

# THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham

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JAFFNA, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1944.

NO. 37.

## Kopay Textile Demonstration Centre

The opening celebration of the above centre took place at the Kopay Saraswathy School Hall on the 13th inst.

The centre was opened by Mr. S. Natesan M. S. C. and the public meeting commenced at 4.30 p. m. with Mr. S. Natesan in the chair. Among the large audience were Messrs C. Coomaraswamy G. A. N. P., V. K. Natban, Divisional inspector of schools, Adigar A. Naganathar, Mud. S. Kandiah Pillai Mud. N. Thambipillai and a large number of leading ladies and gentlemen.

The chairman and Mr. Coomaraswamy were garlanded and a concert by the school children took place. Mr. Natesan spoke on the present demand for textiles and that such centres should be organised so that people might not depend on foreign countries for their clothes.

Mr. Coomaraswamy stressed on the development of the textile demonstration centres and thanked Mr. M. Swaminathan, the Manager of the school for having organised such a centre.

Then Mr. V. K. Nathan appealed to the people of the village to back up Mr. Swaminathan to carry on the work. Later Messrs Adigar Naganathan, Mud. Kandiah Pillai, Mud. N. Thambipillai, R. S. Edwards and others also spoke and wished success to the centre.

Mr. M. Swaminathan proposed a vote of thanks.—Cor.

## FAREWELL TO TEACHER

Mr J. T. Solomons, Art Master, St. John's College, and Mrs Solomons were accorded a farewell Social at the College on the former's retirement from service on medical grounds. Mr A. W. Rajasegaram, President of the Teachers Guild, occupied the chair and referred to Mr Solomon's many activities in connection with the College and various organisations in Jaffna. After receiving his training in the Government Technical College he joined the staff of St. John's. He had been Secretary of the Art Teachers Society, General Secretary of the Chundikuli Mahajana Saba, Managing Director of the Jaffna Dramatic Club, besides being Treasurer of the St. John's College Old Boys' Association and Sub-Editor of the College Magazine. Mr S. Sivapragasam paid a tribute to Mr Solomon's personal qualities. A presentation was made on behalf of the Guild. Mr Solomons replied suitably.—Cor.

## POLITICAL THOUGHT IN CEYLON

### Need For A Coherent Organisation

(By A. THIAGARAJAH, M. A., M. Lit)

Personally I have no faith in the Labour Party of England, but I am pleased that Sidney Webb gave us the present constitution with all the best intentions we could have expected from him. Yet the strange turns that followed have done great damage to the people of Ceylon. A little foresight would have altered the details of the constitution to give a fair share of political power to the minorities, for precisely the committee system was more suited to give minorities a chance in the sharing of authority than a Cabinet system could possibly have done. Yet one thing became clear with the working of the constitution: the emergence of a communal spirit resulting in professed homogeneity and the exclusion of minorities from the helm of political affairs. Every effort to camouflage has failed and today communalism stands stripped of all its pretences.

But who are these politicians who are shaping our politics. The Ceylon National Congress represents a clique of moneyed men who profess to lead the country on progressive lines and to act in the interests of the people. A close analysis of the economic policies followed by the Ministry through the depression, recovery, and the war shows at once the clumsiness and the inefficiency of the execution of those policies and much more fundamental the partial nationalism they betray. Politically they have failed to unite the people of Ceylon and fight the battle of freedom. Nor will they succeed to make Ceylon a land of the Sinhalese. Their weakness arises because their programme and aim are not broad-based. Under these circumstances the minorities are perfectly justified in harbouring the suspicion of being treated as political outcasts. No attempt was made to put forth reasonable proposals before the minorities and however unreasonable a fifty-fifty basis might be the principle that no community should predominate politically over the rest is as sound as it could be, though one regrets the inability of certain minority leaders to suggest better ways of solving the communal issue. The minority clique of leaders have not contributed anything towards the political or economic advancement of the country. Their political wrangling based on an inordinate demand is at best a delaying tactics. They have cajoled the minorities into accepting one of two

alternatives: political annihilation or their leadership. Whatever it be, the final result is that politicians loom large in the public eye by continuing to fight over what is actually a trivial affair for, given political goodwill and fairmindedness, it will not take long to draw up an acceptable constitution. This delays the day of political freedom and economic upliftment.

There are other political groups and thinkers in this country. The Sama Samajists and the Communists represent two ideologies within socialism. The former did valuable work in organising labour, while the latter had recently gained a march over the other because following Russia they have supported the War. Like the Royists in India they believe in destroying Fascism first and Imperialism afterwards. The Communists want communal unity, but have not suggested any solution for the deadlock. They have neither the strength nor the following to attain their goal. The Sinhala Maha Sabha is a needless organisation. It wants the valuable part of Ceylon to be inhabited by Sinhalese only—an impossible task it has undertaken. The Youth Congress is dead, though its ideology was praiseworthy. The causes of its decadence could be traced to three sources: it had no outline of a constitution for Ceylon; it had no workers to propagate its ideology; and it remained isolated in the North without the support of any considerable body of Sinhalese. One of its leaders now suggests that the leader of the Sinhalese should invite all to a round table conference and arrive at an agreed constitution, failing which they should abide by an impartial arbitration. But under the present conditions could it be seriously expected that the Sinhalese leaders would adopt such a course of action? The recently formed All Ceylon Tamil Congress only crystallises the claims of the minorities on a more aggressive basis. The Ceylon Indian Congress fights for the rights of Indians in Ceylon and according to the proposed views of its leaders it stands for very progressive ideas. In many parts of the Island labour will have a greater voice in the economic and political sphere. The Muslims have thought fit to join the Hindu and the Christians to form a solid block of minorities. A particularly influential thinker is a leader from the extreme south. He is very radical and progressive. Another from the East

(Continued on page 3)

## BATTICALOA ANXIOUS

At a meeting of the Batticaloa Dhesiya Thondar Sabha, held with Mr K. V. M. Subramanian in the chair, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

This Sabha notes with mingled feelings of interest and regret the figures furnished by the Minister for Agriculture and Lands under the following heads:—

The amount spent on the maintenance of existing irrigation works in the Eastern Province, during the last 13 years is well over a million rupees and on new construction, Rs. 1,317,180.

Having studied these figures, one of which is very inaccurate the Sabha is very anxious to know some facts regarding the following items:

How much has been recovered from the Eastern Province during the last 13 years by way of irrigation tax?

How much has been spent during the last 13 years in the North-Central, Southern, Central and North-Western Provinces on maintenance and on new works?

How much has been received during the last 13 years by way of irrigation tax from each of the provinces mentioned above?

Whether the Minister for Agriculture and Lands has a five-year, or ten-year plan or some form of island-wide irrigation and land development scheme to guide him in opening up new lands and constructing new irrigation works.

If there be such a scheme or plan why has the Minister not given publicity to it so far, as it would help to keep the agricultural public in the know of his schemes.

Whether in opening up of new lands for agricultural purposes, due attention has been focused on the suitability of the soil and climatic conditions, incidence of malaria, presence of good drinking water, maximum results with minimum expenditure and other allied subjects.

This Sabha, which is neither opposed to the interests of the majority community nor working for shortsighted minority interests will continue to view with suspicion and distrust the figures provided by the Ministry of Agriculture unless and until the Minister gives proper and relevant answers to the above queries and publishes a booklet in Sinhalese, Tamil and English, outlining his schemes for the agricultural development of this country.

The people of the Eastern Province, as agriculturists, have the right to know the nature of the scheme the Minister has in store for the future expansion and development of agriculture in this Island, and particularly in this Province. Passing Votes and spending money at random without a well-planned scheme is not at all becoming of any department of the Government of this country.

—The Times.



## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1944.

### PROGRESS OF THE INVASION

IF THE PRESENT RATE OF progress of the Allied armies is maintained, the fall of Paris cannot be delayed much longer. Already the Germans have suffered a smashing defeat in Normandy with casualties estimated at 400,000. Their transport system throughout France has been blasted by heavy bombers on a scale never dreamt of even by the Germans themselves. This has seriously hampered the flow of reinforcements and material to the enemy lines. The attack from the south is proceeding smoothly. It is likely that here too the Germans will find themselves up against the difficulties which brought about their defeat in Normandy. So far, only slight resistance is being encountered in the South. It remains to be seen, however, whether, within the space of nearly 400 miles that separate the invading forces in the south from the victorious armies on the west, the Germans will be able to check the advance of the Allied forces. The probabilities are that, as the cables say, the German armies in France have become disorganised and incapable of offering effective resistance to the invaders.

Will Germany collapse while the Allies are yet on French soil? It is more than likely that she will. She did so during the last war. The Germans had concentrated practically everything they could get together on the three fronts where they are now suffering defeat after defeat. The Russians have already crossed the German frontier. In Italy a further German retreat from the present line is certain. It is, therefore, difficult to see what the Germans can do inside their own territory to stem the Allied advance, which, by the force of circumstances, they were unable to do in the territories they had invaded.

The truth of the matter seems to be that the enemy has suffered disastrously on all the three fronts, but, he is a good fighter and is trying to find out whether anything more can be done. He will find out soon enough that nothing more is possible against the powerful forces arrayed against him.

## World's Food Supply Dwindling

### Colonial Food Adviser In Jaffna

#### Why is Jaffna's Contribution To Internal Purchase Scheme Small?

AT the invitation of the Government Agent, N. P., a conference of officials and others interested in food production, food control, milk feeding centres and connected matters took place at the Jaffna Town Hall on Saturday the 19th inst. when Dr. W. M. Clyde, the War-time Food Adviser to the Colonial Office and Mr. J. W. H. O'Regan, Assistant Civil Defence Commissioner, addressed the gathering. Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, the Government Agent, presided and Adigar A. Naganathar, the Hon. Mr. A. Mahadeva and Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C. were accommodated on the platform.

The Chairman introduced Dr. Clyde and said that it was Dr. Clyde who was responsible for sending so much rice to Ceylon during all these troublous times and was now in the Island studying local conditions in different areas.

Dr. W. M. Clyde said that he wished to speak on food production, feeding of children at milk centres and co-operation generally. He was much indebted to Jaffna for the hospitality shown to him and he was specially interested in Jaffna because he himself was also a Scotchman. One of his main tasks at Home was to present the case for all the Colonies with regard to food supplies and the necessary facilities for food production, for example, tractors and other implements to develop agriculture. He had to go round from Colony to Colony studying how they were getting on with regard to food production and control, and to see whether or not the best use was being made of all their resources and of the agricultural implements supplied to them. The Colonial Office had presented a very strong case for Ceylon and had succeeded in getting the United Nations to give as much food and machinery as possible. The demands for war purposes were so urgent and so great that they could not get all the machinery required for food production. But a certain amount of machinery had reached Ceylon during the past few months. The Ceylon was also receiving a large amount of foodstuffs allocated by the United Nations at great sacrifice to certain other parts of the empire. The supply of food was now depleted and production was dwindling. There was loss of manpower and measures which would have been taken in many parts of the world for the promotion of irrigation and prevention of soil erosion had not been taken. The upshot of all this was a loss of fertility and dwindling of supplies of food. The United Nations would also have to feed the occupied countries and the present emergency might therefore last for some long time to come. The United Nations had banded themselves together to

co-operate with one another in regard to all food-matters so long as the emergency lasted. Certain colonies were unable to produce food for themselves; for example, Mauritius had no rice for nearly two years and the Seychelles for nearly nine months had had no rice whatever. At what great sacrifice wheat flour and rice were sent to Ceylon by the United Nations could be easily appreciated.

#### Jaffna's Contribution

The speaker continued that he was in Ceylon a year ago and comparing the position then with the present and appreciating the difficulties experienced by the people he was satisfied that considerable progress had been made in food production in Ceylon, though full statistics might be lacking. Jaffna's contribution, however, towards the Internal Purchase Scheme last year was only 0.8 per cent and this year only 2.2 per cent. What was happening to the rice that was being produced in Jaffna? The United Nations might judge Ceylon's effort at food production by the Internal Purchase Scheme figures to which Jaffna contributed so little.

The speaker then requested those present to give any suggestions for increasing Jaffna's contribution to the common cause, and also he wanted to know what they had to say with regard to the distribution of milk to children and about the Co-operative movement.

#### Jaffna's Poor Contribution

Mr. O'Regan, the Asst. Civil Defence Commissioner, then gave the following figures. The total purchases for the Island in 1943 under the Internal Purchase Scheme were 1,858,000 bushels of paddy whereas in Jaffna the purchases amounted to only 15,350 bushels. For the first six months of 1944 the total purchases for the Island amounted to 1,350,000 bushels whereas the Jaffna District contributed only 38,000 bushels. Purchases in July for Jaffna were only 2000 bushels whereas the purchases in many other areas were at a very higher rate. He said he was aware that there was a feeling in Jaffna that the people were not allowed to consume all the paddy they themselves produced. If they went into the figures they would see that the total consumption in Jaffna for the six months of 1944 was 283,000 bushels but Jaffna contributed only 38,000 bushels. Mannar had to give Jaffna 50,000 bushels, and the rest of the Island 195,000 bushels. They had to pool all the resources buy from the cultivators and feed the non-cultivators all over the Island at  $\frac{1}{2}$  a measure of rice per man per week.

#### Concealing Paddy.

The Hon. Mr. A. Mahadeva said that he had received innumerable complaints from

people with regard to Government's actions in connection with the assessments and levies but in the light of the figures given by Mr. O'Regan they had to revise their opinions. The Government did its best to take from the cultivators their surplus paddy and feed the non-cultivators impartially in all parts of the Island. It was the duty of the people to expose those who concealed their paddy.

#### Wrong Computations

Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C. pointed out that it was not right to judge from the figures quoted that Jaffna had not contributed its mite. He did not deny the existence of black market in Jaffna. It was so all over the Island. A province like the North-Central was very large, with tanks etc. which helped paddy cultivation and the population there was small compared with Jaffna District. Even if all the people of Anuradhapura consumed rice three times a day there would be a big surplus to be sold to the Government whereas in Jaffna people owned only small plots of fields and the paddy produced on them would be hardly sufficient for the cultivators themselves. There would be very little surplus left and the non-cultivators were very large in number. Hence it was not proper to draw conclusions from the percentages without relation to the areas under cultivation and the populations of the districts, and also the conditions under which cultivation was carried on.

#### Jaffna's Wants

If Dr. Child wanted to know what the immediate wants of the Jaffna District were with a view to affording any help to promote food production the speaker would mention first the necessity to provide the required pumps for irrigation from the Puttur tidal well. They in the Council had pressed on the Government the possibility of irrigating about 1800 acres from that well for a number of years but the Minister of Agriculture had put it off for some reason or other. If Dr. Clyde would arrange to give the pumps necessary and machinery to clear the stones from the surrounding area a very large area would come under cultivation. Then again for cultivation under the Karachchi scheme people did not require much tank water during the Kalapokam season when there was rain. It was during the Sirupokam season, when there was no malaria, that people would go to those areas for cultivation and it was then water from the Irana-madu tank was required. The tank at present could not hold sufficient water for cultivating all the fields during the Sirupokam season, and what was, therefore, required now was the raising of the bund of the tank, for which the Northern Councilors had cried for a long time without any result. If the Colonial Office would help Jaffna on these lines they could be sure that the Jaffna man's industry would not be found wanting to make the country self-sufficient in the matter of food supply as far as possible.

Mr. R. C. Proctor and Mr. C. Ranganathan then took part in the discussion and offered various suggestions which are crowded out in this issue.

## Letters to the Editor

### BALANCED REPRESENTATION

Sir,—Though balanced representation is a modern idea, it is no invention by some Tamils of Ceylon. Some countries with a mixed population in Europe have in modern times found in this a solution to their minority problems. Switzerland I think was the first country to realize to some extent its value. The example was followed more or less by Cecho-Slovakia and some other new states of Europe now under Nazi heel. But it was in Soviet Russia (a huge country of several nations) that the idea has been courageously perfected and fully completed. There, even the smallest nation is given equality with the biggest nation, so that every man in Russia feels that the government and country belongs to him. This policy has been vindicated by the wonderful achievements of Russia in the present war.

By balanced representation the majority community loses nothing except its power to dominate over the minorities. The key note of democracy is equality. It is only on a basis of equality there can be liberty for all.

The rule of the majority is the nineteenth century idea of democracy. That is all right in a country of one people. It leads to trouble and injustice in a land of several races. Equality for all races is the twentieth century idea of democracy, and balanced representation in the government of the country achieves this.

In the fifty-fifty representation the Sinhalese still have majority representation for all the other five minorities together only get 50% representation. But it is enough to prevent mischief and the minorities of Ceylon ask for no more.

The All-Ceylon Tamil Congress is not anti-sinhalese as a section of the press is at pains to propagate. The congress wants unity and co-operation and stands for this modern democratic ideal of equality for all peoples of Ceylon, and thereby hasten Home rule or Swarajiam for the Island.

Yours Truly,  
H. C. O.  
Colombo.

### 5000 Acre Scheme Quite In The Air

In response to the circular letter sent by the Government Agent, N. P. there was a very largely attended Cultivators' meeting held on the 15th instant at Kilinochchi to hand over their farms to the Government to cultivate. Registered letters were sent to all the cultivators on the Eastern side of the Kandy Road that about 5000 acres of land will be taken by the Government for the purpose of increasing the food production of the Island.

The A. G. A. (E) Mr. E. T. Tisaveerasinghe presided and stated that the G. A. was unable to attend the meeting owing to some other urgent matters. He expressed that the proposal of the C. D. C. to take over the lands for cultivation was not going to take place this year. He said that he himself was disappointed at the failure of the scheme but at the moment the tractors in the hands of the Government were

not fit to undertake to work the scheme successfully. He was informed that with the tractors they could work only about 400 acres.

Mr. K. V. Rasiab, Vice President of the Karachchi Cultivators' Association, said that it was very surprising to hear a reply of such discouraging news. They were very anxious to hand over their lands to the Government to cultivate as that offer came from the Government itself without their asking. It was the Government which suggested not to miss that golden opportunity and advised them to hand over the lands.

Mr. R. T. Coelliah, the Secretary of the Cultivators' Association, said that it was no surprise to him that that scheme had failed for one simple reason that the Karachchi Scheme was in the Northern Province. Those present would observe in the circular an important condition of the Hon'ble The Minister of Agriculture and Lands thus: "The Minister has given express instructions that if there is an appreciable body of Cultivators opposed to these terms, the scheme should be forthwith abandoned". It was further interesting for those gentlemen to note that the offer came to them from the Government on the 6th of August at the Cultivators' meeting which item was not in the agenda. The offer was typewritten in three or four sheets of paper offering 5 bushels of paddy per acre per season, that is 10 bushels of paddy an year for two seasons. In that report the Government stated that there was no reason for that scheme to fail and they believed that it must be due to bad administration &c. He believed that the Hon'ble the Minister of Agriculture and Lands never expected the Karachchi cultivators to accept that offer. When the news went to him he was surprised and made a suggestion of 5 bushels an acre per season to 3 bushels per acre per year. He was happy that, that the break had come from the Government and not from the cultivators. The Karachchi scheme was nearly 30 years under cultivation. He was informed that the Director of Irrigation was of opinion that the tractors could not work in that area which was under cultivation for the last 30 years. If that scheme was in N. C. P. the tractors would work in lands worse than that. Well if that was so, why did the C. D. C. make the offer for the lands in the scheme of nearly 10,000 (ten thousand) acres? It was they who reduced that to 5000 acres. Why did they reduce from 5 bushels per acre per season to 3 bushels per year?

Mr. C. Anton Ponnampalam then expressed that if the firm who manufactured the tractors came to know that their tractors would not work in those lands, they were liable to charge that gentleman for damage. He assured to work a scheme of a fair extent if they could sell a tractor to them for which they would pay to Government. A bad workman blamed the tools.

Mr. K. V. Rasiab proposed that that meeting was thoroughly disappointed in the Government's backing out of the offer to take over 5000 acres under the Karachchi scheme or even any extent, and they at the meeting welcomed the proposed scheme.

The proposal was seconded by Mr. K. Vaithilingam and unanimously passed.—Cor.

## Political Thought In Ceylon

(Continued from page 1.)

Coast thinks the path of progress lies in a United Ceylon federated to India with Hindi as the national language. Really progressive thinkers are isolated and are not united into a well-knit organization. Individuals cannot impress their views on others however loud they might cry from house-tops, unless they are organised.

It would then seem that there are about a dozen trends of political thought prevailing among groups and individual thinkers. It remains for me to suggest the formation of a coherent organization which has from its start a leader, a technique of attaining freedom, an acceptable basis for a political constitution, and a plan for the economic development of the country.

The organisation should be a new one consisting of all progressive-minded people who should uphold a constitution which is acceptable to both Sinhalese and the minorities, and in this respect it differs from the leading parties in Ceylon in that it expects Sinhalese to uphold the rights of the minorities and the minorities to uphold the rights of the Sinhalese. To such an organisation I would invite Labour Unions, communists Sama Samajists, and such men like Dhanayake, Nalliah, Perinbanayakam, Aziz, Kenenman, Jayawardene and others of like type I do not visualise a society with unbridled capitalism or revolutionary communism. A state is true only when it is both socialistic and individualistic, and this is possible of achievement. This organisation shall then have as a fundamental minimum, the independence of the country with a possible federation with India and a participation in an international organisation. In the economic sphere it shall aim at the abolition of inequality and insecurity. The constitution shall be one in which there shall be franchise for all adults; the demarcation of constituencies which will be neither big nor small and which will permit of a proportional representation in a legislative council according to population; the allocation of an extra seat in a constituency for a minority if it exists in a considerable number in that area so that proportional representation is made more effective if the division of the country into constituencies to effect proportional representation is rendered difficult; the stipulation that a bill to be passed as an act should require the assent of a percentage of members in the legislature which is more than the percentage of the majority community in that legislature, and the requirement that specified matters concerning a particular community should be decided by a majority of members belonging to that community in the legislature; the granting of a weightage to the minorities in the legislature; the strengthening of the proportional system and the weightage by the representation of functional groups in the legislature such as for agriculture, industry, commerce, labour, transport, plantation, University, etc, the existence of a single chamber and not an unwanted second chamber, for such a chamber would be very difficult of being scrapped out later, it would render socialisation impossible, and the foregoing proposals would produce a saner legislature by unifying the

(Continued on page 4)

## JAFFNA PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION

A consultative meeting was held at Jaffna on the 19th inst. with a view to revive the above Association which was established in 1934. Mr. R. C. Proctor, the President, took the chair and explained the objects of the Association chief of which were the promotion of harmony among all communities inhabiting the Island and securing an equitable distribution of power by Balanced Representation in the State Council. The following Office-bearers and Committee with power to add were elected: President: R. C. Proctor, Vice-Presidents: Dr. K. Cathiravelu and V. M. Saravananattu, Joint-Secretaries: C. N. DevaRajan and M. R. Karalasingam, Treasurer: S. Ponnuswamy, Committee: P. Q. Christian, K. Sanmugam, S. Selvarajah, R. T. Chelliah, J. S. Rajaretnam, G. Sinnatamby, K. Chinniah, T. Arumainayagam, R. Sinnadurai, G. S. Puvirajasingam, V. S. Nadarajah, K. V. Rasiab, A. Thanabalasingam, A. Arulambalam along with office-bearers.

The President's speech will appear in our next issue.

## MATRIMONIAL

### MUTTUKRISTNE— MUTTUKUMARAPILLAI

The marriage of Miss. Mankaiyarkarasi Muttukristne, daughter of the late Mr. A. Muttukristne, Kachcheri Mudaliyar and Town Vanniya, Trincomalee, and of Mrs. A. Muttukristne, with Mr. Muttukumarapillai, Govt. Apothecary, Kalpitiya, Puttalam, will take place at the bride's residence, "Krishna Vasam" Batticaloa on Tuesday the 29th inst. at 5.45 a. m.

(Mis 96, 21 & 24)

### MUTHUVETPILLAI— NAGALINGAM

The marriage between Mr. K. Muthuvetpillai of the staff of Union College Telipalai and Miss. Bhimala Devi daughter of late Mr. S. Nagalingam and Mrs. Nagalingam will be solemnised on the 28th Aug. at 11 p. m. at the bride's residence at Uduvil. Friends and relatives are cordially invited. No individual invitation.

(Mis 96, 21 & 24)

## 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 21st August to Sunday the 27th August (both days inclusive)

Mustard or Turmeric	½ oz
Green Gram	1 oz
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. TISSEBASINGHE,  
(G. 61. 21.) for Govt. Agent, N.P.

**Political Thought  
In Ceylon**

(Continued from Page 3)

country; the incorporation in the constitution the requirement of the formation of coalition cabinets giving proportional number of portfolios to the various communities but to be selected by the leader for a unified policy with a provision that minority leaders should be able to lead the country once in several ministries. It is possible for human ingenuity to devise a constitution that can synchronise the interests of the groups with the whole under mutual sacrifice.

These are what I want. All progressives should meet together hastily, elect a leader, form a party through conceding the rights of each group to carry on its work, frame a constitution on the above lines that is acceptable to all sections, fight for that constitution through thick and thin, win freedom on the basis of that constitution and national unity, abolish inequality and insecurity, and federate with India without surrendering autonomous rights. There are now no parties in Ceylon which can get us independence and propel the economic machine. So let us start from scrap, spread the ideas for which it stands among the people, and go to the finish howsoever far off it may lie. That is real politics—not to popularise personalities but to establish principles. What I have said is that we should agree to have a leader to talk on behalf of the nation; an organisation that will bring all parties, groups, and individual thinkers together; an economic policy based on socialised capitalism; a constitution that all can agree to; a technique of attaining freedom that can give us peace, prosperity and happiness.

**KATHAKALI DANCE**

PROGRAMME II

Gopinath and Thangamani and their troupe.

Last Recital at the

**TOWN HALL, JAFFNA**  
Wednesday, 23rd Aug. 1944  
at 8 p. m.

No More Chance.

**RATES:** Reserved Rs. 6.00  
1st Class 4-00. 2nd Class 3-00  
3rd Class 2-00.

Tickets available at

1. Parameshwara College, Jaffna.
2. R. S. M. Textile Stores, Grand Bazaar.
3. Bastiampillai & Sons, Chundikuly.
4. S.S. Sanmuganathan & Sons Vannarpannai.

**N. B.—**Reserved Tickets and Box Plan from August 16 only at  
S. S. Sanmuganathan & Sons, Vannarpannai.  
(Phone No. 16)

(Mis 93, 14 & 21)

**ORDER NISI DECLARING  
WILL PROVED  
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA**

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 263  
In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Gnanappu Nallammah wife of Seemampillai Joseph Rasaratnam of Usan. Deceased.  
Seemampillai Joseph Rasaratnam of Usan.

Vs. Petitioner.

Victoriya Ponnammah widow of Benjamin of Mirusuvil. Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva Esq., District Judge of Jaffna on the 1st day of

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 284

In the matter of the Intestate estate of the late Veluppillai Kathiravelu of Vannarpannai East in Jaffna Deceased.

Neasammah widow of Veluppillai Kathiravelu of Vannarpannai East in Jaffna Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Pushparany daughter of Veluppillai Kathiravelu
2. Dharmaramy daughter of Veluppillai Kathiravelu
3. Veluppillai Kathiravelu Dharmannandarajah
4. Veluppillai Kathiravelu Shan mugarajah
5. P. Sinnathamby Aiyadurai all of Vannarpannai East in Jaffna

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 20th day of July 1944 in the presence of Mr. V. Venasitamby, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian - ad -Litem over the minors the 1st to 4th Respondents and that letters of administration be issued to the Petitioner as the widow of the deceased abovenamed unless the Respondents abovenamed shall appear before this Court on or before the 21st day of August 1944 and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

Jaffna this 20th day of July 1944  
(Sgd) H. A. de Silva

Drawn by District Judge  
(Sgd) V. Venasitamby  
Proctor for Petitioner.

**AUCTION SALE**

Case No. 801, D. C. Jaffna.

All that piece of land called "Punkady" in extent 1,3/8th lms. V. C. with house boutique well and cultivated and spontaneous plantations situated at Vannarpannai in the Division and District of Jaffna Northern Province and bounded on the east by road, north by the properties of Usan Sahib Adam Bawa and others, west by the properties of Mohammadu Mohideen Mohideen Bawa and others and south by the property of Rekumathu Nachia wife of Mohammadu Mohideen.

In terms of the commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna in Case No. 801 I shall sell the above property by public auction on Saturday the 16th day of September 1944 at 4 P. M.

Any further particulars can be had from C. C. Somasegaram Esq., Proctor S. C. & Notary Public; Vannarpannai, Jaffna.

N. Kandiah  
Commissioner.

(Mis 94, 21-8-44)

June 1944, in the presence of Mr. R. D. Sivaguru, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner and of the witnesses having been read:

It is ordered that the Will of the abovenamed deceased dated the 7th February 1944 and numbered 55 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before the 13th day of July 1944 shew sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 1st day of June 1944.  
Sgd. H. A. de Silva.  
District Judge.

Order Nisi extended for 15-9-44  
Sgd. H. A. de Silva,  
District Judge.

(O. 56, 21 & 24)

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(Held at Point Pedro)

No. 252 P.T.

In the matter of the intestate estate of Ponnaamma wife of Thedchanamoorthy of Alvey South Deceased.

Sinnathamby Muttukumar of Alvey South Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Veluppillai Thedchanamoorthy of Kandy
2. Sithamparapillai Sinnathamby of Jaffna
3. Amma wife of Sinnathamby of Alvey South
4. Sellamma daughter of Sinnathamby of Alvey South

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esq., Additional District Judge, Jaffna, on the 10th day of July 1944 in the presence of Mr. K. Rajaratnam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner. The petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read. It is ordered that the petitioner as heir of the said deceased be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the late Ponnaamma wife of Thedchanamoorthy and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 28th day of August 1944 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 10th day of July 1944.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva,  
Drawn by Additional District Judge.  
K. Rajaratnam,  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(O. 51 14 & 17.)

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 218.

In the matter of the estate of the late Seethappillai wife of Selladurai of Pungudutivu West. Deceased

Ramanathar Kandiah of Pungudutivu East. Petitioner

Vs.

1. Pasupathypillai Selladurai of Pungudutivu West, presently of No 15, Main Street, Kottagoda
2. Sanmugam Kanapathypillai and wife.
3. Parupathypillai of Pungudutivu West.
4. Vythialingam Murugesu and wife.
5. Umayammah of Pungudutivu West.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 7th day of February 1944 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the Petitioner, as sole heir and brother of the deceased, unless the abovenamed Respondents or any other person or persons shall appear before this Court on the 3rd day of March 1944, and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 23rd day of February 1944.

Sgd James Joseph  
District Judge.  
Time to show cause extended to 21-3-44. Intld H. A. de Silva D. J.  
(O. 54, 14 & 21-8-44.)

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 255

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Arunachalam Chelliah of Vaddukoddai

**ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE  
FIRST INSTANCE DECLARING  
WILL PROVED**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 266.  
In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Moothathamby Ponnampalam of Kondavil. Deceased.

Annam widow of Moothathamby Ponnampalam of Kondavil in Jaffna. Vs. Petitioner.

- 1 Venayagamoorthy Navaratnam
- 2 Venayagamoorthy Rajaratnam both of Mallagam. Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the above named Petitioner praying for grant of Probate of the Last Will of the late Moothathamby Ponnampalam (above-named deceased) coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva Esquire District Judge, Jaffna, on the 23th day of June, 1944 in the presence of Mr. V. Venasitamby, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 15th day of May 1944 and that of the Notary Public and witness to the Will dated 23rd day of March 1944 having been read.

It is ordered that the Will of the abovenamed deceased dated 23rd March 1944 and now deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved.

It is further declared that the said Petitioner is the Executrix named in the said Will and that she is entitled to have Probate to the said Will issued to her accordingly.

This 28th day of June 1944

Sgd: H. A. de Silva  
O 53 14 & 17 District Judge.

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SOLE AGENTS,  
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Jaffna.

West. Deceased.

Annammah widow of Arunachalam Chelliah of Vaddukoddai West

Vs. Petitioner

- 1 Chelliah Kandaswamy of do.
- 2 Chelliah Thangaratnam of do.

Respondents

This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner coming on for disposal before James Joseph, Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 26th day of May 1944 in the presence of Mr V. Nagalingam, Proctor for petitioner and the witness having been read; it is ordered that the Will of the above-named deceased dated the 8th day of July 1925 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the said respondents shall appear before this court on or before the 14th day of July 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said 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 said respondents shall appear before this court on or before the said date and show cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

This 19th day of June 1944

Extended to 25-8-44  
(Sgd) H. A. de Silva  
District Judge.