

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, J. P., Advocate

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LVI.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA. MONDAY, JULY 3, 1944.

NO. 25.

CO-OPERATORS' DAY

"Cultivate Every Inch of Land"
"Make Internal Purchase A Success"

APPEALS JAFFNA'S GOVERNMENT AGENT

A public meeting organized by the Manipay Cooperative Stores was held at the Manipay Hindu College Hall on the 1st inst. Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, the Government Agent, presided and the Rev. Father G. T. Balasundaram, O.M.I., and Mr. S. Natesan, M.S.C. were the speakers.

Mr. V. Veerasingam, President of the Stores, welcoming the Chairman gave expression to the Jaffna people's joy in having a countryman of theirs at the helm of affairs in Jaffna now and said that hitherto they used to approach their Government Agents with all sorts of complaints and grievances but now they would be slow to go to their Government Agent with too many requests because it might be interpreted in certain quarters that a Jaffna man as Government Agent of Jaffna was trying to do everything for his country. Continuing he dwelt on the various advantages that would accrue to people if they united and cooperated in any line of action.

The Rev. Father G. T. Balasundaram said that he was perhaps invited to speak there not merely because he was a native of the next village, Navaly, but because of his Church's interest in all that pertained to the people's welfare social, economic and cultural. The Co-operative movement was, he said, the poor man's paradise and an effective weapon to fight the exaggerated propensities of capitalism. He hoped that the Manipay Stores with honourable men in the Committee would not give any room for criticism that it was dealing in the black market as some stores were said to be doing elsewhere.

Mr. S. Natesan M.S.C. traced the history of co-operation in the West and in India, and how the present war broke out by ignoring the great principle of co-operation and people being led by the teachings of Karl Marx and others. He was very pleased to hear that the Manipay stores had not only had a successful year but had earned a good reputation for efficient and honest service.

The Chairman, after congratulating the members of the Committee on their good work, said that Mr. Veerasingam's view that the speaker should not be troubled by too many

complaints or requests was not correct. In fact when he entered Civil Service some people told him to avoid going to Jaffna, his own country, in any capacity. That would have meant that they were not fit to govern themselves. So he did not hesitate to accept the post of Government Agent of Jaffna. He would of course not welcome requests from anybody for personal favours but was always ready to hear representations for the good of the public and expected the co-operation of the people in the discharge of his duties. After stressing the necessity for co-operation the speaker appealed to the people to show greater effort and enthusiasm in food production by cultivating every inch of land available and to make the Internal Purchase Scheme also a success by giving to the Government as much paddy as possible.

Mr. A. Chelliah of Suthumalai represented the grievances of the peasants that they were not supplied with free implements for cultivation as much as in other places. The chairman explained that they ordered for 1000 mamooties but only 150 were received and out of which 100 went to Waligamam West alone.

Mr. C. Thiagarajah, proposed a vote of thanks and pointed out that the Society's reserving Rs. 600 towards a Building Fund, after declaring 9 per cent dividend and giving a rebate on purchases to members, showed that the society was endeavouring to last even after the war.

AT JAFFNA

A public meeting organised by the Jaffna Agricultural Producers' Society was held at the Town Hall, Jaffna, on Saturday the 1st inst. with Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Chairman, U.C. in the chair. Messrs. A. Arulambalam, Secretary of the Federation, S. H. Perinpanayagam, V. R. Murugesu, J. V. Chelliah, and T. Sathasivam were the speakers. Musical items and songs on co-operation, Food production and Agriculture were rendered by school children.

IDEALS OF COOPERATION

Palladium for Economic Development

By A. Arulambalam, Hony. Secretary, Northern Division Cooperative Federation, Ltd.

Co-operation indicates the association of individuals to secure a common economic end by honest means. The basis of association is voluntary and democratic. But though primarily and essentially directed against economic evils, co-operation is not solely confined to economics. Its principles may most advantageously be applied to the entire sphere of social activities, and today eminent social reformers pin their faith to the co-operative movement for making a better world. The movement strikes a golden mean between capitalism on the one hand and communism on the other.

A co-operative society may have any one or more of the following objects which may be directed for the purpose of improving the lot of the poor agriculturist, for the purpose of running a hospital, a nursery, a dairy, a textile industry, a buying club, or for any other purpose directed towards better living. But the spirit of the movement is service and not profit.

The co-operative credit society is the bulwark of the co-operative movement. These societies were established mainly in the villages with the object of helping the poor agriculturists and traders to obtain easy loans at low interest to be used by them for essential purposes. Before the birth of these institutions the poor farmers raised loans at exorbitant rates of interest from avaricious money lenders. Very often the interest was so very unreasonable that the farmer had to sell up his small holdings and chattel to repay the loan. Moreover the money lender was indifferent as to the purpose for which the loan was raised as long as his money was safe and the interest attractive. The credit society came to the poor man's rescue and gave him loans at cheap rates of interest and that too only for essential requirements and saved the borrower from his own improvidence. For this reason alone, if not for any other, the credit society deserves the praise and support of all public spirited men and women.

Next in importance to the credit society is the co-operative Store Society. It may be described as a buying club run by people for the benefit of the people. The capital of the store is subscribed to by the consumers; the share-holders manage the business, and the profits, if any, are divided among the members of the society. Thus the store-society

is mainly a people's concern. This society gives the people a training to manage their own affairs and helps them from being impoverished by middle-men and bangers-on who reap much of the profits at the expense of the consumer. Especially in these trying times, when the demand for the necessities of life are left unsatisfied owing to a shortage of supplies, the store-societies have unquestionably been the mainstay of the poor, keeping down the inflation of prices and the prevention of the disappearance of essential commodities from the market. But the stores, to be successful, must not forget the ideal of service. They should import those articles which have to be imported directly and prove to the people that they can deliver the goods to the consumers at reasonable and competitive prices. They should try to live up to the Psalmist's ideal of "no complaining in our streets," and to this end all co-operators must work.

The co-operative movement is a divine movement and much of the future happiness and prosperity of the world depends on its success. But the success of the movement itself will largely depend on the high ideals which its sponsors will have in mind and put to practical application. Untrue advertisement, adulteration of goods and cornering the market by unfair means are the proven enemies of the success of this movement—a movement which should be looked upon as a Palladium for the economic development of both the village and the town. The high ideals of service, honesty, sincerity and fairplay should be the "Open Sesame" of all co-operators who will muster in millions to celebrate the international Co-operators' day, which is the first Saturday of July every year.

PERSONAL

Mr. C. Balasingham, O. A. Jaffna, has been transferred to the Kandy Kachcheri as O. A.

Mudaliar C. Ganapathicillai, Extra Office Assistant, Jaffna Kachcheri, has been appointed Office Assistant Jaffna Kachcheri.

Mr. A. Muttutamby, Office Assistant, Kalutara Kachcheri, has been appointed Extra office Assistant Jaffna Kachcheri.

Mr. G. M. Chinotamby has been appointed Office Assistant, Hambantota Kachcheri.

NOTICE

Advertisers are requested to note that our rates of Advertisement have been increased by 50% from July 1, 1944, on account of the present high cost of printing.

THE MANAGER
"Hindu Organ" and
"Indusathanam"



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JULY 3, 1944.

ECONOMICS OF CULTIVATION

IN A RECENT STATEMENT THE Government Agent of the North-Central Province gave the following ratio of man-power to animal power and acreage in his province: one man: two acres: two buffaloes. Quoting from memory we compared this ratio with that in the United States which worked out as follows: one man: 24 acres: 1.6 horse. A correspondent whose letter appears in another column wishes to know whether the American figures apply to paddy or to wheat, and also how these figures are possible. With regard to the first question, these figures undoubtedly apply to wheat. The wheat-field is tilled in the same way as the paddy field in the Jaffna District with this difference: the wheat-field needs no ridges, while, paddy being an aquatic plant, the paddy-field needs them and also water at the proper season. The Jaffna method of cultivation approximates more closely to the method of cultivation in vogue in Australia with regard to paddy. The Jaffna method is, however, intended for tiny holdings, and the tools used are uneconomic. This accounts for the very high cost of cultivation in the Jaffna District, though the Jaffna cultivator manages to obtain good results in his own way. Most of the labour-saving implements used in other parts of the world can be used if the Jaffna method of cultivation is adopted. In the cultivation of loam and medium clay, the Jaffna method is undoubtedly the best method. Mudding will have to be resorted to in the case of extremely heavy clay and fields that are mostly under water. Even in the case of heavy clay, which is frequently met with in the prairie districts of the United States, cultivation is done with ploughs provided with flat mould-boards and the usual type of cultivator or disc harrow. There is no reason why the same thing cannot be done in Ceylon, if the cultivator knows his business.

With regard to the question

whether these figures are possible, we can only say that they are quite possible when we take into account the implements and methods of cultivation used in the United States and other advanced countries. Two-furrow ploughs with a ploughing width of nearly 24 inches, cultivators or harrows with a cultivating width of anything between 3½ and 5 feet, reapers and binders worked by animal power—these and a good many other things make it possible for the American farmer to cultivate 24 acres while the cultivator in the North-Central Province can only manage two.

Notes and Comments

Post-War Developments In India

A fifteen-year scheme for the post-war economic development of India, to be given effect to in successive five-year plans, has been drawn up by some leading industrialists and economists, and it has received wide publicity and general approval as well. The authors have estimated the total cost roughly at ten billion and crores (i.e., a hundred thousand millions) of rupees and it is admitted that any nation-building programme would require such large sums. Besides this, a plan for the development of agriculture and animal husbandry in India involving a capital outlay of one thousand crores (i.e., ten thousand millions) rupees, is suggested in a memorandum prepared for the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The plan has been prepared by a Special Committee and has the immediate object of increasing production by 50 per cent in the next 10 years and by 100 per cent in the next 15 years. The plan aims at securing an output of the right kind for every individual and improving his standard of living. Again, the Government of India contemplates, as a post-war road development scheme, the construction of 400,000 miles of road on a twenty-year programme at a cost of Rs. 450 crores (i.e., 4,500 millions). The Health Survey Committee has not yet finished its labours and it is not known how many thousand crores its plans will require. Similarly, there are several other committees which have not finished their labours and submitted their reports. The Serpent scheme of educational reconstruction also will cost thousands of crores.

But, what about Ceylon? Compared with India a paltry sum of thirty millions only (i.e., 3 crores) has been set apart for post-war development, and that too vaguely without any definite plan or scheme!

Fertiliser Mission

In our issue of the 8th ultimo we drew the attention of the Government and the public to the great efforts made by the Indian Government to manufacture fertilisers for speeding up food production. The experts we referred to have now arrived in India. They are Messrs. S. Govind, J. Rigg and J. H. Rikhey sent out by the Secretary of State for India. At present discussions on technical problems are going on at New Delhi, under the chairmanship

of Sir James Pitkeathly, between the Mission and Sir Gopalaswami Iyengar, Sir T. Vijayaragavachariar Mr. Kapilram Vakil, Sir J. C. Ghosh and Sir S. S. Bhatnagar. The questions being discussed are the manufacture of ammonium sulphate and nitrate, availability of electric power for the production of synthetic fertilisers, utilisation of gypsum and coke, etc. The Mission will tour the whole of India in July and August and make its recommendations in order to enable the Government to push through the approved schemes for speedy food production.

May we again repeat the suggestion whether it will not be possible for our Government to request the Government of India to the experts to visit Ceylon also and give some advice?

Letters to the Editor

MISINFORMED CRITICISM

Sir,—Your leader of the 12th inst. under the above caption is both instructive and illuminating. It is replete with valuable information such as only a practical farmer of long experience could impart.

I am aware that in the Wannai District, a family of 3 individuals: husband, wife and a boy about 12 years of age undertake cultivation of an extent of 2½ acres of field and nothing more with a pair of buffaloes. The buffaloes are usually half wild. The boy often leads the animals at the plough with strings attached to their horns. The ridges of the paddy plots are well repaired, their height raised. This is mudding cultivation, the weeds are muddled into the mud, the man, woman, and the boy operating the process with their feet. The field is levelled with the leveling board. Tiny tunnels are provided radiating from a point at a ridge from where the unwanted water in the field could be let down to a drainage channel or elsewhere. The work is done leisurely in holiday spirit, the workers on the adjoining fields showing great neighbourly spirit enlivening the occasion with folk songs, social feasts &c. Sowing finished—which takes usually a month—then arrangements are made for watching the field. The Maha (Kalapokam) cultivation presents severe hardships to the cultivators, and risks. They have to watch the tank lest the bund give way to an onrush of rain water. Men should be ready to work with mamootes to buttress the bunds with earthwork at any emergent danger. They have to patrol the field at nights to protect the crop from depredation of wild animals e.g. wild elephants, pigs, buffaloes etc. Often watch-huts are constructed on trees. The unhealthiest part of the year is that covered by the Maha crop and yet the cultivator must be on his night duty in mud and slush often in torrential rains and mosquitoes buzzing round his person. If his crop had been saved from damage by floods or drought or by depredations of cattle, wild animals, birds, fly-pests or insect pests then the yield per acre should be about 65 bushels. But seldom does a Wannai cultivator reap a crop which had not suffered damage by one thing or the other. The old spirit of co-operation has become feeble. The paddy industry is pre-eminently a communal as well as a Co-operative industry. A close observation of the methods and processes of paddy cultivation

as practised in the Wannai has left in me the impression that the cultivator must be an inheritor of a great scientific tradition with respect to his industry. In a country of perennial floods and inundations, his method of cultivation is like a ritual performed for protection against soil erosion with unmistakable aim to conserve the soil qualities for the benefit of his progeny. The cohesiveness of the community seems to be designed to receive added strength every season the operatives join to work at the industry. From the ceremonies performed in the field as well as from the customary assignments of the yield of the field to religious and charitable purposes it becomes apparent that religion has been dexteriously weaved into the industry so as to constitute its motive. From Tamil books written about the beginning of the Christian era, it is known that Ceylon exported large quantities of surplus paddy to Chola Country.

I do not quite comprehend how the American could cultivate "24 acres to the 1 man and 1.6 horse." If he is cultivating paddy at this ratio, please let us have more details as to his implements and methods.

Bearing in mind, however, that this is Ceylon and we have our own method of cultivation, let me ask the Minister of Agriculture to tell us what extent of land is expected to be cultivated by the Land Army-in-the-making and how many houses he proposes to put up for residences of constituent members and how much it would cost the Revenue in buildings and in the creation of sophisticated amenities to the operatives.

Yours truly,
WILFRED NAIMÉ.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Sir,—With reference to your editorial of the 22nd inst. on "The Education Bill", I shall be obliged if you will grant some space for the expression of student opinion on the subject, as contained in the resolution of the Students' National Council:

"The Students' National Council welcomes the chief recommendation of the Special Committee on Education that education should be free from the Kindergarten to the University. Not only is this progressive proposal a step towards extending education to the mass of our illiterate people, but it is also, through the light for its implementation, a rallying point for student and national unity for the war against fascism, the most brutal enemy of education, culture and progress.

But the SNC rejects the Special Committee's proposal for the continuance of the dual (State and denominational) control as tending to nullify the benefits of free education by perpetuating the present disparity in quality between denominational (majority English) and State (majority vernacular) schools and the extant maldistribution of schools. Instead it calls for the unification of education into a single State system.

Nevertheless as regards religious instruction, the SNC endorses the right to freedom of religious instruction and advocates the provision of facilities by the State for religious instruction to be conducted in the school premises by the different religious organisations. But should any religious organisation or educational society feel that education under such a system would not con-

tain a sufficiently religious bias it should be permitted to organize private schools which, while receiving no grant from the State, should conform to the minimum State requirements.

The SNC calls for the immediate implementation by progressive stages of free education in a single State system and puts forward increased taxation, a ready resort to for the heavy war budget, as the means of defraying the expenses involved.

In this connection it deplores the fact that the Special Committee has not realised the vastness of the gulf that separates the order of things it envisages from the existing poverty of our people and consequently has not made any recommendation for securing the conditions in which the people can make the greatest use of free education.

Hence the SNC stresses the need to integrate the fight for education within the general struggle for political freedom and economic progress and resolves to strive for student and national unity

—to win the immediate implementation of the scheme of free education in a single State system with provision for religious instruction —to make free education as democratic as possible."

As regards the financial capacity of the nation to afford free education, it is worthwhile noting that the first eight months of the present financial year have returned a revenue excess of Rs 35,883,185; that there are moves to lower the E.P.D. on plumbago; that income-tax can be increased to off set free education; and that the floating of an Education Loan, among other loans, would be one of the ways of fighting inflation. And it needn't be feared that the proposed Education Bill would be so voracious as to devour Rs. 70 million in the first year of its implementation.

Nor need we be so convinced of the wartime necessity of controls as to be hypnotised by the number of potential Controllers of Education at present in the country.

Yours faithfully,
M. Karthigesan

Colombo
23-6-44

HEALTH CARNIVAL AT UDUVIL

Uduvil Parish will celebrate the forthcoming All Ceylon Health Week with a Health Carnival and a Vegetable Garden and Rural Sanitation Competition. The carnival will be held for a period of three days commencing on the 22nd instant at the Inuvil Saiva Mahajana Vidyasalai. Dr. S. F. Chellapah, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services will declare the carnival open on the 22nd instant at about 6 p.m.

Health, Agriculture, Industry and A. R. P. will be the main sections of the carnival. The Department of Commerce and Industries will conduct demonstrations in coir, pottery, paper, cloth, mat etc., and the Departments of Medical and Sanitary Services and Agriculture will participate in the carnival.

PERSONAL

Mr. S. Pasupathy Chettiar, has been appointed Manager of the Jaffna—South Ceylon Tobacco Co-operative Sales Society Ltd., Jaffna.

MONKEYING WITH AGRICULTURAL VOLUNTEERING

"VIATOR" writes in
Young Ceylon:—

THE way the Minister of Agriculture and Lands and his kinsman the Minister of Communications and Works in collaboration with the Deputy Civil Defence Commissioner (Essential Labour) have set about implementing the resolution of the State Council to organise an Agricultural Corps on the basis of a voluntary scheme of recruitment of labour for food production is screamingly ridiculous and absurd. The movement has been given a princely military outlook. There are to be Overseers, Inspectors and Officers in Charge. The recruitments will be transformed into soldiers—they will go through a three month course of training in camproutine, drill, & handling of labour. They must take the prescribed Oath, live in camp and uphold the regulations of the Corps.

The Labour itself will undergo an intensified type of transformation. The Goyia will give up his shirt and his cloth—for which Knox made him famous—and he will don Khaki shorts, Sandals shoes, Khaki Thread Shirts, eat on aluminium plates food cooked in copper and brass cauldrons and sleep on camp beds with blankets and mosquito nets and drink from water bottles with straps. And thus clothed and booted and fed—the large army of the agricultural corps will clear out the jungle from the forest and change the entire landscape into smiling fields of rich paddy ready to be garnered by the three great saviours of Lanka, Messrs. D. S. Senanayake, J. L. Kotalawala and A. Weerasinghe.

Thus will the country be saved from starvation. Thus will the spectre of famine be banished from the land. Thus will Lanka become independent of imported rice. The shades of Parakrama will flee from history and in their niches will be inscribed the names of Senanayake, Kotalawala and Weerasinghe—the triple Olympian tin-gods of our Agricultural renaissance.

Did not Mr. D. S. Senanayake chide a gathering of cultivators at Kandy when they pleaded for an increase in the price paid by Government for paddy under the Internal Purchase Scheme? Far from asking an increase of price, they should agree to reduce it, said Mr. Senanayake, forsooth the present price was in the nature of "a very considerable subsidy" and subsidies are meant only for Plumbago magnates not the despised, defrauded goiya.

"Any increase of the present price of Rs. 6/ will only help the black market". What a glib statement? It is the internal purchase scheme that created the black market in paddy. If the scheme is abolished there will be no black market. Those who have organised the scheme have not the brains or the ingenuity to scrap the black market. Let us face the facts. Before the war the goiya got only Rs. 1-25 or Rs. 1-50 per bushel now he gets Rs. 6, but the necessities of life have gone up very high and a rupee is now worth only 25 cents. Rs. 6, is equivalent to Rs. 150. And the goiya has to pay Rs. 18 to 20 for a Rs. 2 sirong, Rs. 5 or 6 for a 50 cts. banana. And what has he left to clothe his wife and children? He is just where he was before the war, if not worse—thanks to price control.

There is every thing wrong with the various schemes of food production. They are expensive, spectacular and propagandistic. The results are nil. Take Minneriya, take the Colonisation Schemes and now the Land Army. They are making very good progress. But there is no rice. With millions spent during a brief 13 years all that can be said is that Ceylon produces one-sixth of the

quantity required for local consumption. But that, Ceylon produced even before Minneriya. So, where is the progress?

The Land Army will take at least one year to get started. Three millions of well burnt engineering bricks of standard size will have to be found and delivered equally to Anuradhapura, Maha-Ilupellama, Hingurakgoda (Minneriya) and Ponnaruwa.

Now why are the Land Armies located in such malarial districts? Cannot better districts be found for the food drive? It is useless to take cultivators from their fields and place them in fever-haunted districts where they will either die or bolt. In any case they will not thrive as goiyas if they are to be in khaki shorts and sandal shoes not to speak of mosquito nets and water bottles with straps. It is not in that wise that the Sinhalese of old made Ceylon the Granary of the East.

All price control must be scrapped. That is the remedy for the food scare. Land Armies and Colonisation Schemes will pauperize the country and bring us no rice. Remove Control and cultivators will produce a hundredfold. With more paddy available prices will adjust themselves. With plenty of paddy, there will be no hoarding, no black market. To save the country from starvation remove Control. But, the pity of it, Iago, is that politicians love to bungle and bungle they must.

TENDERS

The Chairman, Tender Board, General Treasury, P. O. Box 500, Colombo, will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday, 25th July, 1944, for the 'Landing, transporting, re-bagging etc of foodstuffs.'

2. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna, from whom all particulars on the subject can be obtained.

3. A deposit of Rs. 200 will be required to be made either at the General Treasury, Colombo or a Kachcheri and a receipt produced for the same before any form of tender is issued.

T. B. Tisseverasinghe,
for Deputy Food Controller,
The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, 27th June, 1944.
(G. 41. 29 & 3)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 241
In the matter of the estate of the late Thankamattu wife of Muttupillai Kandiah of Evinal

Naranar Eliathamby of Evinal
Vs.
Deceased
Petitioner.
1. Kathirasilpilai wife of Naranar Eliathamby
2. Muttupillai Kandiah both of Evinal

Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 4th day of April 1944 in the presence of Mr. S. T. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed petitioner be declared entitled to letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 22nd day of May 1944 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 12th day of May 1944.
Sgd. James Joseph
District Judge
Time to show cause is extended for
10-7-44
Sgd. J. J.
22-5-44
(O. 36, 3)

TENDERS

The Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday, 25th July, 1944 for the "Transport of Foodstuffs and the other minor works"

2. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna, from whom all particulars on the subject can be obtained.

3. A deposit of Rs. 100 will be required to be made either at the General Treasury, Colombo, or at a Kachcheri and a receipt produced for the same before any form of tender is issued.

E. B. Tisseverasinghe,
for Deputy Food Controller,
The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, 27th June, 1944.
(G. 42 29 & 3)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 247
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kanther Sanmugam of Thirunelveli, Jaffna, deceased.
Sanmugam Sivaguranather of Thirunelveli
Petitioner.

Vs.

(1) Sanmugam Sivasubramaniam, (2) Maheswari, daughter of Sanmugam, (3) Sanmugam Jegannathan, (4) Vijayalechumy, daughter of Sanmugam, all of ditto

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph, Esq., District Judge of Jaffna, in the presence of Mr. V. S. Nadarajah on the part of the petitioner; and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors, the abovenamed 2nd to 4th respondents, to represent them in this action and that letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner, unless the respondents or any other persons shall appear before this court on May 22, 1944, and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

April 22, 1944
Extended for
July 10, 1944.
James Joseph,
District Judge.
James Joseph,
District Judge.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 252.
In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Sinnachchippillai wife of Thantharampillai Ponnampalam of Tellippalai West
Deceased,
Thantharampillai Ponnampalam of Tellippalai West

Vs. Petitioner.
1. Ponnampalam Shanmugaratnam of Tellippalai West
2. Naranapillai Ponnampalam of Tellippalai West Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 1st day of June 1944 in the presence of Mr. S. Nayatambi Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner dated 24th and 29th day of May 1944 respectively having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the abovenamed 1st Respondent minor for the purpose of representing him and of protecting his interests in this case and that letters of administration in respect of the estate be granted to the petitioner unless the abovenamed Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 13th day of July 1944 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 1st day of June 1944
(Sgd) H. A. de Silva
District Judge
(O. 32, 3)

WHAT PEOPLE SAY

(By Newsmonger)

That there are two big motions before the State Council now.

That it is idle to expect from these anything of immediate benefit to the country.

That the motion relating to Educational Reforms may be passed by the Council, but the scheme will be put into dust-laden shelves where many such already lie buried.

That Dr. Kannangara complains of being the most abused man in Ceylon at present.

That he wants every one to buy and read a copy of his six-and-a-half hour speech on the Education Bill.

That the man in the street wants to know whether there are not better books now on the market.

That people also want to know where paper was available to print such volumes in these days.

That Dr. Kannangara claims that the name "Kannangara" will go down to posterity as a great name.

That he says he has offered himself as a 'martyr', in the cause of free education.

That Mr. Nalliah, M. S. C. says this is all election cry.

That Dr. Kannangara alleges that a 'secret memorial was sent to the authorities, objecting to free education, by men who had received honours from the Government.

That he says he is determined to see that "the poor are freed from the clutches of close-fisted capitalists."

That the other motion of importance is that of Mr. Sripala Samarakody for the dissolution of the State Council.

That it is, cautiously and cunningly worded.

That it wants a dissolution provided the Secretary of State grants an immediate instalment of reforms.

That the Councillors say that the election must be based on the new constitution.

That they know perfectly well no new constitution will come into effect before the end of the war and probably not before the expiry of two years after the war ends.

That, therefore the present Council will go on for another four years—a total of 12 years.

That several speakers at the annual session of the Sinhala Maha Sabha said last week that the present Council had outlived its usefulness.

That Mr. A. P. Jayasuriya, M. S. C. threatened at the meeting that, if a General Election took place now, there would be no reforms for another five years at least.

That Dr. Kannangara said he knew something of an intimation

from Whitehall.

That he said that, there was nothing to regret about allowing the present Council to exist.

That he could not say anything more because the reply from Whitehall was confidential.

That His Excellency the Governor has made it public that such hints as were given by the Minister of Local Administration and the Minister of Education were without authority.

That all this talk about the desire of the members of Council to dissolve the Council is sheer bluff.

That it is human nature to avoid facing an election under the circumstances now prevailing.

That it is surely bad to pretend that members are ever ready to go out of Council and face a new election.

That Mr. V. Nalliah, M. S. C. sees no use for English for Ceylon hereafter.

That he himself, a Tamil, addressed a Tamil audience in English.

That he forgets he got all his ideas of freedom and liberty through English.

That he wants his countrymen to drop English and learn Hindi.

That according to him after 100 years of British rule, only 10% in the country know English.

That then it would take 200 years for 10% of the people to speak Hindi.

That at a Toddy Tappers' Conference at Ja-ela Messrs. Pieter Kenneman, Mr. George R. de Silva, M. S. C. Mr. P. Sankar, Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe, Mr. T. Subramaniam Thirumump, and Mr. D. P. Jayasuriya, M. S. C. were the speakers.

That surely all these gentlemen were not toddy tappers.

That people wonder whether the actual toddy tappers present understood what was going on at the Conference.

That if the Indian tappers knew what the Conference was about, they wouldn't have voted for the resolution against immigration.

That ignorance accounts for the Toddy Tappers' Conference concluding militantly with the Internationale.

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(Mis. 64, 3-7—31-8-44)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 258

In the matter of the intestate estate of Ambalayavar Veerasingham of Sandirupay Deceased.
Thangammah widow of Veerasingham of Sandirupay Petitioner.
Vs.

1. Sivacolunthu daughter of Veerasingham
2. Puvanamalar daughter of Veerasingham
3. Veerasingham Sivagnanam, all of Sandirupay the 2nd and 3rd Respondents, being Minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem
4. Muttu Kanagaratnam of Sandilipay Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 9th day of June 1944 in the presence of Mr. S. Tirunavukkarasu Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that letters of administration of the estate of the above-named deceased be issued to the Petitioner and that the 4th Respondent abovenamed be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 2nd and 3rd Respondents minors abovenamed, unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 14th day of July 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 9th day of May 1944.

(Sgd) H. A. de Silva
District Judge.

(O. 30, 29 & 3)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 259

In the matter of the intestate estate of Albert Selvaratnam alias Selvanayagam Lyman of Navaly Deceased.

Nagaratnam widow of Albert Selvaratnam Lyman of Navaly
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Kingsly Selvaratnam Lyman
2. Stanley Selvarasan Lyman

This 9th day of June 1944.
(Sgd) H. A. de Silva
District Judge.

(O. 31, 29 & 3)

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both of Navaly being minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem

3. Sinnathampar Rajaiah F. M. S. Pensioner, Manipay
4. Joy Kurupairatnam wife of Alagaratnam and her husband
5. William Subramaniam Alagaratnam both of Manipay, presently of 185 Laverd's Broadway Colombo Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 9th day of June 1944 in the presence of Mr. S. Tirunavukkarasu Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration of the above-named deceased be issued to the Petitioner and that the 3rd Respondent abovenamed be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st and 2nd named Respondents minors abovenamed, unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 14th day of July 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 9th day of June 1944.
(Sgd) H. A. de Silva
District Judge.

(O. 31, 29 & 3)

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