

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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JAFFNA, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1944.

NO. 1.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

Reply to Ministers' Memorandum

Inquiry By Committee or Commission?

Strong Agitation for Second Chamber

(From Our Political Correspondent)

I understand that the memorandum by the Board of Ministers on the question of constitutional reforms has evoked from the Secretary of State for the Colonies nothing more tangible than the suggestion—or rather, reminder—that the whole matter must be gone into by a Committee or Commission before any scheme of reforms is allowed to take shape. It is also probable that, for the present, there is no likelihood of any such body being appointed for the purpose. In other words, the Ministers' proposals have been put in cold storage for the duration of the war. Nothing better could have been expected in view of the disagreement between Mr. Mahadeva and his colleagues over the matter of provincial representation, and the attitude of the representatives of the minority communities which has been communicated to the Secretary of State. I understand that the latter took exception to the procedure followed by the Ministers in drafting the new Constitution. The Secretary of State is, I understand, of the opinion that it is not within his province to debate to the Ministers the procedure they should follow, and has also reminded those who protested that, in terms of his earlier despatch, any new scheme of constitutional reform should be approved by 75 per cent. of the members of the Stat. Council. The suggestion undoubtedly seems to be that the remedy for Ministerial pig-headedness is in the hands of the minorities themselves.

It is as stated by Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam in the course of an interesting interview with a special correspondent of the "Hindu Organ" appearing in a recent issue of this paper, there is so much solidarity amongst the representatives of the minorities, there is nothing to fear. I understand, however, that this is not the case. The minorities are quite united in their demand for a reasonable amount of weightage, but there is considerable difference of opinion over the question raised by Mr. Ponnambalam in the interview. To my mind, the greatest need of the moment is to preserve the unity of the minorities, to which Mr. Ponnambalam himself has contributed in no small measure. This is all the more necessary in view of the obstinacy of the Sinhalese Ministers who refuse to agree even with Mr. Mahadeva's proposals which are regarded as moderate and reasonable.

In the meantime, a strong agitation is brewing for the establishment of a second chamber with equal representation.

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Battle For Imphal Plain

Strong Attacks By The Enemy

New Delhi, Thursday

There is now no mistaking the intentions of the Japanese counter-offensive across the Chindwin. Battles are being fought for the Imphal plain, the main Allied base in the northeastern uplands of India, and for the military roads constructed since the withdrawal from Burma that converge upon it.

The latest Report from Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters states that enemy pressure has increased in the region of Ukhrul, which lies some thirty miles to the northeast of Imphal in the wild Somra Hills, through which the Japanese made their first thrusts across the border.

Determined enemy attacks have led to heavy fighting in which the Fourteenth Army, with a better reinforcement line and with advantages in artillery and air support, is expected to repeat their earlier victory.

Japanese manoeuvres to isolate Imphal by cutting the roads leading down to Tiddim and Tamu are being satisfactorily dealt with. Since the construction of the Manipur Road from the railroad at Dimapur, the old route between Imphal and Silchar has fallen into disuse, but it still provides an alternative link with the Bagal railway.

Assam's Security

New Delhi, Friday

The Commander-in-Chief in a statement in the Assembly today, spoke with complete confidence of the result of the fighting now in progress in Burma.

"We cannot sleep every Japanese thrust as soon as it makes itself apparent and it is, therefore, always possible that some of them may succeed in temporarily interrupting our communication," said His Excellency. "I am convinced, however, that the security of Assam has never been in danger, let alone the security of India (Cheers). I feel certain that we shall maintain our forward lines of communication and ultimately drive the enemy back to his original position and beyond." (Loud cheers).

His Excellency began by saying that he would describe the situation "as made known to me by Lord Louis Mountbatten who, as the House is aware, is responsible for the operations on this front." After describing the initial development of the Japanese advance in the mountain tracts where the State of Manipur borders on Burma, His Excellency said that the Burma front offered the Japanese two main lines of approach, one in the south from Arakan towards Chittagong and Bengal and the other in the north through very mountainous country towards Manipur and Assam. "I have already described the failure of the Japanese effort in Arakan. Our troops are still on the offensive in this sector and in the face of stubborn, sometimes suicidal,

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE EDUCATION REPORT

Sir,—At an alumni meeting of the Jaffna College held at the Y. M. C. A. Colombo, Mr. Nadaraja K. C. is reported to have said that "it is very strange that those who opposed the report had so far not put forward a scheme of their own". There is good reason why the critics could not do so. The interests of education are wide, diversified, multi-cellular and far-reaching, and it should be presumption on the part of an individual or a single interest or an association to undertake to cast a scheme for the reform of education comprehending in its scope the well-being of generations to come and embodying in its ken the international outlook agreeable to conditions of living in the war-riddled, devastated "one-world" after peace had been restored. It is the government with its vast resources at its disposal, that can assemble representatives of various interests and strike out a scheme. And it is the right of the people to accept or to ask for adjustments. The most telling criticism of the critics is that the Special Committee was unrepresentative. The predominance of School masters was its bane. The School masters should be competent to advise if the question is one solely how to train teachers for their work. It is successful business men, lawyers, doctors, bankers, industrialists, planters, engineers, machinists, landowners, agriculturists, labour-bosses etc. who could definitely speak to the nature of the foundation that should be laid when young, for boys and girls who would take up one or the other of the activities for a means of livelihood. Feminine Virtues and home crafts have failed to secure a representative on the Committee. The essential qualification of one who could be relied on to make an acceptable contribution to reform Education is a profound acquaintance with the nature and quality of the culture of our people. It is met that our education reform should be founded on our time-tested notions of progress. What, however, has been forgotten is that every child, boy or young man or woman should be given the conviction at the appropriate age that the community is his or her community, and that he is entitled to some intelligent notion of its structure, nature and spirit. He should have the true freedom of contemplation, its purpose, as something integral with his own purpose. This way should lie true patriotism and nationalism.

The foundation of our society is laid in the family. Hindus, Buddhists, Muslims and Christians all alike believe in responsibilities inseparable from parenthood. The duties children owe to parents are defined in our Laws and jealously guarded by the society. The soul of secular life is believed to lie in the vocation of the family or its principal members. The perpetuation of the vocational maintenance of the tradition in the family are the accepted conditions of life. In old Ceylon elementary education was provided by the village government and

the village temple and in some cases by co-operative labour of parents paying in kind to accredited teachers. Vocational training was imparted by a method of "learning by doing" under renowned masters of arts and crafts. To kill the sense of responsibility of the parent to the child and vice versa by means of appointing a third party to undertake the education and training of the child and then finding him a job should and in turning society inside out. How would the proposal square with the religious sentiments of the people?

The faith in the law of Karma has been the key stone in the arch of our social and economic structure. Duties & responsibilities of parents to their children and vice versa had their source and inspiration from that faith. Destroy that faith, Hinduism and Buddhism would subside. Nationalisation of the nursery is the last thing that the faith in Karmaic law can tolerate.

The objection to free state education is solely on the ground that it is sought to be given without regard for the other purposes for which government exists, without economic foresight, and without intelligent understanding of the resources of the island, her limitations in nature, gifts and aptitudes of her people.

R. C. Proctor

CO-OPERATIVE STORES AND TEACHERS

Sir,—Nobody can question with justification the usefulness of and the necessity for Co-operative Stores at a time like this. The Government has, no doubt, advised the teachers to do all they can to start and carry on successfully co-operative stores in all places where they are considered to be absolutely necessary. It is a well known fact that a teacher who has a keen sense of duty cannot find much time to devote to other pursuits, however useful or important they may be. It is reported that in certain schools having about a dozen members on the staff no less than half a dozen members happen to be either Secretaries or Treasurers of some Co-operative stores in their locality. That even a small store requires the services of a full time Secretary or Treasurer, if it is to function efficiently, is a matter very well known to those who have been identified with Co-operative stores even for a short time. The utmost a teacher may do to help the growth and progress of a store is to serve on the committee and give the benefit of his knowledge and experience to those who need it. How can one expect a teacher to do conscientious work in the school, if he is the Secretary or Treasurer of a Co-operative store, as he will have enough work to do not only before and after school hours, but even during school hours? His mind will naturally be troubled with matters connected with the work in the Co-operative store, which, if not done in time, may cause the loss of his office and may involve a certain amount of disgrace as such a person is sure to be regarded as inefficient. Is there any possibility of

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Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1944

CONSCRIPTION OF LABOUR

THE STATE COUNCIL HAS voted against the conscription of labour for food production. It is interesting, however, to note that many members, including the Leader of the House, Mr. D. S. Senanayake, declared themselves in favour of compulsion. Mr. Senanayake said he was in favour of a "little" compulsion. His speech showed that the efforts of the Government to produce more food with voluntary labour had not succeeded.

The opposition to Mr. Simon Abeywickreme's motion was not at all convincing. Col. J. L. Kotalawala, Minister of Communications and Works, opposed conscription on the ground that Ceylon is not an independent State or Dominion, but he declared that he would support conscription if the existence of the people of Ceylon were threatened. The present ration of rice per week is half a measure. Evidently, Col. Kotalawala is not prepared to agree that the existence of the people is threatened until this ration too is reduced considerably. He would like the people to hold on to dear life on imported wheat rather than that they should be compelled to produce their own food. The position would be amusing enough if it were not so very tragic. The most encouraging feature of the discussion is that Mr. Senanayake himself realises the need for something in the nature of compulsion.

As we have pointed out more than once in these columns, if the people of Ceylon do not want compulsory labour, all that they have to do is to import labour battalions from India, as suggested by the Chairman of the Low-Country Products Association, quoted elsewhere. The people cannot jib at compulsion and at the same time take high ground with regard to the demands of Indian labourers who are the only people who can make the Ceylon jungle produce more food.

It is time that the members of the State Council realised the inevitable logic of their policy towards Indian labour. The present position is undoubtedly serious, and we are glad to note that some members of the State Council know this.

FREE MILK FOR JAFFNA

Jaffna Toddlers To Get Their Share

(From Our Own Correspondent)

To arrest the appalling infant mortality rate in Jaffna it was necessary that Jaffna infants should be fed with milk and he was glad to announce that the Civil Defence Commissioner had agreed to supply milk to school children in Jaffna Urban area. So stated Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Chairman, Jaffna Urban Council, at a public meeting held at the Town Hall to organise the distribution of milk to the toddlers within the Jaffna Urban area.

There was a large gathering present and Mr. Ponnambalam presided.

Mr. Ponnambalam said that the success of such distribution depended on lady volunteer workers and this depended on the spirit of social service among Jaffna's ladies. He felt confident that the members of the Jaffna Health League and other social organisations would actively participate in the distribution of milk.

Dr. S. C. Thurai Rajah, M. O. H., said that there were 6 maternity homes and that the milk could be distributed at these homes, making use of the staff at these homes.

Rev. Fr. T. M. F. Long said that 6 centres were not at all sufficient and suggested that there should be one centre at least in each of the 12 wards. He also suggested that arrangements should be made to give not one feed, but two feeds to each child.

After discussion it was decided to open 13 centres one for each of the 12 wards and one for the Muslim area.

A representative committee was appointed with Dr. S. C. Thurai Rajah as convener.

SHORTAGE OF LABOUR

PROBLEM BECOMING MORE ACUTE

At the annual general meeting held on Thursday last of the Low Country Products Association, the Chairman, Mr. S. Pararajasingham, referred to the shortage of labour for agricultural work. He said:

"The problem of labour is becoming more and more acute. A large number of labourers who would normally have sought employment in the planting districts have found employment with the Services. Unless labour battalions are recruited from abroad and local labour released difficulties of the planting interests will be increased and a serious situation that will be brought about will retard the output of all agricultural produce."

"It is needless for me to dwell on this subject at any length as it is too well known and has been frequently discussed at meetings of the different planting bodies including ours. A large percentage of indigenous labour has also been absorbed by the opening up of state farms, and colonisation and irrigation schemes."

ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF MADRAS

Madras, March 27

The Madras Government have appointed Mr. P. V. Rajamannar, Advocate, as Advocate-General in succession to Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR

(From a B B C Broadcast)

Unloved Germans Getting Sensitive

Recent references in the Nazi Press reveal that German people are afraid of being evacuated to the Occupied countries, particularly those of the West. For two reasons: the hostility of the people in those countries; and the possibility of invasion.

As an example of this, an extract from the *Westfaelische Neueste Nachrichten* was read in the BBC broadcasts to Europe a few days ago. It reported that meetings had taken place in Bielefeld to speed up the town's precautionary evacuation. It went on to say that people could be billeted in Holland, ending with the threat: "Whoever neglects this opportunity of evacuation, offered by the Party, will regret it one day—if he is able to regret it at all."

The broadcast went on to tell of German efforts to rebut this fear. Gauamtsleiter Mietz, addressing Bielefeld National Socialist officials, had made some scathing reference to hear-say mongers. "Somebody heard something about the Dutchman's hatred of everything German and fears outrages; somebody else heard something about the threat of an Anglo-American invasion?" Then, he went on almost naively, to say: "We must admit, however, that many of the Dutch are not too delighted with the Germans visit. Why should they be?" But, he assured Bielefelders, neither outrages nor assaults would happen to them as "our Army and administration will maintain order." And so to invasion—this comfort was offered them: "It is not take a bus long to get from Bielefeld to Holland and we have already taken precautions so that buses will be on the spot in the case of emergency." But Germans evidently are nervous lest they should 'miss the bus'.

China In Britain

BBC recordings were recently flown to Chungking for broadcasting from radio stations in China. They were made by a BBC Mobile Unit at a Chinese Club in Liverpool—the headquarters of the Fukien Association—a Georgian residence not a great way from the Docks. The occasion was the first anniversary of the foundation of the Association in this Great British Port.

'Fu kien' is after the maritime province of Fu kien, which lies south of Shanghai and north of Canton. The Club is the meeting place of all Chinese seamen, who come to or pass through Liverpool. They look upon it as foster father, guide, and teacher. Though the furnishings are on Western lines, the walls are almost completely covered with Chinese inscriptions. A visitor would find Chin's seamen playing the games of their native land and having an occasional concert of their own music.

The story of this Liverpool club is told in the broadcast by Mr. Glyn Rees, a well-known Liverpool journalist. With him at the microphone was Mr. Chai Sing Lu, the Chairman of the Association. Mr. Lu holds a first mate's ticket in the Merchant Navy. The latter told of one very important task of the Association—that of introducing the Chinese seafarer to Western customs. And even that of teaching him Chinese! While Chinese printed character are common to the whole language, the pronunciation of the words is by no means the same.

There are more than 2,700 Chinese dialects, and one of the first things the Association does with new members—particularly if they are going to remain in British or serve in British ships—is to teach them a kind of basic Chinese which has been evolved in Liverpool. Basic English, also, is taught to new members. Another of the Association's functions is to provide a link with a man's relatives back in China, by arranging for the transit of letters and messages between them, and also to those of his people who may live in enemy occupied China.

Many hundreds of Chinese seamen have made the supreme sacrifice for the United Nations. Some of these now lie in a special corner of a Liverpool cemetery. The Fu Kien saw to it that their remains were laid to rest according to the rites and character of the upbringing of each them. It has also given its pledge to keep fresh their memories. Each month flowers are placed on the graves as a continual reminder of the heroism of China's sailors.

Out of the Mouths of Babes

Two small boys, both living in Lancashire, were recently the means of bringing two fellow-Lancastrians together on the R. A. F. station where they are serving in South Africa. These infants—one age 3½, the other 2½ did this by radio. The two Lancastrians were their daddies and one daddy nearly missed the "connection".

A month or two back, the elder boy, Ian Davidson, was brought by his mother to a BBC studio in Manchester. He was to send a message to his father, a Leading Aircraftman in the programme "It's All Yours," directed, on that occasion, to South Africa. Among the party of message senders Ian met the still smaller Rhys Williams. Rhys, prompted by mother, greeted his father, Corporal Reginald Williams.

The BBC has since learned that the recipients of these messages, far away in South Africa, were serving on the same action. L. A. C. Davidson had been warned by cable to listen to the programme. But when the cable arrived, he was on leave. Had he returned by his usual leave train he would have missed his small son's message. But finding there was going to be a long wait at one station, he decided to "hitch-hike" back to camp. He was lucky in getting lifts. He got back to find the cable waiting and realised the broadcast was about due. He dashed to the hut next door there was a wireless, and was just in time to hear Ian's message, which came to him clearly and distinctly, even to the kiss at the end.

BASIC ENGLISH NOT FAVOURED

REPORT OF COMMISSION SET UP BY EXILED GOVTS.

London March 25,

Basic English has been turned down by the Commission set up by the exiled governments in London to examine the possibilities of an international auxiliary language, according to Professor Alf Sommerfelt, the Norwegian language and educational expert. Writing in the *Norsk Tidend*, a Norwegian newspaper published in London, he says that for a real international auxiliary language capable of replacing English or French, a much greater store of words is required than Basic English can provide.

BATTLE FOR IMPHAL PLAIN

(Continued from page 1)

resistance, they are gradually forcing the enemy back from the strategically-important lateral road which connects Maungdaw with Butthidaung.

"In the second line of approach in the north, the enemy is endeavouring to penetrate the formidable physical barrier of mountain and jungle which stretches over 200 miles or so from the Chin Hills to the south of Imphal to the Somra hill tracts east and northeast of Imphal. Our main line supply by road from the Manipur road through Kohima to Imphal runs parallel to the main battle-front. This is a strategical disadvantage, but it is dictated by the line of country, as the hills in this part of the world run north and south and the valleys between them offer the only possible means for the movement of troops and stores on a large scale. It is this fact which makes this line of communication vulnerable to attack by enemy raiding parties. The enemy's main advance is taking place against this line of communication from Manipur in the north to Tiddim and Tamu, both of which are in Burma, in the south and it is in this area that the most important operations are now taking place. The enemy is fighting for a quick decision as he has no well-organised line of communication immediately behind him and in Central Burma, his rear is threatened by our forces.

"The full pressure of our forces cannot, of course, be felt immediately, but the effect of it is likely to be steady and cumulative and is likely to grow. The enemy's line of communication and forward bases are also threatened by the southward advance of the Chinese and American troops under General Stilwell who is operating in the Hukawng valley.

"It is clear that Imphal is still in our hands, that it has not been captured by the Japanese and that it is strongly defended. It is always possible for small parties of the enemy to penetrate into the Imphal plain because this is made easy by the nature of the surrounding country, the intricacy of which has to be seen to be believed. Such penetration, however, is not likely to be of major importance. The opinion expressed in an American paper that the fall of Imphal would be of little importance is erroneous. Our Commanders do not intend that Imphal should fall. In the direction of Kohima, the enemy has made some progress, but it is only within the last day or two that he has come up against our prepared defences and has met serious opposition on our part. This is in accordance with our pre-arranged plans. Kohima is held by our forces and is strongly defended.

"Throughout these operations we have continued to maintain marked air superiority over the enemy and, two days ago, inflicted a very heavy defeat on him in the air, destroying no less than 30 of his aircraft. When the size of the total enemy air forces in Burma is taken into consideration, this constitutes a heavy loss to him.

"We have now reached the stage where the enemy's plan seems to be sufficiently clear to enable our troops to be suitably disposed, not only to protect our own vital points but also to drive him back whence he came. These troops of ours, are well acquainted with this most

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

(Continued from page 1.)

presentation for every community on the model of the American Senate, referred to by Mr. Ponnambalam in the course of the interview. A memorandum is being forwarded to the Secretary of State on this subject. It is urged that, having regard to the experience gained during the last few years of the direct consequences of the adult franchise in the election of members to the State Council, the members of the second Chamber should be elected on a much narrower franchise, based on education, income, property and similar qualifications.

It is interesting to note that the agitation is not confined to the minorities. Representatives of all races and communities have subscribed to the demand for a second chamber. There is a genuine apprehension that, under the proposed Constitution, the new Council, unless it is ballasted with a second chamber, may pass any wild scheme of taxation or expropriation.

intricate country and have been intensively trained to fight in it. I repeat once more that I have no doubt myself as to the ultimate result of the fighting now in progress."

Jap Drive Toward Kohima

New Delhi, Friday

The spotlight today says Dr. Manwekar, Associated Press of India special correspondent on the Imphal front, was diverted to the 136-mile Dimapur - Imphal road north of Imphal. This broad fine asphalted highway, probably known as the Manipur road, is now being menaced at two points, between Kohima and Imphal—the last 90-mile stretch of road. In my last despatch, I referred to the Jap drive towards Kohima, an important point on the Manipur road 90 miles north of Imphal. This Jap column was today reported to have been sighted at a village called Pfutsera, 28 miles east of Kohima, and it is apprehended that it is the enemy's intention here to attempt to get astride the Manipur road, about 10 miles south of Kohima, at a point called Tehima. Further south in the late afternoon, another small Jap force was reported north of Imphal Northeast of Imphal, on the Ukhrul road, the scene of fighting yesterday was a village called Thamnepoki, 16 miles from Imphal along the road, about eight miles as the crow flies.

ROAD ACCIDENTS IN CEYLON

A detailed statement with regard to accidents involving service and civilian vehicles was given in the State Council by the Chief Secretary Sir Robert Drayton. He said that in 1943 the total number of accidents caused by service vehicles was 3,203, and the total number of accidents caused by civilian vehicles was 2,428.

The average number of accidents caused per day by service vehicles was 8.77, and by other than service vehicles, 6.65.

The total number of prosecutions of drivers of service vehicles in civil courts was 644 and the total number of cases handed over for trial by military courts was 32. There had been 437 prosecutions of drivers of civilian vehicles.

In 20 per cent of accidents caused by service vehicles prosecutions were

Letters to the Editor

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the Director of Education intervening in this matter and making the teachers realise the serious responsibility resting on them, so that they may not fritter away their energy in matters with which they are not expected to be concerned?

Spectator

PLAY GROUND FOR MANI-AY

Sir,—I shall be glad if you will publish the following resolutions unanimously passed by the Village Committee, Manipay, on 23-3-44 in reply to the article of Mr. C. N. Devarajan appearing in your issue of 20-3-44:

Mr. A. Sellamuttu was never "persuaded" (in the sense in which the writer uses the word), but volunteered to present the Play Ground, ready for use, provided the maintenance is done by the Committee.

Mr. Devarajan is wrong when he says that a Park also is included in the programme of the V. C. The Committee never decided to have a Park anywhere in the Parish.

Mr. Devarajan is wrong in his inference that the V. C. did not consult the ratepayers of the Parish when it launched into this affair. The various members constituting this Committee are the elected representatives of their respective wards, and their voice is the voice of the ratepayers. The decision to accept Mr. Sellamuttu's offer was an unanimous one.

Mr. Devarajan's statement that the Committee is committed to an expenditure of Rs. 3,000 00 a year is highly exaggerated. The Committee estimates maintenance at only about Rs. 60-00 per year, and it is not expected that such expenditure will be occasioned for at least another two years.

C. Thingarajah,
Chairman.

Village Committee-Manipay.
[This Correspondence is now closed—Ed. H. O.]

'PROTECTION OF MINORITIES'

Sir,—Your "political Correspondent" of Colombo needs to be told that the minorities in Ceylon do not need *protection* at the hands of the Singhalese. On the other hand, the Singhalese should solicit the good will and co-operation of the minorities if they should live as an organised community. It would do him good if he will read the preface to the book of Ceylon History written by an anonymous British writer which should give him an idea of what political status Britain could afford to give to Ceylon after the war. It is so stupid to suggest that of all peoples, the Tamil leaders should stretch themselves to the point of ingratiating themselves into favour, of the Singhalese "leaders", for what reason: to secure "loaves and fishes" of office! We are after all the creatures of history. When the "leaders" of the Low country sur-

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entered and in 25 per cent of the accidents caused by service vehicles compensation was paid. The approximate percentage of accidents caused by service vehicles in respect of which claims were made and compensation was paid was 80.

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 234
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sivapakkiam wife of Aiyampillai Sivapiragasam of Punnalaikkadduvan, Deceased, Aiyampillai Sivapiragasam of Chunnamakam Petitioner.

Vs.

Minor. 1. Sivapiragasam Sivasubramaniam,
2. Naganather Akilasar and wife
3. Sinnachchippillai, all of Punnalaikkadduvan Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 17th day of March 1944 and 27th day of March 1944 in the presence of Mr. M. S. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the petition and the petition and affidavits of the petitioner having been read. It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd and 3rd respondents be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the abovenamed 1st respondent for the purpose of watching his interests in these testamentary proceedings, and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the abovenamed petitioner as the husband of the said deceased and father of the minor heir, unless the respondents abovenamed or any other persons shall appear before this Court and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary, on or before the 12th day of May 1944.

Jaffna, The 28th day of March 1944.
Sgd. James Joseph,
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. M. S. Subramaniam,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(C. 1043 & 6)

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 233.
In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sithamparapillai Canapathipillai of Uduvil Deceased,

Sinnamiah daughter of Sithamparapillai Vs. Petitioner,
1. Sithamparapillai Sinnathamby of Uduvil
2. Nallatamby Karthigesu and wife
3. Nagamuttu of Tinnavelly Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 15th March 1944 in the presence of Mr. E. M. Mathiasaram, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner and of the affidavit of the witnesses to the will having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased be declared proved and that Probate be issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 15th May 1944 and state objection to the contrary.

The 24th day of March 1944.
Sgd. James Joseph,
District Judge

O 103. 30 & 3)

NOTICE Distribution of Subsidiary Foodstuffs in Jaffna District.

Arrangements have been made to distribute the currysaffs mentioned below at the rates specified against each commodity to each consumer not attached to a co-operative retail store from Monday, the 3rd April to 9th April 1944 (both days inclusive).

- (1) Coriander 1 oz per head
- (2) Cummin seed or Fennel seed or Mustard ½ oz per head
- (3) Turmeric ½ oz per head
- (4) Oorid or Peas ½ oz per head

2. Consumers are advised to draw their ration of the above articles along with their ration of other commodities.

B. B. Tisserasingha,
for Govt. Agent N. P.

Jaffna, 30-3-44
[G. 68 3-4-44]

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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rendered their country to the Portuguese it was the Tamils with the levies from S. India and the up-country Sinhalese co-operating, who saved the country even partially from spoliation and rape. It was again a Tamil 'fifth class' prince Aleguconar, who secured for the Low-country a politically independent status sometime before the arrival of the Portuguese. The Tamils are quite strong enough and capable enough to pursue their historical line of progress.

Yours truly,
Patriot.

MR. MAHADEVA AND THE
TAMILS

Sir,

I am afraid that your political correspondent in his communication on the above subject, published in your issue of the 16th instant, has indulged in a certain amount of specious reasoning in his endeavour to exonerate Mr. Mahadeva from the charge of aiding and abetting the Board of Ministers in their plan to build the future government of this country on the foundations of racial domination. Your correspondent whose defence is apparently based on his personal conviction that Mr. Mahadeva's views on "the vexed question of representation" have been "practical and sane", cannot expect to convince the thinking section of the Tamils and other minorities who have no illusions in regard to Mr. Mahadeva's attitude towards the question. In fact his attitude was so well and widely known to his compatriots even before he entered the charmed circle of the Board of Ministers that his elevation was viewed with apprehension by a good many of them.

According to your correspondent, it appears that Mr. Mahadeva's views in regard to the quantum of representation necessary for the protection of the Tamils and other minorities are in accord with your own views as expressed in the leading articles of your paper from time to time and also with those of the minority members of the State Council. Your correspondent even goes so far as to state that he happens to know that "Mr. Mahadeva's views as to the measure

of protection necessary for the minorities are acceptable to every minority member of the State Council except perhaps two". I venture to suggest, Sir, that this statement of your correspondent has no foundation of fact. I do not think your correspondent has a proper appreciation of the widely divergent character of the demands put forward by the minority members on the one side and Mr. Mahadeva on the other. The minority members as is well known, are insistent on the demand for balanced representation but Mr. Mahadeva is opposed to this demand. It is no secret that this demand has lately received the whole-hearted support of representatives of the Indian and European communities among others. In the face of these incontrovertible facts it is difficult to understand how your correspondent can aver that Mr. Mahadeva's views are acceptable to every minority member of the State Council except two whose names he refrains from mentioning. It may be that Mr. Mahadeva refuses to agree with the views of the two members for good reasons, but may I suggest to him in his own interests as well as in the interests of the community to which he belongs that it is even now not too late for him to take a leaf from the last by-election for the Mannar-Mullaitivu seat. The unequivocal mandate given by that constituency in regard to the question of balanced representation should open the eyes of those who still think that the demand is one that can be trifled with. Given the opportunity, I have no doubt that Mr. Mahadeva's constituency too will endorse the demand in a convincing manner.

As regards the two members to whom Mr. Mahadeva's views are said to be unacceptable, I feel sure, Sir, that the public will have no difficulty in apprehending their identity when they are told that both of them represent Northern constituencies. These members have, by their consistent loyalty and devotion to the interests of their community in particular and the minority in general, not only earned the lasting gratitude of those whom they represent but also command the support of practically the entire bloc of minority members of the State Council with the possible exception of Mr. Mahadeva.

Kotahena, Yours etc.
24-3-44 S. NAGALINGAM

ORDER NISI DECLARING
WILL PROVEDIN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

(Held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 232 PT
In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Thangamuttu wife of K. Balasingham of Campbell Place in Colombo Deceased.
Kathiravetnillai Balasingham of Campbell Place in Colombo

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Balasingham Cumaraswamy of Colombo
2. V. Subramaniam Sivagurunathan and
3. wife Anandapoorany Ammal both of Point Pedro Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire Additional District Judge on the 20th day of March 1944 in the presence of Mr. S. Appadurai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner and of the witnesses to the Last Will having been read:

It is ordered that the Will of the said deceased dated 31st day of March 1943 be and the same is hereby declared proved.

And it is further declared that the said Petitioner is the Executor named in the said Will and that he is entitled to have Probate issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before 27th day of April 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 20th day of March 1944.

(Sgd) L. W. de Silva

Addl. District Judge.

(O. 102, 30 & 3)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 216.
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Valliammai widow of Kanapathippillai of Karainagar

West in Jaffna Deceased.
1. Kanagar Ambalavanar and wife
2. Sinnachy both of Karainagar
West in Jaffna Petitioners.
Vs.

1. Ampalavanar Arumugam
2. Ampalavanar Kanapathippillai
3. Amralavanar Sithambary
4. Sinnakkudiy widow of Ambalavanar
5. Arunasalam Kanapathippillai and wife
6. Theivanni all of Karainagar West in Jaffna
7. Kanthar Saravanamuttu and wife
8. Valliammai both of do
9. Arumugam Velupillai of Karainagar West in Jaffna
10. Sinnugam Sivasambhu and wife
11. Sellammah both of do now of E. M. S.
12. Ampalavanar Kandiah and wife
13. Sinnachy both of Karainagar West in Jaffna and
14. Parupathy widow of Kathiravetu of Karainagar West in Jaffna Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 16th day of February 1944 in the presence of Mr. A. Arumugam Proctor on the part of the petitioners and the affidavit and petition of the petitioners having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioners unless the respondents shall appear before this court on or before the 20th day of March 1944 and show cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this court.

The 22nd day of February 1944.

Sgd. James Joseph,

20-3-44. District Judge.
Time to show cause extended till 4th April 1944.

Intd. J. J.

D. J.

(O. 101, 30 & 3-4-44)

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DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL DEFENCE
TEXTILE NOTICE

Limited quantities of the undermentioned textiles will be available from the 3rd of April, 1944 for issue to Co-operative Stores in the Revenue Districts indicated against each list, at the respective Branch Depots of the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment. Co-operative Stores in Colombo town should call at No. 67, Keyzer Street, Colombo.

Representatives of Stores should produce at the Depot concerned a Seal of the Society. Ration Cards for issue to individual members of Stores

DISTRICT
MADARA AND
HAMBANTOTA

VARIETIES AVAILABLE

Sarees Men's	Dyed Plain
Sarees Children's	
Handkerchiefs	White
Sarees	Long Cloth
Verties	Towelling
Shawls	Bleached Sheeting
Grey Cloth	Mulls
Dyed Check	Indian Handloom Sarees
Sarees Children's	Camboys
Handkerchiefs	Sarees
Grey Cloth	Dyed Check
Voile	Long Cloth
Towelling	Bleached Sheeting
Mulls	Indian Handloom Sarees
Pyjama Diamond Silk	Dyed Check
Dyed Plain	
Voile	Matting
Long Cloth	Towelling
Pyjama Pop'in	
Shawls	Grey Cloth
Dyed Check	Dyed Plain
	Long Cloth
	Bleached Sheeting
Towelling	
Mulls	

GALLE

COLOMBO TOWN

MATALE

from the 3rd of April, 1944 for issue to Co-operative Stores in the Revenue Districts indicated against each list, at the respective Branch Depots of the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment. Co-operative Stores in Colombo town should call at No. 67, Keyzer Street, Colombo.

Representatives of Stores should produce at the Depot concerned a Seal of the Society. Ration Cards for issue to individual members of Stores

DISTRICT
KURUNEGALA AND
NARAMMALA

VARIETIES AVAILABLE

Sarees Men's	Dyed Plain
Sarees Children's	Voile
Handkerchiefs	Long Cloth
Sarees	Towelling
Verties	Bleached Sheeting
Shawls	Mulls
Grey Cloth	Indian Handloom Sarees
Dyed Check	Sarees
Sarees	Verties
Shawls	Grey Cloth
Dyed Plain	Voile
Long Cloth	Towelling
Sarees	Verties
Shawls	Grey Cloth
Dyed Check	Dyed Plain
Voile	Long Cloth
Towelling	Bleached Sheeting
Mulls	
Grey Cloth	Dyed Check
Dyed Plain	
Voile	Long Cloth
Towelling	Bleached Sheeting
Mulls	Indian Handloom Sarees

BATTICALOA.

JAFFNA

KANDY

(G. 66, 3 & 6)