

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LVI.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA. THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1944.

NO. 35.

DECLARATIONS MEAN NOTHING

GANDHIJI'S REPLY TO CRITICS

MAHATMA Gandhi in an interview replied to a number of questions put by a correspondent of the London *Daily Worker*.

The first question he asked was: "You promise all aid to the Allied war effort. How concretely will the character and quantity of the war effort in India and other countries be changed through the establishment of a National Government in India?"

Mahatma Gandhi replied that the question required a detailed answer whereas the basis of his offer was to give a moral weight to the Allied cause. This the cause lacked at present.

Asked to explain what he meant by adding moral weight to the Allied cause, Mahatma Gandhi said: "The Allies are to-day making brave declarations about democracy and liberty which to me, or, to put it plainly to the exploited nations mean nothing. Mere declarations pleasing to the ear can give no satisfaction to the sufferers. By the 'exploited nations', I mean the Asiatics and Africans. If the Allies are fighting for democracy, their democracy should include all the exploited races of the earth. Facts, as I see them, prove the contrary. Almost all, if not all, parties agree that India was never so much under foreign dominators as it is to-day."

If India's Demand is Accepted

"A clear acceptance of the Indian demand for Independence and consequent establishment of a National Responsible Government subject to the limitations I have mentioned, would immediately change the character of the Allied cause. It will be immediately differentiated from the cause of the Axis Powers. If the latter's fight can be described as a cause."

Question: "What material gain will accrue to the Allies from the recognition of India as an independent country, subject to the proviso accepted by you?"

Reply: "I must refuse to descend from the platform I occupy. Surely, if the character of the Allied cause is so radically altered, as I claim it must be by the acceptance of my offer, all else must follow as a matter of course. But whether it does or not, I want the acceptance of my offer to be on the unadulterated moral basis. It should be enough for the Allies to have the guarantee that their military operations will not, in any way, be adversely affected by India being counted as an independ-

ent nation, not merely in word but in fact. I hold that the effect of the declaration of India's independence, accompanied by simultaneous sincere action, should by itself take the wind out of the sails of the Axis Powers. And I should be surprised if they do not capitulate almost immediately on the declaration.

"Suppose England was under foreign rule to-day like India and the ruling power was engaged in a war with some other nation or nations and involved England willy-nilly in that war: suppose further, that the foreign power suddenly declared England independent without the latter having put up an armed fight for freedom, would not every Englishman enthusiastically support the erstwhile foreign ruler, now turned a friendly power? You can now understand what will happen to India if, when Britain is in sight of victory, she were to declare the Independence of India."

Having said all this to elucidate my answer, I wish to suggest that my offer furnishes a basis for honourable negotiation and release of the members of the Congress Working Committee. A discussion of details and filling in the gaps, deliberately left in my offer, must follow as a matter of course."

"Quit India" Resolution

The correspondent then told him that the Tory Press in Britain confuses the people by stating that "Gandhi still adheres to the 'Quit India' resolution." They exploit the fact that the British people are unaware of the burning anti-Fascist and patriotic content of the resolution. The correspondent asked him to clarify his statement that the resolution was 'innocuous'.

Mahatma Gandhi replied: "The whole of the resolution is a noble document. The 'Quit India' slogan is an innocuous and natural cry. The sting was in the sanction clause of the resolution, authorising me to offer mass civil disobedience in the event of the rejection of the National Demand. As I have said, my authority has lapsed and even if it has not, I cannot organise mass civil disobedience at the present moment."

"Therefore, the resolution should be read without the sanction clause, and I challenge anybody to take exception to a single word in that resolution. 'Quit India', read together with the Congress offer, that the Allied operations on the Indian soil might continue, means

(Continued on page 3)

MUTUAL ADMIRATION IN JAFFNA

Family Bandyism

The following appeared in the Political Note Book of the "Times of Ceylon" on the 5th inst:

He went, he saw, he conquered. In those six words may be summed up the Civil Defence Commissioner's round of visits to the North. Unlike great Caesar Sir Oliver Goonetilleke went as a Messenger of Goodwill, if not from the Board of Ministers, at least from their side. And has he not succeeded?

Mutual admiration was the prevailing note. Sir Oliver loved the Jaffnese and the Jaffnese loved Sir Oliver. They bowed, they scraped and they scraped and they kotowed.

Ordinarily regarded as a cold, calculating race, the Jaffnese know how to relax on occasions. When the Sinhalese Ministers opened their closed ranks and pulled Mr. Mahadeva in, the Jaffnese displayed pathetic signs of jubilation. So also when Sir Oliver visited them. They fell in adulation of his master mind. It was like the good old times when the Government Agent went on circuit and umbrellas were lowered and shawls slid from shoulders and proud Dravidians stood with downcast eyes in the drain.

The Tamils are a conservative race and cherish ancient customs.

And Sir Oliver talked to them—like a father to his truant sons. What a Minister of Propaganda we have lost—or found—in making him Civil Defence Commissioner! He is able to say what few others are capable of saying. And how well he says it!

He spoke to them of "the great Expectancy produced in the Hearts of Men and Women". He told them of "the New World round the Corner which is the Making of their own Hands for which they have paid with their own Blood." And he dwelt on "this Whole Business of Living".

Past generations were familiar with an ancient vehicle known as The Family Bandy. It ran a lively course in the pre-democratic days when Government officials let Mudaliyars do what they liked and Mudaliyars brought their sons and nephews into Kachcheries. The Family Bandy then was much in evidence.

In the brave new world we are making in these democratic days in Ceylon the Family Bandy is locked up safely in the disused coach house with the barouche, the bullock coach and the travelling cart.

If therefore under Democracy we find four brothers closely engaged in the launching of a huge project, it is not Family Bandyism at all. Oh, dear no! it is only a democratic accident which may happen in any

TEXTILE CENTRE AT KOPAY

A new Textile Demonstration Centre will be inaugurated at Kopay on Sunday the 13th inst at 4-30 p. m. by Mr S. Nadesan, M. S. C. The site is near the old Saraswathi Girls' School.

PERSONAL

Mr N. Chellappa of the staff of the Kokuvil Hindu College is retiring shortly after 34 years' service at the College from its inception.

Mr S. H. Perinpanayagam, B.A., of the staff of the Jaffna College is relinquishing his post to practise as an Advocate. The Northern Province Teachers' Association is holding a garden party and public meeting on the 12th inst, at 4-30 p. m. at the Jaffna Central College Hall to bid him farewell.

well-regulated family.

Mr. A. Weerasinghe is the Chief of the Agricultural Corps and Deputy Civil Defence Commissioner.

Mr. B. E. Weerasinghe is the Fire Brigade Chief and Assistant Civil Defence Commissioner.

Mr. O. Weerasinghe is the Town Planner, who is planning the lay out of the site for the Corps.

And Mr. R. Weerasinghe is the Supply Officer to the Corps.

It is only a peculiar coincidence that all four should have something to do with the huge scheme for the establishment of the Agricultural Corps planned by the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Communications and Works. These two are relations and those four are relations and there is relationship by marriage between the first lot and the other lot, because this is a small island and among three million people there must be much inter-marriage.

That is all. There is no such thing as Family Bandyism in our Island Democracy. Only when one brother goes to inspect the Corps and another to inspect a fire extinguisher and a third brother to inspect the site and a fourth brother is in charge of supply, and they were all found in Anuradhapura at about the same time, people don't look at these nice little family parties in the correct light.

The advantage of keeping it all in one family is that if a policy of secrecy is laid down for the hatching out of the Land Army, it can be well kept. Nor will you find any mention of it in the Senanayake Press which also belongs to the family.

After all when all is said—or not said—blood is thicker than water.

Incidentally will somebody in the State Council enquire what the various officers of the Agricultural Corps were paid formerly and now?

WANTED.

Wanted immediately for Jaffna Town Co-operative Stores, Ltd. Main Street, Jaffna, Wholesale Department Storekeeper. Cash security Rs. 1000/- salary according to qualification. He must provide an asst. at Rs. 40/- for memsem payable by the society with cash security of Rs. 250/- (Mis 91, 10-8-47)

**Hindu Organ.**

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1944.

EUROPEANS AND THE REFORMS

The "Times of Ceylon" has of late written fairly strongly and frequently on the political problems of the island. Our contemporary is the exponent of European opinion in Ceylon. Though we may not agree that the remedy advocated by the "Times" is the best under the circumstances, we have always felt that the attitude of the "Times" and the European community towards local questions is one that deserves the most careful consideration at the hands of all parties and communities in the island. We wish to remind the Sinhalese leaders of the fact that, even at a time when the Tamils were furious at the backsliding of their Sinhalese friends when the question of the acceptance of the Donoughmore Constitution was being debated, the European representatives in the State Council tried to collaborate with them, much to the chagrin of the Tamils and other minorities. The fact has to be faced that, at the end of this period of collaboration, the European community is ever more clamorous than the others in the demand for the fifty-fifty principle. As we have said, the principle in question may not be the best way out of the difficulty but we have no hesitation in saying that the charges brought forward by the "Times" are, in the main, true. The Sinhalese people will do well to ask themselves seriously whether their leaders have done well by their community in bringing about the present state of things.

In these columns we have repeatedly condemned the attitude of the Board of Ministers and their followers towards the planting interests in particular and the British people generally, and we have always held the view that this attitude is partly due to their incapacity for constructive thinking on other lines. What is the use of grumbling that most of the tea and rubber estates are in European hands, while the truth is that, but

for European enterprise, there would be few tea and rubber estates? Ever since the Board of Ministers began to function, the Board has indulged in the pastime of twisting the planters' tail, utterly oblivious of the fact that the planters are the most valuable asset Ceylon possesses at the moment. Mr. Senanayake's visions will take long to materialise. In the meantime, the prosperity of the island depends, to a very great extent, on the planter who has done his best to co-operate with the people of the country. We are afraid that the group now in power in the State Council has done great harm to the cause of the Sinhalese people themselves by cultivating an attitude of hostility towards the planting interests.

We do not, however, agree with the "Times" that the policy of this paper towards the question of reforms is contradictory. We maintain that this policy has been quite consistent. We feel that there is a good deal of truth in what is being urged by all sides. We have said already that the charges put forward by the "Times" are mostly true. We admit also that there are valid grounds for the complaints of some of the minority leaders. We feel, however, that, nevertheless, the Sinhalese people cannot in normal circumstances be denied a dominant voice in the government of the country. It is the business of the politicians to find a formula which will satisfy these three fundamental requirements of the present situation, and we are convinced that the Europeans can help us very much to arrive at a correct solution of the problem with which we are confronted.

We recognise, of course, that no solution whatever is possible, unless the Sinhalese people themselves are willing to work for it. If they take up the position that this is a purely Sinhalese country and that even the cattle of Ceylon have to be distinguished by racial brands, all that we can say is that they are doing themselves and Ceylon the greatest possible harm, and they will find themselves saddled with the fifty-fifty principle or some other equivalent which will divide the island into hostile camps. Mr Mahadeva is right when he says that amongst the minorities there are important elements that are disposed to be just and reasonable towards the Sinhalese community, but these elements can do nothing if the Sinhalese leaders do not meet them even half way. Above all things, the touch of Anglophobia from which many of the State Councillors are suffering must come to an end. If Mahatma Gandhi's "Quit India" slogan was impractical and unwise, the attitude of the Sinhalese leaders towards European interests is even more so. After all, Mr Gandhi is a saint, but Mr Senanayake is not.

SHEAVES FROM MY SCRAP BOOK

BY "SENTINEL")

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BALANCED REPRESENTATION

The Tamil Mahajana Sabai which was formed in Jaffna on the 15th, August 1921, with the late Sir Ambalavanar Kanagasabai in the chair, and the late Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam and representatives from various parts of Ceylon present, passed the following resolution:

"This meeting declares that no electoral scheme will be acceptable to the Tamils unless provision is made for Tamil seats in the Legislative Council equal in number to two-thirds of the Sinhalese seats."

The Memorial sent to the Secretary of State by the Tamil Mahajana Sabai on November, 13, 1921, embodying the above and other resolutions, contained the following passage:

"The memorialists beg further to point out that in a Council composed of various races and communities on the un-official side, the members belonging to any single community should not be allowed to have a predominant voice in the deliberations as against the un-official members of all the other Ceylonese communities combined."

The above memorial was practically drafted by the late Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam.

A Joint Memorandum was also sent to the Secretary of State through Governor Manning in 1922, signed by leading representatives of all the minority communities, including Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan, demanding Balanced Representation. The Duke of Devonshire, the then Secretary of State, in his despatch of January, 1923 to the Governor, said that under a system of territorial representation "Communities, which being considerable in numbers, play an important part in the political, economic and social life of the country would run a serious danger of either not being represented at all or of being most inadequately represented. The selection of 23 unofficial members (in the 1920 Constitution) has been so arranged that while every community shall be represented in the Legislative Council, and where there is a substantial majority, no single community can impose its will on the other communities if the latter are supported by the official members. If on the other hand, these unofficial member had been elected by purely territorial constituencies, the Sinhalese community would almost certainly have been in a majority (disproportionate even to their numerical superiority in some respects) over all other sections of the Legislative Council, including the Government. It would therefore appear to be clear that adherence, pure and simple, to the territorial basis of representation would be strongly opposed by all communities except the Sinhalese."

It should be remembered that the proportion of Sinhalese to Tamil members in the Council until 1931 was 2 to 1 and Mr K. Balasingham, speaking on the question of Reforms in the Council, in 1928, said:

"I wish to bring to your Excellency's notice that the Tamils desire that whether under a territorial or racial basis of representation there should be the existing proportion of representation between the two principal races maintained in any reformed Council."

Sir Waitlingam Duraiswamy, in a rider to the Allocation Committee Report of July, 1922, said:

There is a strong feeling among the Tamil community in the Island that the Tamils cannot be adequately represented in the Council unless the Northern Province is given six seats and the Eastern three. The reasons for adequate representation are stated at length in the memorial addressed to His Excellency the Governor by the Tamil Mahajana Sabai with a provision of six seats for the Northern Province and three for the Eastern, the total number of seats to be filled on a territorial basis may be increased to thirty including the elected Tamil seat for Colombo."

Thus in a Council of thirty elected members Sir Waitlingam provided for ten Tamil and twenty Sinhalese without any "mental reservation." Giving evidence before the Donoughmore Commission in 1927, on behalf of the Jaffna Association, Sir Waitlingam said: "If the Ministers are to be chosen from the majority of the Legislative Council, these ministers will represent the majority party. The Legislature is not divided at present on social or political questions. At present the parties to some extent are appearing as communal parties. Thus the Sinhalese party will have their ministers, and the Government and the majority party will form a bloc which the minorities will not be able to withstand."

Later Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan expressed his verdict in the following words:

"To accept the Donoughmore Commissioners' recommendation would be to accept death for the minority communities"

Dealing with the question of Balanced Representation he said in the Council:

"This was the system which Sir William Manning considered deeply for a long time, and pressed on the Secretary of State; and the Secretary of State admitted the soundness of it and granted to us adequate representation according to the importance of each community, and laid down a proportion of ratios and gave us a system which has certainly worked very well up to the present day. Every community knew what it stood for; one community did not try to stand apart from another community; they threw all their forces together, and, by virtue of the balance of power thus distributed, they performed their duties in a way which has been admitted to be of the best quality by Governors, Colonial Secretaries and by the Donoughmore Commissioners themselves."

Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam also had clearly explained his position thus:

"I often said in my public address...

NEW SCHEME FOR KILINOCHCHI

INTERESTING OFFER BY THE GOVERNMENT

The following circular has been issued by the Government Agent, Jaffna to cultivators under the Karachchi Irrigation Scheme. We trust that there will be a favourable response to the proposal as the landowners stand to benefit considerably by the improvements that will be effected by the Government.

"You will remember that at a meeting held at Kilinochchi on Sunday last, the 6th instant, a proposal was put before the meeting that Government should take over certain lands in Kilinochchi and have them cultivated for the forthcoming Kalapokam on Government account under certain conditions. It was made quite clear that the proposals then put forward were only tentative and were subject to ratification, after necessary amendment by the Ministry. I am now glad to be able to inform you that certain concrete lines of action have been approved by Government.

2. The proposals, in brief, are as follows:—

(2) Government will take over all cultivable lands East of the Kandy road if found suitable. The term for which the land would be so taken over would be from one to three years—preferably the longer period. Government undertakes to cultivate as much land as possible and to return the land to the owners if for any reason it is found impossible to undertake large scale cultivation after the first year.

(b) The ground rent payable would be three bushels per acre per year. Considering that the average yield in Kilinochchi is reported by the cultivators themselves to be not more than 10 to 12 bushels per acre, that the cost of production is said to vary from 12 to 20 rupees per bushel, that on an average only about a quarter of the extent can be cultivated for Sirupokam, that animals and labour are scarce and will continue to remain so for sometime to come, and that the lands so taken over would be fully improved on Government account, the offer of 3 bushels per acre ground rent should be considered to be very reasonable. But these are not all the privileges. In view of the special conditions and the urgency of the matter the Civil Defence Commissioner has agreed to permit owners who have handed over their lands to Government under this scheme, to take over on lease or ownership other lands under this Karachchi Scheme to the west of the Kandy road and to enjoy paddy concessions therefrom notwithstanding the recent instructions regarding non-recognition of lessees. Further buildings on the allotments taken over which are used for the incidental purposes of cultivation will be rented out for a small rental. Finally it is proposed to

resses that while the general principle would be territorial representation, there must be safeguards for the minorities. There are safe-guards under the existing system for communal representation, and an almost equal proportion of members."

CORRESPONDENCE TO BE PUBLISHED

On Reforms Controversy

Following the receipt of a communication from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the correspondence between him and the Board of Ministers on the subject of the reform of the Constitution will now be published.

It is likely that the correspondence, issued in the form of a Sessional Paper, will be released about Friday. In the meantime Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Leader of the State Council, may make a statement in the House.

The Secretary of State intimated some time ago that he could not permit the release of the correspondence until he had received a report from the Governor on the protest of the Minister.

It is understood that the secretary of State has informed the Ministers that the Commission he will send out before the end of the year will examine all representations and report to His Majesty's Government.

recruit some 50 Food Production Overseers from among the permanent residents on the allotments taken over, and this would mean in effect yet another payment for the land.

3. It can therefore easily be realised what attractive terms are offered by Government. It must be clearly understood that this scheme is not intended primarily to benefit Government; but is for the purpose of increasing food production in the Island, which incidentally benefits the land owners and cultivators to a considerable extent. I see no prospects of such a golden opportunity recurring for a number of years to come and cultivators would be very well advised to avail themselves of this offer. The Minister has given express instructions that if there is an appreciable body of cultivators opposed to these terms that the scheme should be forthwith abandoned.

4. It is intended to start work by next Tuesday at the latest and to complete the sowing of 5,000 acres by the end of September. The land will have to be manured, the present inefficient ridges replaced by contour ridges at much bigger intervals, the whole area fenced round, cattle pasture grounds of adequate size provided, material and personnel collected, etc, so that I regret I am not in a position to offer you any lengthy notice of this scheme. I therefore request a reply by return post whether you agree to this scheme or not. If no reply is received by Monday next, the 14th August, it will be taken for granted that so far as you are concerned you are not raising any objection.

5. You are probably aware that a Cultivation Meeting has been fixed at Kilinochchi for Tuesday next, 15th instant and should you care to raise any objections or desire to have any further information on the subject, I would advise you to attend the meeting either by person or by proxy. The decision at this meeting will of course bind all cultivators concerned."

FAREWELL TO MANIPAY POSTMASTER

A public meeting was held at the Manipay Hindu College Hall on Saturday the 5th inst to bid farewell to Mr. N. Chelliah, Postmaster, who has been transferred to Colombo. Dr. K. Cathiravelu presided, and Messrs C. Thiagarajah, Dr. S. G. C. Mills, C. N. Devarajan and A. Chelliah spoke very appreciatively of Mr Chelliah's sterling qualities, the courteous and prompt attention he gave to the people who went to transact business at the Post office during the last three years, his genial temper and the hard work he did during the National Savings Week. Manipay has been lucky for some years now in having exceptionally courteous and popular Postmasters such as Mr Chelliah and his predecessors Messrs John and Somasundram.

The chairman divided Government officers into three classes viz. those who strictly followed Government rules and stuck to red-tape; those who did not care a brass farthing for rules and regulations; and those who, while following the Government rules, also felt that they were servants of the public and dealt with the people courteously and politely, and even went a little out of the rules to help the people in special cases. To this third class Mr Chelliah belonged and Manipay would never forget him.

Mr V. Veerasingam proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and all present and after paying his tribute to Mr. Chelliah, thanked the Secretaries Messrs S. Muttukumaraswamy and C. W. Thuraiasingam for the excellent arrangements made and the fine social given.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION

(Ceylon Branch)

The Headquarters of the Ramakrishna Mission, Ceylon Branch, moved to its own premises, at 44th Lane, Wellawatte, Colombo, on August 1. Devotional songs, Puja and prayers, in the evening, formed the items of programme of the opening ceremony. A good number of devotees attended the function. The re-opening of the centre at its own premises, will provide greater facilities for the various activities of the Mission at Colombo and in different parts of the Island.

Attempts are being made to move the Ramakrishna Mission Hindu College, Trincomalee, to its own premises.

"Sri Krishna Jayanti" will be celebrated, at the Mission Hall, 44th Lane, Wellawatte, on Sunday, the 13th August, from 6 to 8 p. m. Mr. M. S. Aney, the Representative of the Government of India in Ceylon, will preside and speak on "The Message of the Bhavavad-Gita".

A. S. P. Reinstated

Mr. Sydney de Zoysa, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was interdicted from duty owing to certain complaints made against him while he was serving in Jaffna has been reinstated with effect from August 1.

The Commission which inquired into the charges against him had found that he was guilty of certain charges but not guilty of others. He has been reinstated on a reduced salary.

DECLARATIONS MEAN NOTHING

(Continued from Page 1)

nothing more and nothing less than that British rule should end in its entirety, even while the war is going on—if the war is merely for the deliverance of the exploited nations of the earth."

The correspondent next reminded him of his statement that the Cripps offer contemplated almost perpetual vivisection of India and asked him what it meant. Mahatma Gandhi smiled and said: "Surely, it can mean only one thing: the Cripps offer divided India into Princely India and Democratic India. Is not that vivisection?"

Protection of Minorities

The correspondent told him that a lot of propaganda was being made in reactionary circles in England, particularly by the Tory Press to the effect that if Gandhiji's demand was granted, the minorities would suffer.

Mahatma Gandhi replied: "That is a function belonging to the Rajaji formula. I can only say that the formula contemplates the fullest protection to the smallest minority. If there are any gaps left in it, they will be filled in at the time of mutual discussion that must precede a final settlement."—A. P. J.

St. John Ambulance Brigade and Cadet Divisions

More than 250 men, women, boys and girls were on parade on Monday 24th July at the Town Hall grounds, Jaffna.

The Asst. Commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in Ceylon, Dr. S. F. Chellappah, D.M. & S. S., accompanied by the District Superintendent, Mr. T. Sathasivam J. P., M. B. E., inspected the parade.

After the inspection the Asst. Commissioner distributed certificates to more than 150 who had passed the First Aid Examination conducted by the St. John Ambulance Association.

Addressing the gathering, the Asst. Commissioner said that he was very pleased to see such a large turn out. It showed the great progress Jaffna had made in Ambulance work. The enthusiasm showed augured well for the future. To be of greater service to the community it was proposed to distribute equipment to a number of them so that in the case of an accident, they would be in a position to render effective help. Continuing, the Asst. Commissioner said that he should make special reference to the valuable services of Dr. E. P. Kanagasabai. His personal services and his car were always at the disposal of the District Officer, Mr. Alwines. He was glad to hear that Dr. Kanagasabai had been placed in category 'A' so that he was sure of his tyres and tubes. This would give him greater opportunities to continue the good work he was doing. Three cheers were called for the Asst. Commissioner and lustily responded. —Cor.

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 14th to 20th instant. (both days inclusive)

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) Garlic | 1 oz. per head |
| (2) Orid Whole | 1 oz. " " |
| (3) Tamarind | 2 oz. " " |

2. Consumers are advised to draw their ration of the above articles along with their ration of other commodities. Sgd. E. B. TISSERASINGHE, (G. 60, 10.) for Govt. Agent, N. P.

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sabapathipillai Sinnathamby of Vannarpunnai east. Deceased.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 282
Ponnudurai Selvadurai of do.

Vs. Petitioner.

- 1 Sivakkolunthu [widow of Sabapathipillai Sinnathamby of Vannarpunnai east.
- 2 Nagammah daughter of Sinnathamby.
- 3 Sinnathamby Sabapathipillai
- 4 Puvaneswary daughter of [Sinnathamby
- 5 Sinnathamby Ampikaipakan
- 6 Padmavathy daughter of Sinnathamby
- 7 Velupillai Umavathy all of Vannarpunnai east Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before H.A. de Silva Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 14th day of July 1944 in the presence of Mr. Mr. R. Sivagurunather Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit of the petitioner and the affidavit of the notary and witnesses to the Last Will filed of record in this case.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 7th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 2nd to 6th respondents and that the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased dated the 4th day of May 1944 and attested by R. Sivagurunather Notary Public under No. 1009 and filed of record in this case be declared proved and probate thereof issued to the petitioner as the Executor named in the said Last Will, unless the abovenamed respondents appear before this court on the 14th day of August 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 14th day of July 1944.
Drawn by (Sgd) H. A. de Silva
R. Sivagurunather District Judge,
Protector for Petitioner.

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 264
In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Ponnamma wife of Arumugam Velupillai of Nallore Deceased.

Arumugam Velupillai of Nallore Vs. Petitioner.

- Minors { 1. Velupillai Nuvaratnaraja; 2. Velupillai Padmanathan; 3. Kamalampikaiamma daughter of Velupillai; 4. Velupillai Kulasingham and 5. Thanapakkia lechumy daughter of Velupillai all of Nallore
6. Murugesu Maharatham Thunnalai; (the 1st to 5th Respondents are minors, appearing through their Guardian the 6th Respondent Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner abovenamed praying for Probate coming on for disposal be-

ORDER "NISI" DECLARING WILL PROVED, &c.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 277
Vaitianathapillai Arasaratnam of Karampan Vs. Petitioner

- 1 Dr Vaitianathapillai Nadarajah
- 2 Vaitianathapillai Kanagaratnam and Vaitianathapillai Arumugam all of do Respondents

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Marimuttupillai widow of Vaitianathapillai deceased, of Karampan

This matter coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 12th day of July 1944, in the presence of Mr A. Kanagasabai, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above mentioned petitioner and of the witnesses having been read,

It is ordered that the Will of the abovenamed deceased dated 23rd August 1935 and numbered 2562 b and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or any other person or persons shall, on or before the 14th day of August 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said petitioner, is the executor named in the said Will and that he is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 14th day of August 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 24th day of July 1944
(Sgd) H. A. de Silva
(O 49, 10 & 14) District Judge

fore H. A. de Silva Esqr District Judge Jaffna on the 7th day of July 1944 in the presence of Mr. K. V. Sinnathurai Proctor, on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 29th May 1944 having been read;

It is ordered that the will of the deceased Ponnamma wife of Arumugam Velupillai dated 18th day of January 1944, and now deposited in the Court, be and the same is hereby declared proved.

It is further declared that the said Petitioner is the Executor named in the said Last Will and that he is entitled to have probate of the same issued to him accordingly; and that the abovenamed 6th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st to 5th Respondents who are minors, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person interested in the Estate, shall on or before the 14th day of August 1944, shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the minor respondents abovenamed should be produced into Court on the said date.

Jaffna 7th July 1944.
(Sgd) H. A. de Silva,
District Judge.

Drawn by Sgd. K. V. Sinnathurai
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 50, 10 & 14)

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(Mis 84. 27—10.)

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CHIEF RECRUITING OFFICER, CEYLON

(Mis. 92, 29-7-43—)

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