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POLITICAL REPRESENTATION

By A. Thiagarajah, M. A. M. Litt.

The Problem in India

(Continued from last issue)

Most of the countries of the West are not so much confronted with national minorities as with sectional and regional interests. It usually turns round on economic or class basis. Hence those countries have found the solution in a second chamber and in the division of constituencies in such a manner as to return candidates on the basis of population representing the various classes. Nearly all countries in Europe and Asia are based on the national or the linguistic basis. But countries like Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Russia and India are formed by the union of several nationalities. We have just considered Russia, but in India and in Ceylon the communal problem has come to stay and has got to be solved by a frontal attack. Some individuals have freely quoted the case of India. Even there in the Provinces, where a large measure of Provincial autonomy exists, Hindu candidates are overpowered in Hindu provinces and Muslim in Muslim provinces. In the Punjab the Muslims are numerous in the Assembly, but still stable governments are not possible without the help of others. Perhaps in the Punjab and in Bengal the minorities have a claim for something better than fifty-fifty. Elsewhere the minorities, whether Hindu or Muslim, are trivial so that they could at best claim weightage and assurances of fair treatment. But in the Centre India could well afford for a second chamber and so she could have a lower one on the basis of population and an upper one representing all communities on a basis that would preclude any one from dominating over the rest.

Deadlock in Ceylon

Therefore Ceylon has one of several possibilities before her if she is bent on resolving the communal deadlock while preserving all the elements of democracy. (1) A lower house elected on the principle of proportional representation with a second chamber constituted on the basis of communal equality with additional functional representation. (2) A single chamber on proportional basis and a Court that can have the authority to declare laws null and void if discriminatory in character. (3) A single chamber on proportional basis with vetoing powers vested with the Governor to guard the interests of minorities. (4) A single chamber on proportional basis with weightage to minorities and representation on functional basis so as to reduce the strength of the majority community and stipulating that a

law is valid when passed by a percentage of members greater than a percentage of the majority community in the legislature. (5) A single chamber with fifty-fifty as propounded recently.

It is best to analyse these five ways of solving the deadlock. The first proposal is good if we want to follow other democratic countries. But our country is a small and a backward one so that it will prove a burden on the people. The second is usually found in federal states to settle disputes between the units or between each of the units and the federal state. As Ceylon is a unitary state the exercising of the power by a court would bristle with some difficulties. The third proposal is followed in the Dominions, India and the Colonies. It is unsatisfactory because in practice it has not proved of great importance and reminds us of our perpetual stavedom. The fourth proposal is the one I would suggest because it is proportional, it safeguards the minorities, it is cheap because it has one chamber only, and last but not least it satisfies the psychological aspect of all the participants. It is very novel in that it stipulates that not a simple majority but a majority greater than any communal majority should give assent to a bill, whether ordinary or constitutional, just as in advanced countries constitutional amendments are made by two thirds or three-fourths majority.

The last, fifty-fifty, sounds very rational, but I would like to point out certain pitfalls. Out of a population of 5½ millions over ¼ of a million are Indians. Their status is to be determined by an Indo-Ceylon Conference and not by the intended Royal Commission. Hence the number of seats Indians ought to be allowed cannot be forecast. Nevertheless a good portion must be absorbed. The Sinhalese would still be twice the rest put together. If then how would the constituencies appear under fifty-fifty? Some of the minority seats would appear in Sinhalese area, but the rest would lie outside. Minorities are concentrated in areas like Jaffna and Batticaloa, so that the constituencies returning minorities would be very small while the constituencies returning the Sinhalese candidates would have to be quite large so that regional representation would be grossly disproportionate. Another danger is the perpetuation of communalism. If the lessons of history are to be learnt one should infer that communalism would not help towards responsible government. Again, it strengthens existing class divisions and stereotypes existing relations. It teaches men to think as partisans and not as citizens. In India the final result of communal cries has been the demand for Pakistan. It will not allow a healthy party system to develop. So long as a Sinhalese cannot

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

POSITION OF MINORITIES

The following is the portion of Mr. S. Natesan's Budget Speech on August, 25, 1944, dealing with Constitutional Reforms

Sir,—Those who have been following the course of this debate cannot help wondering what it is that accounts for the silence of some of the most vociferous representatives of the Board of Ministers. The Hon. the Nominated Member, the gallant Major Oldfield made a militant speech dealing with the Board of Ministers, particularly with the redoubtable leader of the Sinhala Maha Sabha—the indomitable Minister of Local Administration. Are we to think that these Ministers are like the Japanese Navy which refuses to be drawn out, even when badly provoked? What is it, Sir, that makes some of the backbenchers take up the challenge thrown out by the Hon. the Nominated member, Major Oldfield? Are the satellites to fight instead of the major, valiant fighters in the Board of Ministers? I would like to know what really accounts for this strange phenomenon. I cannot help evolving a solution in my own mind about the possible reason for this situation which will certainly, strike anybody as something extraordinary. I have a shrewd suspicion that the colleagues of the Hon. the Leader of the House in the Board of Ministers think that it is primarily his business to answer the attack that has been made against the Board of Ministers.

The Hon. Mr. Senanayake: One is quite enough.

Mr. Natesan: Yes, he is the person who has been the dominating figure in all this political fight that has been going on. He is not only the person who has been carrying on this fight but he it is who has dictated the whole policy, the technique of this warfare that has been carried out, in the first instance, against the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the House said that he wanted some impenetrable wall. Against whom? What is the complaint of the Hon. the Leader against the Secretary of State for the Colonies? Reading carefully his Budget speech, especially the concluding portion of it,

have love for a Tamizil as much as for another Sinhalese the communal question is there and must be faced. But we must face it in such a way that subsequently we are able to discard it, and for that a rigid fifty-fifty is unequal to the task both in theory and in practice. For a solution we must turn to other means suggested already.

(Concluded)

one cannot help feeling that the Hon. the Leader is chagrined against the Secretary of State for the Colonies because, in his latest Declaration, he said that he would send out a Commission to consult the various interests of this Island, including the minorities. Obviously, it is that which has angered the Hon. the Leader of the House and his colleagues in the Board of Ministers. It is that which has dictated to them this policy of non-collaboration with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Now, Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the House, in his speech, referred to some "Vested Interests" which had poisoned the mind of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He did not design to speak of the minorities. Instead, he spoke about the "Vested Interests", and he thought that the minority interests were included in that all-comprehensive term "vested interests". That is the way in which he looks at the realistic problem that faces the minorities, not only them but every one in this country, at this critical juncture of its political history.

Certainly there are communities in this Island which in a true, liberal sense to be attached to the term "vested interests", have "vested" interests in this country. Certainly, Sir, the Tamil community has an inalienable right to a share in the government of this country. Then the Muslim community has a vested interest in the sense that it has an inalienable right to a share in the government of this country. These are not communities which are fighting any unholy battle against the Leader of the House. They are fighting for their rights for what they consider to be their just due in regard to any future constitution that may be evolved for this country.

The Hon. the Leader of the House thinks that he has only to shut his eyes to the existence of these communities. That is his political strategy. His whole technique has been to make out that there are no interests in this country which clamour for the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to solve some of the insistent problems with which they are confronted. He seems to ignore the fact that it was the representatives of all the minority communities in this Council that sent a cable to the Secretary of State beseeching him to send out a

(Continued on page 3)



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1944

QUEBEC AND AFTER

PEOPLE IN CEYLON SHOULD be interested in the conference that is proceeding at Quebec between the British Prime Minister and the President of the United States. It is at this conference that plans are being drawn up for the coming campaign against Japan. The war in Europe is coming to an end, and it is time that the two Powers, who are primarily concerned in the war against Japan, should concert measures for the liberation of the territories now occupied by the Japanese. Many a home in Jaffna is waiting in the hope that, sooner or later, its breadwinners, friends and relations now living in Malaya and other places, will be able to return to their native land. Of all places in Ceylon Jaffna is suffering most in this respect. We feel confident that, as a result of the conference, this hope will be realised in the near future.

The conference is also a timely warning to all concerned that Britain is prepared to bear her share of the burden in dislodging the Japanese from the territories they have occupied as a result of their treacherous attack on the Western Powers. There are not wanting persons in the United States who are ready to believe that the British Government will not give effective assistance to the United States in the task of liberation. Mr. Churchill's presence at Quebec should dissipate any doubts as to the British attitude towards Japan. Britain is, in fact, more concerned in the matter than the United States. The latter has only Pearl Harbour and the seizure of the Philippines to avenge. Britain has a much bigger score to settle with the Japanese, Burma, Singapore, Hong Kong, the Treaty Ports of China,—to mention only a few—these serve as grim reminders of the task that awaits the British Government and people.

The task is by no means an easy one. In the matter of defence Japan is in very such the same position as Britain. Any country attacking Japan with any chance of success must possess overwhelming superiority at sea and in the air. Today, Britain and the United States have a decided superiority in this respect, and it will not be long before their powerful air and naval forces

are marshalled against the Japanese.

The end of the war in Europe will release all the man-power and material needed for the struggle against Japan. Victory will, of course, come more quickly, if the Russian Government actively helps the Western Powers. But, Marshal Stalin has declined the invitation to attend the Quebec Conference, though it is stated that he will be kept informed of all decisions taken at Quebec. This, however, may mean anything. The attitude of Russia towards Japan still remains one of the well-kept secrets of the present war.

MINISTERS' UNFINISHED PRODUCT

The following is the portion of the Ministers' Draft Constitution dealing with representation. The scheme has now been withdrawn in entirety, but will form the basis for discussion by the Royal Commission:

In formulating their tentative proposals, the Ministers agreed that the minority communities ought to have additional weightage, but it was also agreed that every member should be elected as a Ceylonese not as a Sinhalese, a Tamil, a Muslim, a Burgher, an Indian or a European. The Ministers agreed with the Donoughmore Commission that communal representation as such was undesirable.

A consideration of the distribution of the communities produced the solution which is embodied in Article 13. The great majority of the Sinhalese are to be found in the densely populated areas, especially in the Western and Southern Provinces. The great majority of the Tamils and Muslims are to be found in the less densely populated areas. Also, it was desirable that the Kandyan rural population should have special consideration. It will be seen that these aims can be attained without communal representation by giving weightage to area as well as to population.

The Ministers decided that the legislature should consist of approximately one hundred members. Article 13 therefore provides that each Province shall have one member for every 75,000 inhabitants at the census of 1931 with an additional member for every 1,000 square miles of area. The result would be as follows:

	No. for	No. Total
Population for Area		
Western Province	19 1	20
Central Province	13 2	15
Southern Province	10 2	12
Northern Province	5 4	9
Eastern Province	3 4	7
North-Western Province	7 3	10
North-Central Province	1 4	5
Uva Province	4 3	7
Sabragamuwa Province	8 2	10
Total	70 25	95

The delimitation of the electoral districts within the provinces would be undertaken by a Delimitation Commission appointed (Article 12) by the Governor and consisting to the Chief Justice or a Puisne Judge as Chairman and two other persons who are not to be mem-

bers of the State Council. The Commission is directed by Article 13 (3) to provide "that each electoral district in the Province shall have as nearly as may be an equal number of persons but shall also take into account the transport facilities of the Province, its physical features and the community or diversity of interest of its inhabitants." This community or diversity of interest may be economic or it may be social. On the average, each constituency would be about one-half the size of the present constituencies; but in the less thickly populated Provinces it would be much less than one half. Thus the North-Central Province would have five members instead of one, and the Northern Province and the Eastern Province together would have 15 members instead of 6. Accordingly it would be much easier than it is at present to provide representation for homogeneous economic and social groups.

Articles 14 and 15 provide for a revision of constituencies after every census so that, as the population grows, the electoral districts would be adapted accordingly. If there were a census in 1946 it is probable that the number of electoral districts would be increased to 105.

No system of territorial representation would necessarily ensure that minorities of the community would be adequately represented. Article 17 therefore authorises the Governor-General, acting in his discretion to appoint up to six members where he considers that any important interest is not adequately represented. In accordance with Article 36 (3), where the Governor-General acts in his discretion he must refer the matter to the Prime Minister for advice, but he is not bound to accept that advice.

EXCISE ADVISORY COMMITTEES

His Excellency the Governor has nominated the following to be members of the Excise Advisory Committees in the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

Jaffna District

Messrs A. Kandiah, Delft; M. Ambalavanar, Karainagar; S. P. Nederaajah, Jaffna; K. Ariyaratne, Chankana; T. N. Appadurai, I. S. M. Mallakam; Mudir N. Thambi pillai, Kopay; A. Kanathipillai, Pt Pedro; V. S. Karthigesu, Kodikamam; A. D. Ponnukone, Mirusuvil, and S. Chelappan, Pooneryn.

Mannar District

Messrs. A. L. Sovundranayagam, Mannar; S. Subramaniampillai, Mannar; and V. J. Arumugam, Murunkan.

Vavuniya District

Messrs. C. M. Tharmalingam, Mullaitivu; B. C. Bultjens, Mullaitivu; K. Aiyathurai, Vavuniya; and Rev. Fr. S. Vanderkoen, O. M. I. Vavuniya.

Batticaloa District

Messrs. G. W. Canagasabay, Chenkaladi; S. N. Thamotharampillai, Kalmunai; P. Kathiravelpillai, Kalmunai; A. P. Canagaratnam, S. I. Fernandis, Mehandram, A. B. Mathew de Silva and Rev. M. I. Newton.

Trincomalee District

Messrs. S. Chelliah, Nilaveli; A. Velupillai, Kuchchaveli; S. Sivalan, S. N. Kinniya; E. Sathisivar, Sampur; and L. Antonpillai, Muthur.

CONSTITUTION-MAKING OVER DINNER

At the preliminary post-prandial conference held last Thursday in the State Council building, at the instance of Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Minister of Local Administration, for the purpose of presenting a united front to the Reforms Commission coming out to Ceylon shortly, members of the State Council who were present appointed a committee to draft a constitution.

An almost unanimous desire was expressed that the ministers' memorandum should be made available to members. Some members, however, thought that it was not necessary as they need not be guided in their work by the ministers' draft. Ultimately, however, the ministers present agreed to place their draft constitution in the hands of all members.

The Committee consists of Mr. Bandaranaike (Chairman), Mr. Dudley Senanayake and Mr. V. Nalliah (Secretaries), Dr. M. C. M. Kallel, Messrs C. W. W. Kannanagara, George E. de Silva, A. Mahadeva G. C. S. Corea, A. R. A. Razik, T. B. Jayah, B. H. Aluvihara, G. G. Ponnambalam, S. Natesan, A. H. Molamure, Simon Abeywickreme, J. W. Oldfield, C. J. Black, I. X. Pereira, S. P. Vythingam, K. Natesa Iyer, R. S. S. Goonewardene, S. W. Amarasuriya, A. Ratnayake, Geo. Wille, R. E. Jayatileke, S. Dharmaretnam, P. de S. Kularatne and A. P. Jayasuriya.

The appointment of the Committee was proposed by Mr. V. Nalliah and seconded by Mr. R. S. S. Goonewardene.

Messrs. Ponnambalam H. W. Amarasuriya and R. E. Jayatileke pressed for the inclusion of Mr. D. S. Senanayake in the Committee, but the majority of those present thought there was no need for it.

Members sat to dinner at 8 o'clock and when the conference began about 40 minutes later, it was noticed that Mr. D. S. Senanayake was absent.

Mr. Ponnambalam insisted that Mr. Senanayake should be present, but Mr. Griffith, Mr. Jayah and others were strongly for getting on with the business without waiting for the absentees. "We are a strong body here. We are united. We can get on with the work." was the general consensus of opinion.

However, as Mr. Ponnambalam thought otherwise, Mr. Molamure (who earlier remarked that they should not postpone their discussions merely because a few people were away) telephoned to Mr. D. S. Senanayake, who, it is said, explained that it was best that he kept out of the talks, but that he would at all times be prepared to attend any meeting of the committee to be appointed if his services were required.

—The Times.

NEW MILK CENTRE AT MURUNKAN

A free milk centre organised by Dr. V. Sangarapillai, D. M. O., was declared open by Mrs. K. Cathiraveu of Manipay at the premises of the St. Joseph's Orphanage, Murunkan. The centre is managed by Rev. Fr. S. S. Villavaraya Singam and a Committee of ladies led by Mrs. V. Sangarapillai. For y eight children were present on the first day. Arrangements are being made to open up two other centres, one at Madhu and another at Nanaddan.—Coq.

THE JAFFNA ASSOCIATION

No Change of Opinion on Balanced Representation

A meeting of the Committee of the Jaffna Association was held yesterday with Mr. A. R. Subramaniam, Vice-President, in the chair.

Arising out of the minutes of the previous meeting, Mr. V. S. Karthigesu, the Secretary, announced that Mr. A. Mahadeva had consented to address the Association after the release of the Ministers' Draft Constitution.

Mr. A. Sambandan, Advocate, suggested that the Association should re-affirm its demand for Balanced Representation. Mr. A. Arulambalam, Proctor, and Mr. R. Sivagurunathar, Proctor supported. The house felt that there was no need for re-affirmation now as it had been done so often and there was no change of opinion in the house. Mr. V. S. Karthigesu, Proctor said that it was not necessary as there was unanimity on the question that Balanced Representation was the principle which the Association stood for.

Mr. R. C. Proctor said that Mr. Mahadeva had recently said at a meeting of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress that he signed the documents relating to Balanced Representation with mental reservation and therefore, he did not now agree with the Jaffna Association, and the majority community also did not care for the Jaffna Association's views. He added that they should not do anything to undermine the work of the Royal Commission.

Mr. P. Chinnadurai, Organising Secretary, said that all these years the Sinhalese leaders knocked at the Whitehall doors for the future constitution of the Island, but now finding that the minorities were united they thought it wise to summon an all-parties conference.

Mr. C. T. Navaretnam, Proctor, said that it was a pity that the Sinhalese leaders did not cooperate with the minorities all these years. He trusted the Tamil representatives in the Council and they should ask their Sinhalese friends to place all the cards on the table and agree upon a constitution.

Mr. V. Veerasingham, Principal Manipay Hindu College, said that their representatives should not commit themselves to any form of representation without consulting the Jaffna Association. He was of opinion that fifty-fifty alone would not be sufficient under a cabinet form of government and they must, in addition, ask for further safeguards within the cabinet. He feared that the Prime Minister might have only Tamil only among his ministers. Further, if the majority community would not agree to fifty-fifty ratio, a cabinet system of government with necessary checks would be desirable. Mr. Veerasingham then moved the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. T. Arumainayagam, Proctor:

"This Association demands that any agreed constitution formulated for Ceylon should be placed before an extra-ordinary general meeting of the Jaffna Association for ratification." The resolution was unanimously passed.

Mr. A. Arulambalam said that

Mr. Veerasingham, needed not entertain any misgivings about the possibility of the Prime Minister nominating only one Tamil to his Cabinet, as under a fifty-fifty ratio in Council it would always be possible to pass a vote of "No confidence" and make the Cabinet resign should any grave injustice be done.

The Chairman at that stage said that all their Councillors could be depended on to safeguard the interests of the Tamils.

Mr. S. Coomarasuriya, Proctor, said that there might be mental reservations.

The following resolution moved by Mr. V. Veerasingham was unanimously passed:

"This Committee resolves that the Tamil representatives of the Northern Province be requested to meet the Committee and discuss the various aspects of the future constitution before they commit themselves in any way."

Mr. C. K. Swaminathan, Retired Vice-Principal, Ramaswami College, said that it was not proper to ask the Councillors to meet the Committee when they were busy with the committee appointed by the State Council.

Mr. K. V. Balasingham Proctor said all the Councillors of the North should be invited. W. should give one mandate to all.

Mr. V. S. Karthigesu said that the Jaffna Association always worked for the cause of the Ceylon Tamils. The A. C. T. C. embraced Indians also in their fold.

Mr. Sambandan said that for his part he felt that the Indians should be included in their fold. They were all Tamils and had the same language, culture etc. They should not object to the existence of the A. C. T. C.

Mr. Karalasingham said that their Association could not speak for all Ceylon Tamils in the absence in the Association of Tamils from Batticaloa, Trincomalee and other districts.

About 25 new members were admitted.

The annual general meeting was fixed for Saturday the 23rd instant at 3 p. m.

NOTICE

Distribution of Subsidiary Foodstuffs in Jaffna District.

Arrangements have been made to distribute the carrystuffs mentioned below at the rates specified against each commodity to each consumer not attached to a co-operative retail store from Monday the 18th to 24th instant (both days inclusive)

- (1) Dry Peas or Split peas ½ oz per head
- (2) Gram Dhall or Split Lentils or Oriz whole ½ oz

2. Consumers are advised to draw their ration of the above articles along with their ration of other commodities.

Sg. J. E. B. TISSERASINGHE, (G. 71. 14.) for Govt. Agent, N.P.

WANTED MANAGER

For the Sittankerni Co-operative Stores, Vaddukodai. Salary Rs. 50- per mensem. Security required Rs. 500-00 in cash. Apply stating age and qualifications, with copies of testimonials, before September, 25, 1944, to the Secretary, Sittankerni Co-op. Stores, Vaddukodai. (Mis. 113. 14.)

Constitutional Reforms

(Continued from page 1.)

Commission which would adjudicate on their just and legitimate claims in respect of the government of this country.

That was the plea which was put forward not by moneyed interests, not by vested interests in the camouflaged language of the Leader, but by the representatives of these communities among whom there are thousands upon thousands of poor people who have a right to live in this country, who in the past have made a distinct contribution to the history of this country and who have played a great part in shaping the political evolution of this country. They are the people who sent a cable to the Secretary of State through their representatives and if they are to be summarily disposed of in this manner as "vested interests seeking to poison the mind of the Secretary of State", I ask you, Sir, is that not the worst travesty of a reading of the political situation in this country?

Mr. Aluwihare: Will my Hon. friend approve of such action on the part of minorities in his own country, India?

Mr. Natesan: I am surprised at the Hon. Member for Matale, of all persons, raising this question when at this moment in the history of India, the great leader of the Hindus, Mahatma Gandhi, who represents the whole of the Hindu community, is going on bended knees to the leader of the Muslim community, the Muslims who represent only 22 per cent of the population in India. The Mahatma goes on bended knees to Mr. Jinnah the Leader of the Muslim community, and says "We are ready to concede in toto whatever you are asking for". I am surprised at the Hon. Member's question. If there was such a position in Ceylon, as there is in India, what would be the need for the minority communities here to address a petition to the Secretary of State? That is the whole grievance of the minority communities. It has been voiced here in no uncertain terms by so many of us, speaking on more than one occasion. I remember saying so last year when I addressed the Hon. Members of this House during the course of the budget, when we heard there was a declaration issued by the Secretary of State promising full internal self-government and stating that if only the Board of Ministers were successful in getting 75 per cent of the members of this House to agree to a constitution, he would forthwith give that constitution.

That was a great offer made by the Imperialists of Whitehall who are considered to be unwilling to part with power especially in countries like Ceylon and India in the British Empire. Here was a great offer made. I say that it was an offer made in approximation to the terms of the Atlantic Charter. An offer which was not made in that entirety even to India during war time was made here, that if the people of this country asked for a certain Government under which they chose to live, it would be given to the people making that demand.

That is one of the fundamental principles of the Atlantic Charter and it was in that spirit of the Atlantic Charter that that declaration was made to this Island, in the sense that if the people of this

Department of Civil Defence

NATIONAL FOOD CAMPAIGN

Home Garden Competition Valikamam West

Under the auspices of the A. R. P., V. V. C. and The Grow More Food Association Manipay Parish

1 The competition is open to permanent residents of Valikamam West Division.

2 Competitors should be bona fide cultivators of their Home Gardens.

3 The extent of the garden should not be less than half a lacham V C i. e. 1/32nd of an acre.

4 It is necessary that three fourth's of the area should be grown under local vegetables viz:

Brinjals, Chillies, Onions, Bandakka, Cow-peas, Radich, Tomatoes, Cucurbite such as Snake gourd, Bitter gourd etc.

5 Additional marks will be given for Cabbages, Carrots, Radish, Cauliflower, etc, also for manuring, arrangement of beds and channels, Precaution taken against insects, pests and weeds.

6 Planting should be completed before 30th November 1944.

7 Intending competitors should inform by letter to the Chief Air Raid Warden, Valikamam West, Manipay, through the Head Warden of his area or Secretary of Victory Volunteer Centre on or before 30th September 1944.

8 An Agricultural Officer or one authorized by him will visit periodically to inspect the progress of the competition.

9 The Final Judging of the best 100 gardens will be done by the Chief Air Raid Warden, Agricultural Officer and the Maniagar, Valikamam West, on or about the 28th February 1945.

Prizes offered are as follows:—

C. D. C's Prizes

1 Cash Prize Rs. 100 for the best garden; (2) Rs. 75- for the 2nd best garden; (3) Rs. 50- for the 3rd best garden.

Grow More Food Association Prizes

1 Gold Medal for the best local vegetables; 2 Silver Medal for the 2nd best local vegetables; 3 Cash Prizes Rs. 20- for the best chillies; (4) Rs. 20- for the best onions; (5) Rs. 20- for the best cowpeas; 6 Rs. 20- for the best brinjal

A. G. A. (E) Jaffna's Prize

(1) 5 ploughs for the six best cultivators; (2) 12 Mamottias for the twelve best layouts of the gardens.

Agricultural Department's Prize

1. Cash Prize Rs. 50- or implement of equivalent value and certificate for the best plot under Cauliflower or Cabbage; 2. Cash Prize Rs. 30- and certificate for the best plot under Beetroot or Carrot or Knolkhol; 3. Cash Prize Rs. 20- and certificate for the best plot under Tomatoes.

For further particulars, please apply to

C. Thiagarajah, Chief Air Raid Warden, Valikamam West, Manipay, Manipay, G. 9. 44 (G 70. 14, 13 & 21 Sept.)

PUBLIC HOLIDAY

His Excellency the Governor has announced Tuesday, September, 19, 1944, to be a Bank and Public Holiday, it being the day following the end of Ramzan.

country agreed, not necessarily all the people of the country, even if 75 per cent of the representatives of the people assembled in this House agreed to a constitution, that constitution would be given.

(To be continued)

AUCTION SALE

Case No. 515, D. C. J.

1. All that piece of land called Panankadu situated at Vannarpannai East in extent 8½ Kulis with its appurtenances and bounded on the East by the heirs of the late Kanmaniamma wife of Kasippillai, North by land belonging to Venkadesaperumal temple, West by Road and South by Marimuttu widow of Karthikesu and others.

2. Land situated at Vannarpannai East called Vanankadu in extent 1 lacham V. C. with its appurtenances and bounded on the East by Nannithamby Ponnampalam, North by the property belonging to Venkadesaperumal temple, West by Road and South by Marimuttu widow of Karthikesu and the heirs of the late Kaliyappar Kandaswamy.

3. Land situated at Vannarpannai East called Aladypulam in extent 4½ Lms V. C. with its appurtenances and bounded on the East by Arunasalam Aiyadurai and lane, North by road, West by lane and on the South by Nachipillai wife of Kathiresu.

4. Land situated at Vannarpannai East called Vannanthoddam in extent 9 Kulis with its appurtenances and bounded on the East by the remaining portion of this land in extent 3 Lms V. C; North by Paramu Chelliah, West by Alagaretnam daughter of Kasipillai and South by lane.

In terms of the commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna in case of No. 515, I shall sell the above lands by public auction on Monday the 9th October 1944 at about 10 a. m. at the spot.

N. Kandiah

Commissioner

(Mis 112, 14.)

FOR SALE

Flower pots in four sizes.

Apply to

Wm. Mather & Sons,
Jaffna.

(Mis 99, 24 to 24-11-44- T.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 272
In the matter of the estate of the late Thangamutta widow of Sivaguru of Pandiethalvu Deceased.
Sivaguru Sinnadurai of Pandiethalvu Vs. Petitioner.

- 1, Sivaguru Kandiah
- 2, N. S. Kandiah
- 3, Mallvaganam and wife
- 4, Sellam
- 5, S. Sivapackiam all of do

Respondents.
This matter of the petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 22nd day of June 1944 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Nadarajah Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the intestate estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons shall appear before this Court on or before the 28th day July 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna, this 22nd day of June 1944.

Sgd. H. A. de Silva,

District Judge.

Extended and Reissued Returnable
15-9-44

Sgd. H. A. de Silva

District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. V. S. Nadarajah,
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 65, 11 & 14)

PADDY LANDS FOR SALE

25 acres of fertile paddy lands, now under cultivation, situated at KANAGARAYAN KULAM, available for sale. The lands is situated on the bus route. Will be sold in parts, if required. Price Rs. 550/- per acre or nearest offer.

Apply: V. NAGALINGAM
F. M. S. Pensioner,
Moo'ai Road,
Vaddukodai

(Mis 106, 4 11 & 14)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 297
In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sinnappillai widow of S. Sinnavan of Meesalai Deceased

Sinnappodiyan Sinnavan of Meesalai Vs. Petitioner.

- 1, Vally Sinnappan,
- 2, Sinnappodiyan Karthy and 3 Wife Thangam
- 4, Vally Kanapathy (Minors 5, Sithamparam 6, Nallammah and 7, Nagammah daughters of Vally Sinnathamby) 8, Rasu widow of Vally Sinnathamby, all of Allarai (Minor 9, Appukkuddy Thampam) and 10, Velan Appukkuddy both of Meesalai.

Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal before H. W. De Silva Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 11th day of August 1944 in the presence of Mr. S. Rajendran Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner and of the witnesses to the Last Will having been read, It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased be declared proved that Probate thereof be issued to the Petitioner as executor named therein that the abovenamed 2th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the Minor 5th to 7th Respondents and the 1th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor 9th Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in these testamentary proceedings unless the Respondents appear before this Court on the 25th day of September 1944 and state objection to the contrary.

The 1st day of September 1944,
Sgd. H. A. De Silva,
District Judge.

(O. 64, 11 & 14-9-44.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 240.
In the matter of the estate of the late Sabapathy Kulanthavelu of Changanaai, Deceased,
Vairemattu Nallathamby of Obanganaai, Vs. Petitioner.

- 1, Sabapathy Kathirasu of Vaddukodai East 2, Nagammah widow of Aprachchipillai Sabapathipillai of Changanaai Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 25th day of April 1944 in the presence of Mr. P. Canapathypillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 25th April 1944 having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as an heir of the deceased, unless the respondents abovenamed or any other persons shall on or before the 4th day of August 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 25th April 1944.

Sgd. H. A. de Silva,

District Judge.

Time extended till 15-9-44.

Sgd. H. A. de S.

D. J.

(O. 65, 11 & 14-9-44)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 274.
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sivakkolunthu wife of K. Ambalavanar of Mandaitivu. Deceased.

- 1, Rasammah wife of K. Kurunathapillai and
- 2, Kumaraswamy Kurunathapillai both of Columbuturai, presently of of Nallur Petitioners

Vs;

Senkamalam daughter of Muthuthambay of Mandaitivu Respondent.
This matter coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 27th day of June 1944 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Nadarajah Proctor on the part of the Petitioners and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioners having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the 1st named Petitioner, unless the Respondent abovenamed or any other person or persons shall appear before this Court on or before the 31st day of July 1944 & show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna this 27th day of June 1944

Sgd. H. A. de Silva,

District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. V. S. Nadarajah,
Proctor for Petitioner

Extended for 15-9-44

Sgd. H. A. de Silva,

District Judge.

(O. 67, 11 & 14)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 289
In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnathamby Kandiah of Vaddukodai West. Deceased
Sinnathamgam widow of Sinnathamby Kandiah of Vaddukodai West Vs. Petitioner.

- 1 Sivapakkiam daughter of Sinnathamby Kandiah
- 2 Nagalingam Kandiah both of Vaddukodai West, Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 1st day of August 1944 in the pre-

NOTICE TO KARACHCHI
FARMERS
SIRUPOKAM 1944

By virtue of the powers vested in me by Regulation 37 of the Defence (Miscellaneous) Regulations and also by the Defence (Purchase of food-stuffs) Regulations and the Defence (Paddy Cultivation) Regulations all proprietors and cultivators of paddy fields situate within the Karachchi area of Pachchilapali-Karachchi division in Jaffna district, are hereby required to inform the Land Officer, Kili ochchi, in writing on the prescribed form (obtainable from the Land Officer) of the quantity of paddy harvested and other particulars (as required therein) relating to the present "Sirupokam" before removing paddy to the barns or stores within this area.

2. All proprietors and cultivators are also informed that they should not dispose of any paddy in any manner until the surplus has been duly assessed by the Land officer and other officers duly appointed for the purpose.

3. Any proprietor or cultivator wishing to remove any paddy outside this area should apply in writing on the prescribed form (which is also obtainable from the Land Officer) and obtain a permit from him.

E. B. Tisseverasinghe,

Asst. Govt. Agent (Emergency)

Jaffna, 9th Sept. 1944.

(G. 9, 11 & 14-9-44.)

presence of Mr. M. Kathiravelu Proctor S. C. on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the minor the 1st respondent for the purpose of representing her and protecting her interests in this testamentary proceedings and that letters of administration over the estate of the deceased abovenamed be issued to the petitioner unless the respondents shall appear before this court on or before the 25th day of September 1944 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 1st day of Aug. 1944

(Sgd) H. A. de Silva

District Judge

O 61, 11 & 14

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL
BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made	Rs. 134,367.00
SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.	
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.	
FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.	
DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.	
INDIAN MONEY bought and sold	
LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)	

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,

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