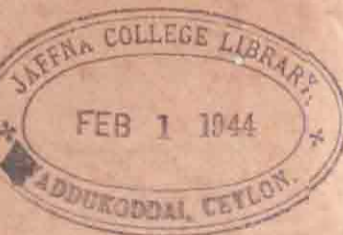


THE Hindu Organ



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A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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JAFFNA.

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1944.

NO. 82.

WAS GANDHIJI PRO-JAP?

Mrs. Naidu Exposes Calumny.

Campaign of Violence Disowned.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the only member of the Congress Working Committee who is outside jail now, has emphatically repudiated the suggestion that the outbreak of violence in India following Congress declaration of the "quit India" demand was in accordance with Congress plan and that Congress and Mahatma Gandhi were pro-Japanese.

"If anybody has the audacity to continue saying it, it will be scurrilous, it will be a lie. I can tell you authoritatively as the only member of the Working Committee outside jail, that far from being pro-Japanese we have been consistently against any form of foreign invasion, no matter what label it may bear, because we have had quite enough of foreign invasions. There are no two opinions among us on this."

Mrs. Naidu made this statement at a press conference in New Delhi, very recently, when she was en route to Lahore to see her ailing sister. The day following the interview she was at Lahore and before she alighted from the railway compartment she was served with a notice ordering her not to participate in any political activity while in Lahore. This order is considered to be a direct result of the interview.

Suppressed Letter of Gandhiji

Mrs. Naidu revealed that, about the end of May, 1942, Mira Ben, who was in Orissa looking after the evacuees sent to Mahatma Gandhi a report of her work and along with the report a questionnaire asking what should be the attitude asking Indian people if the authorities got into a scare about the possibility of some kind of invasion from the east. Mahatma Gandhi dictated a letter in reply to the questionnaire. He gave the fullest instructions in the most uncompromising manner and he declared that there should be no compromise, no trade, no barter, no acquiescence and no co-operation with the invader. Mrs. Naidu herself came to know of this letter at the time of the fast. At that time there was renewed propaganda about Mahatma Gandhi being pro-Japanese and Mira Ben being used as a messenger and so on. Mira Ben then wrote a letter to the Viceroy saying that, as an Englishwoman, she was ashamed of the lying campaign in which her name had been brought. She also enclosed a

Political Parties And U. C's.

Jaffna Chairman's View.

"The Jaffna Urban Council can function smoothly and do its best for the town if the Chairman adopted a conciliatory policy and tactfully won over those who were against him to his side and thus saw there was no opposition and that the whole Council worked to ether like members of a happy and contented family", observed Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Chairman of the Jaffna Urban Council, at a public reception accorded to him and to the vice-Chairman, Mr. K. V. Sinnadurai, at Maheswari Vydiasalai Nayanmarkaddu.

Dr. V. S. Ramanathan presided and welcomed the Chairman and the vice-Chairman. He hoped that the new Council would retrieve the past and bring back to Jaffna the old reputation the Jaffna Council had enjoyed.

Messrs. S. Kanagasabapathy, K. Sambandar and V. S. S. Cumaraswamy also spoke.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam thanking the audience said that in local bodies there should be no parties as they were bodies carrying out executive functions and proceeded to make the remarks quoted above. He concluded by explaining the financial position of the Council.

Mr. K. Sinnadurai also thanked the audience and said that they could not expect much improvement of the town as the finances of the Council were depleted.

BENGAL DISTRESS RELIEF

A sum of Rs. 31,137-01 has been collected for the relief of distress in Bengal by the Ramakrishna Mission and the Vivekananda Society. A further sum of Rs. 5,000 has been remitted to the Ramakrishna Mission Headquarters, Calcutta, making a total of Rs. 30,000 sent.

copy of the questionnaire and Mahatma Gandhiji's reply. But she received no acknowledgment from the Viceroy.

Mrs. Naidu stated that she proposed soon to print the whole of the questionnaire and the reply. "They will prove", she said, "that we of the Working Committee have always been anti-Japanese. We would be anti anybody that tried to invade us. We are against all forms of aggression, as we are against all forms of exploitation. That is the position of the Working Committee".

The Matriculation Massacre.

73 Per Cent Fail In Last Test.

152 candidates only from Jaffna District, were successful in the London Matriculation Examination held in June last year. This was the last examination to be held in Ceylon.

Of these six obtained a First Division Of the First Division passes three are from the Central College, two from Jaffna College and one from St. Patrick's College.

2238 candidates sat for the examination from all over the island and only 613 passed.

This works out at a percentage of 27 which is 6 per cent more than that for June 1942.

There were only 35 First Divisions in all Ceylon.

The results are published elsewhere.

WAR SAVINGS MOVEMENT.

COMMITTEE FORMED IN JAFFNA.

A meeting of leading residents of the Jaffna town was held at the committee room of the Jaffna Urban Council on Thursday the 27th inst. at 5. p. m.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Chairman, Urban Council, presided and welcomed Mr. R. Y. Daniel, Commissioner of War Savings Movement and requested him to address the meeting.

Mr. Daniel said that there would be great hardships after the war and one of the ways of ameliorating the conditions after the war was to save money now when there was plenty available. Before the war there were about 75 million rupees of currency in circulation and now there were over 200 millions. The speaker regretted that Jaffna's response to the movement was not encouraging; but savings groups were being gradually started in Jaffna and he hoped that Jaffna would take its due place. He also pointed out that the War Savings Movement helped in war effort and the movement was generally a success during 1943. He hoped to achieve greater success this year.

Messrs. R. R. Nalliah, D. Saverimuttu, Sam A. Sabapathy and T. Muttusamy offered comments.

It was decided that the Chairman and the Secretary of the Urban Council should be Chairman and Secretary respectively of the Committee for Jaffna. A large and representative committee was elected.

Requisitioning Of Paddy.

Harvest Assessors Being Appointed.

How They Do It In Madras.

With the approach of the harvest season in Jaffna the Food Control authorities are said to have appointed a number of unofficial assessors to assist or supervise the work of the minor headmen in assessing the harvest of every cultivator in order to ensure that the regulations regarding internal purchase of paddy are not evaded.

The Civil Defence Commissioner, it is reported, was completely dissatisfied with the working of the internal purchase scheme in this district last year. Some organisational changes were made at the top in consequence and the present attempt to strengthen the field staff is aimed at making the scheme more successful this year.

With the tightening of these regulations, especially in the case of cultivators at Paranthan Kilinochchi and Pooneryn much dissatisfaction prevails and it is feared that a number of them may be compelled either to give up cultivation altogether or become absentee land holders entrusting their fields to lessees.

The cultivators, it is stated, are not unwilling to sell to the Government their surplus produce. But what they demand is that in the first place they should be given sufficient paddy not only to meet the food needs of themselves and their dependents but also to be given to those who perform customary services and work on the fields; secondly they demand that the price paid by Government should be adequate. They maintain that the present price is too low.

In Trichinopoly

In view of this situation here it will be interesting to see how the Madras Government proceeds in the matter.

At a recent meeting of the Trichinopoly District Food Council, presided over by the chief Revenue Officer of the District (Collector) it was resolved to allow landowners living in towns to keep one year's stock of paddy for their use. A graded system was fixed for requisitioning paddy. It was as follows:—

40 per cent from holders of 3—10 acres
50 " " " " 11—25 "
65 " " " " 26—50 "
75 " " " " 50 acres and more.

HIDES & LEATHER CONTROLLED

Hides, leather manufactured from any hide and imported leather have been declared to be controlled articles by an Order made under the Defence Regulations.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1944.

INTERNAL PURCHASE SCHEME.

IT IS HARVEST TIME IN THE Jaffna District. The internal purchase scheme is being carried out in this district as well. The officers in charge of this scheme in the Jaffna District ought to remember one thing about paddy cultivation in this part of Ceylon before they commit themselves to a definite course of action in regard to certain matters. The Jaffna District has only one paddy crop. This means that the cultivator depends on his one crop to supply enough paddy for his food for the twelve months. Outside Jaffna there are tracts where two crops are raised. In these tracts the cultivator makes provision for himself and his family for only six months. What is possible for the cultivator in the two-crop areas is not possible for the cultivator in the Jaffna District. Here the allowances given to the cultivators should be calculated for twelve months. We are informed that the Assistant Government Agent (Emergency), Jaffna, takes the view that allowances can be given in terms of the present regulations, only for six months. We hope that this information is not correct and that the Assistant Government Agent (Emergency) will take the earliest opportunity of denying it. It would be interesting to know how, in the event of this information being correct, the Government expects the cultivator in Jaffna to feed himself during the other six months.

We know that, at present, no other course is open to Government than to requisition surplus paddy, but as we pointed out more than once in these columns, this has to be done with due regard for the welfare of the producer. It would be obviously unwise to follow the example of the individual who killed the goose that laid the golden eggs. The internal purchase scheme must be worked with a keen sense of fairness and justice. The authorities themselves must set a worthy example in this respect. After all, in the last resort, the internal purchase scheme rests, for its success, on the cultivator's sense of justice and duty towards his fellow-men in the present crisis. The Government cannot afford to take a cynical view of what is due to the cultivator and tell him to get on as well as he can with the weekly ration of half

a measure of rice for the other six months.

We have no hesitation in saying that the views attributed to the Assistant Government Agent in regard to allowances to cultivators are likely to create grave discontent and alarm amongst the cultivators. If the rules in regard to allowances do not contemplate provision for twelve months, these rules should be amended without delay to suit areas where only one crop of paddy is raised.

There is, of course, always the possibility that Government officers may be tempted to do their best for the scheme, leaving the cultivator to take care of himself. The Government will do well not to encourage such an attitude. It must be made clear to these officers that the vital needs of the cultivator come first. Surely, no argument is needed to show that cultivators living in a state of semi-starvation will not be able to produce what is expected of them.

In this connection we would invite the attention of those responsible for the working of the scheme to the letter that appeared in our issue of the 17th instant regarding the abnormally high cost of production. The fact is well known that, even in normal times, the cost of production in the Jaffna district is very high. Jaffna is perhaps the only place in Ceylon where, intensive cultivation is the rule rather than the exception. Last year the cost of production registered a heavy increase owing to the high cost of labour and material. Transplanting was resorted to in many places as the only way of raising a crop after the damage done by the rains. Seedlings fetched fancy prices. Still the cultivator bought his seedlings and did the necessary transplanting. Otherwise his fields would have been empty. Under these circumstances, it cannot be said that the price offered by the Government is reasonable.

The Government has not fixed a maximum wage for agricultural labourers, who are, consequently, at liberty to demand any wage they please. If the price of paddy is to be controlled, it stands to reason that the price of labour too should be controlled in some way or other. Labour is such a vital factor in the production of food that, unless it is controlled, the control of food prices would work the greatest possible hardship on the cultivator. The Board of Ministers should lose no time in dealing with this pressing problem. At present control of prices only means control of the cultivator and his crops, leaving the labourer absolutely free to do whatever he likes.

It seems to us that, if the internal purchase scheme is to succeed, the Government should revise its policy, if it has any policy at all, without delay.

THE FUTURE OF THE CONTINENT OF AFRICA.

Who Will Be Master There?

Africans or The Europeans?

By Lord Hailey.

The future of Africa! That is a topic which I fear will demand a degree of prophetic vision greater than I can claim to possess. Let me, however, start with an observation of a general nature. I suppose that we are all inclined to wonder what posterity will think of the age in which we live. The real significance which one age attributes to another lies in the permanent influence which it is felt to have left on the movements of world thought. I personally believe that one of the most significant things about this age is the new importance which the more backward peoples of the world have come to occupy in our thought about world affairs.

Two Features

This feeling regarding the position of the more backward peoples is very real. That being so, it is natural that Africa should now play a far more spectacular role on the world stage than it has hitherto done. Africa has two particular features which give it a special position for those who are concerned about the future of the less developed regions of the world. The first of these lies in its political circumstances. If we take its total population as between 150,000,000 and 160,000,000, there are only about 35,000,000 who are not directly controlled by one or other of the European Powers. The only countries responsible for the management of their own affairs are the Union of South Africa, Egypt, Ethiopia and Liberia, though for all practical purposes we might now include Southern Rhodesia in this list. The second characteristic feature is to some extent a consequence of the first. External control has brought the African peoples into close contact with Europeans whose ideas of rule, and whose economic and social systems are strikingly different from their own.

Two-Fold Danger

This situation presents a two-fold danger. It may in the first place lead to the unsettlement and disturbance of life which is inevitable when a people has to adjust itself hastily to new ideas and new economic conditions. Again, it may involve the danger that contact may mean also conflict arising from the clash of economic or other interests, with all the attendant consequences of alienation between Europeans and Africans. The nations now responsible for the control of so much of Africa have a special responsibility for preventing these results; and their failure to do so may gravely defer the time when Africa can make her just contribution to the rest of the world.

Much of what I have said is true of Africa as a whole. But in discussing the future, we need to make certain broad distinctions between its main regions. The circumstances of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean and the Red Sea have to be considered separately from those of the countries lying further south. French policy has treated Algeria as an integral part of France. The political future of Libya, Cyrenaica and Eritrea has still to be decided. But the most important consideration lies in the somewhat limited field for development which some of these areas seem to present. If we exclude the Nile valley, the potentialities of the areas bordering

on the Mediterranean are in the main limited to a narrow coastal strip. Judging by what we now know of the resources of Ethiopia, the prospects of any large development are doubtful, and that is certainly true also of the other areas which border on the Red Sea.

Objectives of European Powers

It is the areas south of the Sahara which mainly interest us when considering the future of Africa. It is here that the great bulk of its population and its resources are to be found. Let me take the chief of those factors which seem likely to determine their future. There is, firstly, the great variety in their systems of rule. The ideal of the French system has been the closest possible association of the African colonies with France itself; she has looked forward to making them part of the French economic and commercial system, and it forms no part of her ideal to encourage the growth of self-government, with the possibility of separatist tendencies which this may create. The Belgian objective has been limited to the all-round development of the Congo. In this the African is being assisted and, indeed, encouraged to take his share; but self-government seems no more a part of the Belgian objective than it does that of the French. Portugal has made far less progress than her neighbours in the development of her African colonies, and there are no signs to show that the future she contemplates for them is one of self-government. On the other hand, self-government is the future definitely held out to the British colonies, and since the great majority of the population of these territories is African, it must be assumed that when they attain self-government, Africans will ultimately have the principal share in their administration. Finally, we have to consider the special position of the Union of South Africa. Its ideal is the maintenance of the standards of life which its European community has established for itself, and it assumes that in consequence the European must not only retain complete political control, but must see that his economic welfare is not endangered by any form of competition from the African. That view is largely held in Southern Rhodesia also.

Diversity of Aims

We encounter, therefore, a marked diversity of aims. Is there any possibility of working towards a greater uniformity in the end? Before I consider this, let me turn to a matter which seems to me to be even more fundamental. I do not suggest that the political issue is not of great importance to the peoples of Africa. But for the great mass of them, the basic problem at the moment is one of economic development. The fact that Africa is one of the largest producers of gold and diamonds, or that it has a considerable production of metals such as copper and tin, and some valuable tropical products, such as cocoa, palm oil and fibres, must not blind us to the fact of its poverty in other respects. Over great areas, the soil is inferior for agricultural purposes. In some regions—such as the neighbourhood of Lake Victoria, or some parts of West Africa—there is a considerable density of population; but in proportion to its great area, Africa is very thinly populated. Scientists doubt whether even today, in spite of the state of law and order that now prevails, the population as a whole shows any tendency to increase. There is certainly nothing like the almost spectacular increase that India has seen in the last fifty years.

(Continued on page 3.)

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Religion Must Be Taught By 'Like' Teachers.

Saiva View Of Reform Of Education.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SAIVA PARIPALANA SABHAI.

That provision should be made for the teaching of their religions to all children attending denominational schools at present by teachers of the "like" denomination was one of the recommendations made by the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, Jaffna, at its Annual General Meeting, with reference to the Report of the Special Committee on Education.

The annual meeting took place on Saturday last at the Jaffna Hindu College. The President, Mr. A. Thillaiambalam, took the Chair.

Educational Reforms

The Sabhai discussed the Report of the Special Committee on Education at some length and resolved:—

"To request the State Council and the Education Committee to adopt the recommendation of the Special Committee making a religious background indispensable to a complete education and therefore (a) providing for the teaching of religion by the denominations concerned in all the existing and future Government Schools; and (b) insisting upon the teaching of religion to the pupils attending all future denominational schools by competent teachers of the same denomination as the pupils".

Mother Tongue

The meeting further resolved: "that the mother tongue should be the medium of instruction from the kindergarten up to the University".

It was decided to support the recommendation for the provision of free education from the primary stage up to and including the University.

Present Reform

The meeting resolved further "to request the authorities (a) to insist upon the provision for the teaching of religion to children attending all existing denominational schools, by teachers of the same denomination as the children concerned; and (b) hasten the provision of suitable text-books in the mother tongue for all the subjects."

The meeting also decided to inform the Government and the Department of Education that the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, Jaffna, would place its services at their disposal in the selection of the teachers necessary for giving Hindu religious instruction in all schools throughout Ceylon.

The meeting at the outset passed a resolution regularising the holding of this annual meeting in January instead of in April last, the delay being due to unavoidable circumstances.

The Late Mr. C. Arulambalam

The following resolution was passed unanimously: "This house regrets to record the death of Mr. C. Arulambalam, J. P. Advocate, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Sabhai who had rendered useful service unostentatiously to the Saiva religion, the Tamil language and the general welfare of the country." It was decided that a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family.

The Secretary, Mr. M. Mylvaganam, then presented the minutes of the last Annual General Meeting and the annual report for 1942-43 both of which were adopted.

The cash statement, the balance sheet and the profit and loss account of the Saiva Prakasa Press, the Sabhai and the Pannanashchy Trust were next passed.

The Future Of Africa.

(Continued from page 2.)

The First Essential

The first essential, therefore, is to attack the problem of improving the conditions of life throughout these areas. That effort should be directed in the first instance to improving nutrition, for it is the lack of nutrition which is the basic cause of that prevalence of disease which has been such a lamentable feature of African life. And in the second place it should be directed to an increase of production, and the stimulation of local industries, which will put Africa in a position to finance its own social advance. The Colonial Powers can do much by assisting to finance social services, and we ourselves have now recognized this obligation by the provision made in our Act of 1940; but such assistance can only serve as a "priming" for the machinery of progress. If Africa is to take its own place in the world, it must be as the result of efforts by individuals to improve their own situation, and by the community at large to develop the natural resources of their country. External aid can only help them part of the way. I do not overlook the need for the extension of education in these areas; we have before us evidence of what Russia has been able to achieve by mass education; but education must be viewed in Africa, as it has been in Russia, as an essential function of economic progress. And economic progress, I submit, is not only the foundation, but the guarantee of advance in political status. —B. B. C. Press Service.

TELLIPPALLAI COUPLE ARE ENEMIES

A person named Arumugam Valliouram Sivasithamparampillai and his wife Theivanalpillai, now residing in the F. M. S. are regarded as enemies and their rights to certain lands at Tellippallai are vested in the custodian of Enemy Property.

The house next ratified the decisions arrived at by the Executive Committee during the period preceding the annual meeting.

The election of office-bearers resulted as follows:—

President:—Mr. A. Thillaiambalam. Vice-Presidents:—Mr. B. Sivagurunathan and Dr. K. Sivasithamparan. Secretary: Mr. M. Mylvaganam. Asst. Secy: Mr. S. Sabaratnam. Treasurer: Mr. S. Parupathy Chettiar. Other Members of Executive Committee: Messrs. A. V. Kulasingam, Advocate, V. T. Sambandhan, S. Ponnusamy, Dr. S. Thuraiappah, Mudir. S. Sellappah, Messrs. A. Chellappah J.P. S. T. M. P. Sithamparanatha Chettiyar, T. Muttusami, Advocate, M. R. Karalasingam, Proctor, G. Vanniasingam, Advocate, M. Gnanapragasam B. A. B. Sc., A. Arulambalam, Proctor; Dr. S. Chelliah, Messrs. C. Arulambalam, Proctor; K. Aiyadurai, Proctor; K. Ramalingam, W. Muttucumarswamy, Proctor; S. Annamalai; C. N. Devarajan and V. Kandiah.

The President concluding the meeting remarked that the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabhai sprang from the long cherished thought of the Great Sri la Sri Arumuga Navalar and added that the religious propagation which the Sabai carries on must be in keeping with the religious doctrines which the Navalar had written and preached according to Saiva Shastras. The meeting terminated with the singing of Thevaram at about 6.45 p. m.

SEVENTY - THREE PER CENT. FAIL

June London Matriculation.

The following are the Jaffna results of the Matriculation Examination of London held in June last year.

Chunnakam

Second Division: K. Balasubramaniam Union College, K. Balasubramaniam, R. Kanthasamy, N. Kurusamy, N. Rajaratnam, K. Sabaratnam, V. Thankachari, Skanda Varadaya College, V. C. Vanniasingam Private.

Jaffna I

First Division: J. J. G. Amirthanayagam St. Patrick's.

Second Division: K. Annaladchmi Private, F. D. Iranganie Anthoni-pillai I/Holy Family; Rupavathy Appiah Kokkivil Hindu; O. Balakrishnan St. Henry's; O. F. Barholomouz St. Patrick's; N. V. Olive St. Henry's; T. Daniel Private; I. David, M. Emmanuel St. Patrick's; T. Kandiah Drieberg; A. Karunakaran, O. Komarasamy, V. Mahadevan St. Patrick's; S. Muttuthamby Private; Catherine A. Muttuthamby J/Holy Family; S. Nadarasa Private; Rasavary Nagalingam, Manimekalathevi Namasivayam J. Holy Family; S. Natesan St. Patrick's; M. S. Nicholaspillai St. Henry's; P. L. Patrick, L. G. Peries St. Patrick's; K. Rajasingam St. Henry's; M. Ramenathan Chundikuli Girls; K. Rasaratnam, V. Rasasundaram St. Patrick's; V. Satkunanayagam St. Henry's; E. Juanita, J. Sebastianpillai Private; R. Segarasingam, T. K. Shakespeare St. Patrick's; Nagima Singaravelu, P. Sivasuriar Private; K. Somasundram St. Patrick's; S. Suntharalingam St. Henry's; T. Thangarajah Jaffna Hindu.

Jaffna II

Second Division: M. Dharmaraja, J. P. Hensman, M. Kanagasabai, T. Parmanathan St. John's; S. Poothalingam Parameswara; N. Purnalingam, J. M. Rajaratnam S. Rajasingam S. Ramachandram M. Sathananthan S. Satkunanathan K. Selvarasa B. R. R. Sinniah St. John's K. Sri Pathmanathan Parameswara J. O. Thambiyah S. Thilairajah A. Thirugnanasingam St. John's; K. A. Vaithianatha Iyer Parameswara; S. S. Velautham A. D. Vethakkan St. John's.

Jaffna III

Second Division: K. Kathiravelpillai, A. Mahadevar, V. Nadaraja, E. Pulanthiran, S. Rathnasingham, P. Seckalingam, A. Sundarampillai, T. Thambinayagam, P. Vaidheswaran, V. Vanniasagara, S. Veerasingham. Jaffna Hindu; K. Vignesarasasa St. Benedict's.

Jaffna IV

First Division: A. S. Mather, N. Mutturaja, A. Thuraiarajah Jaffna Central.

Second Division: K. K. Aladurai Private; T. Arasaratnam Jaffna Central; S. Balasingham Private; V. Chandrasegaram Jaffna Central; S. Chelliah Karainagar Hindu; G. S. Chinniah Jaffna Central; O. C. Edward Drieberg; R. S. Gasperson Jaffna Central; R. Gopalaratnam Private; W. J. Huat, C. S. Jayarajah, A. V. Jeevanayagam, Jaffna Central; S. Kandiah Karainagar Hindu; S. Kopalakrishnan, S. Logathanan Drieberg; M. Margaretam Parameswara; K. Maheswaran Drieberg; S. Naguleswaran, N. Paramanathan Karainagar Hindu; W. Pathmanathan Jaffna Central; V. Ponuthurai, V. Ratuasabapathy Private; C. Ratnasingham, O. M. Saleem, S. Sanmugaratnam Jaffna Central; T. Selvadurai Drieberg; T. Sivasithamparan, T. Sivasipramaniam Jaffna Central; T. S. Pathmanathan Drieberg; J. G. Thambiyarajah Parameswara; S. P. Vanniasingam Karainagar Hindu; C. Veluppillai Drieberg; T. Visuvanathan Karainagar Hindu.

Manipay

Second Division: V. Ponnappah Manipay Hindu; Sevaladchimy Rasiah

Gnanaratnam S'innabamby Uduvil Girls; T. Somasundaram Manipay Hindu; Annapeevathy Subramaniam Uduvil Girls'.

Point Pedro

Second Division: V. Andirappan Hartley; T. Arulchundaram Chitambara Vidyalaya; T. Balasubramaniam A. Chinnah, S. Ganesarajah, S. Kandassamy, M. Kathiravelpillai, J. V. Kulasingham, S. Pathmanathan Hartley; V. Rajah Chitambara; S. Thangavelu Hartley; S. Vallipuram Vigneswara.

Vaddukoddai

First Division: S. Pathmanathan, R. Ratnasingham Jaffna College.

Second Division: A. Ariyaratnam, N. Balasingham Jaffna College; P. Dorairatnam Victoria; S. Ganesan, L. de S. Goonewardene Jaffna, C. Kanapathippillai Victoria; M. Kandagany, S. Kandamby Jaffna C. Kumarasuriar Victoria; N. Pararasasingam A. Rajadurai Jaffna; V. Rajendran S. Ramnathar Victoria; W. Sabaratnam Victoria; J. V. R. I. Sevaratnam Jaffna; A. Sevanayagam Victoria; S. E. R. Selvanathan, K. Senathirava, S. Sivaguru Jaffna; V. Sivapalasingham Victoria; V. Sivasubramaniam, K. Thiyanavukarasu Jaffna; M. Vatheesaran Prizaa.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 204.

In the matter of the estate of the late Abdulcader Natchia alias Thangachiammah widow of Cader Mohideen Serumphamed of Vannarponnai West Deceased.

1. Asana Marikar Mohamed Sultan and wife.
2. Ponnukandu Ummah both of Vannarponnai West.

Vs. Petitioners

1. V. M. M. S. Abdulcader Hadhar and
2. Ummankany widow of Sultan Siokanther both of do.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioners abovenamed praying for grant of letters of administration to them in respect of the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before James Joseph, Esq. District Judge, Jaffna, on the 10th day of January 1944, in the presence of Mr. K. Nadarajah, Proctor for Petitioners and the affidavit of the Petitioners having been read: It is ordered that the 2nd Petitioner being the sister and sole heir of the deceased abovenamed, the Petitioners be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the said estate granted to them accordingly, unless the Respondents or any other person or persons shall on or before the 14th day of February 1944, at 9 a. m. show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

(Sgd) L. W. de Silva

District Judge.

On 7th. This 10th day of January 1944

A. R. P. JAFFNA

Communications Service

Applications are invited for the following vacancies:

Telephonists male 2

Telephonists female 1

Qualifications: English Junior School Certificate or higher examination.

Conditions of service: According to Defence (A. R. P. Services) Regulations. Selected candidates should reside within 2 miles of the Report Centre Chundikuli and be prepared to work both day and night. The appointments are temporary.

Salary Rs. 50/ per mensem without any allowances.

Applications giving age, qualifications and particulars of previous experience supported by copies of recent testimonials should reach the Officer in charge, Communications Service, D. I. T's Office, Jaffna, on or before 10th February 1944. If called up for interview all original certificates should be produced.

Chas. S. MATTHEWS,

A. R. P. Controller,

Jaffna.

23-1-44.

Mis. 214.

BRITISH DEMAND INDIAN FREEDOM.

Campaign for Release of Leaders.

They Must Be Asked To Form Govt.

"Not Hopeful of A
National Govt."

—Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar.

Birmingham, Jan. 23.

An India demonstration organised by the Midland Council of the India League was held in Birmingham to-night. It was the opening of the India Week campaign which puts forward "the release of political prisoners, the opening of negotiations and genuine attempts to enable Indian participation in largescale measures to relieve and end the famine" as the essential and minimum steps which must be taken.

Lord Faringdon, who presided, said that the reputation of Birmingham for progressive ideas was a reason for the campaign being opened here. Another reason was that the Secretary for India would not be holding his position if it were not for certain people in Birmingham with less progressive ideas. The thing which had struck him most in India was its appalling poverty.

"I believe that the raising of the consuming power of India is an essential element in full employment here in England after the war", Lord Faringdon said. "I do not believe that India governed by the British raj is going to do that. It must be done by Indians themselves. The present position is contrary to British traditions and to the wishes and beliefs of the vast majority of our people."

The author, Mr. Edward Thompson, said that India more than anything else had "shot our ethics to pieces". Britain had the noblest cause men had ever died for but somehow seemed to have a knack of making it seem ignoble before the world. The two things respected throughout the world were the British Navy and the British law. "Did we care about law in India?" He believed that the decision to allow Indian women to work in mines was contrary to international obligation. "Was it really going to help the war effort and where would it end?" he asked and suggested that there should be a War Cabinet in India as in this country and Indian leaders should be asked to take over the whole appalling problems of India's needs and told they would be given a free hand."

—Reuter.

GREAT MEETING IN LONDON

"Treat Indians as Equals"

London, Jan. 23.

The Members of Parliament, Mr. D. N. Pritt and Rev. R. Sorensen to-day (Sunday) addressed a delegation representing forty-four thousand north London workers on the subject of India.

Mr. Sorensen said that Mr. Churchill should be prepared to say that we not only believe in liberty for Syria, Poland, France and all other enslaved countries in occupied Europe but that the same liberty should be given to the Indian people. He added, "I believe we could have complete co-operation with India in the war effort if we had been prepared to treat them as equals. We should release the Indian leaders who have been put in prison. Sir Oswald Mosley was released but Pandit Nehru, the great Indian patriot, still lingers in gaol. One hundred million people live eternally on a starvation diet. The average expectation of life for the people of India is twenty-three a

compared with sixty in this country."

India's Population An Asset

Mr. Pritt said, "The U. S. S. R. have not only increased their population but quadrupled their production which shows that Mr. Amery's argument that India is over-populated is absurd. Increased population is an asset not a liability. The note issue is three times higher than what it was before the war. The cost of living index has gone up from 116 to 361. There has been a tremendous extraction of goods from India to help the war effort with no corresponding imports of goods to control and check prices, currency etc.

"In Britain there are sixty thousand people engaged in the Ministry of Food to organise food distribution and control prices, yet in British India with seven hundred thousand villages there are only today a few voluntary committees."

Mr. Pritt added, "In this colossal war when one would think no one could be spared from the war effort we have four hundred millions of our peoples—with one of the Fascist powers on her borders—angry, sullen and discontented which has reduced the production we could get from them. India wants a Government that is based on the feeling of the Indian people and which would deal with all problems, political, social and economic which are affecting them."

The Conference asked a resolution expressing their anxiety at the continued political deadlock in India, demanding that the situation be reviewed at once, leaders of the people released from prison and that a national government be set up. The Conference also urged the Government to speed up the consignment of more food grains and medical supplies and to reorganise transport and distribution. They also placed on record their appreciation of "the splendid work of voluntary organisations during the famine—organisations who are now doing everything possible to alleviate the suffering of the people of India during the terrible wave of disease now sweeping the country."—Reuter.

"NOT HOPEFUL OF A NATIONAL GOVT."

Sir A. R. Mudaliar's View

Cawnpore, Jan. 23.

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Supply Member, Government of India, answering, Sir Padampat Senghania who, inviting Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar to distribute the prizes at an annual sports meet here had referred to the demand that the political deadlock existing in the country should be immediately resolved and a National Government installed at the centre, the Supply Member said that the real deadlock in existence was constitutional in character. He did not feel hopeful of the formation of a National Government in the near future as the political conditions to-day pointed to a continuance of the present administration till the end of the war.

—A. P. I.

FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting of the Jaffna Friend-in Need Society Ltd. will be held at the Town Hall today at 5.30 p.m.

Mr. R. M. Davies, Government Agent, N. P. will preside.

Kaithadi Co-operative Stores.

Two Co-operative Stores, one at Kaithadi North and the other at Kaithadi West were opened on Saturday.

The former was opened by Mr. A. Navaratnarajah, Postmaster, Chavakachcheri and the latter by Mrs. Navaratnarajah.

10 MILLIONS IN SEMI-STARVATION.

Food Situation In Malabar.

About ten million people are living in a state of semi-starvation in the West coast of S. India.

These people were in great distress and full of anxiety in regard to the future.

The above conclusions form part of a statement issued by Mr. Hirdaynath Kunzru, President of the Servants of India Society, who recently toured British Malabar, Cochin and Travancore, to study the food situation. He says:—

"Southern India perhaps depended more on Burma rice than other rice consuming areas in the country. Its economy has, therefore, received a heavy shock owing to the cessation of imports from Burma and the poor yield of rice in 1942-43. Malabar, Cochin and Travancore are suffering heavily in consequence. Malabar suffered from a severe cholera epidemic about the latter part of last year which carried away between thirty and forty thousand people and which is believed to have been due to shortage of food and malnutrition. The rice produced there, it is believed, suffices at the outside for half of the year only. The quantity of rice which it received monthly was at first 14,000 tons. Even the former quota is believed to be insufficient for its needs. Its reduction by 4,000 tons a month has, therefore, hit the district hard. Besides, the introduction of rationing in municipal towns had the effect of reducing the rice available to the rural people. The rural population has thus been doubly hit. Wherever I went, I found the people greatly depressed and full of anxiety with regard to the future."

"It appeared from figures which had been collected that, while in the municipalities, the daily ration was a pound of rice per adult and half a pound per child, the quantity of food available per head in the rural areas was less than half of this. Even if this estimate is not absolutely correct, it is sufficient to show how serious the position is."

"Cochin Hard Hit"

"Cochin too has been hard hit. Rationing has been introduced throughout the State. It has been in force for more than nine months and the ration per head is the same both in urban and rural areas. Calculating at the rate of one pound per adult per day, the annual requirements of Cochin exceed 200 thousand tons a year. The total production of rice in the State, however, amounts to about 88 thousand tons only. The limited quantity allotted to the State did not reach it. The daily ration, therefore, amounts to 12 ounces only per adult and six ounces per child."

Situation Worse In Travancore

"The food situation in Travancore is worse than in Cochin. The deficit proportionately to the population appears to be great. Travancore has no more received from the Government of India the promised quantity of foodgrains than Cochin. Rationing

INTERNAL PURCHASE SCHEME

By virtue of the powers vested in me by Regulations 37 of the Defence (Miscellaneous) Regulations, the Defence (Purchase of Foodstuffs) Regulations 1942 and the Defence (Paddy cultivation) Regulations, I Richard Morgan Davies Government Agent, Northern Province and Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna District, do hereby direct that every cultivator, owner, shareholder or other person having interest in any paddy field situated within the Revenue District of Jaffna:—

(i) shall give 10 days notice of the harvesting of the 1943-44 Kalapokam crop to the village Headman of the area in which the paddy field is situated.

(ii) shall not remove any paddy from the threshing floor until a record of such paddy is taken by the village Headman of the area in which the paddy field is situated.

(iii) May remove the paddy thereafter from the threshing floor to his barn or place of storage situated within the same Chief Headman's division on a written pass obtained from the village Headman of the areas.

(iv) shall retain the paddy on the threshing floor until the requisite number of coupons are collected by the Village Headman of the area.

2. Removal of paddy outside any Chief Headman's division and within the Jaffna District is possible only on a permit issued by the Chief Headman concerned or the Land officer Kilinochchi.

R. M. DAVIES
Govt. Agent, N. P. and
Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna
The Kachcheri, Jaffna
January 27, 1944. G. 43.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 198.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Ampalavanar Selvadurai of Vaddukoddai East, Jaffna.

Decedent.
Nagaratnamah widow of the late Ampalavanar Selvadurai of Vaddukoddai East.

Vs.
Petitioner,
1. Selvadurai Kandasamy,
2. Selvadurai Srikantha,
3. Selvadurai Pushpamali,
4. Selvadurai Sankarathasan,
5. Selvadurai Arunakirishnan,
6. Selvadurai Parasathiy, all of Vaddukoddai East, Minors, by their Guardian ad-litem,
7. Ampalavanar Poonampalam of Vaddukoddai East.

Respondents,
This matter coming for disposal before James Joseph, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on 4th January 1944, in the presence of S. V. Somasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner, and on reading the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner:

It is ordered that the above-named 7th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors, the 1st to the 6th respondents, for the purpose of representing them and acting on their behalf in this action and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to letters of administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, and that the same be issued to her accordingly, unless the above-named Respondents shall appear before this Court on or before January 31, 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

(Sgd.) James Joseph,
District Judge.

24th January, 1944.

has been introduced only in certain municipal areas in the State. The rural population is getting substantially less food than in Cochin. Rationing is about to be introduced throughout the State, but I understand that even when the whole State is rationed, an adult would be able to get only six ounces a day. In view of this, it is not surprising that the health of the people at least in certain parts of the State has considerably gone down. I saw emaciation among the people, particularly among children in many places. At a free kitchen in Alleppey, I saw hundreds of people whose condition was no better than that of the people I had seen in Bengal and Orissa, in October last."

ZENITH OPTICAL CO.,

11 MAIN STREET, JAFFNA
FOR EVERYTHING

OPTICAL

Mis. 199.

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