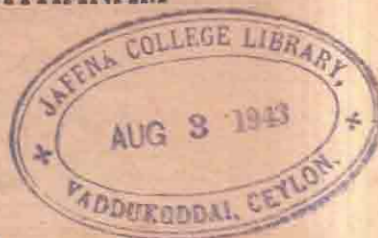


# THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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JAFFNA, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1943.

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NO. 33.

## NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

### Deputation to Lord Wavell

The Parliamentary Committee of the India League on Thursday discussed the question of sending a deputation of Members of Parliament to Lord Wavell.

### Mannar-Mullaitivu Election

The poll for the Mannar-Mullaitivu by-election to the State Council will be taken on August 28th at 32 polling stations.

### Lord Wavel Takes Seat.

Viscount Wavell of Cyrenaica and Winchester, the Viceroy-Designate of India, was formally introduced and took his seat in the House of Lords on Wednesday with all the traditional ceremonial.

### Has Asked For Armistice?

A Berne dispatch on Saturday to the "New York Times" said that Italy had asked Germany and the Allies to accept an armistice "with the neutralisation" of the peninsula under the control of a Mixed Commission of neutral observers. The dispatch was said to be based on a report from Italian sources. The report adds Reuter, lacks confirmation from any other source.

### Mussolini's Arrest.

The "Gazeta del Popolo" of Turin reports that after a decisive meeting of the Fascist Grand Council, Mussolini instead of tendering his resignation to the King, attended a prize-giving at a farmers' harvest gathering. The King ordered Mussolini to appear at once. After an interview, Mussolini was arrested by army officers who forced him into an ambulance, taking him to an unknown destination.

### Ceylon House in London

Irregularities at Ceylon House in London, pointed out by the Acting Auditor-General (Mr. L. A. Weerasinghe) in his report for 1941-42 form no less interesting reading than those at the Ceylon House in Bombay. After the closure of the Ceylon House in London in March 1940, a number of parties, both in Ceylon and England, preferred claims on the Ceylon Government for amount due to them for goods supplied, services rendered, &c, to the last Ceylon Trade Commissioner in London (states the report).

## WHAT IS FASCISM?

### "THE BRAND OF THE DUCE"

BY DAVID SCOTT

THE first thing to remember about Italian Fascism is that there was no such thing when it first got into power. Mussolini's brand of Fascism didn't start ready-made, with a detailed programme, ready to put it into effect when it got the chance. The movement started as sheer anarchy, carried on all over Italy by gangs of young men obeying a leader whose only thought was to win power for himself by any means, fair or full.

The Fascists say Mussolini saved Italy from Bolshevism. It's a lie. In 1919, when he first attracted public notice, Mussolini was inciting the Italian workmen to Bolshevism every day. They say he raised up a new young Italy in the place of an effete democracy. It's a lie. What he did was to mobilise the unemployable young hooligans of all classes—the boys for whom the outbreak of peace was a problem—in his own service. They say he made an end of corruption in high places. On the contrary, he carried bribery to a point it had never attained in Italy before. But he didn't give the bribes. Oh, no—he took them.

Without any programme but his thirst for power, without any philosophy but his lust for plunder, Mussolini somehow managed to gain control of Italy and to keep it, so far, for about twenty years. What was the secret of his success?

The answer's fairly simple. Mussolini got where he is by the use of a certain technique unfamiliar to those who should have been on their guard. Not only was he absolutely unscrupulous in every ordinary sense of the word, but he knew how to use anarchy as a step to power. He knew what too many of us still don't realise—that the form of rule we now call Fascism can be built on any sort of chaos and destruction, provided the chaos is thorough and the destruction is complete.

He knew nothing else but this. His whole being was concentrated on the seizure

and holding of power in his own hands. He committed the most appalling blunders, got himself into the most damning situations. But he always won through, thanks to the other great factor in his career—the willingness of people who should have known better to give him a helping hand.

D'Annunzio first. You remember his occupation of the Yugoslav port of Fiume just after the last war. It appealed to the ordinary patriotic Italian who thought his country was jipped at Versailles. It lasted for about a year and ended in a fiasco. But it also gave Mussolini his first leg up.

At that time Mussolini owned and edited an obscure rag called the Popolo d' Italia, which no one read. In it he preached revolutionary Socialism and urged the workers to revolt. He thought that was a good horse to back in the feverish post-war days, but he found it unprofitable. The workman he appealed to refused to take him seriously. They knew he'd sell out at the first opportunity. And they were right.

Finding he couldn't bamboozle the workman, Mussolini turned his attention to the patriotic middle and upper classes, who didn't know him as the workmen did. The Popolo d' Italia suddenly ceased to be Socialist and announced itself as the official organ of the d'Annunzio movement. At the same time—and here you see the real Benito at work—it opened a subscription for the Fiume campaign. It was really a subscription for Benito. The manoeuvre succeeded brilliantly. At one stroke Mussolini filled his pockets and gained a hearing among his countrymen.

Behind the scenes, he transformed the Fascio, which he and a group of other left-wing malcontents had founded with an all-out Socialist programme, into a nationalist militia on the d'Annunzio model. They adopted d'Annunzio's war-cry—Eya, eya, alala—the Italian for Hi-de-hi, I suppose—and his marching song, Ciovinezza, the song of youth. And when

Continued on page 3

## MANNAR - MULLAITIVE BY - ELECTION

### JAFFNA DELEGATION SUPPORTS

### MR. C. SUNTHARALINGAM

Kathi S. M. Aboobucker, J. P., Messrs R. R. Nalliah, J. P., M. B. E., T. C. Rajaratnam, J. P., S. Mohamed Mohideen and S. R. Kanaganayagam toured the Mannar Town and the outlying districts between the 23rd to the 26th ultimo, in support of Mr. C. Suntharalingam's candidature.

At a mammoth meeting held at the Mannar Esplanade on the 24 ultimo under the Chairmanship of Mr. M. M. Aboothahir, Proctor, messages from Messrs A. H. Maccan Marikar, B. A., L. L. B., Bar-at-law and A. R. A. Razik, M. M. C. were read.

Addressing the large gathering, Kathi Aboobucker referred to Mr. Suntharalingam's policy as the most practical scheme for safeguarding minority interests. Mr. Suntharalingam had at a conference pledged his support for increased representation for minorities—for the four lakhs of Muslims in this country he had promised to fight for a minimum of six seats on a territorial basis in two-member constituencies. Under that scheme he hoped the Mannar Muslims would get a separate seat. Kathi Aboobucker referred to the unostentatious service rendered by Mr. Suntharalingam to numerous Tamil and Muslim youths of the University and Medical Colleges. As a loyal citizen of Jaffna and as one who appreciated the needs of the Muslims of the north he felt that Mr. Suntharalingam would be a trusted champion for the Tamil and Muslim interests. He felt gratified that Mr. Razik, in his letter, had expressed his desire to visit Mannar again in order to meet them. His family had always been a tower of strength to the Muslims. His grandfather founded the Zahira College and his father, Hon. Abdul Rahiman, represented the Muslims in Council for seventeen years.

Mr. R. R. Nalliah said that the appeal signed by the representative citizens of Jaffna including the President of the All-Ceylon Tamil Conference was proof of the confidence

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## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1943.

### THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE

IT IS ENCOURAGING TO FIND that the National Committee has met after a long delay. The task before the Committee is to ascertain whether a common agreement is possible amongst all the communities of the island in preparing a draft constitution. With plenty of goodwill, sense of justice and fairness, and mutual understanding, such an agreement is possible. We are glad to note that amongst the Tamil leaders, Messrs. Mahadeva, Ponnampalam, and Natesan find a place in the Committee. We understand that the chief reason for the formation of the National Committee was to meet the desire and claims of the minorities, whether by nomination to seats in the Council, or by provision for statutory rights, to seats in a second chamber. Whatever method may be adopted by the Committee in the end, the leaders of the majority community can no longer ignore the fact that under the Donoughmore constitution the minorities have not received adequate representation. If adherence to territorial representation is to continue to be the fundamental principle of the new constitution—and there is no reason why it should not—then it is the first duty of the National Committee to see that this real grievance of the minorities, particularly the Tamils, is removed. Increased representation for the Tamils on the principle of territorial representation will enable their representatives to co-operate with the representatives of the Singhalese to a much greater extent than is the case now. The handful of members who now represent Tamil interests in the State Council are powerless to bring about such co-operation for the simple reason, that their numbers being few, nobody cares to secure that co-operation. This is what we understand by balanced representation, the object of which is not to convert a majority into a minority but to place the minority, by means of increased representation, in a position of greater political influence, so that the co-operation of this minority will no longer be looked upon as a trifle too small to affect the division of the reformed council on sound party lines. In other words, such increased representation will give the minorities an amount of power for bargaining on strictly party lines,

which they do not possess at present. We trust that this aspect of the matter will be carefully considered by the members of the Committee. As for the Tamil representatives, they ought to remember that Ceylon is once more at the crossroads. This is the time for real courage and statesmanship. Unless the minorities and the majority community agree now, they cannot be expected to agree hereafter.

### THE TAMILS AND REFORMS [COMMUNICATED]

It is reported that the Board of Ministers will now proceed to frame their proposals for a new Constitution for Ceylon. From past experience they must know that for any scheme of reforms to be successful, their proposals must provide ample safeguards for the minorities and thus allay their fears and suspicion. Their past attempts at reform were opposed by all the important minorities who saw in their proposals fresh danger of permanent domination by the majority community.

The recent election of Mr. A. Mahadeva as Minister of Home Affairs by the efforts of the Singhalese leaders is looked upon as a friendly move, and there has been a generous response to this friendly gesture from the Tamils who, true to their past tradition, are anxious to work for communal harmony and a united self-governing Ceylon. But this single act of goodwill should not lead to a false sense of security at this critical moment of our history, when it is the duty of those who claim to speak for the Tamils to restate once more in unequivocal language the Tamil Policy in order to avoid disappointment and bitterness in future.

While we are anxious to co-operate with the ministers in their onerous task of framing a new constitution, we must at the same time press for a prior settlement of the question of adequate representation of the minorities without which it is not possible to frame a practical scheme of reforms which will command general acceptance by and secure the approval of, the British government. The Ministers must realise that there must be a real change of heart towards the minorities and that justice should be the sole consideration in their attitude towards them. Any attempt to treat the people of Ceylon as a homogenous population and frame a constitution on the British model without necessary modifications to suit Ceylon with its various distinct communities is doomed to failure. It will therefore be prudent for the Ministers to confer with the leaders of the various communities with a view to frame a scheme of representation which will be acceptable to all of them before proceeding further with their deliberations on constitutional reform.

One outstanding feature of the Constitution of Ceylon prior to the introduction of the Donoughmore scheme of reforms had been the provision of ample safeguards for the minorities and there had been contentment and communal harmony. The British policy towards the minorities was laid down in the memorable declaration by the Duke of Devonshire, Secretary of State for

the Colonies, in his Reform Despatch of 1923, that in any scheme of reform of the constitution for Ceylon no single community should be in a position to outvote a combination of all other communities in the legislature. This declaration formed the basis of the Manning Constitution which worked satisfactorily till it was superseded by the Donoughmore Scheme of Reforms which introduced purely territorial representation based on numbers to the political detriment of the minority communities. The Donoughmore constitution was accepted by the Singhalese on the ground that it would establish Singhalese rule, but was opposed on behalf of the minorities by the venerable statesman, Sir P. Ramanathan, who advocated the policy of balanced representation as a sure safeguard for them in his memorandum on Constitutional Reform addressed to the members of the British Parliament. Sir P. Ramanathan's fears of Singhalese domination have been amply justified in the practical working of the constitution. There is now overwhelming predominance of the majority community in the State Council out of all proportion even to their numbers. Though they form only two-thirds of the population, they are holding 40 out of 50 seats filled by election, and are in a position to form a board of ministers entirely composed of members of their community. The minorities have been reduced to a position of impotence in the legislature, and there is deeprooted dissatisfaction with the working of the constitution. The attempts of the Singhalese leaders to introduce the British Cabinet form of government without doing justice to the claims of the minorities for effective representation in the legislature, have been looked upon by the minority leaders as further efforts to perpetuate majority rule in its worst form.

The Tamil Policy, as advocated by our leaders from the time of Sir P. Ramanathan, has been to demand justice and fair treatment to all communities big and small and is based on the constitutional device known as balanced representation. In recent times it was stated in clear terms by the Hon. Mr. A. Mahadeva in 1933 as President of the Ceylon Tamil League and was confirmed subsequently at every session of All-Ceylon Conference of Tamils. Even those with short memories cannot forget the memorable session held in April 1937 at St. Patrick's Hall, Jaffna, under the presidency of the late Rev. Dr. Isaac Tambyah, President of the Jaffna Association, and attended by representatives of all sections of Tamils—Ceylon and Indian, not only from the Tamil Provinces but also from all other parts of Ceylon. It was a unique gathering of Tamil Members of Council and other prominent Tamils of all shades of political opinion including the former advocates of council boycott. At this Conference a resolution was unanimously passed demanding a speedy adjustment of the electoral strength of the minorities in pursuance of the Devonshire Declaration of the policy of balanced representation. This resolution was repeated subsequently at the session of the Conference held in 1939 in Colombo under the presidency of Mr. Advo-

## THE JAFFNA HINDU LADIES COLLEGE

### APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The Hindu Community in Jaffna may well congratulate itself on the number of Hindu Schools it has provided for the English Education of its boys. But the community certainly feels the absence of a college in town where girls can have their English Education in an atmosphere conducive to their national and cultural heritage.

The Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College have therefore decided to establish a Hindu Ladies College which is to be formally opened on Friday, September 10, 1943. Till next January the institution will be in a rented house in close proximity to the Jaffna Hindu College. As it is too expensive to put up permanent buildings in the abnormal conditions created by the War, the Board desires to have temporary buildings complete by the beginning of next year, in the lands that have been so generously donated by Mrs. R. Sivagurunathar and the lands bought by the Board for the proposed College. Further it is the Board's desire that they should also acquire about five acres of land before they could put up permanent buildings for the College and the Hostel. This national requirement the Board cannot fulfil without funds, and they earnestly appeal to all well-wishers and friends to extend their wholehearted support to the Hindu Ladies College by contributing generously towards its funds.

T. MUTTUSWAMY,

A. CUMARASAMY,

29-7-43.

Joint Secretaries.

A meeting of those interested in the establishment of a Hindu Ladies' College was held in the Jaffna Hindu College Hall on Wednesday the 28th inst. Sir, W. Duraiswamy, who presided, briefly outlined the steps taken by the Jaffna Hindu College Board of Directors for the establishment of a Ladies' College on the land generously donated by Mrs. R. Sivagurunathar. He said that negotiations were almost complete for the purchase of the adjoining plots of land, but building operations could not be started owing to the difficulty of obtaining materials. In the meantime they had rented out a house in close proximity to the Hindu College and would be formally opening the college on September 10, 1943. They were launching on a big undertaking without any funds, but he had great confidence that the Hindu Public would generously support them.

Mr. G. C. Thambiah, District Judge, Mr. R. Sivagurunathar, Proctor, Adigar A. Naganathar, Mr. C. Vanniasingam, Advocate, Doctors S. Subramaniam and N. Sabapathy spoke warmly welcoming the noble undertaking of the Jaffna Hindu College Board of Directors and assuring it all support. A committee of ladies with Miss K. Chervanamuttu, Teacher, Jaffna Hindu College, as convener and a committee of gentlemen with Mr. A. Cumaraswamy, Principal, Jaffna Hindu College as convener, were elected to collect money.

Continued on page 3



# WHAT IS FASCISM?

Continued from page 1

the occupation of Fiume ended a year later, they enrolled d'Annunzio's young men in their own ranks.

That was the origin of the Blackshirts. It's instructive, I think, that their very war-cry was not a form of words but a sort of hyena-howl. It meant nothing, for they had nothing to say. A vague yapping for blood was all that they could utter.

No Giolitti. He was the Grand Old Man of Italian Liberal politics. He objected to the war and had the courage to say so. But in June, 1920, he came out of retirement to put things to rights. He it was, not Mussolini, who peaceably ended the strikes and occupations of factories in September of that year. He it was who, by firing one shell - only one, mind you, - at d'Annunzio's palace in Fiume, brought the Fiume adventure to a close.

Giolitti was a downy old bird, as we say, full of years and sorrows. He knew his politics and he knew his Mussolini, too. He ended Mussolini's support of d'Annunzio by the simple process of offering Mussolini a big bribe, which the future Duce accepted with alacrity. So Mussolini sold out once more, and Giolitti had his way.

But there, alas Giolitti's understanding of Mussolini's methods stopped short. The technique of securing power through anarchy was outside his experience. He made the fatal mistake of thinking that because he'd bought off Mussolini once, could use him for his own purposes and then buy him off again or get rid of him when he'd served his turn. To strengthen his own position against the remaining extremists of the Right and Left, Giolitti enlisted Mussolini's support. In the general election of 1921 he allowed 85 Fascists to run as supporters of his own Government.

The 85 Fascists were elected and found themselves holding the balance of votes in a small government majority. At the first opportunity they voted against Giolitti and defeated him. The further period of instability that followed gave Mussolini just the chance he wanted to create the disorder from which his "new order" would spring.

Even so, the would-be Dictator was by no means sure of himself. At the slightest setback he ran for cover, as you'll see.

In the autumn of 1922, when systematic riots and outrages by Mussolini's followers, not by the wicked Reds, as they say now, had made the task of government almost impossible, the Fascists decided to stage their "march on Rome." It was fixed for October 28. But Facta, the unhappy Prime Minister of that day, at least had courage. He declared a state of siege and called out the troops.

This show of resistance was quite enough for the brave young Fascists. Off came their black shirts; away went their badges. They scuttled like rabbits for their holes.

As for their great leader, he was attending a congress in Na-

ples on October 27. When the state of siege was announced he fled all the way to Milan, at the other end of Italy, in terror of arrest. There he got ready to escape across the French frontier if a warrant were issued for him.

Mussolini's bluff was called, and he wouldn't face the music. But once more he was to be saved by one of those unhelpful interventions which mark his career. This time it was King Victor Emmanuel's turn to be his saviour.

In the afternoon of October 28th the Stefani Agency announced that the King had refused to sign Facta's proclamation of the state of siege. The proclamation was therefore invalid. Later it was announced that the Facta Ministry had resigned.

The news spread like wild fire. Within a few hours the Fascist "march on Rome" developed with a vengeance, not in the form of a military parade but in that of a Bank-holiday junket on a gigantic scale. All over Italy young men in black shirts, acting on a single order from their headquarters, boarded trains without paying and rolled toward Rome.

That night, Mussolini's legions were assembled in the capital. The Duce himself arrived the next morning in a sleeping-car; but he had in his pocket the King's telegram appointing him Prime Minister.

From that time on it was plain sailing for Fascism. Very soon the Totalitarian State was established by the simple process of stamping out liberty wherever it could be found. But even then, the excesses of Mussolini's followers nearly cost the Dictator his place.

The murder of the Socialist Deputy Matteotti, coming after a long series of crimes and cruelties, aroused such a storm of protest that Mussolini, after denouncing everyone else he could think of had to confess his responsibility. The very magnitude of the scandal saved him—too many people were afraid of being involved if he were formally accused. But the name of the assassin stank in the nostrils of his people. In other countries, progressive governments would have nothing to do with his regime.

None the less, Mussolini stuck to his guns, waiting for something to turn up. The inaction of the European Powers when he bombarded Corfu soon after taking control had shown him that he could get away with murder abroad, if not at home. And, sure enough, the third intervention he needed was not long in coming.

(To be Continued)

## WANTED

Applications are invited for the post of Cashier in the Jaffna Co-operative Central Bank to reach the undersigned before 15th August 1943.

Preference will be given to one with experience.

Pay Rs. 50/- and with War Allowance.

Security required: Cash Rs.2,000/- and Property Rs. 3,000/-.

J. SUBRAMANIAM LEWIS,  
Hony. Secy. & Manager.

30th July, 1943.  
(Mis. 96. 2-8-43)

# MANNAR-MULLAITIVE BYE-ELECTION

(Continued from page 1)

Jaffna had in Mr. Suntharalingam. If the people of Ceylon were asked to choose six great Ceylonese he had no doubt that Mr. Suntharalingam would be one of them. The people of Mannar could not be easily deceived. They had always sent good men into Council. The conduct of the Member for Point Pedro was highly distressing the people of Jaffna in that he was always opposed to leading Tamils. His conduct towards Sir Waittingam's election as Speaker, his opposition to the late Sri Pathmanathan and recently his attitude towards Mr. Mahadeva's election as Minister, had left no doubt in the minds of the people that Mr. Ponnampalam always found some excuse for opposing eminent Tamils.

Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam said that as one associated with many public institutions in the North and as one who comes in close contact with the people, he (the speaker) was in a position to state that there was a general desire among the people that this electorate should avail itself of Mr. Sundralingam's services.

Mr. A. M. Sultan of Mannar formerly of Zahira College made a spirited appeal to the voters.

Mr. M. M. Mohideen addressed the gathering and enlivened the audience with many anecdotes and stories illustrating the fallacy in Mr. G. G. Ponnampalam's position.

Mr. S. R. Kanaganayagam, Advocate, exhorted the people to support Mr. Suntharalingam and warned them against false propagandists and political careerists.

Mr. Suntharalingam rising amidst applause challenged his political opponents to substantiate the charges levelled against him. In a rousing speech he pledged himself to safeguard the interests of the minorities. —(Cor.)

# JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION NOTICE

The Annual General Meeting of the Jaffna Hindu College Old Boys' Association will be held on Saturday, the 7th of August, 1943, at the College Hall, at 2 p. m.

All Old Boys are cordially invited.

- 8 00 a. m. Pooja
- 9-00 a. m. Cricket Match. Old Boys' vs. College
- 12-00 Noon Lunch by College
- 2 00 p. m. Annual General Meeting
- 4-30 p. m. Principal's Tea
- 5 00 p. m. Tennis and Football (Old Boys' vs. College)
- 8-00 p. m. Dinner \*

\* The Dinner Fee is Rs. 4/- per head. Members will be permitted to bring guests on an additional payment of Rs. 4/- for each guest. Those who wish to attend the Dinner are kindly requested to write to the Secretary enclosing the fee not later than 4th August 1943.

C. Vanniasingam,  
Hony. Secretary.  
Jaffna,  
30.7.43.  
(Mis. 94, 2 & 5-8-43)

# THE TAMILS AND REFORMS

Continued from page 2

cate S Karagasabai, president of the Jaffna Association. The policy of balanced representation was endorsed at the last two elections for the Jaffna seats; and has not been modified by any responsible body of public opinion. It therefore remains the Tamil Policy for the guidance of all public men who seek to speak for the Tamil community until it is modified or an alternative policy is approved by a conference of Tamil leaders. These idealists who are for a compromise at any cost must remember that it is a suicidal policy to follow a policy of isolation and accept a settlement which will merely give a few more seats to the Tamil provinces without doing justice to the claims of Tamils outside these areas and other minorities who have made or are willing to make Ceylon their home.

## TENDER NOTICE

Tenders are invited by the Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna for Landing, transport, rebagging etc. of Foodstuffs during the Financial Year commencing from 1st October 1943 to 30th September, 1944.

Full particulars can be had by reference to the Deputy Food Controller, N. P. and tender forms obtained from the office of the Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna on any week day during working hours. A deposit of Rs. 25/- will be required to be made at any Kachcheri and a receipt produced for the same before any form of tender is issued.

The tenders should be in duplicate, sealed, and marked on the left hand top corner of the cover "Tenders for Food Control Department Works Jaffna 1943-44" and should reach the Chairman, Tender Board, General Treasury, P. O. Box 500, Colombo, not later than 12 noon on Thursday the 19th August 1943.

The successful tenderer will be required to furnish cash security in a reasonable sum based on the amount of work involved. The sureties will be required to join the successful tenderer in a bond for the due fulfilment of each contract. The tenders must be accompanied by letters signed by responsible persons, whose addresses should be given, engaging to become security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The Government reserves to itself the right, without question, of rejecting any or all tenders and the right of accepting any portion of a tender.

J. R. SINNATAMBY,  
for Deputy Food Controller.  
Jaffna 30th July, 1943.  
(G. 19-2 and 5-8-43)

## TENDER NOTICE

Tenders are invited by the Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna for the Transport of Foodstuffs and other minor works during the Financial Year commencing from 1st October 1943 to 30th September, 1944.

Full particulars can be had by reference to the Deputy Food Controller, N. P. and tender forms obtained from the office of the Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna, on any week day during working hours. A deposit of Rs. 10 will be required to be made at any Kachcheri and a receipt produced for the same before any form of tender is issued.

The tenders should be sealed and marked on the left hand top corner of the cover "Tenders for Food Control Department Works 1943-44" and should reach The Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna, not later than 12 Noon on Thursday the 19th August 1943.

The successful tenderer will be required to furnish cash security in a reasonable sum based on the amount of work involved. Two sureties will be required to join the successful tenderer in a bond for the due fulfilment of each contract. The tenders must be accompanied by letters signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses should be given, engaging to become security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The Government reserves to itself the right, without question, of rejecting any or all tenders and the right of accepting any portion of a tender.

J. R. SINNATAMBY,  
for Deputy Food Controller,  
Jaffna, 30th July, 1943.  
(G. 20, 2 & 5-8-43)



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

Held at Point Pedro

No. 204 P. T.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Kandiah Rajaratnam of Puloly South, Point Pedro.

Deceased.

Chellammah widow of K. Rajaratnam of Puloly South

Petitioner.

1. Kanagaratnam daughter of Rajaratnam.
2. Rajaratnam Rajasingham both of Puloly South.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 4th day of June 1943 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated 4th June 1943 having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner as widow of the deceased be declared entitled to take out Letters of administration to the Estate of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on or before the 2nd day of June 1943 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 22nd day of June 1943.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva.  
Addl. District Judge.

2-7-43.

Extended and Reissued for 29-7-43.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva.  
Addl. District Judge

Extended for 5-8-43

Sgd. L. W. de Silva.  
Addl. District Judge.

(O. 21, 29 & 2-8-43.)

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

Held at Point Pedro  
Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 203 P. T.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Elayathamby Pasupathy of Puloly East, Point Pedro.

Deceased.

P. Kathirgamar Elayathamby of Puloly East

Petitioner

1. Pasupathy Balasubramaniam
2. Pasupathy Kathirgamathamby both of Puloly East minors by their Guardian-ad-litem. Rasammah widow of Pasupathy of do

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire, Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 4th day of June 1943 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the Petition and affidavit of the petitioner dated 4th June 1943 having been read

It is ordered that the petitioner as father of the deceased be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be accordingly issued

to him unless the Respondents or any other persons shall appear before this Court on or before the 2nd day of July 1943 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 22nd day of June 1943

Sgd. L. W. de Silva  
Addl. District Judge.

Extended and Reissued for 29-7-43.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva  
Addl. District Judge.

Extended for 5-8-43.

Sgd. S. W. de Silva  
Addl. District Judge.

(O. 20, 29 & 2-8-43)

**WANTED**

A qualified priest, proficient in Tamil and Sanskrit, and married, for the Murugamoorthy Kovil, Kadudai, Vaddukodai, Reasonable salary. Applications with recent testimonials as to character, experience of temple administration, etc should reach Mr. M. A. Mylvaganam, Manager, before 25th August 1943

M. SABARATNASINGHAM,  
President, Board of Trustees,  
Vaddukodai,  
22-7-43.  
Mis. 93 29 & 2-8 43)

**ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS**

WANTED men for training as CLERKS, STORE-KEEPERS and DRIVERS in the R. A. S. C. Good pay and prospects and OPPORTUNITIES EXIST FOR PROMOTION TO COMMISSIONED RANK IN THE R. A. S. C. Candidates should be between 19 and 40 years of age, physically fit and willing to serve overseas. Those to be trained as Clerks and Storekeepers should be educated up to the 6th Standard in English while those wishing to become Drivers are only required to speak, read and write English.

You will be in the company of your own countrymen who have responded to the call in large numbers and have already gone overseas. They are a credit to Ceylon as their work has been greatly appreciated by the authorities.

Proof of age may be required by the Recruiting Officer. Family allowances will be issued only after marriage and birth certificates of children are produced.

**RATES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES**

Daily rate of pay on enlistment is Rs. 2.00 per day. Accommodation, food and uniform will be provided and in addition the following allowances will be paid.

	Rs.	cts.
Wife only	36.90	per month of 31 days
Wife & 1 child	50.89	
Wife & 2 children	63.45	
Wife & 3 children	74.56	
Wife & 4 children	85.56	

Applicants should apply personally at the Central Recruiting Office, 39, Galle Road, Colpetty, between 8.30 and 10.30 A. M. prepared for immediate enlistment on any week day.

**CHIEF RECRUITING OFFICER, CEYLON**

(Mis. 92, 29-7-43—) T

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

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction

No. 205/P. T.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Arunasalam Sadasivam of Valvettiturai

Kosalaiammah widow of Sadasivam of Valvettiturai

Petitioner.

Vs

1. Sadasivam Balasubramaniam of Valvettiturai minor by his Guardian-ad-litem Arunasalam Santhirasegaram of Mailiddy

2. Veeragathippillai Sellarajah of Valvettiturai

3. and wife Saththiyapama of do

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna, on the 18th day of June 1943 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated 17th June 1943 having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner as widow of the deceased be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be accordingly issued to her, unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before the 15th day of July 1943 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 5th day of June 1943.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva  
Addl. District Judge.

15-7-43

Time to show cause extended to 5-8-43

(Intld) L. W. de S.  
A. D. J.

(O 22, 2 & 5-8 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)