

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NO. 6.

Reconstruction Of Education

A tentative draft constitution for a United Nations organisation for educational and cultural reconstruction has been just accepted by a conference of Allied Ministers of Education.

It will be forwarded to the Allied and associated Governments and, if adopted by them, will permit joint efforts in this field in line with parallel work already being developed by the United Nations Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Administration.

The statement adds, "The general acceptance of the creation of an international organisation to undertake co-operatively the vitally important work of restoring educational and cultural heritages of war-torn countries would carry the United Nations another important station on the road towards lasting peace". The projected organisation for educational and cultural reconstruction would direct its activities at first to the emergency work of restoring the educational systems and cultural institutions destroyed by the Axis powers.

CULTIVATION OF FOOD CROPS IN BOMBAY

An ambitious scheme involving an expenditure of approximately Rs. 85 lakhs, part of which is to be born by the cultivators, bringing under food crop cultivation certain lands, was outlined by a spokesman of the Bombay Government at a press conference.

Explaining the scheme, the spokesman said that the proposals envisage protection of milch cattle, the Government undertaking to give breeding facilities, which aim at securing the voluntary co-operation of the cultivators for meeting the deficit of half a million tons of food grains of the province. The proposals when put into operation are expected to yield an aggregate increased production of nearly 27 lakhs of maunds or one lakh tons of food stuffs.

VISIT OF EX-PREMIER OF MADRAS

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, ex-Premier of Madras, will arrive in Colombo by plane on Friday the 28th inst and will be accorded a public reception at the Town Hall, at 5 p.m. the same day.

During the visit of Mr. Rajagopalachariar the opportunity will be taken to present him with a contribution on behalf of the Ceylon public to the Kasturbbai Gandhi Memorial Fund.

He will speak on "The Unity of India" at the Y.M.C.A. Forum at 7 p.m.

GURUPUJAH OF APPAR SWAMIGAL

The Gurupujah of Saint Appar Swamigal was celebrated at the Vivekananda Society, Hill Street, Colombo on Wednesday 19th April 1944. After pujah at the Society Shrine Room, addresses on the life and work of Saint Appar Swamigal were delivered by Messrs. V. Mallivaganam and S. Ponnampalam. Mr. S. N. Somaskanda Pillai proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers.

RAJAGOPALACHARIAR'S BREAK WITH JINNAH

Negotiations Found Impossible

"Argus" writes in *The Eastern Economist*:

Mr. Rajagopalachariar has let out only the secret of his break with Mr. Jinnah. "I have achieved nothing with him to be reported", he has stated. It has been taken by political quarters to amount to the verdict that "Mr. Jinnah is an impossible man". There is no one in India among Congressmen and Hindus who has tried more sincerely to understand Jinnah's viewpoint and advocate a hearing for the League leader than Mr. Rajagopalachariar. This attitude has made him make the greatest sacrifice of his life—the abandonment of the well-earned role of a Congress spokesman.

The circumstances which led to Rajaji's disillusionment can be described thus: He thought that Mr. Jinnah had merely asked for a declaration that the right of self-determination should be granted to the Muslims who would decide by a plebiscite whether they should remain in the Indian Union. He found nothing inherently wrong about this demand (which was later endorsed by the Cripps proposals) and made a gesture from his party platform in Madras.

Rajaji went out of the Congress, thinking that probably this freedom from allegiance to the Congress would enable him to perform a useful role as mediator. He enjoyed the confidence of Mahatma Gandhi as a sincere and trusted lieutenant; he had won Mr. Jinnah's confidence for being fair to the Muslims. He could serve either as a bridge between the two leaders or as a means of bringing about a meeting between them. The then Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, turned down his request for an interview with the Mahatma. Thereafter, he and others succeeded in making Mr. Phillips volunteer to see the Congress leader. The Viceroy turned that down, too.

Was the Government alone at fault? Gandhiji wrote a letter to Mr. Jinnah wanting to meet him, and the League leader went back on the offer he had made from the platform of the League and its annual session in Delhi. This was the first shock to those who had believed in Mr. Jinnah's patriotism. Rajaji still persisted in his efforts to bring round the Muslim leader. He probably told Mr. Jinnah that a settlement honourable to the Congress and the League was certain to result from a talk between him and Mahatma Gandhi and that since all other attempts had failed to bring about a contact with the Congress leader, Mr. Jinnah must take a hand in establishing this contact.

It seems that Mr. Jinnah's reaction during his talks with Rajaji last week was that he was not interested in the negotiations. He wanted his proposition of Pakistan to be accepted absolutely, leaving him to define its future according to his convenience and the contingencies of his own party politics. He would not think

of forming an interim composite government at the Centre for the duration on any other terms except those he dictated. It was, in short, dictation by Mr. Jinnah that was envisaged by the League leader. He must have been shocked to hear the terms in which Rajaji said good-bye to him, and even more after reading the Madras leader's support to the Unionist Ministry in the Punjab against Mr. Jinnah's communal assault.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar is not alone in writing off Mr. Jinnah as a national asset. The Government of India has also done it. He served their purpose so long as the war's fortune was in the balance and the Congress demand had to be turned down with a reason which would convince the outside world that it was not British imperialism that stood in the way of its fulfilment. Now the United Nations are fully involved in the war and are too engrossed in its global phase to assess the comparative merits of the British and Indian views on India's constitutional rights.

Mr Jinnah and the Unionist Party

Indeed, Mr. Jinnah is being considered by bureaucracy as a liability, more particularly after his attack on their chief citadel, the Punjab. The Viceroy has paid the most glowing tribute to the Punjab's Unionist Ministry, and Sir Bertrand Glancy has made a call for a rally round the Punjab Premier, Malik Khizr Hayat Khan. There is a Hitlerian parallel in Mr. Jinnah's rise to power and just as Fascism has made Britain and Russia join hands in meeting a common enemy so it seems that Mr. Jinnah's attempt to establish fascist dictatorship of the League High Command is being opposed simultaneously by the British and by Mr. Rajagopalachariar, though from different angles.

The Punjab's Unionist Party is a British creation and cannot be dissolved by political slogans. A majority of the Hindus and Sikhs have groaned under the weight of communal and class tyranny in the Punjab but they would rather have the Unionist Party than the Muslim League to rule their affairs; the former only means material loss; the latter would also cause their spiritual death. The Punjab Hindus and Sikhs are not opposed to Pakistan if it means redistribution of the provincial boundaries. In fact, they will welcome such realignment, provided the integrity of the country as a whole is not threatened. The north-west is the historic gateway to India and its security must be assured against the onrush of fanatic hordes. For the British the north-west is an imperial strategic point and the Punjab the resulting ground for the imperial arm. Mr. Jinnah will have to employ some other weapon than bluff if the walls of the Punjab are to fall.

Reconstruction Of Indian Agriculture

Sir Manilal B. Nanavati, President of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics in a memorandum now published, makes certain important proposals regarding the reconstruction of agriculture in India. Urging the immediacy of the problem he says that the Central Government should take the initiative in setting up an organisation to deal with all the aspects of rural economy, and should find adequate funds for its efficient working. As a preliminary measure the memorandum suggests that "half of the profits of the Reserve Bank should be set apart for financing the setting up of an organisation for the development of rural life, preferably under the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research whose functions should be expanded to make plans, promote research and sanction grants for agricultural reconstruction."

The funds made available by setting apart half the profits of the Reserve Bank should, the memorandum suggests, be first used to create an appropriate organization to deal with the whole problem, to collect information to investigate conditions, to frame policies, to give grants when schemes have been introduced or to undertake work directly in necessary cases. The fund should be entrusted to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research which should be expanded to include additional committees for (1) Social and Cultural life of the people, (2) Finance of agriculture, tariff and fiscal problems, debt legislation, (3) Problem of land tenures and taxation, (4) Rural engineering, (5) Rural transport, (6) Rural administration and propaganda.

PUNJAB PLAN FOR MASS EDUCATION

A comprehensive scheme of mass education, devised by the Punjab Education Department in connection with their post-war reconstruction plans, was explained by Mian Abdul Haye, Minister for Education, Punjab, presiding over the prize-giving ceremony of the Punjab Agricultural College.

"The scheme", he said, "provides for free primary compulsory education for all from the age of 6 to 11 in the first instance which would be gradually extended to the age of 14. The high schools would be of two types, (1) academic and (2) technical, the object of both being to provide a good all round education combining with some preparation for the careers which the pupils would enter on leaving schools. The department had also planned for a free health service for the schools, free mid-day meals for poor boys, and stipends and scholarships for deserving students. The scheme also provided for technical training, both at the school and the higher stages, to meet the growing industrial needs of the province and finally for more facilities for university education which have to be improved as well as curricula, and methods, so as to bring it into line with the new conditions which would prevail in the post-war world."

Mian Abdul Haye said that similar measures were under consideration of the other beneficent departments as well.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1944

THE LEVY AND THE CULTIVATORS

AS WE POINTED OUT IN THE last issue of the "Hindu Organ" we supported the internal purchase scheme and the fixation of the price for paddy, in spite of the fact that some paddy-growers in the North complained that the Minister of Lands and Agriculture was fixing the price without the slightest regard for the present cost of production. The cost has since increased considerably and bears no relation whatever to the price of Rs. 6 per bushel originally fixed. We supported the scheme because we felt that, in the prevailing emergency, it was the duty of the farmer to co-operate with the State.

The scheme is, however, no longer a scheme for the purchase of paddy. It has become a scheme for the acquisition of the farmer's produce regardless of all considerations of justice or expediency. When Mr. Mahadeva told the public at a prize-giving at Chavakacheri that brotherly feeling must prevail in regard to the further demands of the Government on paddy-growers, the sinister implications of the new rules were not fully realised.

We refer in particular to the announcement of the Government Agent of the Northern Province that a flat rate of "two bushels per acre of paddy land sown is the first charge on the produce of any field". This is somewhat at variance with the announcement in the "Ceylon Daily News" of April 6 which is as follows: "A levy of two bushels per acre to be imposed on all fields in the island for the main cultivation season. A similar levy at the rate of one bushel per acre for the smaller cultivation season, if any. The levy to be a first charge on the crop."

It is probable, however, that the Government Agents have been instructed that the reference to "all fields in the island" must be construed as meaning all fields sown. The result is that, if a plot of five acres is sown by a cultivator and if, owing to the paddy pest, the total yield goes down to, say, about fifteen bushels, which is not improbable, he must still deliver to the Government ten bushels, retaining only five to cover seed paddy and everything else. It is obvious that the rule in question has been enacted in haste and without any idea of the consequences that would flow from the ap-

plication of the rule in some unfortunate cases. The whole mischief is due to the predatory insistence on the levy being a first charge on the paddy fields.

We do not know what Mr. Senanayake has to say to this curious method of encouraging the peasantry, but we dare say that, when people in the North and the South have had time to digest the changes in the internal purchase scheme, a good deal will have to be said about it. Mr. Senanayake cannot escape the consequences of his own recklessness and lack of understanding. He has all these years taken advantage of a deluded public with the avowed object of helping the peasants. Now that the failure of his schemes has become too patent to be concealed, he wants the peasant to pay the penalty for his own mistakes.

It is not too late for the State Council to consider this rule with some care. Whether it is capitalism or communism that we want, we cannot afford to monkey with the principles of justice and fair-play. The cultivator must live. Then only he can produce. The new rule strikes at the root of all decent social order and is bad for the peasant as well as the big farmer.

And this is not a matter that affects the Singhalese in one way and the Tamils in another. All are equally affected. Unless Mr. Senanayake is stopped in time, he will proceed from blunder to blunder, and it is the taxpayer who will have to pay for it.

Notes and Comments

The Indian Situation

Prospects of an early settlement of the Indian constitutional deadlock seem to become rather remote. The provocative speech of Mr. Amery in the House of Commons last week is not surely going to be helpful towards conciliation and goodwill but will only estrange India from Britain more and more. Millions of men and women in India, all sections of the Labour Party in England, in short, all right-thinking men, say with one voice: "Release Gandhi. He is the one man in India who will, commanding the confidence of the country, approach the present problems in an unbiased manner, which he had always shown in the past. Without his leadership there can be no settlement. Without his co-operation India cannot be defended." But what does Mr. Amery do? He refuses to budge an inch from the position he obstinately took up three years ago. He still charges the Congress with having created mass sabotage and paralysed the activities of the Government of India. He also says the Congress deliberately dissociated itself from responsibility for co-operating in the conduct of the war. He insists on complete surrender by the Congress. This is not the spirit in which statesmanship should approach a big problem. The Congress holds that such charges are a calumny and wilful misrepresentations of their activities. To say that Gandhiji was ever

pro Japanese is the basest accusation that can be brought against him. True, he was a party to the "Quit India" resolution. He maintains that what the resolution meant was "Transfer power from the British to the Indians", and nothing more. Whatever punishment is meted out to him, he is not going to retrace his steps. The Congress decided not to co-operate in conducting the war because India was not consulted when England declared war on other countries but was only asked to make sacrifices. However, this is not the time, when the enemy is within India, to indulge in recriminations and talk of change of consciences. Even so mild a man as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had to attack Mr. Churchill in his presidential address at the Non-party Leaders Conference held at Nagpur a fortnight ago for his "diehardism". "Even in 1932," said Sir Tej, "Mr. Churchill was an uncompromising opponent of India's advancement and progress. If Mr. Churchill had changed into a liberal politician would Mr. Amery have stayed on as secretary of state for India and would Lord Linlithgow have continued as Viceroy during the last two years of his office?" He also strongly felt that the Government by their actions had alienated their best friends. The social relations between the Indians and the British, which at one time seemed to be improving, were now, in his opinion, a thing of the past. Mahatma Gandhi was the one man who could examine the situation fairly and squarely. The Mahatma had the humility to approach others even though others might not like to approach him. So keeping Mahatma in jail indefinitely without trial was nothing short of coercion. Well, that is the verdict of Sir Tej who, the *Daily Telegraph* says, is likely to become Lord Wavell's right-hand man in constitutional affairs and about whom Lord Reading, a former Chief Justice of England, once frankly admitted that he could never surpass the legal acumen of his Indian colleague when Sir Tej was Law Member in Lord Reading's Government.

Language of the Country

Alterations have recently been made in the regulations requiring officers in the higher grades of the Public Service to acquire a knowledge of at least one of the two languages of the country to entitle them to promotion. Ceylonese whose mother tongue is one of the two languages of the country are now required to acquire an adequate knowledge of the language which is not their mother tongue. In the case of departments such as the Railway, where the labour staff is largely Sinhalese, it is laid down that the national language that should be acquired by such officers as the Chief Mechanical Engineer, the Deputy Mechanical Engineer and the Assistant Mechanical Engineers must be Sinhalese.

Benefitted By War!

Mr. R. Y. Daniel, Commissioner of War Savings Movement, addressing the Village Committees Conference held in Badulla last week, said that Ceylon was definitely benefitting as a result of the war. Before the war 76 million rupees worth of currency notes were in circulation and to-day it had risen to 200 million rupees worth. This money was in the hands of the people and their national duty was

to invest the money in War Savings Movement. While we are pleased that the Government has given an opportunity for the rich and the poor to invest their surplus money on sound lines, it is as well that the people knew the great economic axiom that inflation of paper currency is one of the chief causes of high prices. The following should give some food for thought to those who are economically minded:

The suggestion that the favourable balance of trade which has developed in recent years is one cause of the Indian famine, is made in the current issue of the *Peace News*. In a letter to the paper, Mr. R. H. Laister says, "Amid the welter of arguments is one outstanding fact that the United Nations are taking from India about £70 millions worth of goods per annum more than they are sending in." In real values, the difference is even greater owing to the lower standard of living in India.

The writer adds, "It is true Indians can console themselves with the accumulation of the sterling balance but even Sir Montagu Norman, if he did not know where his next meal is coming from would probably prefer a plate of fish and chips to a sterling balance."

Letters to the Editor

OWNERS & CULTIVATORS

Sir,—The food control authorities have divided owners of paddy fields into two classes—the cultivating owner and the non-cultivating owner. The distinction between these two classes does not seem to have been grasped by our local Headmen.

As you know, Sir, there is a class of Government pensioners in Jaffna villages who, with strong convictions on the dignity of labour and traditionally attached to their fields, engage in paddy cultivation. A good many of them (not all) toil day and night, tending the corps, assisting their labourers in manuring, irrigating and harvesting their fields. Some of them even do strenuous jobs like drawing water at the well.

This year, our Headmen intend to classify all pensioners into the category of non-cultivating owners and thereby entitling them to a weekly ration of only four measures of paddy. That the above class of sundried, toiling pensioners, should be classified along with the wealthy landed proprietors, who, from their easy chairs in Jaffna, direct the cultivation of their fields in places like Paranthan, smells stinkingly of red-tapist non-compoopery and perpetrates grave injustice.

I have heard some of these pensioners threatening not to produce next year a single bushel more than what will be allowed to them by these obnoxious regulations. Hence, our Headmen, by their short-sighted attitude, will succeed only in discouraging food production. It is now up to our Kachcheri officials to instruct their subordinates, not to pursue this fifth columnist activity of discouraging food production, but to scrutinise the claims of individual pensioners and make the necessary exceptions. In the meantime, it is hoped that you, Sir, will wield your influential pen to set matters right.

Yours etc,
Choliparam,
20-4-44

G. A. T.

DETENTION ORDER ILLEGAL

Bombay High Court's Observation

Holding that the District Magistrate did not exercise any executive discretion or make a quasi judicial consideration of the facts pertinent to the case, a full bench of the Bombay High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and four other judges set aside the District Magistrate's order and has ordered the immediate release of Mr K. G. Gokhale, M. L. A. (Bombay), on whose behalf a habeas corpus application was made to the Court.

Mr. Gokhale, who is a pleader of Belgaum, was arrested in August 1942 under the D I R.

Delivering judgment, the Chief Justice observed that every person under detention had a right to know the terms of the order under which he was detained and that the delay in furnishing the petitioner with a copy thereof, remained unexplained and was regrettable. Further, the order, as furnished, consisted of a cyclostyled form on which the name of the petitioner alone was typed, although the body of the order referred to several other persons.

Magistrate's Mind not Applied To Document

"Ex facie in our judgment" the Chief Justice said, "this document raises the inference that it was signed as a matter of mechanical routine and it is not possible to believe that the District Magistrate appreciated the necessity for applying his mind to the document; since, if he had done so, he could not have failed to correct its manifest inappropriateness. In our judgement, it is impossible to believe that in signing this document, Mr. Millard (the District Magistrate) appreciated the nature, the extent and the implications of the grave and onerous powers and duties delegated to him by Government for the purpose of curtailing, by preventive detention, the liberty of His Majesty's subjects without trial or process of the courts. The fact that there may have been serious disturbances at the time or that such disturbances may have been anticipated and that Mr. Millard signed many such documents on the same day can hardly be brought in as an explanation. The greater the emergencies and disturbances of the moment, the more the reason to take advantage of the latitude given by the regulations unless the signing of a document such as the one before us was regarded as a mere formality."

Declining from the Federal Court's decision in Tripade's case, the court held that, if on a perusal of the order it becomes clear that the detaining authority did not apply its mind as required by Rule 26 the order must be held to be invalid.

The court refused to grant leave for the Government to appeal to the Federal Court, as there was no question of interpretation of any section of the Government of India Act.—A. R. I

FOR SALE

A Buggy in perfect order and a coast hat.

Apply: V. CHINTHARAMPILLAI
Opposite Annicottai,
Central Stores
Manipal.

Ms. 17, 27)

CARTS CAN BE REQUISITIONED

The Governor by virtue of the powers invested in him by Regulation 3 of the Defence (Miscellaneous) regulations has appointed every Government Agent to be a competent authority for his Province for the purpose of requisitioning bullock carts used or capable of being used in connection with the production, collection or distribution of food.

BURIAL OPPOSED

Intervention by the Jaffna police prevented a likely breach of the peace in the island of Velanai West in the Division of Kayts.

It is said that Mr. Subramaniam Murugesapillai, of Velanai West secured in 1925 permission from the then Government Agent to build a tomb over his "Samathi" in a piece of land belonging to him. In 1938 Mr. Murugesapillai erected a temple in his land with the help of the people of the place and built a room adjoining it.

Last week Mr. Murugesapillai died and his relatives arranged to bury his body in the room adjoining the temple. When this proposal reached the ears of the people who were worshippers at the temple they telegraphed to the Jaffna police objecting to such burial.

Inspector B. Abideen with an armed police party came and directed the body to be removed to the public burial ground.

ONIONS ROTTING IN KANDY

Tons of onions, in varying stages of putrefaction, can be seen dumped outside the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment while in several parts of the town there has been a scarcity of this commodity. This is the second time within a short period when there has been such wanton wastage of this essential foodstuff; the last destruction occurred at Kalutara.

NOTICE.

Distribution of Subsidiary Foodstuffs in Jaffna District.

Arrangements have been made to distribute the currysuffis mentioned below at the rates specified against each commodity to each consumer not attached to a co-operative retail store from Monday, the 1st to 7th May 1944 (both days inclusive).
(1) Coriander 1/2 oz per head
(2) Cummin Seed 1/2 oz per head
(3) Tamarind 1/2 oz per head

2. Consumers are advised to draw their ration of the above articles along with their ration of other commodities.
Sgd. E. B. Tisverasinghe,
for Govt Agent N. P.

(G. 15 7-4-44)

ORDER "NISI" DECLARING WILL PROVED & C.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 226
Ponnupillai widow of Arunasalam Nagalingam of Karainagar West

Vs. Petitioner

1. Nagalingam Arunasalam and
2. Maheswary daughter of Nagalingam of do

Respondents

In the matter of the Last will and testament of the late Arunasalam Nagalingam of Karainagar west

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 1st day of March 1944, in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 21st February 1944 having been read,

It is ordered that the Will of the said Arunasalam Nagalingam deceased, dated 1st January 1944 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before the 5th day of May, 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said 1st respondent, be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor 2nd respondent and that the said Ponnupillai widow of Arunasalam Nagalingam petitioner, is the executrix named in the said Will and that she is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 5th day of May 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 19th day of April 1944
Sgd. James Joseph
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. A. Kanagasabai
Proctor
O. S. 27 1)

ORDER ABSOLUTE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 185

In the matter of the last will and testament of Kathirgamar Ponnampalam of Vaddukodai East, And,

In the matter of the Civil Procedure Code Chapter xxxviii.

Vythilingam Kandasamy of Vaddukodai East Petitioner.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna, on the 27th day of March 1944 in the presence of Mr. M. K. Subramaniam Proctor, on the part of the petitioner above named and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 19th day of October 1943, (ii) of the at-

WANTED

A Certificated Teacher for Kaitbady C. M. S English School. Apply before 8th May to: The Principal, St. John's College, Jaffna. (Mis. 18 27 & 1.5-44)

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

held at Point Pedro
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 220 P.T.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sinnathambar Vallipuram alias Valliapper of Thunna'ai North Deceased.

1. Iyampillai Chinnathambay,
2. Iyampillai Kandasamy,

both of Thunna'ai North Petitioners.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire, Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 4th day of December 1943, in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham Proctor on the part of the Petitioners and on reading the Last-Will of the abovenamed deceased dated 15th July 1943 and attested by S. Thambimuthu Notary Public under No. 7882 and now deposited in this Court and the affidavits of the Petitioners and of the attesting Notary and the witnesses thereto:

It is ordered that the said Last Will be and the same is hereby declared proved.

It is further ordered that the Petitioners be and are hereby declared the Executors of the said Last-Will and that as such they are entitled to obtain Probate thereof, and that Probate thereof be accordingly issued to the Petitioners.

This 9th day of December 1943.
Sgd. L. W. de Silva,
Addl. District Judge.

Drawn by
M. Esurapadham,
Proctor for Petitioner,
(O. 7. 27 & 1)

testing Notary and witnesses dated 8th day of November 1943 and 20th day of October 1943 and 18th day of November having been read;

It is ordered that the said last will and testament of the said Kathirgamar Ponnampalam deceased bearing No. 29 dated 1st December 1943 and attested by S. V. Somasundaram Notary Public the original of which has been produced and is now deposited in this Court, be and the same is hereby declared proved; And it is further declared that the said Vythilingam Kandasamy is the sole executor named in the said will and that he is entitled to have probate thereof issued to him accordingly.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva
District Judge

This 29th day of March 1944
O. 5. 24 27)

CENSORSHIP—CEYLON.

In the interests of security, the public are urged when writing letters to refrain from mentioning the following subjects even if they believe the information is generally known:—

SEA.
Names or description of ships (Naval, Military or Commercial) which are now or have been in.
Dates of arrival.
Dates of sailing.
Routing.
Ports of Call.
Destination.
Nature of Armament.
Sinkings.
Loss of Life.
Numbers of Survivors.
Dockyard Repairs.
Salvage Facilities.
Description of Exercises or Training.

LAND.
Names or description of Military Units and Installations.
Nature of Armament.
Defence Works.
Operations of Troops.
Dates of arrival of Troops.
Dates of departure of Troops.
Military Transport facilities.
Railways and Bridges.
Searchlights.
Description of Exercises or Training.
Damage resulting from enemy operations.

AIR.
Names or description of aircraft Numbers.
Times of Flight.
Nature of Armament.
Estimated time of arrival.
Supposed point of arrival.
Numbers of Air Force personnel.
Aerodrome sites and air installations.
Air Activity.
Description of exercises or training.

AND

NAMES OF NAVAL, ARMY OR AIR FORCE OFFICERS PASSING THROUGH CEYLON.

When so much is at stake, be on the safe side.

April 17, 1944.

Issued by the Chief Censor, Ceylon Government.
(G. 15, 27, 4 & 11)

NOTICE

The public are hereby informed that I withdraw the notice published by me on 11-5-43 in this paper in respect of the paddy lands which are situated at Murasamodai and known as Lanka Company land in extent 89 Acres, 3 Roads and 2 Perches accessible by Rodrigo Road and declare the Mr. S. Ambalavanar, Asst. Supdt. of Surveys, Kurunegala, is the absolute owner and proprietor of the said lands and that he has every right to deal with the said lands in any manner he likes.

V. S. Kandiyapillai
Mis. 12, 24 27)

Seventy Acres of the above paddy field are for immediate sale either in one block or in smaller extents. Apply to me or to V. Somasunderam Esquire, Proctor, Nallur.

S. AMBALAVANAR
Asst. Supdt. of Surveys,
Mis. 13 24 27)

NOTICE

DUNLOP AND GOOD YEAR RUBBER SOLUTION

available at controlled price of 30/- per tube at

Messrs T. N. Lingam & Son
Motor Dealers
Jaffna.

(Mis. 16, 24 & 27-4-44)

ORDER ABSOLUTE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 235
In the matter of the last will and Testament of Ponnammah wife of Visuvanathar Kumarasamy of Changanai West Deceased
And

In the matter of the Civil Procedure Code Chapter xxxviii.
Visuvanathar Kumarasamy of Changanai West, Petitioner.
This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph, Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna, on the 23rd day of March 1944 in the presence of Mr. M. K. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner abovesamed and the affidavit of (i) the petitioner dated the 8th day of March 1944 and (ii) of the attesting Notary Public and the Witnesses dated 28th day of February 1944 having been read.

It is ordered that the Joint and Mutual will and Testament of the said Ponnammah wife of Visuvanathar Kumarasamy bearing No. 16316 dated 21st January 1943 and attested by S. Arumugam Notary Public the original of which has been produced and is now deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved; And it is further declared that the said Visuvanathar Kumarasamy the survivor of the executants to the said last will, is the sole executor named in the said will and that he is entitled to have Probate thereof issued to him accordingly.

This 29th day of March 1944.
Sgd. L. W. de Silva,
District Judge.

(O. 4, 24 & 27)

SALE OF TODDY RENTS, 1944-45 VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

The sales of the rents of the undermentioned toddy taverns for 1944-45 rent period will be held on the respective dates and places shown against each tavern.

2. Prospective tenders are referred for further particulars to the full notice published in Government Gazette No. 9,262 of 21-4-44.
The Kachcheri,
Vavuniya 18-4-44

M. SELVADURAI
for A. G. A. Vavuniya.

List of taverns referred to:—

| No. | Division | Local area within which the tavern to be sited | Date and time of closing of tenders | Place |
|-----|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Maritime Pattus | Vadduvakallu | 27th May, 1944, 10 00 | Mul'aitivu circuit Bungalow |
| 3. | do | Pochumathalan | do 10 15 | " |
| 4. | do | Puttukudiruppu | do 10 30 | " |
| 5. | do | Vattapalai | do 10 45 | " |
| 7. | do | Chillawatte | do 11 00 | " |
| 8. | Vavuniya-North | Kochchilamadu | do 11 15 | " |
| 11. | Vavuniya Sanitary Board Town | Within the Sanitary Board Limits of Vavuniya | 24th May, 1944 10 00 | Kachcheri, Vavuniya. |

(G. 14, 27)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

held at Point Pedro
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 228 P.T.

In the matter of the Intestate estate of the late Alvappillai Sittampalam of Valvettiturai

Deceased
Alaganma widow of Alvappillai Sittampalam of Valvettiturai
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Sittampalam Ratoasamy,
 2. Sittampalam Kanagasabai,
 3. Sittampalam Anandamail,
 4. Sittampalam Vairamultu,
 5. Thuraisamy Paramakurusamy,
 6. and wife Theyakuncharam,
 7. Sittampalam Durairajah,
 8. Sittampalam Sivasambu,
 9. Sittampalam Thillaiyampalam,
 10. Maiburaimenadchiamma daughter of Sittampalam,
 11. Sethimuttammah daughter of Sittampalam all of Valvettiturai
- The 7th to 11th Respondents are minors by their Guardian-ad-litem the 2nd Respondent Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 19th day of February 1944, in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner.

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovesamed as widow of the deceased Alvappillai Sittampalam be and is hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of administration to the Estate of the said deceased and that Letters of administration be accordingly be issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondents appear before this Court on or before the 17th day of March 1944 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court.

This 19th day of February 1944.
Sgd. L. W. de Silva,
Adj. District Judge.

Order Nisi extended
for 27-4-44.

Intd. L. W. de S.
A. D. J.
(O. 6, 24 & 27)

H. S. C. CLASS

An H. S. C. class has been started at Victoria College, Chulipuram. The subjects taught are English Latin Tamil, Ceylon History, European History, Pure and Applied Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Chulipuram 23-4-44 Principal
M's 14, 24 27)

FOR SALE

"200 Lachams P. C. Paddy field at Kudathanai."

For particulars apply to

K. MUTTUKUMARU IYER,
Auctioneer Pt. Pedro.

Mis. 7, 20, 24, 27.)

ZENITH OPTICAL Co.,

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THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

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Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

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FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
(Y. 164. A. 21-11-41—20-11-44.) (T's) Shroff.

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

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

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

RATES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Daily rate of pay on enlistment is Rs. 2.00 per day.

Accommodation, food and uniform will be provided and in addition the following allowances will be paid.

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

Maternity Benefit will be paid in all cases of the birth of children to the wives of R. A. S. C. personnel who are enlisted for General Service.

Applicants should apply personally at the Central Recruiting Office, 399, Galle Road, Colpetty, between 8.30 and 10.30 a. m. prepared for immediate enlistment on any week day.

CHIEF RECRUITING OFFICER, CEYLON

(Mis. 92, 29-7-43—)