon's rescue at this juncture. If the authorities do really mean to make a success of their food drive, they should either get down labourers from India or start conscripting labour here. If the former is not possible at

present, because of the complications that have been allowed to grow round the simple problem of Indians in Ceylon, we seriously commend the latter one to the earnest consideration of the authorities.

If a nation at war is justified in conscripting men for the army, it is equally justifiable for a country fighting the food problem to conscript men for the most important and life-saving service of food production. Persons between certain ages who are not engaged in essential services can certainly be drafted to serve on the food-front. Even young men in schools, in addition to their studies, can be compelled to contribute to the general food production effort. Food production should be made compulsory for every school which may be subsidised to a certain extent by the State. A scheme for this purpose is well worth trial. A few days' work in a farm of a hundred boys of a school should certainly go to add something to the quantity of foodstuffs the country requires. If all the schools, state as well as private, can be made to engage in food production, a substantial improvement in the food position of the country can be effected. This suggestion was made a few days ago by a great man of this peninsula, who would go to the extreme length of closing down the schools for a year or two and diverting them all to food production. But we suggest the less drastic step of getting the schools devote a few weeks in the year to this essential work so that the country may be enabled to produce at least the minimum quantity of foodstuffs necessary for its population during the present emergency, and be prepared to face the dark prospect of the dwindling imports from India ceasing altogether. Men in training for military service can also be made to help in this direction. The view we have put forward may sound revolutionary, but we feel that the food problem is the most important of the problems that face the country now and that it is only by prompt and determined action the problem can be solved. The situation calls for the maximum effort of the country. The authorities should realise the magnitude of the problem and prepare to solve it with all foresight and resourcefulness.

### THE FUTURE STATUS OF CEYLON

By A. Thiagarajah, M.A., M.Litt  
[Special to the "Hindu Organ"]

In all conscience there was no time in history when there was confusion worse confounded than the present. Nor does the future hold out promises for smooth sailing. As one scans the horizon there is not the faintest glimmer of a silver lining which one can detect. Only one hopes for a gale to sweep clean the clouds that envelop us. Even hope must perish if there were no human good-

will existing in this world. But patience! There are apostles among us who with their strange voice have proclaimed the coming of the Millennium. Shall we then wait with open arms and bended knees and pray for our resurrection, or shall we examine the truth as our ancient rishis did and act with the hope that one day our relentless effort to stand by truth will open the monumental gates into the chamber of the Holy Mother of our revered soil?

The question of our future is our first problem and it behoves every citizen to do his or her duty by his country. Everyone, whoever he be, must express his view and help make the country more vocal, especially now, for as yet there is little public opinion in our country, and if we do not make our voice heard across the continents even the most out-and-out rationalist will fail to heed our legitimate claims. It is doubly so when we consider two solid facts; the utter absence of public opinion and the microscopic size of our country. Only a stern and united by all can save our country from being completely ignored by our rulers and allied sympathisers. It must be realised that our destiny literally hangs on the balance, and those who remain silent in these eventful days do disservice to their country just as dumb patients do to their physicians.

Regardless of the conflicting statements of Allied spokesmen, we should first determine what sort of a Government we should be having for ourselves. In the light of India's uncertain future it would be rather preposterous to make a final decision. But relying on the laws of probability let us proceed forthwith to unravel the problem of our status after this war. There are three alternatives before us—Dominion Status, Independence, and Federation with India. Those who have stood for Dominion Status have not marshalled their arguments for it, but from the circumstances we understand that the idea lurking in their conception might be to share the defence security of the Empire and secondly to hold India alien and treat her nationals here as much as South Africa has preferred to do. But we must postulate that India would be free one day and that she would not allow her nationals abroad to suffer political disenfranchisement. She will solve her problem one way or the other. Complete recall of nationals would be out of the question. Also International opinion would not look on complacently.

It would then be our duty in spite of ourselves to determine in consultation with India what portion of Indians in Ceylon should be enfranchised and what not. That is imperative. Let us not be deluded by anybody that it would be possible to continue for ever with this sort of relation with India. A settlement will come. Nor should it be thought that Dominion status is an alluring political status where we could deal with India as we are doing. It is certainly a dangerous game for Ceylon to partake in, however it might suit a Dominion like South Africa. Even South Africa will not continue long in it. The plantations are important industries for Ceylon and Indian labour is indispensable to these industries. These are fundamentals

to Ceylon. If the plantations belonged to the Ceylonese in the future as much as they are to the Europeans at present the essential correlation between the Indians in Ceylon and the Ceylonese will be easily understood. Also the use of Indian traders and their capital for the industrialisation of the country is easily realised if we can only restrict the removal of profits from our country. The Indian phase of our problem is clear, and if so wherein lies the point in sticking to Dominion Status? (I shall examine defence presently.)

Dominion Status is not without its defects. It would mean the permanent stabilisation of European interests in Ceylon and the stultification of our economy for ever. Ceylon's population has increased, but much the best parts, especially the land which is a limited agent, are in the hands of foreigners. Are the inhabitants of Ceylon merely to surmount the rather costly obstacle of reclaiming the dry zone with its malaria for a doubtful economic reward? Just imagine what irrigation and counteracting measures against malaria would cost to the poor Ceylonese! (The Minister of Agriculture is witness to it!) Compare then such costs with the cost at which the plantations were obtained by the early Europeans and also the return on both the undertakings. Is that not sufficient argument for reserving the economic agents and resources of Ceylon for our nationals instead of permitting foreigners to exploit them and, what more, to remove the profits from the country? The case could be extended to other foreign interests. If such be not, what is one to make out of the four freedoms so much talked of? Foreign capital has no doubt 'opened' the country, but the reward for it is interest. Profits must remain in the country or suitable compensation must be paid. The problem is indeed complex but one that can be solved given the necessary International goodwill.

Passing on to the question of defence one hears mention about Britain's obligations, the interest Australia and S. Africa have in the defence of Ceylon, and the allusion to the fate of the small states in Europe. When such people conjure up the difficulties and dangers of independence they fail to pursue their reasoning to a logical conclusion. Now assuming international wars would continue to recur, that small states could only exist at the risk of losing everything they hold dear, and that freedom is still necessary for humanity, then applying the principles to Ceylon we arrive at the unassailable conclusion, that Ceylon should federate with India, and the Indian Federal Republic should be allowed to become a strong bulwark against, say, Japan. A federation does not mean compromising with freedom or liberty. There co-existence is compatible.

A federation with a free India gives us the best of all things. Ceylon can retain her autonomy and individuality. She can contribute to the Federation for defence and delegate certain powers to it, including currency. Trincomalee can be the chief naval focus of the Federation, and an

Continued on page 3

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FUTURE OF CEYLON

Sir,—The present world war has taught us that it will be impossible for small nations to exist independently without the aid of some other mighty power or powers. Poland having a mighty ally in England—some eight hundred miles away—could not secure the aid of Britain when he neighbour Germany overran her. When the Axis was in control of the Mediterranean Sea for some time, the position of the sea-route via Suez had to be changed to one far more circuitous and long with the result that the eastern possessions of Britain were in danger. Malta had to stand the bombing by the Axis over 2,000 times from the adjoining mainland. Britain had to ally with Russia and America to resist the onslaught of the Germans who also had to ally with Japan and Italy to resist the powerful force of the combination of the allies. The continental small powers are no more intended to exist as separate independent entities but they are hereafter to join a federation with Germany so that the combined Germany may be a powerful factor in Europe and consequently a mighty power in the world. Even the European nations think of a federation among themselves. Even the Canadians think of making Canada a part of America—with her neighbour—rather than remain separately under the powerful mother situated far away. The end of the war will result in the regrouping of several nations into fewer and powerful ones actuated by the desire to be powerful and to resist aggression by such union.

In the light of these factors, Ceylon could not exist independently, or with the aid of an ally situated far away, and should avoid the fate of Poland or Malta. Self-protection demands that Ceylon should federate with India as a separate Province and be one with India, and should foil the attempt of foreign powers to have a control of Eastern countries and the Indian Ocean.

Ceylon is the only Island in the Indian Ocean with India as the powerful neighbour. India is bound to have Ceylon, if necessary, against the will of Ceylon and time may decide our fate. Ceylon depends on India for most of her necessities. Ceylon and India are one geographically and in all other aspects. India is a partner under the British Commonwealth and her becoming more powerful is a great asset to England and prevents any onslaught on Ceylon by any power without attacking India.

India has all the resources to fortify and protect Ceylon. India offers great and many opportunities for Ceylonese in all its services and also in the political field. In a powerful India, a Ceylonese may be the leader of India and able to dictate for India and keep other nations in check.

Ceylon, thus, in her own interest, should federate with India

and should cease to be an international settlement as was the case in China. The present allies may be future enemies and it may be that the Axis will not be permanent enemies of the Allies. Ceylon should not be a power on the chess board of mighty powers.

I have stated the above as far as the external position of Ceylon is concerned. With regard to the internal position of Ceylon, there should be a federal system of Government both for the reason of allowing full growth to the different units and keeping them in union or as an alternative countries should be divided on linguistic basis so that the Tamil districts in Ceylon should form part of the Tamil Districts of India and the Singalese Districts form a separate District of their own so that each race, language and religion peculiar to each people may not suffer suppression by other groups and that various racial and linguistic groups may have a homogeneity which is very vital for peace, contentment and progress for each unit and also for all the component parts.

I strongly commend to my countrymen to study this question in our own interest and seek a permanent solution to our various ills once and for all by securing the most practical ideal of Federation with India which is nothing but the natural position. I can think of no other final position for Ceylon in the political map of the world.

"RATIONALIST"

THE MANNAR-MULLAITIVU BY-ELECTION

Sir,—Mr. T. Kathiravellu in his recent contribution to your paper on the above subject states that the fact that Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam is actively supporting Mr. Gnanamuttu "comes as an unpleasant surprise to many". Mr. Kathiravellu who does not conceal his preference of Mr. Suntheralingam professes to know why "G. G. prefer Mr. Gnanamuttu to the versatile and determined ex-professor" and opines that the best way of thrashing out the fifty-fifty theory is through a debate at the Jaffna Town Hall, which would provide opportunities for oratory to some of the politicians of the Jaffna Youth Congress, who precipitated the senseless boycott of the State Council by the northern constituencies twelve years ago.

I do not for a moment think that the public of Jaffna will have any difficulty in apprehending the significance of the contest. The Tamils have on several occasions during the last few years demonstrated their unswerving loyalty and devotion to Mr. Ponnambalam, who, in the opinion of many, symbolises in himself the ideals and aspirations of his community. The rousing reception he received on his return from England in 1938 where he worked with inspired effort to secure for the Tamils and other minorities

their legitimate rights and the unparalleled demonstrations of loyalty and confidence that formed a conspicuous feature of the All-Ceylon Tamil Conference that met in Jaffna in 1939, are matters of history. Never within living memory were such manifestations of loyalty to a popular leader witnessed in Jaffna as was the case in 1939, when a vast concourse of people assembled to endorse the action taken by him in the matter of securing for them their just and legitimate political demands. It is hardly necessary for a leader who has won the confidence of his compatriot; in such overwhelming measure to debate the fifty-fifty theory or any other question with persons who can only speak for themselves and perhaps their satellites of the Youth Congress.

The contest between Mr. Gnanamuttu and the ex-professor is nothing more than a duel between two distinct political groups. It needs no effort to explain that Mr. Gnanamuttu faces the contest as a warm supporter and adherent of the political group which Mr. Ponnambalam represents. But so far as Mr. Suntheralingam is concerned, it may be stated without fear of contradiction that his past political lineaments show him as one who would rather throw in his lot with those who endeavour to shut out the Tamils and other minorities from the seats of power. It is well known that he played no small part in the evolution of what was known as the homogeneous Board of Ministers. I feel sure, Sir, that the voters of the Mannar-Mullaitivu electorate are enlightened enough to judge between the two contending political groups and pick out the candidate who would serve them faithfully at a time when matters of far-reaching importance to their future well-being have to be decided.

Yours etc.  
TAMILIAN.

Colombo,  
18-7-43.

MANNAR-MULLAITIVU BY-ELECTION

Continued from page 1

Saturday and Sunday, with parts of the mainland. There were enthusiastic demonstrations. A shout of cheers for the green and for the candidate wound up the proceedings at one station after another.

The distinguished visitors left on Sunday night, greatly pleased with the unity and comradeship prevailing in the district. (Cor.)

Arrack Rent Sales Vavuniya District, 1943—1944

Tenders are hereby invited for the exclusive privilege of selling arrack by retail at the Arrack Taverns referred to below during the period October 1, 1943 to September 30, 1944. Tenders will close at 10.00 A.M. on 18th August, 1943.

2. Prospective tenderers are referred for further particulars to the full notice published in Government Gazette No. 9,150 of July 23, 1943.

2. The notice of Arrack Rent Sales, Vavuniya District, 1943-44 published in Ceylon Government Gazette No. 9,141 of June 25, 1943, is hereby cancelled.

The Kachcheri,  
Vavuniya, 20-7-43.

S. M. DUFF,  
Assistant Government Agent.

List of Taverns referred to:

Serial No of Tavern	Division	Local Area within which tavern may be sited
1	Mullaitivu Sanitary Board Town	Within Sanitary Board Limits of Mullaitivu
2	Vavuniya North	Within the village of Mankulam
3	Vavuniya Sanitary Board Town	Within the Sanitary Board Limits of Vavuniya

(G. 18-26-7-43)

NEW CONSTITUTION BY NEW COUNCIL

DISSOLUTION OF STATE COUNCIL URGED

Mr. R. C. Proctor has given notice that he would move the following resolution at the next meeting of the Executive Committee of the Jaffna Association: "That proposals for a new Constitution for the Island being a matter of fundamental national interest involving as they should fundamental changes in the civil and political life of the people, this Association is of the opinion that the responsibility of formulating proposals or approving them should not be left to be undertaken by the present State Council, and on that behalf addresses the humble prayer that H. E. the Governor be pleased following the precedent of the government of the United Kingdom that "a general Election shall be held upon any proposal to reform laws of fundamental national interest" and in the exercise of the powers vested in him under § 18 of the order-in-Council, to dissolve the present State Council, which has outlived its term of office, besides having suffered in reputation recently in its collective status by reason of disreputable conduct of some of its members. Further this Association is of the opinion that, as proposals for a new Constitution should be founded on a correct appreciation of the merits and demerits of the Donoughmore Constitution in the light of its applied results had in the last six years under the present Council, the same Council should not be allowed to judge values of its own methods, processes and judgments.

THE FUTURE STATUS OF CEYLON

Continued from page 2

Indian army can always be relied upon to repulse the enemy. Ceylon's shores will be vigilantly watched. A federation with India is much the best alternative for our political, economic and cultural progress. If so, let us then formulate a constitution for a post-war Ceylon that is becoming of a dignified people.

Nallur Kandaswamy Temple Annual High Festival-1943.

The Public is hereby notified that traffic will be diverted from the sections of the Point Pedro Road and Old Store Road adjoining the Nallur Kandaswamy temple, along Wyman Road, Navaturai Road, and Nallur Cross Road No. 1, from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily from 15th to 31st August, 1943, on account of the annual festival at the Nallur Kandaswamy temple.

Sgd. M. J. MANNING  
Asst. Supdt. of Police, N. P. Police Office,  
Jaffna, 23rd July 1943.  
(Mis. 90, 25 & 29-7-43)

## THE A. R. P. CONTROLLER, JAFFNA

### AN APPRECIATION IN VERSE

At the Farewell function to Mr. A. J. R. Vethavanam A. R. P. Controller, Jaffna, an Album with photographs was presented to him by the A. R. P. Officers of Jaffna.

The Album was inscribed with the following lines specially composed for the occasion by the First Aid Commandant of the Casualty Service, Mr. Cosmas W. D. Alwines.

The verse is as follows:-

Far Eastern prospects seemed as black  
as night,  
And mighty fortresses and lands  
fertile,  
Fell victims to Japanese crafty might,  
The waves of war lapped Lanka's  
verdant isle;  
Then through the land, the clarion  
call was heard  
For Service—a Service of a type so  
far unknown,  
All men and women had to play their  
part,  
To save themselves when skies rained  
death and fire.  
You heard the call, you stepped into  
the breach,  
You showed us Duty's path, our  
hearts you stirred,  
You got the best from us, you gave  
your best,  
All day and night you toiled, you  
knew no rest,  
Though you may go away, we, your  
chosen men stand fast,  
You reared a structure that'll survive  
the blast.

### ACTING ASST. REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Mr. R. C. S. Cooke has been appointed to act as an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies and to assist the Registrar under section 2 of the Co-operative Societies Ordinance (chapter 107) with effect from July 1, 1943, until further orders.

### WANTED

For the J/Urumpiray Hindu College a teacher who has passed the London Intermediate-in-Arts examination with English and Latin as subjects. Apply to Manager, Jaffna Hindu College and Affiliated Schools before 31-7-43.

(Mis. 88, 22, 26 & 29-7-43)

### NOTICE

SEALED tenders will be received for the under-mentioned tobacco in bulk available at the following stations by the Tobacco Officer, Department of Agriculture, Peradeniya, up to noon on August 7, 1943.

At Jaffna, Experiment Station:  
Air cured tobacco grade 1 about 475 lb.  
do " 2 " 525 lb.  
do scrap " 500 lb.  
At Paranthan, Experiment Station:  
Air cured tobacco grade 1 about 400 lb.  
do " 2 " 200 lb.  
At Anuradhapura, Experiment Station:  
Air cured tobacco grade 1 about 25 lb.  
do " 2 " 80 lb.  
Flue cured tobacco scrap " 75 lb.  
At Minipe, Experiment Station:  
Air cured tobacco grade 1 about 60 lb.  
Flue cured tobacco scrap " 40 lb.  
At Ganewatte, Experiment Station:  
Air cured tobacco grade 1 about 50 lb.  
Flue cured tobacco scrap " 60 lb.  
At Wariyapola, Experiment Station:  
Flue cured tobacco scrap about 300 lb.

2. Further particulars can be obtained from the Tobacco Officer, Department of Agriculture, Peradeniya, where representative samples of the above tobacco can be viewed at his office. The tobacco in bulk can be viewed at the respective stations.

3. The Director of Agriculture reserves to himself the right to accept or reject any or all the tenders.

Director of Agriculture,  
Department of Agriculture,  
Peradeniya, 19th July, 1943.  
(5-17, 26-7-43)

## GERMANS ASKED TO OVERTHROW NAZIS

### "FREE GERMANY" COMMITTEE IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW, Wednesday.

A National Committee called "Free Germany" and consisting of German nationals has been created on Soviet soil. It is headed by Erich Weinert, described as a well-known general. The first vice-President is Major Kari Hets and the second vice-President is Lieut. Heinrich Graf von Einsideln.

The members include German prisoners-of-war, Reichstag deputies, trade unionists and other personalities.

The "Pravda" today published a manifesto issued by the committee saying: "Hitler is leading Germany to destruction—the day of Germany's collapse is approaching."

The Committee was formed after a prisoners-of-war conference in Moscow on July 12 and 13, attended by delegates from all the German prisoner-of-war camps in the U. S. S. R. It is issuing a newspaper in German, the first number of which has already appeared.

The "Free Germany" Committee's manifesto appeals to the German army and people to overthrow Hitler and to form a truly National Government. Millions of copies have been scattered over the German lines and will, it is stated, be similarly spread over the German hinterland.

The manifesto further declares: "Nobody will make peace with Hitler. The setting up of a National German Government is, therefore, a task that cannot be postponed. This Government, which can only be formed as the result of a war of liberation of the German people, will immediately stop military operations, withdraw troops to the German frontier and enter into peace negotiations."

## ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 126

In the matter of the estate of the late Maheswari wife of Chellappa Nadarajah of Manipay Deceased. Chellappa Nadarajah of Kaddudai  
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Nadarajah Somaskandan
2. Padmavathy daughter of Nadarajah
3. Anandachchy daughter of Nadarajah
4. Leelavathy daughter of Nadarajah
5. Nadarajah Srinivasagam all of Manipay
6. Sabapathy Kanagarajah of No. 109 Kotahena Street Colombo.  
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esq. District Judge, Jaffna, on the 7th day of June 1943 in the presence of Mr. C. C. Somasegaram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 6th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st to 5th respondents and that the petitioner as the lawful husband of the abovenamed deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, issued to him unless the abovenamed respondents appear before this court on the 16th day of July 1943 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 14th day of June 1943.

Sgd. G. C. Thambiah,  
16-7-43 District Judge.

This order nisi extended  
for 30th July 1943.

Sgd. G. C. T.  
District Judge.

(O. 19, 22&26-7-43.)

## Notice To Owners And Cultivators Of Paddy Land In The Karachchi Area

In terms of Regulation 3 of the Defence (Paddy Cultivation) Regulations published in Government Gazette No. 9077 of February 3, 1943 I do hereby direct every owner or cultivator of any paddy land situate in the Pachchilaipalli - Karachchi Division of Jaffna district and which has been cultivated for the "Sirupokam 1943" should give before the 5th day of August 1943 the following information in writing to the Land Officer, Kili-nochchi:—

- (a) The date on which it is proposed to reap the harvest on that land;
- (b) The name, situation and extent of the land;
- (c) The names and addresses of the person or persons entitled to take or receive any part of the produce of the land, under any contract or agreement or otherwise; and
- (d) The share or shares of the produce to which such person or persons may be entitled.

Sgd. J. R. SINNATAMBY,  
Asst. Government Agent  
Jaffna, (Emergency),  
17th July, 1943.

(Mis. 86, 22, 26 & 29-7-43)

### NOTICE

#### Assistant Sanitary Board Clerk, Sanitary Board, Mannar District

The Chairman, Sanitary Board, Mannar, will receive applications up to 12 noon on Friday, 30th July 1943, with copies of testimonials from candidates to fill the vacancy of the Assistant Sanitary Board Clerk of this Board.

Qualification:—Office Routine and typewriting, Junior School Certificate or equivalent qualification.

Salary:—Rs. 360/- Rs. 30/-Rs.600/- plus temporary war allowance.

Sgd. C. SITTAMPALAM,  
Chairman, S. B., Mannar.  
The Sanitary Board Office,  
Mannar, 14th July, 1943.  
(Mis. 89, 26 & 29-7-43)

## THE ORIENTAL BANK OF MALAYA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in F. M. S. with liability of members limited)

No. 8, CLOCK TOWER ROAD, JAFFNA.

AUTHORISED AND APPROVED TO FUNCTION BY  
HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR

The only Indigenous Banking Enterprise in Ceylon,  
transacting every description of Banking Business such as:—

1. Accepting current and Fixed Deposits accounts; (2) Allowing loans on approved securities; (3) Granting Drafts on Colombo, Madura, Salem, Madras and Tuticorin and T.Ts. on these and other principal towns in India; (4) Buying and selling Indian Currency notes, etc., etc.

S. P. Joseph,  
MANAGER.

(H. 206, 25-2-43—24-8-43) (M)