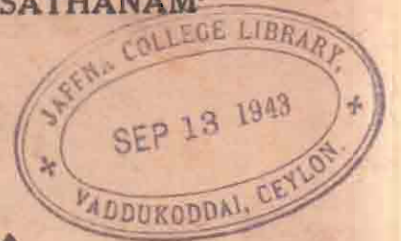


THE Hindu Organ.



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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Mr. Drayton To Act As Legal Secretary

In the State Council the Speaker read a message from His Excellency the Governor stating that he has appointed Mr. R. H. Drayton, Chief Secretary to act as Legal Secretary in addition to his own duties from September 1, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. H. B. Nibill K. C.

Negotiations With Italy

Diplomatic observers in Washington believe that the Churchill Roosevelt discussions in the next few days will include consideration of Italy's position. There is a belief in some quarters that negotiations with the Italians are already under way, and this was also hinted at in a recent broadcast by the Pope.

Message From Pope To Mr. Roosevelt

The German overseas radio says that Signor Enrico Galeazzi, Governor of Vatican City, who arrived in Lisbon by air, is on his way to Washington as a special envoy of the Holy See. "Vatican circles believe that he is carrying a private message from the Pope to President Roosevelt" the radio stated.

Allies Land In Italy

Allied Headquarters in North Africa officially announce that British and Canadian troops of the eighth army have invaded the "Toe" of Italy. The landing took place in darkness at 4.30 a. m. on Friday, the fourth anniversary of the war.

More Textiles

Mr. Corea informed the State Council that the pre-war textile requirements of Ceylon were about 74 to 78 million yards of cloth from all sources. Recently, arrangements had been made in India and India had promised to send about 46 million yards. The matter was pressed further and the quota increased to 64 million yards. In addition to this they had accepted the Secretary of State's offer for a further seven and half million yards from America.

Colombo Likely To Be Asia Command's G.H.Q.

While no definite news is available in authoritative quarters regarding Lord Louis Mountbatten's choice of headquarters, there is agreement with the suggestion that he may prefer G.H.Q. which can be shifted as the progress of the campaign demands. Bangalore, Colombo, Calcutta and Ranchi are named in this connexion. The possibility of Lord Mountbatten's Command being inaugurated in New Delhi and later moved elsewhere is also not over-ruled.

THE JOB WITHOUT ABSENTEES

THE PART BRITISH FARMER PLAYS IN THE WAR

by LORD PORTSMOUTH

BEFORE the war, many towns-men thought that only those who had neither wits nor initiative remained on the land. Well some of us who worked as farmers knew differently. Most farm workers stayed on the land because it was in their blood; because it was the life then liked, and because it gave them contentment to do a creative job in the fields. But whatever the doubters said, the proof of the pudding has been in the eating.

To me, the work of the farmer and farm worker at home in this war has been little short of a miracle, and not yet appreciated enough by the world in general.

Many of our good farm men were reservists and territorials; these went to the Forces the day war broke out. We are probably shorter now of trained farm labour than we have ever been in history. As the war has gone on, there has been a steady depletion in the trained workers as they were needed for other war purposes.

The Tradition.

It is true that we have been helped by voluntary labour - soldiers in harvest time, etc.—anyway this labour was not only unskilled, but available merely for short rush periods. At these times Dominion soldiers who knew something about land work have been particularly helpful. The only source of new, full time labour is the Women's Land Army girls, who have done magnificently, and without whom it would have been impossible to carry on. The old farm worker has given them something of the tradition of not letting down the land. Like the theatre's tradition that whatever happens the show goes on, so, come what may, stocks and crops must grow. Here is an example of what I mean. Sixty land girls were billeted in a street of a little town. One night it was completely blitzed and all the billets wrecked. Next morning, at eight, fifty-nine girls turned up to work. The sixtieth arrived an hour late with apologies as she had only just been dug out of the ruins.

All the same, the women have had to be trained by the old regulars, and, naturally, there are many jobs on the farm for which they are physically unsuited.

Increased Production.

Our results have been that in my country we have doubled our acreage of grain; ploughed up nearly half our grassland; reclaimed thou-

sands and thousands of acres of derelict land, and grubbed the bushes from it, broken and drained it. Often this work reminded me of my boyhood, clearing brush for the plough in the foothills of the Rockies. We have grown four times our normal potato acreage, and thousands of extra acres of market garden crops, all demanding skilled labour. All this has been done by the good will of farmer and farm worker alike. The man who has carried this burden has been the old-fashioned skilled labourer. A few of them young men, but the majority are slow-footed, quiet, wise men of middle age. These are the backbone of our triumphant survival against air and U-boat attack.

In England there is no slack season for the farm worker. We carry immense quantities of dairy stock which have to be tended seven days a week, and in winter the roots and hay have to be carted to the cattle daily, and the muck drawn out of the stock sheds to the fields. In our climate weeds grow nearly all the year round. Even in the dark the milker has to work night and morning. Because of the blackout regulations a cold cow-shed and a hurricane lantern is the morning's routine. I have known from my own weary muscles that at times farm work in the Dominions is heavier than anything done here. But the English worker has carried on a relentless and continuous strain of hard work without a break, since the beginning of the war, and with increasing results each year.

Other Jobs.

Our farmers are producing more food per man and more food per acre than anywhere else. But producing food has been only part of their job. In village after village workers have volunteered to a man for the Home Guard. There were times in '40 and '41 when the labourer literally carried his arms as he drove the plough. I remember once during an invasion alarm when the village platoon had been up all night, we found some blankets and in the early hours of the morning arranged for most of the men to doss down in the barn. At about 7 O'clock, volunteers carried round tea to the sleepy forms. A far carter, well past sixty, put his head out of the blanket and said to his neighbour: "George, this is better than being at home. The Missus doesn't bring you your tea

NATIONAL COMMITTEE AND REFORMS

TWO-CHAMBER CONSTITUTION

The sub-committee of the National Committee (sponsored by the Siobala Maha Sabha) met again on Wednesday in the course of their deliberations on the question of constitutional reforms. The Committee have explored the whole situation regarding what form of constitution would be satisfactory to various sections of the people. They have particularly been exploring a type of two-chamber constitution, and a number of points have been discussed regarding that, on which it is gathered, agreement appears to be possible.

The members of the sub-committee have now reached the point when they have to consult their associations before they proceed further.

MR. ANEY ON FINDING OUT DIFFERENCES

HIS GREATEST DIFFICULTY

That from all that he had heard so far both from Ceylonese and Indians, his greatest difficulty would be to find out the real point of difference between the two peoples, declared Mr. M. S. Aney, the Indian Government's Representative in Ceylon, at a reception in the Indian Club at Colpetty.

Ceylonese had assured him that they entertained the friendliest feelings towards the Indians; and the Indians had stated that their interests were identical with those of the people of the country.

"When I succeed in finding out what the real differences are, then I shall use both the Ceylonese and the Indians in devising a solution to the problem," he said, adding that of course he realised that he had so far been moving in a conventional world, and he had yet to enter the world of reality.

in bed like this, I knows".

Sometimes they have ploughed and reaped under fire in the fields, but nothing has quenched their capacity for work, to save the country with the food they have grown.

Their wives, also, have had a difficult time. Nearly every village is crowded with employees in dispersed war industry, or soldiers. Feeding has been easy in the cities because of the Canteens and British Restaurants. The cottage housewife has had to do without extras, except for cheese, and has had to feed a man whose muscles often merit double the ration of the sedentary worker. It is no light job to fill a dinner basket without much meat, jam, or canned food.

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Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1943.

INVASION OF ITALY

THE INVASION OF ITALY HAS begun in real earnest. Till Friday last, the position, according to the Vichy radio, was that the Allies had established beach-heads at fifty different points from Reggio to the north of San Giovanni. The attack seems, therefore, to have been made in great force. It is quite likely that General Eisenhower will throw into the struggle that is developing all the men and material at his disposal. This is all the more to be expected as the Germans are likely to resist as long as possible before retiring to their fortifications along the river Po. This was the enemy's policy in North Africa—quick retreat in order, the blocking up of roads to prevent immediate pursuit, and an attempt to reform and fight. But it proved to be useless owing to the overwhelming superiority of the Allied forces in the air, and the presence of the British and American fleets. In the case of the invasion of Italy both these factors are present. The bombing of the railway bridge at Bolzano on the railway line from the Brenner Pass into Italy, is an indication of the tactics that will be employed by the Allied air force. Every attempt will be made, by means of aerial attacks, to smash up production, disorganise the enemy, and sever communications. It is not likely that the Germans will be free to pour reinforcements and supplies into Italy and try to prevent the Allied air force from reaching target areas in Southern Europe. It is significant that the air attacks on Germany and occupied Europe have not slowed down by reason of the attack on Italy. If anything there has been a notable increase in the tempo of these attacks. It would appear from the latest development of Allied strategy that the bombing of enemy areas is not regarded as a means of achieving decisive results, but the bombing attacks are likely to continue with even greater intensity as part of the "softening" process which is a necessary and useful prelude to invasion.

The British press sees in the attack on Italy a precursor of other invasions to follow. According to the London "Times", Mr. Churchill himself has clearly intimated that the invasion of Italy will not be the only one undertaken by the Allied Nations. The present attack on Italy will be followed by attacks on other parts of Italy and of Europe. In the meantime, the Quebec conference has resulted

in the decision to accelerate the war against Japan. In the Indian Ocean as well as the Pacific attacks are likely to be launched which will prevent the Japanese from further consolidating their victories, and eventually wrest from them the countries they have occupied. The appointment of Lord Louis Mountbatten to the supreme command of the Allied forces in South-West Asia is an indication of the resolve of Britain and America to carry on the struggle against Japan side by side with the struggle against Hitler in Europe.

ELECTIONS AND AFTER

We have received a number of letters on the subject of the Mannar - Mullaitivu election. We have decided not to publish these letters as we feel that nothing is to be gained by adding to the bitterness of the election campaign once the polling itself is over. Our correspondents will note that, even where we differed from the particular point of view stressed in a letter, we had published such letters during the campaign, because we thought it our duty to be fair to both sides. Now that the election is over, there is no question of fairness at all. Both sides should forget the bitterness and excitement of the campaign. One of our correspondents charges one particular candidate with having resorted to cash and arrack to secure support. We may assure our correspondent that we have our own painful and vivid experience of more than one election campaign. Our verdict is that an election campaign without the stimulant offered by cash and arrack is yet to be fought, and that no candidate, however holy his professions on the platform, conducts his campaign on strictly temperance lines. The charge is one that can be made against every candidate and nothing is gained by making it. The only thing to do is to educate the voters who have at present little knowledge of what is expected of them. Such education should not begin and end with the hectic struggle for votes in a particular electoral area. We are also told that a number of mischievous falsehoods were circulated by one side during the campaign. We can only say that we are not surprised. The principle that everything is fair in war seems to inspire every candidate, and it is rather difficult to say which side is more to blame in this respect than the other.

WANTED

Male Attendants for Green Hospital, Manipal. Applications close September, 15th. Apply:—

Director,
Green Hospital,
Manipal.

(Mts. 115, 8-9-43)

POST-WAR PROBLEMS

Mr. P. Rajeswara Rao writes in the "Indian Social Reformer":

Even in the midst of this war, unprecedented for its intensity and magnitude and with no parallel in the history of the world, the outlines of post-war reconstruction are engaging the active attention of the public everywhere. At the beginning of the war, H. G. Wells who is noted for his foresight, forethought and prophetic vision, came out with his declaration of rights of man, which gave rise to thought-provoking discussion in the press and on the platform. At the end of war there will no doubt be peace. The only question is, what sort of peace it is going to be. If it is going to be peace with vengeance based on suspicion, mistrust and the spirit of retaliation, naturally there will be serious reaction sooner or later. If the victors lose their heads and dictate peace on their own terms without the least regard for the feelings and wishes of the vanquished, it will leave a trail of bitterness and sow the seeds for further conflicts. Therefore, the victors should be surcharged with humility and generosity if they are to discharge their onerous responsibility. It is all the more necessary that the method and the manner of concluding the peace and solving the post-war problems should be decided in the midst of the war, so that there may be no delay in tackling these problems when peace comes and thus escape from the avoidable suffering.

It is also necessary to note how the Allies are approaching post-war problems. It is authoritatively announced both in England and America that a United Nations commission would be established for the investigation and punishment of war crimes. It is necessary that the real culprits responsible for the present conflagration should be brought to book and taught the lesson of their lifetime. The proposed punishment should be reformatory and not in any sense vindictive. There should be no wholesale humiliation of nations or races. The harmful ideologies and the false psychology should be destroyed in order to make the world proof against occasional lapses into barbarism. The Allied representatives gathered at Hot Springs (U. S. A.) arrived at important decisions regarding the food problems. Freedom from want is a prerequisite for healthy evolution. The currency problems also have come under close scrutiny. The Keynes plan and the White plan represent the British and the American aspirations for economic hegemony. The British "bancor" and the American "unitas" with the backing of the yellow metal are out to measure their strength for leadership. It remains to be seen whether the centre of financial gravity will be located in Lombard Street or will be shifted to Wall Street without the risk of a crash. If money is to be a sign of vitality, symbol of co-operation and emblem of happiness, it should cease to be a medium of exploitation and measure of inequality. Sir William Beveridge's social security plan form the cradle to the grave is expected to work miracles if it is given a fair chance. But its defect is that it is a domestic plan for Great Britain and has

nothing to do with the Empire or the outside world. Unless its scope and intent are extended to cover the entire world it cannot arouse enthusiasm. There is also an insistent demand for a Pacific charter to supplement the Atlantic charter. The latest scheme for the rehabilitation of the war victims is a source of great solace to oppressed humanity. It is hoped that humanity, civilization and social justice will play their proper role and hold their own against selfishness and hypocrisy in the post-war world. It is a notorious fact that even in pre-war times the persecuted Jewish community could not find an asylum in any of the free countries. Lip-sympathy and nominal help do not touch even the fringe of the problem. Sir Norman Angel rightly sounded a note of warning about the possibility of the post-war world becoming again a free world of prisons.

In the midst of war when the utmost goodwill and co-operation should prevail among the peoples of the United Nations, some unfortunate acts of indiscretion tend to widen the gulf and strengthen prejudices. While the Indian soldiers were shedding their blood to liberate Africa from the deadly grip of the enemy, the South African Parliament, under the leadership of a distinguished statesman, eminent general and a profound philosopher, like Field Marshal Smuts, thought it fit to rush through the Peggling legislation which is highly harmful and humiliating to the South African born Indians. The demon of racial discrimination and colour prejudice has raised its ugly head once again. The disinclination of British statesmen and the apathy of the allied and the associated powers to solve the Indian political deadlock in spite of its being the most important base of operation in the East tends to defiate their tall talk about democracy and self-determination. Churchill's over-emphasis on Anglo-American strategy, economy and policy makes one think that the English democracies intend to nominate the post-war world. It is important to bear in mind that there are other races besides the Anglo-Saxon who have an equal claim to leadership.

Whether one likes it or not, tremendous changes are coming more quickly than most of us think. The world has learnt to distinguish between profession and performance. No one can be deceived by the diplomatic debuts and distant promises. If peace is to be real and lasting it should be based on equality of status and opportunity. In order successfully to outlaw war, total disarmament should be brought within the range of the free nations of the world with international police to preserve law and order and guarantee perpetual peace. Queer notions about master-races and chosen people should disappear. Empires, spheres of influence, protectorates, mandates, and the like are veritable volcanoes covered with snow. Mere restoration of *Status quo* obviously amounts to sitting on a powder magazine and smoking a pipe of peace. Political philosophers and social psychologists while gazing at the stars in the heaven should keep their feet firmly planted on the ground. The new order should

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Letter to the Editor

THESE LICENSED HOUSES

The whole of Ceylon has shouted itself hoarse in indignant protest against the proposed motion in Council to establish "licensed houses" While it is curious to reflect that there is so much opposition to the due recognition by the State of the oldest profession in the world and its invaluable duties to society it must be remembered that vice is as old as virtue and pure nature is above vice and virtue. Of course it is not sought to be argued that the motives behind the motion are not the urgency to cater to the needs of special interests. On the other hand the wisdom of a legislature lies in the recognition of the existence of a social evil and making provision for it lest that social evil invade and undermine the foundations of social or family life.

The motion to establish licensed houses is more or less contemporaneous with the enactment making treatment for V. D compulsory throughout the Island. The V. D. Ordinance is also an expression of the will of the Sovereign Legislature at a time in the history of the Island when Imperial troops of all shades coloured and colourless fill the Island for its defence. It must not be forgotten that even armies are composed of virile and full blooded men in whom the call of erotic nature must be more insistent and irresistible than would be in normal times when they would be living in the luxurious bosoms of their own family. It has been said that a crime is an offence against the State, and that a sin is an offence against man and whether the former has to be condoned for the latter or vice versa will depend on the point of view taken to decide the issue.

The business of a Sovereign Legislature is to enact laws to secure the welfare and the happiness of the greatest number. The V. D. Ordinance would appear to presuppose the wide-spread prevalence of V. D. and the fact that a piece of legislation like this did not find a place in our statute book hitherto would lead to the only inference that conditions have arisen in the country which called for such an enactment. If that be so then such conditions in society are existing which bring about a wide prevalence of V. D. It is not necessary to cite Medical Authority in support of the proposition, that the "spirocheta pallida" or the "Bacillus gonococcus" is an enemy of purity and vigour of a healthy offspring of the State, so that, the preservation of the health and untaintedness of the present and future citizens of the country from a menace such as this should at any rate be avoided. One must not indulge in mere outbursts of moral indignation in these matters in a country which has not only a V. D. Ordinance in its statute book but also a Penal Code in which adultery as a penal offence is conspicuous by its absence, unlike the Indian Penal Code.

"He that hath no sin amongst you, let him cast the first stone" said the Christ to a rowdy mob who stoned Mary Magdalene. Moral indignation that is so wastefully directed now at the motion to establish "licensed houses" could better be directed at the reform and amelioration of social conditions and the eradication of habits which rendered necessary the enactment of a V. D. Ordinance.

Point Pedro, WHY NOT.
2-9-43.

U. C. ORDINANCE TO BE AMENDED

A draft bill to effect certain amendments in the Urban Councils Ordinance which experience in the administration of that ordinance has shown to be necessary, has been gazetted.

Under Section 9 of the ordinance, which relates to the preparation of lists of voters, any person whose name is not in the list prepared by the Government Agent may, by written notice, claim the right to have his name inserted therein. The Ordinance does not, however, vest in the Government Agent any power to entertain objections to the insertion of such a name in the list. This omission will be rectified by a new clause.

A clause has been introduced to enable an urban council to fix by resolution, instead of by by-law, the dates on which ordinary meetings of the council are to be held.

Section 39 of the ordinance requires the quorum for the meetings of an urban council to be prescribed by by-law. Some Councils have not been able to hold their meetings monthly because they have prescribed an unnecessarily high quorum; Clause 6 of the proposed bill will enable the Executive Committee in such cases to prescribe the quorum by rule made under Section 205 of the ordinance.

The travelling expenses incurred by members and officers of an urban council in attending conferences of urban councils or of officers cannot, at present, be paid out of the local fund. Clause 10 will effect a suitable amendment in Section 172 to enable such expenses to be paid by the Council.

The object of Clause 11 is to vest in urban councils the power vested in Municipal Councils by Section 148 of the Municipal Councils Ordinance (Chapter 193), to determine the tenancy of tenants of the Council who have failed to pay their rent.

Section 196 of the ordinance empowers the Governor, in certain cases, to remove the entire body of members of an urban council. This section gives no power to remove some only of such members. The necessary amendment will be made by Clause 13.

Clause 15 will insert in the principal ordinance a new section relating to the dismissal and punishment of executive officers of an urban council. The new section is based on Section 69 of the Colombo Municipal Councils (Constitution) Ordinance (Chapter 194).

POST-WAR PROBLEMS

Continued from page 2

be based on an international outlook, political party, economic justice, social rhythm and spiritual harmony, where individuality will have free scope to grow to its full stature. Aggressive nationalism, social isolation and spiritual stagnation should be checked at every step. Co-operation and co-ordination should replace competition. There should be sympathy and understanding in the place of hatred and envy. Justice should be upheld without fear or favour, affection or illwill. The world has grown sick of wars and the intermittent periods of uncertain and imperfect peace. Any sign of change for the better is eagerly awaited. In the fitness of things, Mr. Wendell Wilkie's latest book 'One World' has proved a best seller. It is indeed a significant sign of the times.

FOOD PRODUCTION BY SCHOOLS

OPPOSITION CHANGES TO SUPPORT

The "Times of Ceylon" writes:—

The schools food production scheme of the Minister of Education, Dr. C. W. W. Kannangara, no less than the appointment of his Secretary, Mr. T. D. Jayasuriya, as an additional Director of Education in charge of this work is now warmly welcomed by his colleagues in the State Council.

Members of Council who have gone round inspecting some of the food production of the schools have completely changed over, and are most enthusiastic over the scheme, even going to the other extreme of stating that some of the head teachers have become such experts as to eclipse officers of the Agricultural Department.

One question that seems to worry them, however, is the salary to be paid to unemployed teachers who are to be engaged for the intensification of the scheme. Payment of a smaller salary than that to which a teacher is entitled as a teacher is translated as exploitation, and in the course of the recent debate on the budget estimate of Rs. 25,000 for this purpose more than one member of the State Council gave expression to that view, notably Mr. H. W. Amarasuriya, M. S. C. (Galle).

It is hoped that the teachers employed in food production now will prove in ordinary times agricultural instructors in village areas and thus make their presence felt beyond the limits of the school.

"If you organise a system on these lines, whereby teachers can always make contact with the villagers in neighbourhood, it will redound to the benefit of the villagers," he said. "Such teachers will be in a better position to impart to the villagers the agricultural knowledge they have. I trust that this will be a permanent feature and that it will not be regarded as a purely emergency measure."

Amidst the rejoicing of State Councillors over the appointment of Mr. T. D. Jayasuriya, one fact emerged clearly. This officer was most severely criticised by Mr. D. M. Rajapakse, M. S. C. (Hambantota), when he was in charge of the Southern Division, but in the course of this year's budget speech, Mr. Rajapakse changed his tune completely.

"Another reason why I support this vote," he said, "is because the scheme is to be worked by the Minister's Secretary (Mr. Jayasuriya) who has had experience in food production work in schools. The work he did in the Mutugama District is of such a character that practically every village forest was given over to the villagers, and he was becoming so popular in the Matugama area that some people whispered to me that he would probably be the next member for Matugama and the rival of the Minister himself."

"There is another reason why I support the vote. I am aware that I attacked this officer most vehemently on a previous occasion, in this House, but that was when he was Divisional Inspector of Schools, Galle, where, I think he was spoiled by bad company."

Some members of Council, however, hold the view that schools cannot produce food, but others contend that that is a myth. Even during the harvesting season, schools in certain areas are closed to

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA (held at Point Pedro) Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 215 P. T.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Sinnappodiari Sithamparappillai of Thumpalai, Point Pedro
Thankaratnam widow of Sithamparappillai of Thumpalai, Point Pedro Vs. Petitioner.
1. Ponnammah daughter of Sithamparappillai
2. Sugirthar tnam daughter of Sithamparappillai
3. Vasanthadevi daughter of Sithamparappillai
4. Valliar Kandappar Kanapathipillai all of Thumpalai, Point Pedro Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before N. Ponniah Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 19th day of August 1943 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham Proctor for the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read; It is ordered that the 4th Respondent abovenamed be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st 2nd & 3rd Respondents, that the Petitioner as widow of the deceased be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration be accordingly issued to the petitioner unless the Respondents appear before this court on or before the 9th day of September 1943 and shew cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 19th day of September 1943,
Sgd. N. Ponniah,
Addl. District Judge.
(O. 35 6 & 9-9-43)

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA held at Point Pedro Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 214 P. T.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Sivagamasundaram wife of Kulandaivelu Sivakadachcham of Puloly East.
Sornapooranam widow of Sivakolunthu of Puloly East. Petitioner.
Vs.

Kulandaivelu Sivakadachcham of Puloly East. Respondent.
This matter coming on for disposal before N. Ponniah Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 19th day of August 1943 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham Proctor for the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is hereby ordered that the petition be and hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased and that Letters of Administration be accordingly issued to the petitioner unless the respondents appear before this court on or before the 10th day of September 1943 and shew cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 19th day of September 1943,
Sgd. N. Ponniah,
Additional District Judge.
(O. 36, 6 & 9-9-43)

enable the boys to participate in the in-gathering.

At present there are about 2,000 acres attached to schools that are being cultivated by teachers and pupils without any special expenditure by Government. More acres are to be brought in under the intensification scheme.

STATE INDUSTRIES IN CEYLON

DEMAND FOR DECLARATION OF POLICY

When the State Council in Committee considered the votes under the Director of Commerce and Industries Mr. Black asked the Minister for a declaration of policy as regards State industries.

Mr. Corea said that the present policy had already been explained before, but as regards future policy it was a matter for decision by the Council. He hoped to place before the House a report on that matter by October or November. They would have by the end of this year about 13 factories of a large scale type. It was very important that the House should decide what they should do with those factories. He had called for a special report on that point. With regard to the Ceramic Factory they would have their own crockery before Christmas. Asked whether Government had any relations with a privately owned glass factory, Mr. Corea replied in the negative. No Government subsidy was given to the concern.

Mr. Black said that that Company was already selling glassware at half the Government controlled prices while the Government Factory was still preparing to start manufacture.

Mr. Corea said that it was obviously easier for private enterprise to start a factory than Government could. They could take action much more expeditiously than a Government Department which had to consult the Treasury and observe financial regulations.

Regarding the Cement Factory Mr. Corea said that the delay was due to two Indian concerns which had made certain offers not being prepared to proceed further at the present time. Answering questions regarding cottage industries Mr. Corea said that about three thousand handlooms were working throughout the country and a thousand more were to be provided for next year. He next explained the progress made in the manufacture of textiles.

Mr. Aluwihara said that the Minister for Labour should devise ways and means for supporting and protecting the local cocoa and chocolate industry. There was also no State aid given to the lacquer industry, which should be improved.

Mr. Geo E. De Silva suggested that they should realise the nutritive value of cocoa and coconut and the manufacture of various kinds of food out of them.

Mr. D. M. Ra'apakse (Hambantota) asked the Minister for an assurance that the price of citronella oil would be raised, and the whole position with regard to the citronella industry reviewed in six months.

Mr. Corea said that he had indicated to the Secretary of State that the prices they had accepted would be reviewed in six months. The other questions raised were a matter of State aid to the industries mentioned.

The vote was then passed.

TO LET

Commodious house at Oddumadam, Punnalai Road, No. 278, Compound full with bearing coconut and mango trees. S. Rajaratnam, Jail Hospital, Anuradhapura. (Mis. 114. 6-9-43.)

THE JOB WITHOUT ABSENTEES

Continued from page 1

All through the summer, the rattle of the elevator, the creak of wagons for hay and harvest, and the hum of the tractor has gone on until dark. The cowman, when he has finished milking his cow, is out in the fields hoeing the roots and mending the fences. On Sundays there are Home Guard Parades when there is no farm work to do, which there often is.

All Honour To Them

To me, at any rate, it is only right that we should honour the men and women who have saved our shipping for carrying troops and munitions, and who have grown on this little patch of land in Britain enough food to feed thirty-five million people.

It has been done with that deep patriotism which is proud of its craft; of loving the soil with patient wisdom; and with intimate understanding between master and man alike.

Now, I don't want anyone to think that this has made us in the country too dull and work sodden. Since the return of better times to the farms, and fewer outside amusements, we have a rich, vivid community of our own. Somehow we manage harvest suppers and ploughing matches. This Christmas, the local Mummers came and acted their old Christmas play within walls and close to yew trees which must have listened to it for five hundred years. We have our own band in our village-cowmen, gardeners, and ploughmen make the music, and a dance is a dance with us. It is more; it is a festival of men and women working with a common purpose which is for our own soil in kinship with farmers throughout the Dominions.

The Press Service

CIVILIANS IN JAPANESE HANDS

A further list of about 305 names of civilian internees in Japanese hands has been received by H. E. the Governor from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Secretary of State has also sent a further list of military prisoners of war captured in Malaya and also a list of Hong Kong prisoners of war reported to have died in Hong Kong Camp.

These lists are available for inspection between 9 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. on week days and 9 a. m. and 1 p. m. on Saturdays at the Department of Information Lotus Road, Colombo.

The Information Officer will be glad to answer any enquiries by post from persons who are unable to inspect the list in Colombo.

GOVERNMENT AGENT NORTHERN PROVINCE

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments in the Ceylon Civil Service consequent on the grant of leave to Mr. M. Prasad, Government Agent, Northern Province:

Mr. R. M. Davies, Government Agent, Province of Sabaragamuwa to be Government Agent, Northern Province.

Mr. E. R. Sudbury to act as Government Agent, Province of Sabaragamuwa, on his return from leave.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 100-

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of late Catherine Sothidamany wife of Victor Ratnatheepam Nathaniel of Urumpiray Deceased.

Alfred David Tharmakulasingam of Udumpirai presently of Colombo Vs. Petitioner.

1. Victor Ratnatheepam Nathaniel of Nallur presently of Colombo
2. Barriet Archmittu widow of Alfred Peethamparam of Urumpiray
3. John Peethamparam Bala-singam of Urumpiray presently of Malaya
4. Abraham Mootathamby Selvaratnam of Nallur presently of Colombo, and wife
5. Annibelle Swarnapushanam of Urumpiray
6. Namasivayam Samuel Alfred Daniel of Urumpiray presently of Colombo
7. Alfred Aseervatham Santhirasingam of Urumpiray presently of Puttalam
8. Esmy Gunamany wife of Arumugam of Urumpiray
9. Benjamin Peethamparam Panchathirusingam of Urumpiray Respondents

The 9th Respondent is a minor appearing by the Guardian-ad-Litem the 7th Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 30th day of July 1943 in the presence of Mr. A. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner as the heir 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 him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 17th day of September 1943 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 7th day of August 1943.

(Sgd) G. C. Thambyah,
District Judge.

(O. 33. 2 & 6-9-43.)

DENTAL SURGERY, JAFFNA

Mr. S. Chas. Pathirana, Licensed Dentist and Optician will be at the Dental Surgery, 43, Main Street, Jaffna, from the 3rd to the 15th of every month.

KURUNEGALA BRANCH

From the 20th to the 30th he will be at his branch Dental Surgery, opposite Courts, Kurunegala.

His Jaffna Patients are advised to make prior appointments, if possible, by writing to his Kurunegala address. (Mis 98. 5-8-31-12-43.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 207 P. T.

In the Lastwill and Testament of the late Velupillai Arulambalawamy of Alvai North Deceased.

V. Kanagasabai Sivapragasapillai of Alvai North Petitioner. Vs.

Ponnu daughter of Velupillai of Vathiry Respondent.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire, Additional District Judge, on the 19th day of July 1943 in the presence of Messrs Kandaiya and Mailvaganam Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is hereby ordered that the said Last will and Testament of the said Ambalawanaswamy be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the petitioner as Executor be and he is declared entitled to have Probate thereof issued to him accordingly unless the respondent or any other person shall on or before 19th day of August 1943 show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 19th day of July 1943.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva,
Additional District Judge.

Extended and reissued returnable 9-9-43

Sgd. N. Ponniah
A. A. D. J.
(O. 34. 2 & 6-9-43)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testy No. 151.

In the matter of the estate of the late Saraswathy wife of Arumugam Subramaniam of Karainagar East Deceased.

Arumugam Subramaniam of Karainagar East Petitioner. Vs.

1. Kanapathippillai Kandasamy of Badulla
- Minor 2. Subramaniam Selvaratnam of Karainagar East Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 28th day of July 1943 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and he affidavit of the petitioner having been read; It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 2nd Respondent and that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate as her husband and the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this court on 13th September 1943 and state objection or show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

9th August 1943.

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,
District Judge.

(O. 32. 2 & 6-9-43)