

# THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:  
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NO. 8.

## INDO-CEYLON UNITY URGED

### Mr. Rajagopalachari's Address At Hatton

If Ceylon desired to get rid of foreign rule she must soon join hands with India, otherwise Ceylon might continue to remain a plantation of England, said Mr. C. Rajagopalachari at the fourth annual sessions of the Ceylon Indian Congress last Saturday.

Mr. Rajagopalachari was given an enthusiastic welcome at Satyamurthi Nagar, Hatton, where the Congress was held.

He said the aim of that meeting was to ameliorate the conditions of the labourer. A labourer's condition was always hard but when a dearth of food was added to it it becomes pathetic. Man-made machines people had a readiness to accept at once, but for the human machine the people were not yet prepared to give due regard.

They came to Ceylon as machines to pluck tea. If they came packed in cases they might have received more respect, but they came clothed in skin and walked. The rice in Ceylon was insufficient. It was imported. India had other commodities which brought in money, but what was the use. India grew rice insufficient for itself, so no objection should be attributed to the mother country if she could not supply Ceylon with rice. Difficulty and suffering were found in India now. There was no proper rationing in the villages and no control. They all must desire the end of the war, the cause for the dearth of food.

### War May End in One Year

"The war may end in one year", he said, "Wait patiently, thankful for what you receive", he added.

Ceylon and India were one country, it was wrong to say that they were different. If Ceylon desired to get rid of foreign rule she must soon join hands with India, otherwise Ceylon might continue to remain a plantation of England. If Ceylon and India were united many problems now existent would disappear.

He wished that would happen soon. England and Scotland had greater differences. They fought bitterly. Such enemies were now one great nation. Trivial differences between Ceylon and India were now exaggerated.

He wished the Ceylon Indians to settle their differences. He would not arbitrate. He expected a tussle between Ceylon and Great Britain on the question of the amount of power to be given to Ceylon. He urged the Indians in Ceylon to fight to obtain more power for Ceylon even if Ceylon Indians should suffer a little. They should not stand in the way of more power for Ceylon. Once more power for Ceylon was obtained the Indo-Ceylon difference could be easily settled.

"Do not incur the slur that you stood in the way of Ceylon receiving more power", he said.

## EUROPEAN PEOPLES ARE NOT SUPERIOR

### Freedom From Exploitation Required

Mr. Walter Nash (New Zealand's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister to the United States), President, 26th International Labour Conference now in session at Philadelphia, in the course of his presidential address of post-war social policy, and the role of the I. L. O. in post-war reconstruction, said:

"We have to find a way to work together for the benefit of all. We can organise a system if we think it out, so that the I. L. O. can make a better contribution than any other organisation to maximize production. That is what is needed for the purpose of freeing people from want and giving them a full life. "Full maximum production" is the objective. We can accept that as the goal to place before the United Nations and their organisations when they are thinking out the peace terms. If we can persuade them to accept this, we will have achieved something worthy of the I. L. O.

"Some European peoples think they are a kind of superior people; but there are no inherently superior people in this world, and never have been. There are people who have had better chances, better culture, better education and better health; but, if these benefits are given to other people, they, in turn, can be just as good. All can give leadership; all can give us the vision to make the world better. To give all people all these benefits is the job, and opportunity, of the I. L. O. This conference is not for the white people only, it is for all peoples.

### Subject Countries' Concern

"It was a matter for profound concern to countries like India that the Atlantic Charter was discreetly silent with regard to the fundamental principle of 'freedom' from exploitation", declared Mr. D. G. Mulherkar, Secretary-General of the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, before the International Labour Office Conference.

Mr. Mulherkar added, "I firmly believe that unless the foundation of future society, and through it the greater comity of nations, is conceived in a spirit of such freedom from exploitation that foundation of the Atlantic Charter will not be well and truly laid."

Mr. Mulherkar proceeded, "In India we have not made any appreciable progress—compared with the progress in the United Kingdom or the United States—towards industrialization of the country in spite of the fact that nature in its bounty has given us enormous resources in raw materials—both agricultural and mineral—unlimited manpower and considerable finance, and in spite of there being an ardent desire for intense industrialisation. We have a population of 400 millions. Out of this scarcely three million were industrial workers in the pre-war period. During the war the number has gone up to nearly five millions largely as a result of the establishment of munition and ordnance factories.

Some new industries have also come into existence to meet other war requirements.

"When we go back to our normal life after the termination of hostilities, there is bound to be most serious unemployment. Unless the country is allowed full scope to lay down a long-term programme of industrial expansion which would in turn absorb demobilised industrial workers and unless it is given full freedom to formulate its own economic and fiscal policies, there is no chance of labour getting full employment even to the extent to which war has made it possible to day.

"In a country like India the problem of full employment is going to be acute in view of the fact national interests in the industrial field are likely to affect in a short run those of British industrialists.

"I am afraid several industries that have been allowed to be established during the war may go to the wall. Not until we have a National Government of our own can the problem of full employment be satisfactorily dealt with. Should there be no change in the present position, I very much apprehend a bleak future so far my own country is concerned."

Mr. Mulherkar said he fully appreciated the anxiety of richer countries such as the United Kingdom or the United States to offer capital which they cannot profitably and usefully invest in their countries to poorer countries like India, China, Burma and Malaya. He added, "But it must be remembered that past history of such financial assistance has been far from happy. These offers of financial help for the rehabilitation of the economy of poorer countries which have suffered most from the impact of wars were always accompanied by conditions and stipulations which, have been a handicap in the path of those poorer countries' political and economic progress. I therefore urge that it should be made perfectly clear that there should be no economic or political hold of money-lending countries on the economy of the borrowing countries and that it should be given without insisting upon any special rights of privileges—political or economic—in the borrowing countries."

### Raising Standard of Living

The High Commissioner for India in London, who is the Indian Government delegate to the I. L. O., Sir Samuel Rungtadhan, said it was important that the domestic policies followed by Asiatic countries should be such as would ensure that the standard of living of the masses was raised and that a large body of persons became—as they should—large consumers of the world's productive capacity.

He added: "It is only thus in my opinion, that we shall be able to absorb the world's maximum production. If we are to succeed in raising the per capita income and the standard of living of those large masses, we can only do so by increasing employment and we shall need the assistance of

(Continued on Page 3)

## Textile Control "A Farce"

Describing it as the biggest hoax Government had practised on the people, Mr. W. Dahanayake, at Saturday's meeting of the Galle Municipal Council, condemned the textile control scheme and suggested that the authorities should overhaul the scheme so as to ensure even a moderate supply of textiles at reasonable prices for the poor.

The meeting (presided over by Mr. D. S. Goonesekere, the Mayor) went on from 9.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. Mr. W. Dahanayake, in moving a resolution condemning the textile control system, said that it had not benefited the people at all. Although a big department, with a first-class Civil Servant at its head, had been created nobody had been able to obtain textiles at the controlled rates except some politicians who, he alleged, were in league with the traders. Everybody, he added, was in the dark with regard to prices and when anybody went to buy textiles he was at the mercy of the traders. He also said that textiles given to co-operative stores mostly went to rich shareholders.

He knew of two stores where money was collected for obtaining textiles and all the textiles purchased he alleged, went to those who contributed.

The Mayor, supporting the resolution, said that evidently the Government had no control over the scheme. According to what he had gathered at an interview with the Controller of Textiles, the Indian Government virtually controlled the whole scheme. The system of textile control was a farce and they should not only condemn it but also ask that the department be scrapped.

## JAFFNA WINS HEALTH AWARDS

The "Michael Gumaratne Health Shield" for the best "Health Week" organisation in 1943 has been awarded to the organisers of the "Health Week" in Jaffna. This is the second time Jaffna has won the Shield.

The "Schools' Health Shield" awarded by the Society of Medical Officers of Health to the school which has done the best health work has been awarded to the Kalmunai Girls' Boarding School.

The second prize in this competition has been won by the Wewala Roman Catholic Girls' School.

The third prize, which is a health certificate, has been awarded to the Rural Tamil School at Elalai, Jaffna.

## INDIA SENDS GOODS WORTH RS 800 MILLIONS

By the end of this year India expects to have given the United States Rs. 792,188,000 worth of goods and services through reciprocal aid, according to the Indian Information Service of the State Department. It is pointed out that although no formal agreement has been made between India and the United States, India has accepted the principles underlying mutual aid and has provided the United States with goods and services in return for Lend-Lease.





## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1944

### A TIMELY WARNING

WE DO NOT THINK THE "Times of Ceylon" is, as a rule, consumed with a passionate desire to help the Board of Ministers, but we admit that our contemporary's editorial of April 29 contains a timely warning to the Ministers. The facts, as stated by the "Times", are fairly correct. Labour has certainly got out of hand. The "Times" refers to the plight of rubber and tea estates. We agree that the position in regard to these is extremely unsatisfactory, but, in our opinion, the case of food production is worse. Farm labour has, in the first place, become quite scarce. In this respect, food production is in the same position as tea and rubber. There is but one cause for this scarcity of labour. The military authorities are competing with the civilian in the employment of labour. It is time that this competition was brought to an end and some plan framed to ensure a fair distribution of labour amongst all those who need it. The first step in this direction would be to prepare a register, as suggested by Mr. Simon Abeywickreme, of all labourers available for essential work, and to insist that these shall help the State to produce more food, rubber or tea, as the case may be. We are afraid that without compulsion of some sort nothing can be done.

In one respect food production is faring much worse than tea or rubber. The planters and the "Times" would be surprised to hear that in the North farm wages have reached the level of Rs. 3 a day in some cases. Even on these terms labour is getting scarce. In spite of all this, the Ministers are persisting in their unreasonable attitude towards the whole question of labour, while they are doing all they can to squeeze the cultivators. It is obvious that the Ministers have utterly failed to understand the seriousness of the situation and are totally ignorant of what is needed to remedy it. It is not so much ignorance as perversity. The labour position has been before the public for a fairly long time. Planters and farmers have been complaining. But the Ministers have been content to go their own way. Why? The answer stares one in the face. Mr. Senanayake and his friends do not want to conciliate the Indian Government and persuade the latter to lift the ban on the emigra-

tion of Indian labour to Ceylon.

We wonder whether the Ministers know what will happen if they persist in their present policy. "The Times of Ceylon" is already urging the Commander-in-Chief to interfere. We have no hesitation in saying that one logical consequence of the present Ministerial policy, if persisted in, will be that the army will find itself compelled to take over the internal administration of this island. When this happens, the political leaders will have a big account to settle with the public whom they have misled and betrayed.

It is not too late to repent even now.

## Notes and Comments

### Scavenging in Jaffna Town

We are glad that the general complaint of the residents of Jaffna Town with regard to the present unsatisfactory scavenging was voiced at the monthly meeting of the Urban Council held on the 21st April. Mr. V. S. S. Kumaraswamy asked:

"Considering the present state of scavenging in some of the wards may I know what percentage of the labourers concerned turned up for work during the week ended 26th March? If the state is unsatisfactory what steps does the Chairman propose to take to ensure more regular attendance on the labour force?" In reply the Chairman said: "92 per cent of the labour force turned up for work. The state is satisfactory. The matter is also under consideration at this meeting under item 10 of the Agenda." It is recorded in the minutes of the meeting: "Considered papers regarding the absence of scavenging labourers from duty. The Medical Officer of Health explained the situation and the Chairman informed the Council that he intended to open a Co-operative Store for the Council employees." Further it is also recorded that "all the members present complained that the scavenging work is done unsatisfactorily in all the wards. It was decided to circulate the scavenging programme to the members."

In our opinion it is not a good percentage of labour turn-out or a Co-operative store that will remedy matters; but what is required is efficient supervision of labourers and a good check over the supervisors.

### Filthy Eating Houses

A visit to any tea boutique or eating house in Jaffna, especially round about Grand Bazaar, will make one wonder whether these places are pig-sties or anything else. Lack of supervision and callousness on the part of the Council's employees charged with sanitation work are evident everywhere, whether on the Jaffna roads or inside any tea boutique. We would invite the Chairman and the members of the Council as well as the Medical Officer of Health to set their feet on the backyards of the eating houses and to walk through the premises without stopping their nostrils with their handkerchiefs to see the real condition of these places. In these days of starvation people rush into boutiques or eating houses to snatch at anything available, depending on the Medical and sanitary authorities to see to the cleanliness of the stuff offered to them at exorbitant

prices. What is the good of organising "Health Exhibitions" and winning prizes if public places for eating and drinking are to be kept in such a disgraceful condition? We also find it recorded in the minutes of the Council's meeting:

"Considered papers regarding fixing of license duty on 'Refreshment rooms' Mr. K. V. Sinnadurai moved that the license fee for tea boutiques and eating houses be fixed at Rs. 20.00 per annum from 1945. Mr. S. P. Nadarajah seconded—carried."

By all means let a reasonable fee be recovered but what is more important is the strict observance of the conditions of the license in regard to the health of those who, unaware, go to to drink or eat anything in these places.

### Jaffna's Stinking Drains

We may also draw the attention of the Urban Council to the dirty condition of the drains round about the Grand Bazaar area, chiefly along the Kankasanturai Road and Chemma Street. Many people have to live and walk alongside the drains which render the area one of the worst slums in the country. We understand that the excuse given is that sufficient water is not available to flush the drains during the hot weather. Is it then beyond the ingenuity of our city fathers to arrange to pump up water from the sea close by, or to devise some other means?

### Weightage for Minorities

The Enlarged Central Committee of the Ceylon Communist Party has passed a resolution in connection with the Reform Offer of the British Government, declaring that balanced representation or any other form of weightage in favour of communities will not contribute towards a fundamental and far reaching solution of the minority problem. The Party says that a solution of the minority problem cannot be found within the terms of the Reforms Offer but only by and through united mobilization of all sections of our people on the day to day issues of strengthening defence and achieving national blocs of all patriotic representatives in the State Council and local bodies, the immediate recognition of Lanka's inalienable right to independence and self-determination and a free constitution to be approved by a new State Council elected at the end of the war. The Party further recognises that a complete solution of the minority problem can be secured only in a Socialist Lanka and that at present statutory guarantees should be provided for protecting and advancing the cultural, linguistic and social rights of minority nationalities and their freedom of religious worship. We are pleased to note that the Party realises the need in a new constitution for a revised delimitation of electoral areas so as to correspond more closely with population changes and "the aspirations of all nationalities." The Party probably does not know that the advocates of Balanced Representation do not ask for such weightage for all time, but only until the peoples' representatives begin to think on national lines and until the lust for power and domination by the majority community subsides. The philosophy of the Communist Party is no doubt high and until its millennium of Socialist Lanka and Independence arrives, the minority communities of Ceylon, it must be understood, do not want to be obstructed by Parliamentary rules in realising their "national aspirations."

which the Communist Party is ready to foster.

### Education Report

It is reported that a Committee of educationists drawn from the Catholic Union of Ceylon is to be appointed to study the report of the Special Committee on Education and place a new scheme before the State Council for comparison with the Special Committee's report. Many other institutions and individuals in the South have already submitted their suggestions and criticisms. Jaffna is a place which can boast of having received the fruits of higher education long before Colombo. Even now the number of schools and colleges and eminent teachers is considerable in Jaffna. Education is the very breath of the people here and not many are wanting who are of opinion that the next University in Ceylon should be established in Jaffna. Why, then, we wonder, do not the Northern educationists join hands and make their contribution towards the consideration of such an important scheme as the one presented by the Special Committee? The Minister of Education likens the critics to the five blind beggars who felt and touched an elephant and described it in various ways without forming a real conception of what it was. The shrewd and thrifty Jaffna man will if he is not colour blind, at least be able to tell the Minister whether his baby elephant is a black or white one. We think it is essential that a committee of expert teachers, managers and others interested should be formed in Jaffna to study the report and offer their observations to the State Council.

### FARMER'S DEPUTATION TO C. D. C. & MINISTER

A meeting of the Jaffna Food Producers' Association was held at the Central Co-operative Central Bank Buildings on the 26th ulto. with Mr. R. C. Proctor in the chair.

The chairman explaining the objects of the meeting said that in Jaffna producers as well as non-producers of food all realized the present day conditions and that all their effort, industry and zeal should be put forward to maintain the food front in the present struggle; but vexatious rules and injustice discouraged them.

The Secretary, Mr. R. T. Chelliah, said that he had received a number of requests to convene a public meeting to express the people's protest against the obnoxious features of the Internal Purchase Scheme. He personally had no faith in mass meetings and protests and therefore took upon himself to invite the leading farmers of the district and suggest to the C. D. C. and the Minister of Agriculture ways and means to increase the production of paddy without harassing the cultivators. The framers of harsh rules were only consumers and not cultivators. In Jaffna at places like Iranamadu a labourer had to be paid 3/ per day, and was it possible to produce a bushel of paddy at Rs. 6/? It is because the authorities did not realise these factors Black-market was flourishing; and it was the consumers who patronised the black-market and not cultivators. The speaker therefore proposed that a deputation should wait on the C. D. C. and the Minister of Agriculture to present their real difficulties. If no heed was given to their just grievances then it would be time to think of giving up cultivation altogether.

It was unanimously agreed to send up a deputation.



## COUNTRY GROPING IN THE DARK

### Cleavage Likely

"Some people pooh-poooh the idea of Balanced representation without making an effort to understand the implications of it", said Mr. A. Aziz in his presidential address at the annual Ceylon Indian Congress sessions held at Hatton on Saturday. "Some think it is against the principles of democracy. It is not so. Democracy is rule, not by a majority community but by a majority political party."

"The Board of Ministers try to claim the right of freedom for the country on the ground that they have helped in the war effort..... I ask where would the war effort have been if the 700 000 Indian workers in Ceylon had not put in their quota. I am sure the Board of Ministers would not have taken tapping knives and plucking baskets to produce the rubber and tea that are so essentially needed for the war effort. Particularly after the fall of Malaya, it is our work primarily that keeps the war machinery of the Allied nations going with rubber and tea supplies."

"There are whispers in certain quarters that the Bajpai-Senanayake agreement may be re-opened..... We are human beings and refuse to be graded like eggs, as the Bajpai-Senanayake agreement contemplated to do...I take this opportunity to point out that if Ceylon ministerial leadership is serious about the progress of the country, this is certainly not the way of pursuing this problem. This way is a harmful way and is likely to estrange feelings and consequently endanger the cause and welfare of the country... We do not claim right on the strength of geographical, cultural or ethical oneness of Ceylon, and India. We claim them on the strength of our being citizens of this country."

### "Not The Only People"

"Indians are not the only people who are being treated in this manner by the Board of Ministers. The Reforms Scheme has been submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies without any reference to the Indian problem and without consulting either the State Council or the leaders of the minority communities. The demands of the minorities are completely shelved. The demand for balanced representation is completely disregarded. There has been no alternative suggested with regard to the safeguarding of the rights of the minorities. There has been no mention made as to what place the minorities will have in the future scheme of Reforms. The Board of Ministers contemplate to dominate over the minorities."

"This is not all. The little power that the declaration of the Secretary of States for the Colonies has given has made this set of gentlemen to disregard even the other members of the State Council, who are also in the dark about the scheme. Nobody knows what the status of this country, in the new Reforms is going to be; and what are the powers for the internal administration asked for is also a matter about which all except the Ministers are still groping in the dark. Such then, is the attitude and statesmanship of our Board of Ministers."

"I implore the Board of Ministers, nay I warn them not to make the blunder of disregarding the symp-

oms of a minority cleavage in the country. If this cleavage reacts, it will react thoroughly and will harm the greater interests of the country. We are anxious for a settlement. We want this anxiety on our part to be reciprocated."

### Outstanding Problems

Later in his address Mr. Aziz said: "We have an important labour problem, which must be settled soon and without delay. The question falls into three heads, (i) right of entry, (ii) increment of basic wages to Rs 1 per adult worker, and (iii) abolition of criminal law for eviction of workers from estates and substitution of a civil remedy with arrangements for alternative accommodation."

Referring to the growth of the consumer co-operative movement he alleged: "It is apparent that in the move of the Ministers to organise co-operatives, the idea foremost in their minds has been to hit our people. In this process the staff of the traders are thrown out of employment. The ministerial policy of discrimination has gone so beyond the limits of reason that when we made an attempt to form a co-operative society for members in estates all over the Island, they deliberately obstructed the move. Their intentions in organising co-operatives were made bare and obvious when they began to obstruct this move on our part to organise a co-operative society."

### ALL-CEYLON SAIVA CONFERENCE

As announced earlier the above Conference was held, under the auspices of the All-Ceylon Young Men's Saiva Association, at the Jaffna Hindu College Tamil School premises on April 28, 29 and 30, under the chairmanship of Mr. C. V. Jambulingam Pillai of Madras.

The President was taken in procession from Navalur School junction and accorded a hearty welcome. After the customary poojah and welcome songs, Mr. R. Sivagurunathan delivered his welcome address. The Presidential address was an inspiring one and dealt on the greatness of Saiva Siddhanta as a Universal religion and on the significance of the manifold religious observances expected of Saivites.

A resolution of condolence was passed on the death of Mr. C. Arulambalam, J. P., who was the Chairman of the Reception Committee last year.

Pandit Mrs. Patmasani, Pandit M. V. Tirugnanasambanthar, Mr. V. T. S. Sivagurunathan, Mrs. A. Kanagarayar, Mr. I. Ponniah, Mr. V. Veerasingham, Mr. S. Jeyaveerasingham, Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Pandit K. K. Natarajan, Mr. V. Kandiah, Mr. S. V. Subramaniam and Pandit Mrs. Thana-balasingam, spoke on different subjects on the three days. The President also spoke on "My Religious Gura" and on "Saivism and the Future" at the end of each day's proceedings.

Resolutions demanding free education to all children, facilities in each school to impart religious education to children in their respective religions, and prohibition of admission of a Saivite child into a non-saivite school if a Saivite or Government school exists within two miles of the child's residence—were passed.

Prizes for religious knowledge, oration etc, were distributed to boys and girls who competed for them.

## European Peoples Are Not Superior

(Continued from Page 1)

man of goodwill throughout the world. It is here that the I. L. O. has a definite duty. It was its duty to ensure that the principles which it enunciates are secured."

He said, Indians during the last twenty-five years had fully supported the ideals and principles laid down by the I. L. O., despite the difficulties arising from the great size of the country, from its low standard of living, from its lack of industrial development and from the number of Governments of which it is composed. "We have ratified many Conventions and where ratification has not been possible, we have endeavoured to legislate and direct our labour policy in accordance with the principles underlying those Conventions in so far as the conditions in our country make this possible. We continually keep under review the possibilities of further ratifications and of surmounting difficulties which may stand in the way of ratification and we shall welcome any assistance which the I. L. O. can give us in this task. He regarded the unique structure of the I. L. O.—its tripartite constitution—as the essence and strength of our organisation and as the main reason why it had been able to hold its own through the years and perform work of such value to all peoples. The Government of India support in principle the proposal for regional conference and are in favour of holding an Asiatic Regional Conference as soon as conditions permit, though the details will need careful consideration."

Sir Samuel further declared: "India recognises the problem it has to face, is thinking for itself and making plans under the guidance of the general policy laid down by the I. L. O., but the Government of India support the proposal for Regional Conference, because they believe such conferences of Asiatic peoples (whose importance to the whole future of the world is so great) must be useful in giving guidance as to the manner in which those parts of the policy of the I. L. O., which cannot be carried out in their entirety in Asiatic countries can be so adopted as to secure maximum progress towards the end which we all desire—the provision and maintenance of full employment and full security for the whole population."

—Reuter.

### MATRIMONIAL

#### SENATHIRAJAH—COOMARASOORIER

The marriage was solemnised according to Hindu rites on the 26th ultimo at the bride's residence between Mr. Nagalingam Senathirajah son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Kandiah Nagalingam of "Thoppu Valawoo", Irupalai & grand-son of the late Mr. A. Mailvaganam J. P., U. P. M., Kopy, with Miss. Retna Kumarasoorier only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sathasiva Siva Kumarasoorier of Tellipalai East. The wedding was largely attended.

#### ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE JAFFNA

The above College, we are informed, will re-open for the Trinity Term on the 16th inst.

#### GOVERNMENT AGENT: N. P.

Mr. R. M. Davies, Government Agent, Jaffna is going on leave and not as Government Agent, Anuradhapura, as published in the 'Hindu Organ' of 1-5-44

## Ceylon-Indian Congress

The following resolutions were passed at the fourth annual sessions of the above Congress held at Hatton on the 29th and 30th April.

1. This Congress records its deep sense of sorrow at the sad demise of Mrs. Kasturibai Gandhi, Mr. Satyamurthy, Mr. R. S. Pandit and Mr. S. Kulandasamy.

2. This Congress views with regret the continuation of the political deadlock in India and urges the Government of Britain to release the political prisoners and take immediate steps to instal a National Government at the Centre in India.

3. This Congress reiterates its demand for the solution of the Indo Ceylon problem on the following terms:—

(a) Indians with a total (not continuous) residence of five years should be given full rights of citizenship.

(b) Indians who have been here for a period of less than five years should be allowed to complete a period of five years to acquire the rights of citizenship.

(c) Those Indians who left Ceylon after the 1st of January 1943 and were prevented from entering Ceylon as a result of the Ban on Emigration imposed by the Government of India should also be given the right to qualify for full citizenship on the same basis.

4. This Congress authorises the Working Committee to negotiate on behalf of the Indian community for the settlement of the Indian and Minority questions and authorises the C.I.C.C. to ratify any agreement which the Working Committee arrives at and which the C.I.C.C. considers to be in the best interests of the Indian community in Ceylon.

5. The C. I. C. reiterates its demand for independence for Ceylon and offers its co-operation to all communities in this direction.

### OBITUARY

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. V. M. Veyagesam which took place at Nallur on the 29th April. He was an Assistant Teacher at Jaffna Hindu College for a number of years and later Headmaster of the Urumpiray Hindu College. He retired a few years ago and did useful work as Secretary of the Jaffna Cooperative Stores Ltd. He was the father of Mr. V. Vythilingam Asst. Shroff, Jaffna Kachcheri and Mr. V. Somasundaram Proctor.

We also have to record the untimely death of Mr. V. Kathiravelu, District Inspector of Schools, Jaffna, which took place at his residence at Vannarpannai East, Jaffna.

### NOTICE.

#### Distribution of Subsidiary Foodstuffs in Jaffna District.

Arrangements have been made to distribute the currysuffs mentioned below at the rates specified against each commodity to each consumer not attached to a co-operative retail store from Monday, the 8th to 14th instant (both days inclusive).

- (1) Mysore Dhall or Tocor Dhall } ½ oz per head
- (2) Turmeric or Tamarind } 3 "

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



## NOTICE

## Vannarpannai Co-operative Stores Society, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the first Annual General Meeting of the above Society will be held at the Vernacular School Hall, off Siva-pragam Road, on Monday 8th May, 1944. Admission to members only. Notice of resolutions should reach the Secretary on or before the 5th May, 1944. The Agenda will appear on the Notice board at the stores, at Thaddatheru.

T. S. DURAIRAJAH  
Hony. Secretary.

Jaffna, 28th April 1944  
Mis. 20 1 4)

## ORDER NISI

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 988  
In the matter of the estate of the late Sethupillai wife of Muthalithamby Visuvalingam of Tellipallai South West Deceased.  
Velupillai Sinnakuddiar of Tellipallai South West Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Muthalithamby Visuvalingam
2. T. V. Arulampalam
3. Vethanayegam widow of Sangarapillai all of Tellipallai South West

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to him coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 12th day of February 1941 in the presence of Mr. C. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the abovenamed petitioner:

It is ordered that the petitioner is an heir of the deceased intestate and is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 17th day of March 1941 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 6th day of March 1941.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge

Time to show cause is extended for 12-5-44.

Sgd. James Joseph,  
District Judge.

Drawn by  
Sgd. C. Subramaniam,  
Pro. for Petitioner.  
(O. 10, 1 & 4)

## ORDER NISI

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testament Jurisdiction No. 209

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Ponnampalam Manicam of Usan  
Velupillai Narayanapillai of Usan  
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Nagarnaier Kirshnaswamy of Widattalgalai
2. Sinnethangam daughter of Vinasthambay of Usan
3. Ponnachy daughter of Vinasthambay of do
4. Vinasthambay Pannampalam of do, minors appearing by their mother and Guardian-ad-litem the 5th Respondent,
5. Sircapillai widow of Vinasthambay of do

Respondents.

To, The Respondent abovenamed  
This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying (a) That the 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over her minor children the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents and (b) That probate in respect of the Last Will and Testament of the late Ponnampalam Manicam of Usan be

## ORDER "NISI" DECLARING LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 246

Thillaiammah widow of Casinather Kuddithamby of Vannarpannai West Jaffna  
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Kuddithamby Jayaratnam of Colombo
2. Kuddithamby Rajaratnam of do
3. Kuddithamby Sanmugam of do

Minor. 4. Kuddithamby Thurairatnam of Koddady, Jaffna

Minor. 5. Suppappillai Ramiah of do

Minor. 6. Kuddithamby Thiagarajah of Vannarpannai West

7. Saraswathy daughter of Kuddithamby of do

8. Kanthavanam Ponnambalam of do

— Respondents

The 4th Respondent is a minor appearing by Guardian-ad-litem the 5th Respondent. The 6th and 7th Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem the 8th Respondent.

In the matter of the intestate Estate of the late Casinather Kuddithamby deceased of Koddady Jaffna.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esq., District Judge Jaffna on the 15th day of April 1944 in the presence of Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the abovementioned petitioner dated 14th April 1944 having been read:

It is declared that the said Suppappillai Ramiah the 5th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 4th respondent (minor) and that the said Kanthavanam Ponnambalam the 8th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 6th and 7th respondents (minors) and that the petitioner is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased as the widow and the same be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 12th day of May 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. The minors to be produced on that date.

This 15th day of April 1944

Sgd. James Joseph  
District Judge

Drawn by  
Sgd. V. Sivasubramaniam  
Proctor for Administratrix  
(O. 11, 1 & 4)

granted to the Petitioner, coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 21st day of April 1944 in the presence of Mr. C. Basaratnam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner, and after reading (a) The Petition of the Petitioner (b) the affidavit of the Petitioner and (c) the affidavit of the witnesses of the said Last Will dated the 16th December 1943:-

It is hereby ordered (a) That the 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 2nd and 3rd and 4th Respondents and (b) that probate in respect of the said Last Will of Ponnampalam Manicam of Usan be granted to the Petitioner, unless the Respondents shall shew sufficient cause to the contrary on or before the 20th day of May 1944.

It is further ordered that the minors over the age of 12 years be produced before Court on that date.

This day of April 1944

(Sgd.) James Joseph  
District Judge

Drawn by  
C. Basaratnam  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(O. 9, 1 & 4)

## THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

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S. KANAGASABAI,

(Y. 164. A. 21-11-41—20-11-44.) (T's)

Shroff.

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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—)

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