

# THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham

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NO. 46.

## NEGLECT OF MANNAR BY PARTY IN POWER

### TRENCHANT CRITICISM

By Mr. J. Tyagaraja, M. S. C.

The following is the latter half of the Mannar-Mullaitivu Member's Budget Speech on August, 16, 1944

I would like now to deal with the requirements of my electorate. There is no part of this Island which is in a more neglected and deplorable condition than the Mannar-Vavuniya Mullaitivu District. The pitiable condition of that District affords a telling indictment against the party in power which was responsible for providing for the needs of that area in the last decade or so. The greatest justification for the misgivings and apprehensions of the minorities is afforded by the plight of the unfortunate people of Mannar-Mullaitivu. Sir, if a fraction of the vast sums of money which had been expended by, say the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture and Lands, on his food drives in other parts of the Island had been expended on this area, there would have been prosperity and contentment instead of desolation and death in that part of the Island. What do we find there today? We find abandoned tanks, uncultivated fields, wretched roads and a dwindling malaria-stricken population. If this state of affairs is permitted to continue much longer, even the dwindling population will eventually disappear. The death rate of the district is about the highest in the Island and there are repeated references to this fact in the Administration Reports of the Assistant Government Agents of the area.

Now, Sir, I would like to go more specifically into these matters. I would take the question of roads first. The so-called P. W. D. roads in the Mannar District are merely sandy tracks rather than roads. Access to important villages is cut off during the wet season of the year. For three months of the year the villages are completely cut off because of the impassable condition of these roads. To give you one or two illustrations: There is a very important village, partly Muslim, partly Tamil, called Vidathalivu, and the road leading to that village is the Mannar Pooneryn road which is a P. W. D. road. This road is badly worn out. There are pits and trenches on that road which becomes pools of water during wet weather with the consequence that it is impossible for any kind of traffic to go over it.

A similar condition prevails in respect of another important area which is a Muslim area, called Musali. The access to this village is by an important P. W. D. road

the Murungan-Siawurai road which is also in a most miserable condition with the result that access to Musali is impossible in wet weather.

The Executive Engineer of the district is taking a great deal of trouble with regard to these roads, but what is required is provision of ample funds to put these roads into proper condition.

I am sorry to find that the Minister of Communications and Works is not here. But I happen to be a Member of this Committee and I am keeping him fully informed of the state of affairs. With regard to the Mullaitivu district the V. G. roads in other parts of the Island are better than the so-called P. W. D. roads there. I refer particularly to the three main roads in that area. They are Mullaitivu Nedunkerni, Oddi-Sudan-Nedunkerni, and the Mullaitivu-Puthukudiyaruppu roads. All these three roads are in a most miserable condition. It is impossible for traffic to go over them and furthermore it is impossible, owing to the wretched condition of these roads, to have proper access to any of the villages which are approached by means of these roads. As the Hon. Minister has just arrived, I might tell him that I was dealing with the roads in my electorate and that I was mentioning to the House the wretched condition in which these roads are. But I would very much like the Hon. Minister to pay a visit to this district and see for himself in what a wretched condition these roads are. I hope that he will pay an early visit to this district.

The Hon. Colonel Kota'awala: I have just come from there.

Mr. Tyagaraja: Then, I suppose, he is fully aware of the condition of these roads. I trust that he will do his best to see that these roads are maintained in good condition.

Then with reference to the Ministry of Home Affairs I have nothing to say except that my electorate wants to see the tree tax system introduced there. I have already moved a motion in this House with regard to that matter and that motion has been referred to the Executive Committee of Home Affairs for consideration. So I do not want to anticipate that motion at all. I would, however, ask the Minister and his Committee to consider this matter sympathetically and not to

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### Mr. Mahadeva and the Minorities

Sir,—Your editorial in the issue of the "Hindu Organ" of the 11th instant was read with interest by many of your readers. Your conclusion that the present Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Mahadeva has not been successful in persuading men at the helm in the South to adopt a more reasonable attitude towards the Tamils and the other minorities, is, if I might be permitted to say so with deference, correct. Your further statement that Mr. Senanayake and his friends mistook the Tamil demand for political power as a mere desire to have a Ministerial post or two and that they (Mr. Senanayake and his friends) are trying to impose on the minorities a very crude form of racial domination is also correct. As things are in Ceylon, it is not wise to expect Mr. Mahadeva or any other Tamil or Minority Leader to be able to persuade the Sinhalese to come to a just settlement with the other minorities in the Island. I know that some optimists were hopeful of such an achievement. Hence may I strike a note of caution? It is worthwhile remembering that people like Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan and Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam who had rendered much greater service to the Sinhalese community during their days and who had greater influence than among the Sinhalese than Mr. Mahadeva or any other Tamil or Minority Leader of the present time, were unable to persuade the Sinhalese to come to any settlement whatsoever with the Tamils and other Minorities. You would remember, Sir, that during those years, Sinhalese communalism, though strong, had not reached its present "high water-mark" and the government of the country had also not passed into the hands of a Sinhalese oligarchy. Today the Sinhalese, to the exclusion of the other communities, have got power in their hands and are more communal than they were during the days of Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan and Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam.

If these two eminent gentlemen with all their services and influence were unable to persuade the Sinhalese to arrive at a just settlement during better days, it is idle to expect, Mr. Mahadeva to be able to induce the present Sinhalese leaders headed by Mr. Senanayake to see reason. It might also be remembered that the Sinhalese Leader during the time of Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan and Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam was Sir James Pieris who was definitely a more reasonable person than the present leader of the Sinhalese. Moreover, most of the Sinhalese colleagues of

Sir James Pieris, when compared with Mr. Senanayake's followers, were also less unreasonable. While we should all heartily wish the present conference success, in its endeavour to arrive at an agreed settlement just to all parties, let us not be too sanguine about the chance of Mr. Mahadeva, or any other Minority representative being able to persuade the Sinhalese leaders to share power with the rest of Ceylon. To be fair to our representatives, it would be laying on their shoulders a very exacting burden.

If Mr. Mahadeva was actually influential with the Sinhalese leaders Mr. Senanayake would have listened to him in 1939 when Mr. Mahadeva tried his best to bring about a settlement, without the mandate of his constituency, at the sacrifice of the principle of Balanced Representation which he espoused and to which he had subscribed. Further even so late as last year, if Mr. Senanayake and his Sinhalese colleagues had any real regard for Mr. Mahadeva's opinion, the latter would have been successful in making them agree to what he considered a just allocation of seats. Mr. Senanayake has his own opinion about Mr. Mahadeva and more seats for Jaffna. With regard to the former, he once expressed himself thus:

"Again my Hon. friend the Member for Jaffna said that his father had rendered great service to this country, that his grandfather had rendered great service and that his great-grandfather also had rendered great service to this country. I have no doubt that all of them rendered service to this country and for that we are very grateful to his family. But in a democratic age, I believe the services rendered by a father are not so much taken into account when considering the merits of the son. It is not the grandfather or the great-grandfather who is coming into Council, but the individual who is here." (Official Hansard 1939) Concerning the latter, Mr. Senanayake's opinion has been stated by him thus:

"...an increase in the number of seats for Jaffna will be a great mistake. If the number of seats for Jaffna is increased, then there will be an additional cause for grievance and we will never be friendly." (Official Hansard 1939) Taking all the circumstances into account, let us not bank too much on any minority representative being able to persuade Sinhalese leaders to agree to a just settlement, however much we might wish for it. The Tamils have again and again reiterated their faith in the principle of

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## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1944

### JAFFNA AND THE MINISTRY

IN THE "HINDU ORGAN" OF August 24, we commented on the remarks made by Dr. Clyde, the Food Advisor to the Colonial Office, and Mr. O'Regan, Assistant Civil Defence Commissioner, on the Jaffna farmers' unsatisfactory contribution to the internal purchase scheme. We pointed out at the time that the figures on which Dr. Clyde evidently relied were not sufficient to warrant the conclusion that the Jaffna farmer had failed in his duty. Since then Mr. D. S. Senanayake has comforted himself with the reflection that the Ministers have done much for Jaffna, and the hint was quite apparent in his speech that the Jaffna people were not grateful for the kindness they had received at the hands of the Ministers.

It may be as well to tell Mr. Senanayake plainly how the Jaffna farmer feels about him and his colleagues in the matter of the internal purchase scheme. It will be remembered that one of the provisions of the scheme was that each farmer was at liberty to retain, out of his crop, not more than fifty bushels per season, for the consumption of his family and dependants. This was, no doubt, a rule that applied to the whole island, but it imposed a serious hardship on the farmer in Jaffna who has only one season for paddy, while in the other parts of the island two seasons are the rule, with a few exceptions. The result was that the Jaffna man with a large family and dependants had to be satisfied with fifty bushels for the year while cultivators in other parts of the island were allowed one hundred bushels. Representations were made to the Civil Defence Commissioner on this point but without success. The rule is, therefore, still in force. Nothing could have been easier than to have added to the rule a proviso that, in areas with only one season for paddy, the farmer would be entitled to double the allowance now allowed. This was not done, with the result that the Jaffna farmer feels that the internal purchase scheme has become at the hands of the Ministers, a means of oppression, so far as Jaffna is concerned. When Mr. Senanayake feels inclined to make a speech next time, we hope he will not fail to take the country into his confidence as to the reasons for the attitude of the Civil Defence

Commissioner and the Ministers towards the farmers of Jaffna. When Sir Oliver Goonetilleke came to Jaffna he had every means of knowing the feeling of the farmers on this point. Perhaps he forgot all about the matter in the midst of the warm reception given to him in certain parts of the Jaffna peninsula. The Jaffna man is a polite being and he is always ready to give anybody a reception or welcome on the slightest provocation. We trust, however, that the Civil Defence Commissioner has not mistaken this failing for acquiescence in the serious hardships caused by the rule in question.

What is worse, a rule like this can turn honest men into thieves. If someone enacted a law that men and women should starve, it would be impossible to enforce it. The Ministers have not paid the slightest attention to this obvious limitation on law-making and have proceeded to convert a perfectly law-abiding peasantry into a crowd of evil-minded persons who do not help the Ministers in their war effort. The measure and quality of the Ministers' contribution towards winning the war are now fairly well known, but we are concerned here only with this attempt to blacken the character of a whole community by imposing on it obligations which have the force of law, which it is so very difficult to carry out, and which are not imposed on the great majority of cultivators in Ceylon. It is not the Jaffna man's fault that there is only one season for paddy in his district. Cultivation in this district is a perfect gamble. It is much more costly than in any other district in the island.

We regret to note that Mr. Mahadeva too has done little to redress the grievances of the Jaffna cultivator. We agree with the Minister for Home Affairs that the internal purchase scheme should receive every support and encouragement in Jaffna, but we are convinced that the Jaffna cultivator is not being dealt with fairly and justly. Instead of acting as chorus to Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Mr. Mahadeva will do well to satisfy himself independently as to the hardships of the Jaffna farmers. There is a feeling that the Ministers are not friendly towards the people of Jaffna, and that, on some pretext or other, things are made as unpleasant for them as possible.

The result is just the reverse of what the Ministers might have expected. They will find that people in the North are not quite enamoured of the talks that are proceeding for the settlement of political disputes. If the various communities cannot get on in a small country like Ceylon without pinching each other, how are they going to form a State for the government of the country?

## SHEAVES FROM MY SCRAP BOOK

### Importance of the Northern Province

(By "Sentinel")

The *Ceylon Daily News* has a great reputation for getting at confidential documents, spying Committee meetings, overhearing important personages and publishing "scoops". The un-official Reforms Committee of the State Council appointed a sub-committee of Kandyan and Indian members, on the 13th inst. to settle the question of franchise and representation as affecting them. The sub-committee is reported to have made its report on the 14th inst. and on the 16th morning the *Daily News* has a full column editorial, and its Political Correspondent a three-column comment, on the report which must still be presumed to be confidential. But, strangely enough, this paper (to which the Ceylon National Congress in a memorial sent by it to the Secretary of State in 1922 gave a certificate that it was an "enterprising" newspaper in Ceylon when it published, what was then dubbed, "the Secret Memorial of the Minorities") never gave its readers an inkling into the Ministers' secret Reform Dispatch for full nine months since it was hatched in December or January last and forwarded to the Secretary of State early in February.

The sub-committee is composed of four Kandyans and three Indians viz, Messrs. A. F. Moismure (Chairman) B. H. Aluwihare, A. Ratnaike, E. A. Nugawela, I. X. Perera, K. Naresa Iyer and S. P. Vythilingam. The Political Correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "In view of the personnel of the sub-committee serious notice will have to be taken by the country of what is happening. In the first place it would strike anyone that what the sub-committee intends to do is to revert to communal representation, pure and simple." The *Daily News* itself says editorially that the majority of the members of the Council "are anxious to woo the recalcitrant minorities even to the extent of jettisoning the principle of territorial representation and introducing a new system which is but a veiled form of communal representation." The *Daily News* always sees red whenever some leaders, here and there, happen to show some consideration to the already submerged minorities and bring about better understanding among the different communities. It carries on a consistent campaign against any such movement. In 1940 also, when a sub-Committee of the Ceylon National Congress, headed by Mr. G. C. S. Corea, decided to support the allocation of five extra seats to the Northern and Eastern Provinces, and two for the Muslims in these Provinces, the *Daily News* flared up on September 5, 1940 thus:—

"The gesture of the Congress is in the nature of a political bribe tendered in disregard of democratic principles and the rights of other communities....The Northern and the Eastern Provinces, with a total population of 611,295, have seven seats between them under the present

## The New Governor

The Colonial Office announces that His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Henry Monck-Mason Moore, G. C. M. G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief Kenya, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief Ceylon in succession to Sir Andrew Caldecott, G. C. M. G., C. B. E., who will shortly relinquish that post.

Sir Henry was in the Ceylon Civil Service from 1910 to 1922 with a break of service abroad during the last war. Later he has been Chief Secretary and Governor of many Colonies in Africa and also Deputy Under Secretary of State for the Colonies. He is now 57 years old.

**Constitution.** The addition of five seats with two more carved out with a view to assure the return of Muslim candidates in these Provinces, will make a total of fourteen seats. Fourteen seats for a population of 611,295 voters against seven seats for a population of 771,204 electors in the Southern Province is a travesty of territorial representation by a back door.

The *Hindu Organ* has shown in its editorial last Monday how the Southern Province, which was content to have three seats under the 1923 Constitution, as against the seven of the Northern and the Eastern Provinces, was lucky enough to get, unasked, seven seats under the Donoughmore Constitution on the strength of population while the last two retained their seven only. The *Daily News* is unable to understand why the Northern and the Eastern Provinces should, in justice, have more seats than the Southern Province. Mr. D. S. Senanayake also cannot tolerate the idea. He has already expressed himself thus:

"An increase in the number of seats for Jaffna will be a great mistake. If the number of seats for Jaffna is increased then there will be an additional cause for grievance and we will never be friendly".

In 1940 also, when the Congress sub-committee proposed to allocate five more seats to the Northern and the Eastern Provinces, Mr. Senanayake was reported to have said that the offer had then become "a source of increasing discord." (*V de Ceylon Daily News* Sept. 5, 1940.)

Contrast the attitude of the present Leader of the House with that of two past Vice-Presidents of the Legislative Council, and acknowledged leaders of the Sinhalese, the late Sir James Peiris and the late Sir D. B. Jayatilake. Last Monday the *Hindu Organ* gave, in its editorial, a passage from the first memorandum submitted by the Ceylon Reform Deputation in April, 1923, by the above-mentioned two gentlemen and other equally representative men. In the second memorandum, submitted to the Secretary of State in July 1923, by Sir James Peiris and Sir D. B. Jayatilake from London, on the authority and on behalf of the Ceylon Reform Deputation, they referred to the compromise arrived at between the Sinhalese and Tamil leaders which was ratified by the Ceylon National Congress at its session held on December 18, 1920, in the following resolution adopted unanimously:—

"This Congress recommends to the Government that when the

Constitutional Reforms promulgated by the Order-in-Council are revised next year, the Northern Province of this Island be granted three seats in the Legislative Council instead of one now allotted, in view of the important and special claims of the Province based on the literacy and enlightenment of its population, the number of its registered voters (which is 13,360 in the District of Jaffna, so far registered, almost equal to that of the whole Western Province) and on the distance of the Northern Province from the seat of Government."

The above were the opinions of liberal Sinhalese leaders of only a few years ago, on the importance of the Northern and Eastern Provinces and the justice of giving them more representation than they deserved strictly on the strength of population. But to the *Daily News* and Mr. Senanayake "the mountains will come down and the rivers will go up," as the late Mr. E. T. De Silva, said if you give weightage to these two provinces, acknowledging their importance, economic backwardness and remoteness from the seat of government. What about their past contributions? The answer was given by the late Sir William Manning, Governor when he visited Jaffna in 1923. In his reply to an address of welcome he was reported to have said thus:

"His Excellency replied at length and thanked the Tamils for the welcome given him and supporting his reform despatch and intimated that it would please them to hear that all his recommendations, including the seat in the Western Province, had been sanctioned and that the Secretary of State had further thanked the Tamils for simplifying his task. A high compliment was paid to Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan for the assistance rendered in drafting the Reform proposals. The seats given to them, His Excellency said, was their birthright and they were justified in fighting for them" (Vide *Times of Ceylon* 13th June, 1923.)

It must be remembered that the Reforms referred to by His Excellency gave only three seats to the Southern Province and seven for the Northern and the Eastern. Also it was a Council of 37 un-official seats, and the Sinhalese were 18 in number and all other communities numbered 19. As against the eighteen Sinhalese members there were nine Tamil members keeping up the old proportion of 2:1. There was perfect harmony in the Council and never did any voting take place on communal lines, for a period of seven years, under such a Balanced Constitution.

### Letters to the Editor

(Continued from page 1)

communal or sectional non-dominant as an indispensable item in the future Constitution and national politics of Ceylon. The All-Ceylon Tamil Congress meeting which met recently has declared its adherence to this principle and stated that no Constitution would be acceptable to the Tamils unless it is approved by the Congress. It is trusted that those engaged in the present negotiations and the public would remember these facts, and see that effect is given thereto if

the proposed agreed Constitution is to be accepted by the Tamils.

Yours truly,

Hultsdorf, S Sivasebramaniam, Colombo, 18-9-44.

### The Ministers and the Heads Of Departments

Sir,—The recent budget speeches in the State Council have let some light into the relations subsisting between the Board of Ministers and the Heads of Departments.

Dr. A. P. de Zoysa M. S. C. in a speech marked by candour and strength of conviction has testified to the existence of racial antipathy and discrimination.

The public has, for some years past, complained of decline in the quality of the service and deterioration of morale in the public services.

The Donoughmore Commissioners found that the Finance Committee of the old Legislative Council had given a "dangerous twist" to the Constitution then functioning. Its distempers were noted by them thus: "It has become the practice", they said, "of the heads of departments to be treated as hostile witnesses against whom it was permissible to employ all the forensic arts of cross-examination... Under the constant fire of cross-examination subjected to grave discourtesy, if not, on occasion, to general insult, and denied the protection that is their due, it is not surprising that these officers find the treatment extended to them painful and humiliating... The methods of the Finance Committee have contributed to its own aggrandisement."

With the facts before them, they proceed to prescribe the remedy to cure the ill, on the assumption that the cause of it was conferment of power without responsibility. Portfolios were the outcome. It seems to have been forgotten that responsibility was intimately connected with character and that it was a sense which could not sprout overnight like the prophet's Gourd.

It has been said over and over again that "the business of the Board of Ministers should be supervisory and co-ordinative rather than administrative, and that they should not as a rule act as political chiefs of Departments" If the Ministers were sensible people they should be aware of their own limitations. They are the products of adult franchise of the country where the level of education is low.

And yet what do we see? Heads of Departments who hold their appointments by virtue of merit of higher general education, cultural qualification and technical training and high character have become targets for insults and abuse of the Ministers. Several excellent officers have left the service rather than put up with the treatment.

The Director of Medical and Sanitary Services has had the designation of "pocket dictator" thrown at him by the relevant Minister. He was charged with having obstructed the payment of an honorarium to Dr. Dassanayaka. The truth was that the Director merely endorsed the opinion of his predecessor in office, Dr. Gunasekera, viz. that the thesis submitted by Dr. D. was not deserving of an honorarium. There was a suggestion of racial antipathy in the unfounded

### Neglect of Mannar by Party in Power

(Continued from page 1.)

shelve this motion on the ground that a state of emergency exists at the present moment and that the matter will be considered after the war. I would like him to issue his report without delay supporting this motion.

After stressing the necessity for Police Stations and the introduction of the tree tax Mr. Tyagaraja continued:

"Then I come to the Medical Department, I have already said that the death rate in my area is about the highest in Ceylon. There are hardly any medical facilities in my area. We require many more dispensaries, cottage hospitals and so forth I have already introduced a motion in this Council to the effect that the building now used as a hospital in Mullaitivu should be demolished and, in its place, a proper building put up. The present building is tumbling down and is utterly unsuitable for the use as a hospital. I trust the Hon. Minister will see to it that the new building is erected without delay.

To give another instance, There is a village called Irrukalampiddy (Continued on page 4)

charge, probably with design to undermine the influence of the Head of Department over his colleagues. It was the same Minister who following up a field medical officer drunk in the presence of a crowd from a bottle containing concentrated mixture intended for the sick calling it "consecrated" mixture and fell ill on the way. As a performance for political "aggrandisement," it must have secured admirers among the village folk.

It was reported the other day that when a man at the Kandy Hospital was asked by the doctor in attendance to follow the rule of the principle "first come first served," he left the hospital and immediately returned with the Minister who ordered the doctor to attend to the man first, declaring that his orders must have precedence over the hospital regulations.

It pains one to read the account of how the Principal of the Technical College had been maligned. Instead of assistance, he received insults and humiliations on the showing of Dr. Zoysa M. S. C., the extent of good work Mr. Bartlam has done should deserve recognition of merit. Instead he has been yelled out with insults to leave the institution.

The Head of the Veterinary Department could not stand the insults of the relevant Minister, and the Island has lost an excellent officer whom it should be difficult to replace.

The Agricultural Department has come to be put in charge of two laymen in succession. Its administration is going on along the line of "the blind leading the blind" with wasteful expenditure of millions by the hundred.

How long can the country withstand the dance of death, the taxpayer asks?

Jaffna, 18-9-44.

Yours etc,  
R. C. P.

### FOR SALE

Paddy Fields (1) At Navaly, Jaffna Naukankulavayal Near Kalavidai Temple adjacent to Dr Raja's Land extent 20 Lachams (2) at Punanai Batticaloa Tank. Supply. Good Soil extent 16 acres, Garden Land-At Navaly adjoining the field with coconut trees etc extent 50 Lachams

Apply to:  
G. na. "Seetharam",  
Suthumalai,  
Jaffna

(Mis 119 21)

### ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 296.

1. Farupathipillai widow of Ramanathar Murugesu of Karainagar West Petitioners,

1. Ledehumpillai daughter of Murugesu

2. Pakkiam daughter of Murugesu

3. Velupillai son of Murugesu

4. Saraswathy daughter of Murugesu and

5. Thambiah Kanapathipillai all of do Respondents

In the master of the Last will and testament of the late Ramanathar Murugesu deceased, of Karainagar west

This matter coming on for disposal before H A de Silva Esq, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 8th day of August 1944 in the presence of Mr. A Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 27 July 1944.

It is ordered that the will of the abovesaid deceased, dated 23rd March 1944 and numbered 6842 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall, on before the 29th day of September 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said 5th respondent, be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors 1st to 4th respondents and that the said petitioner, is the executor named in the said Will and that she is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on before the 29th day of September 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 8th day of August 1944

Sgd: H A de Silva,  
District Judge.

(O 73 21 & 25 Sept)

### ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 294.

Subramaniam Krishnapillai of Karampan. Petitioner.

vs.

1. Krishnapillai Thalasingam

2. Krishnapillai Sathiaselatu and

3. Kanapathipillai Subramaniam all of do

In the matter of the Estate of the late Manonmany wife of Krishnapillai deceased, of Karampan.

This matter coming on for disposal before H A de Silva Esq, District Judge, Jaffna on the 1st day of August 1944 in the presence of Mr A Kanagasabai, Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 28th July 1944 having been read.

It is further declared that the said 3rd respondent, be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors 1st & 2nd respondents and that the said Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as her lawful husband unless the Respondents or others interested shall on or before the 29th day of September, 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 1st day of August, 1944

Sgd: H A de Silva,  
District Judge.

(O 72, 21 & 25)

## Neglect of Mannar by Party in Power

(Continued from Page 3)

in Mannar. It is a populous Muslim village and my friend, the Hon. Nominated Member, Mr. Jayah, knows this district very well. Money was voted for a Dispensary there by this Council 3 years ago, owing to red tape in the Medical Department the Dispensary has not yet been opened. I have already brought this matter to the notice of the Hon. Minister, I trust that he will do his best to see that a dispensary is opened there without further delay.

Then there are cottage hospitals that are required in several places. Hon. Minister has taken in hand the establishment of two such hospitals at Vidathalivu and Sitewaturai. The only difficulty is to get tenders for the construction of these hospitals these days, but, at any rate, I trust that something will be done soon. I have got the assurance from the Hon. Minister that he will do his best for the district and I nurse the hope that during his tenure of office as Minister he will provide all the necessary medical facilities and see that the death rate is considerably reduced.

The next thing I would like to refer to is the absence of irrigation facilities in my electorate. The system of cultivation in my district depends entirely upon tanks. Most of the major tanks in my area have been absolutely neglected or abandoned with the consequence that thousands of acres which might otherwise have been cultivated are now abandoned.

The Hon. Minister of Agriculture & Lands has been written to with regard to this matter. To take one or two illustrations. In the Mullaitivu district there is a tank known as Rajamahawewa in Sinhalese, and Thannimurippu in Tamil, which is larger than the sea of Parakrama. If that tank is restored at least 10,000 acres of paddy can be brought under cultivation. I have written to the Minister and I understand that the matter is under investigation. I mention this as an illustration to show that if major tanks are restored it might be possible to bring prosperity to my district.

The position is similar in Mannar. There are several tanks which might be restored so as to enable large extents of land to be brought under cultivation. Now in Mannar the most important irrigation work that can be undertaken is the Malwatte-oya scheme. I wrote to the Director of irrigation with regard to it but the reply I received from him was most disappointing and discouraging. He says that the scheme is costly and therefore he has put it down for consideration in the sixth year of his post-war settlement scheme. That amounts to shelving the scheme. If this scheme is carried out it will change the whole aspect of affairs in the Mannar district. It will bring prosperity to the place and it will conduce to a vast increase in food production.

Now the Hon. Minister of Agriculture is not usually deterred by the cost of the agricultural schemes which are undertaken for the benefit of the whole country. Even if the scheme costs Rs. 1,000,000 I would ask the Minister not to mind spending that money but to see that it is carried out immediately as it will definitely bring prosperity to my area, I

would ask him to look a little beyond Anuradhapura and Minneriya to Vavuniya, Mannar and Mullaitivu to the poverty stricken people, the abandoned tanks and uncultivated fields and restore them to their pristine glory. I am sure that in their prosperity lies the strength of all of us and in their contentment lies security for all the other districts as well. I would also like to emphasise here that Mannar district was the granary of Ceylon if not of the East during historic times. By restoring the major tanks the problem of food production could be solved much more easily than by establishing colonies elsewhere. Here you have a settled population who understand the methods of paddy cultivation through centuries of experience who are used to the rigors of an inclement climate, who are ready and willing to produce any amount of paddy. All that they require is better irrigation facilities. I would therefore appeal to the Hon. Minister to take early steps to restore at least the major tank. So much, Sir, for irrigation facilities which are now lacking in that district.

I will not go into further details with regard to the requirements of my district. The grievances of my electorate are essentially economic. Now they have become political as well because the party in power has failed to redress the grievances during the last 13 years. Amenities urgently required in the area are completely lacking. The death rate, as I have already mentioned, is high, and unless early steps are taken I am sure the fate that awaits the people of that area is a very unenviable one indeed. Therefore I trust the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Lands and the Hon. Minister of Health will pay serious attention to all that I have said and do the needful.

(To be continued)

### FOR SALE: BUGGY CART

A single bullock round buggy cart in good condition. Inspection at Maylani, Chunnakam, offers invited.

R. Chellappah

(Miss 115, 18 & 21)

### 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. 371. In the matter of the estate of the late Vythilingam Kandiah of Manipay Deceased. Kandiah Selvanayagam of Manipay Petitioner.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be granted to the petitioner coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 26th August 1944 in the presence of Mr. E. M. Mathiaparanam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased be issued to the Petitioner as the only son and sole heir unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary by any one on the 13th day of October 1944.

The 5th day of September 1944,

Sgd. H. A. de Silva,  
District Judge.

(C. 59, 18 & 21-9-44)

## 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 fourths of the area should be grown under local vegetables viz:

Brinjals, Chillies, Onions, Bandedakka, Cow-peas, Radish, Tomatoes, Cucurbits 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 3th 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 Magistrate, 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

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 300 In the matter of the estate of the late Vijayaladchmiammah wife of N. Rasiyah of Manipay Deceased. Arumugam Mahalingam of Manipay. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Namasivayam Kandiah of Manipay and  
2. Mutupillai widow of S. Arumugam of Manipay Respondents. This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying that Letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased be granted to the petitioner coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva Esquire District Judge on the 14th August 1944 in the presence of Mr. E. M. Mathiaparanam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased be issued to the petitioner as one of the heirs unless the above-named respondents shall appear before this court on 2nd October 1944 and state objections to the contrary.

The 5th day of September 1944.

Sgd. H. A. de Silva,

District Judge.

(O 8, 18 & 21)

and best local vegetables; 3 Cash Prize 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) 6 ploughs for the six best cultivators; (2) 12 Mamotties for the twelve best layouts of the gardens.

#### Agricultural Department's Prize

1. Cash Prize Rs. 50. or implements 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, 6-9-44

(G 70, 14, 18 & 21 Sept.)

## 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.