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NO. 71.

SPEAKER'S RULING AND THE RIGHTS OF MINORITIES

(By S. PERIATAMBY)

The ruling of the Speaker on the amendment moved by the member for Point Pedro on the motion introduced by the member for Panadura on the subject of a Constitution for a Free Lanka raises some important issues of a constitutional nature, and there are aspects of the situation which are of special interest to us at the present juncture in view of impending changes in our constitution.

There was unanimity among all sections of the Council in the demand for Self-Government if only the Board of Ministers would agree to the provision of adequate safeguards to ensure just and equitable treatment to minority groups in the country and others not sufficiently represented in the Constitution. There was acute difference of opinion on the question of these safeguards between the Ministers representing the major community in the country on the one hand and the various minorities on the other. If the Council is to give any direction to the Board of Ministers in the drafting of a Constitution now—the Board has by drafting a constitution unacceptable to all minorities proved itself utterly incapable of understanding the necessities of the situation—the Council should give clear and unequivocal directions on the question of these safeguards which is the only point on which there is any need for the Council to indicate its wishes to the Board of Ministers. The object of the amendment moved by the member for Point Pedro was to enable the Council to indicate its wishes and give its directions to the Board of Ministers; but the ruling of the Speaker has made it impossible for the Council to discharge its duties in this respect.

Further it should not be forgotten that a deliberative assembly like the State Council is not constituted solely for registering its vote. If this is so, there is no need for any discussion. The majority can merely lay on the table their decisions on all matters, and then there is an end of all proceedings. The organisation of the legislature in all democratic countries is specially designed to promote the ends of *co-operative and creative thinking*, i. e. thinking by which half truths and political views presented from various standpoints are carefully considered and every endeavour is made to render possible the emergence of correct views by harmonising apparently divergent and conflicting opi-

nions. Deliberation and discussion in an atmosphere of good sense, courtesy and goodwill serve, as nothing else does to promote the ends of *co-operative and creative thinking*, and the ruling of the Speaker on the amendment of the Member for Point Pedro has denied an opportunity—an opportunity which might be of lasting benefit to the people of this country—to the Council to solve the conflicts and differences of opinion among its members by evolving some view acceptable and satisfactory to the divergent interests concerned.

A consideration of the circumstances in which the amendment was introduced by the member for Point Pedro will convince all right-thinking men that the ruling has made it impossible for a section of the House—the member for Point Pedro and others of his way of thinking—to take part in the proceedings of the Council. The amendment was introduced because it was felt that this section of the House could not vote for or against the motion as it stood. While they were generally in favour of freedom for the country, they could not, in view of their recent experience in regard to the conduct of the Board of Ministers in the matter of drafting a constitution, trust this Board to draft a *suitable* constitution if the Council did not give clear directions to it on the question of safeguards for minorities etc. Their participation in the proceedings of the House became "meaningless", as the Member for Point Pedro very correctly remarked, when the ruling of the Speaker disallowing the amendment made it impossible for him and other minority members to follow the only course they could follow without stultifying themselves. The ruling has had the effect of suspending for the time being the minority party in the Council from the enjoyment of their rights as members of the legislature.

The amendment introduced by the Member for Point Pedro was unique in that it was possible for him and others of his way of thinking to give expression to their views on the Reforms only by introducing this amendment. In ordinary cases it was open to vote against a motion without moving an amendment; but in this instance it was not possible for them to do this without stultifying themselves or creating misapprehensions regarding their real views. It is clear that it was

(Continued on page 3)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The U. C. & Its Employees

Sir,—The public of Jaffna who have suffered immeasurable inconvenience and loss due to the frequent disputes that arose between the Urban Council and its employees should immediately take steps to have a thorough and complete inquiry into the whole matter as otherwise the Urban Council will continue throwing away the rate-payers' money in conducting Trade disputes inquiries and expensive investigations that have not served any useful purpose for the rate-payers.

Last year two Trade dispute enquiries were held and the Council lost both of them after spending large sums of money on the enquiries, and finally paid Rs. 1000 as cost. Last month another Trade dispute enquiry was conducted also at considerable expense to the Council. The result of this enquiry is not known yet.

A few days ago an engine in the Power House was reported to have failed due to a worn off part which was despatched for repair to Messrs Walker Sons & Co. Ltd with an urgent message from the Chairman. The reply came from the firm that they would not undertake the repairs unless the cost of repairs viz Rs. 110 was remitted in advance. This indicates that the firm which has given several thousands of rupees worth of credit to the Council in the past has now some reason for refusing this small credit even in an emergency. This state of affairs is certainly a disgrace to the ratepayers of Jaffna.

The break-down of the engine resulted in a restricted supply of electricity to certain important sections of the town and particularly to essential services such as the Hospital Post-Office, Colleges, Printing Presses etc.

The Council always gives an excuse of insufficient funds when the ratepayers agitate for their legitimate services such as satisfactory road-ways, sanitation, water supply etc etc: it is an unpardonable and irresponsible act on the part of the councillors to waste the rate-payers' money as detailed above.

The only solution to this apparently everlasting problem of disputes will be either to frame charges against the employees and discontinue their services or if the Council is incapable of taking this course of action, the electricity department should be promptly handed over to the Government.

Yours etc,
"Ratepayer."

Rowdyism in Council

Sir,—Your protest against the utterly un-Parliamentary behaviour of two Ministers (Messrs. Senarayake and Bandaranaike)

towards Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam is indeed a public service. The "Times of Ceylon" was the only daily in Colombo to protest. Another daily which calls itself the watchdog of the public interest cared not to utter a word of condemnation. The reason is not because the men who run that paper are not sensitive to indecent conduct. In this instance the Tamil leader is *persona non grata* for the simple reason that he, in the teeth of so much attempted bullying on the part of Sinhalese politicians who happen to be in power and the betrayal of some Tamil representatives who got themselves elected through his powerful support, has the courage to stand up for the rights of his community and demand them. He got elected to the State Council promising to his constituents to do so and, as a man of honour he sticks to the promise. If only Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam had conducted himself as another colleague of his has done he would have been rewarded with a Ministership and treated with much adulation instead of being insulted.

A week has passed since this disgraceful exhibition took place. None of the twenty odd members who were witnesses to the scene has had the decency to take any steps. Neither has the Speaker taken action. There can be no doubt that the action of the two Ministers was a gross breach of privilege. For certain questions asked by Mr. Ponnambalam which were neither un-Parliamentary nor contrary to the truth because the Deputy Speaker did not call the Member to order and those accused have not so far cleared themselves—on the floor of the House he was threatened by the Ministers and within a second of adjournment subjected to the most filthy abuse. Mr. Ponnambalam may not care to bring up the matter to the notice of the Speaker, although many feel that it is his duty to do so. The other Members in whose presence this despicable scene took place may be so lost to all sense of decency as to desist from reporting it for fear of the big men concerned. The public however has the feeling that this is a matter which the Speaker must take up *suo moto*. If he cannot protect the safety of person of members who have the duty of advocating causes not to the liking of the caucus in power, does he expect them to come armed for self-protection against possible attacks from pugilistic politicians and the thugs who are reliably reported to have invaded the precincts on this day in question.

Colombo,
Dec. 13, 1944

Yours etc,
S. C. G.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1944

AFTERMATH OF LIBERATION

THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE is the only bright spot in the otherwise dark picture presented by the liberated States of Europe. The elevation of General De Gaulle to supreme power is, no doubt, a temporary measure, but it has led to the formation of a strong French Government. It may be safely assumed that this, in its turn, will lead to the emergence of a strong France, who will play her proper part in the affairs of Europe. In all other countries which have been freed from the German yoke or which are within measurable distance of their freedom, the end of the German tyranny threatens to give place to internal strife with one or the other of the Allied Nations trying to settle matters in its own way. Little is now heard of the difficulties of the Belgian Government but there is not the slightest doubt that these difficulties are by no means over. With regard to Poland, the British Premier frankly confessed on a recent occasion that the possibilities of a settlement with Russia were far from bright. Mr. Churchill made it clear that the liberation of Poland must come from Russia by virtue of the latter's geographical position, and he has been urging the fugitive Polish Government in London to come to terms with Stalin. No such agreement is in sight and the latest announcement of the United States Secretary of State is not calculated to ease the inherent difficulties of the situation. After stating that, if mutual agreement were realised by the United Nations concerned regarding the future frontiers of Poland, the American Government would have no objection to such an agreement, Mr. Stettinius added that "the U. S. Government continues to adhere to its traditional policy of declining to give guarantees for any specific frontiers. The U. S. Government is working for the establishment of a World Security Organisation through which the United States together with other Member States would assume responsibility for the preservation of general security". It remains to be seen how far the Russian Government will be inclined in favour of a World Security Organisation aiming at general security leaving the question of the frontiers of individual States to be fixed by agreement

amongst the nations concerned. It would, however, seem that the American view is not altogether unfavourable or unpalatable to the Russian Government which would be delighted to conclude frontier agreements with the puppet Governments it has set up.

While, in Italy, the British veto in regard to the formation of the new Cabinet has been accepted, British intervention has left a trail of disappointment and discontent behind it. In Greece the situation has deteriorated considerably. British troops are now engaged in the fighting, and all attempts at peace-making have, so far, failed.

It was in these circumstances that the British Premier urged the imperative need for a meeting of the Big Three Reports from Washington state that an early Three-Power meeting is likely and that the American Government will probably issue a statement of American policy on the Russian and British moves in Europe. It is significant that, in the fighting in Greece, the American troops have been ordered to be neutral. The prospects of a settlement are not bright as Mr. Churchill, himself admitted. The only reason for optimism is to be found in the imperative need for Allied solidarity as long as the war is in progress.

Hindu Board of Education

The 20th Annual General Meeting of the above Board will be held on the 24th inst at 3 p. m. at the Saiva Training Institute, Tinnevely.

Tamil Congress In Valigamam North

A mass meeting of the electors of Valigamam North was held at the School Hall Mallakam on Sunday the 17th inst. when it was resolved to inaugurate a District Congress Committee for that division, and Mr G G Ponnambalam made a stirring address.

Mr. T. Kumaraswamy J. P., presided.

The resolution to inaugurate a Committee was moved by Mr. T. V. Chellappah and seconded by Mr. S. Johnpulle and supported by Messrs. T. S. Kanagaratnam, S. Eliyathamby and A. V. Sadasivam.

Pandit E. Periyathamby and Messrs. R. Sivagurunathan, R. N. Shivapragasam and V. Sadasivam appealed to the people to stand united in their fight for the Constitutional rights of the Tamils.

Mr. G. C. Ponnambalam, President, All-Ceylon Congress made a fervent appeal for unity among all sections of the historic Tamil race.

The election of office-bearers resulted as follows:—

President Mr. T. Kumaraswamy Vice-Presidents:—Messrs. S. Swaminathan, S. Eliyathamby I. P. Thurairatnam.

Secretaries.—Messrs. K. V. Balasingham and S. Naderajah.

Treasurer: Mr. C. Ramalingham.

A representative Committee was also appointed.

All-Ceylon Congress At Pt. Pedro

Under the auspices of the Vadamaradchy District Committee of the All Ceylon Congress, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, the President of the Congress addressed a monster mass meeting, of over three thousand people on Tuesday the 19th inst at the Sivankovil premises in Point Pedro. Mr and Mrs. Ponnambalam were taken in procession accompanied by music and with Congress banners at the head. Many shops were closed and placards of 50:50 were seen hung over doorsteps. Mr. and Mrs. Ponnambalam were garlanded all along the route and some garlands had pendants hanging with the inscription of Balances (scales) and 50:50.

Mr. V. Arunachalam, Principal of the Hindu High School, presided and explained how the minorities in Ceylon had been reduced to a position of inferiority in the country after the introduction of the Donoughmore Constitution. He said that the Point Pedro constituency was proud of its representative in that Mr. Ponnambalam was the man of the hour and he alone was fighting valiantly to restore their community to its proper place of power and influence. Further he appealed for unity and expressed his gratification that many leaders in Vadamaradchy who formerly did not see to eye with Mr. Ponnambalam had now joined Mr. Ponnambalam and rallied round the noble cause for which he was giving all his time and talent unceasingly for the last fifteen years.

Messrs. T. M. Sebaretam, R. Sivagurunathan, Thikkam Chelliah Pillai, Dr. K. Cathiravelu (President Valigamam West District Committee of the Congress) and Pandit K. Krishnapillai, addressed the meeting explaining that the Tamils were settled in Ceylon long before the Sinhalese arrived, and were ruling in parts of Ceylon upto the arrival of the Portuguese. They should not now be classified as "coolies" working on estates and be treated as slaves. They all pledged their support to the Congress.

Mr. Ponnambalam received a great ovation on rising and explained why he had to organise an All-Ceylon Congress embracing all Tamils—Indian, Northern Eastern, Western and Southern Tamils. When he stood before the Pt. Pedro constituency ten years ago as a candidate he pledged himself to work for the regaining of the position lost by the Tamils under the Donoughmore Constitution, and was now faithfully carrying out his pledges. The principle of Balanced Representation was no new invention of his. He was only insisting on the maintenance of the principle of non-domination by any one community laid down in the Duke of Devonshire's despatch of 1923 and which was incorporated in the Constitution then. In the old Legislative Council there were 18 Sinhalese members and 19 minority members. The speaker said that he now wanted only that principle to be maintained. He then gave a number of instances where the Tamil provinces of the East and the North had suffered economically for want of Balanced Representation under the Donoughmore Constitution. He was not at all against obtaining freedom. He was for self-government for all sections and communities under the protec-

tion of the British. The Tamils who had always been on the vanguard in all the fights for political advance would never obstruct any movement for freedom provided there was equity and justice in the schemes. He did not believe in the reserve powers of the Governor as a full protection for the minorities. When it was pointed out to Governor Caldecott that the shifting of Anuradhapura town was a great injustice to the Tamils settled down there, the Governor said that it was purely an internal question and that he would not interfere in it. So the only proper safeguard was to prevent non-domination in the legislature by any one single community over all others. He was deeply thankful to his constituency for the confidence reposed on him and for their unstinted and continued support in his endeavours.

Mr. S. Mahesan proposed a resolution giving Vadamaradchy's full support to all the resolutions passed at the Plenary sessions of the All-Ceylon Congress in Colombo. It was seconded by Mr. M. Kandaswamy and supported by Mr. S. Alvapillai. The Secretary of the District Committee proposed a vote of thanks.

The Vadamaradchy South Rural Reconstruction Congress

The inaugural meeting of the above Congress was held on Friday the 15th inst at Kaddavely Village Committee premises. Mr. Jeyakodi, Advocate, was voted to be chair. In his introductory remarks, Mr. Jeyakodi said that the rural population was sadly neglected and was in a backward condition. He said that the spiritual, cultural, social and economic regeneration of the masses should be the prime concern of every citizen. The mistaken notion that social and public services involve politics should be eradicated. He appealed to all men and women to take more interest in the welfare of the villages.

A Sub-Committee was appointed to draw up a five year plan.

It was also resolved that food production and health activities should be the main immediate programme of work.

Office-bearers: President: K. Jeyakodi (Advocate), Vice-Presidents: S. Kandavanam (Chairman V. C.), K. Sivasangaram (Proctor), Secretary: S. Senathirajah (Pensioner), Asst. Secretary: V. Kandappu (Landed Proprietor), Treasurer: K. Ponnudurai (Principal, Vadamaradchi Central College).

Committee: K. Rajaratnam (Proctor), S. Mahesan (Registrar of Marriages), C. Oliganathan (Teacher), C. Sabapathipillai (Pensioner), V. Manikkam (Teacher), S. Paramsothy (Proctor), N. K. Govindapillai (Teacher), S. Vettivetpillai (Landed Proprietor).

WANTED

Wanted from January for the Vadamaradchy Hindu Girls' College
(1) A Lady Graduate to be Principal
(2) An English certificated lady, qualified to teach Oriental Music.
Apply to the Manager, Puloly West, Point Pedro.
(Mis. 178/21 & 25-12-44.)

SPEAKER'S RULING AND THE RIGHTS OF MINORITIES

(Continued from page 1.)

an occasion on which procedure by way of amendment was especially appropriate, desirable and necessary, and in view of the need for the Council to express its opinion clearly and unequivocally on a matter of vital importance to the country, nothing should have been done that was calculated to stifle discussion or debate; but the Speaker has ruled otherwise to the consternation and dismay of all lovers of democracy. In view of what has happened in this matter, can it be said that the decision of the Council is being *duly and properly formed*? The denial of the right of discussion and criticism to an important minority group is a serious irregularity in the proceedings of the Council, and we may reasonably contend that result of the debate cannot be regarded as the decision of the council *duly and properly taken*.

Another unsatisfactory feature of the ruling is that no reason is given by the Speaker. The most vital question on the subject of Reforms is the one raised by the member for Point Pedro in the amendment, and the procedure of the Speaker in ruling out the amendment with the remark that it dealt with details is, to say the least of it, very difficult to understand. In a Council the proceedings of which should be conducted in accordance with definite rules made for the purpose or established by usage, the Speaker cannot allow his own ideas of things to dictate decisions on matters of procedure. He discharges functions of a judicial nature while giving rulings, and, in view of the fact that these rulings become precedents for the guidance of his successors, it is imperative that he should always give reasons for his rulings. It is much to be regretted that members of the State Council are not aware of their rights in this matter or, if they are aware of them, they do not assert them. Things were quite different in the old Legislative Council, and, on a memorable occasion, when Governor MacCallum as President of the Council proceeded to give a ruling against the Ceylonese Member, the latter put to him the pointed question "Where is the rule Sir?" The Speaker is entirely bound by the rules and usages of the House and even in England "his powers in relation to the debates have never been looked upon as entitling him to express or enforce any completely new or purely personal opinion as to what is or principle allowable in debate or otherwise."

We in this country are apt to forget that deliberation and discussion in Council, by providing an opportunity to the opposition minority for the criticism of Government policy and the correction of abuses, furnish a necessary safeguard against the decadence of democratic rule and the supersession of popular Government by various forms of dictatorship. Under a form of Government not responsible to the people, deliberation and discussion become meaningless and are not encouraged at all. The ruling under notice by which important minorities have been denied the opportunity for deliberation and discussion in regard to constitutional reforms,

can rightly be regarded as calculated to usher totalitarian tendencies into the country and to perpetuate in prestige and authority the communal caucus now entrenched in power.

Popular Government cannot thrive where ample facilities are not provided for discussion and criticism before decisions are taken on important matters affecting the well-being of the country. If popular Government "consists in the consistent effort of a minority to turn itself by methods of persuasion into a majority which will then reverse the action or modify the decision of the former majority", any method of stifling discussion must necessarily be regarded as savouring of authoritarian or totalitarian rule and quite incompatible with enlightened democracy.

"A situation in which the minority is denied opportunities of free criticism and discussion and thus reduced to a position of impotence is one of great danger to the State. The minority so placed might become indifferent to matters relating to the Government of the country and turn away from politics in disgust, or it may see salvation only in a revolutionary violence against established Government"

The position of the opposition or the minority is one of great importance to the state, and that fact is well recognised in the organisation of the legislature in all civilised countries. England supplies the model to the civilised world in all matters relating to parliamentary Government, and the student of parliamentary procedure in England will note that the characteristic tendency of English procedure is the strong emphasis placed on the *protection of the rights of minorities*. In discussing the safeguards against the dangers by the acceptance of the majority principle, Sir George Cornwall Lewis says, "Another check upon the majority of a deliberative assembly is derived from the forms of its proceedings. These forms are generally so arranged as to secure to the minority the power of stating their objections both to the principle and details of every measure proposed for adoption by the Assembly and of retarding its progress by adverse criticism and the moving of amendments. The forms of the English House of Commons are avowedly contrived for the protection of minorities and they are so effectual for their purpose as frequently to defeat the will of the great body of the House and to enable a few members to resist, at least for a time, a measure desired by a majority." It does not appear that our politicians here are aware of the fact that the Speaker of the House of Commons is specially charged with the duty of protecting the rights of minorities.

The deprivation of the right of freedom of discussion in the very citadel of representative Government, whether brought about by the ruling of the Speaker or by threats of violence against a member who asserts his right of free speech, is a situation of great peril to the community and should be viewed with grave concern by all lovers of democracy. Those who have carefully ob-

served the working of the State Council in the past know what results to expect from any attempt to revise the ruling of the Speaker or otherwise to improve the tone of the proceedings in Council. How the communal caucus works insidiously to poison the life of the Council in all activities can be seen from the utter disregard of justice and fairplay and the breach of all recognised conventions of popular Government, which this body has shown, when the Council had to reach decisions on matters vital to the interests of the country, including the revision of the rulings of the Speaker. If democracy is to have a chance in Ceylon, honesty, sincerity and fairplay in every walk of life should become the rule; and whatever corrupts life, whether it is unscrupulous and self-seeking rowdiness supported by organised violence or selfish and shameless hypocrisy masked by sanctimonious cant and humbug, should be suppressed with a strong hand. Courage and vigour are the price of good Government.

TAMIL CONGRESS IN VALIGAMAM WEST

"We Tamils who participated in the progress of this Island have for the last 14 years been unable to share in the administration of this country owing to the unfortunate Donoughmore constitution. It is a matter of eternal regret that the Donoughmore Scheme was forced on us owing to the gross betrayal of one of us who turned the scales to a majority. In the present State Council the Sinhalese, being in an overwhelming majority, are overriding us—the minorities. This overriding has turned into the solidarity of the Tamils" said Dr. K. Cathiravelu presiding at a public meeting of the All-Ceylon Congress held under the auspices of the Valigamam West District Committee at Pannagam, Chulipuram. The gathering was well over three thousand.

"We Tamils" continued Dr. Cathiravelu claim this fair isle as our homeland as do the Sinhalese. We Tamils have held sway over the whole of Ceylon for centuries, and today the discrimination made against us by Sinhalese Ministers has moved us unite for our just and equal rights."

"The Dravidian spirit moves us to advance to preserve for our future generations an honourable and equal place in this country."

"We welcome our leader Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, young in years but old in wisdom. If not for Mr. Ponnambalam we Tamils would have been completely at stake as regards our place in any future constitution."

Dr. Chelliah next speaking said "We are gathered here today at a time of political danger overshadowing the Tamil race. It is very urgent that we should present a united front. I have observed Mr. G. G. Ponnampalam as one who never breaks his pledges and today every action of his speaks it. We have no grievances with our Sinhalese brethren, but we fight against the Ministers who discriminate and over-ride us" Mr. G. G. Ponnampalam addressing said "Your patience this evening shows your determination to assert our right demands. It is the Tamils who always demanded

Swarajyam first and even today we are for it. May our children imbibe with their daily bread the 'living water' of freedom, but we want Swarajyam for all communities in the Island, not for one community or caucus. Mr. Ponnambalam then proceeded to show instances where various needs of the Northern and Eastern Provinces had to suffer because of the small number of Tamil representatives in Council as against an overwhelming number of the majority community, who were never truly sympathetic towards the welfare of the North. The poor medical facilities in the North and the East, the Irana-madu tank, the refusal to start tractor cultivation in the Northern and Eastern Provinces the granting of 50 bushels of paddy to the cultivators of the North under the Lateral Purchase Scheme as against 100 bushels to those of the South who had the advantage of irrigation facilities, the shifting of Anuradhapura town, and many other instances were cited by Mr. Ponnambalam to show why he was insisting on Balanced Representation so that there might be justice and fairplay in what the Legislature was doing.

Messrs. Thesa Ooliam Senathirajah, K. Arumugam, Proctor, R. Sivagurunathan, Proctor, Pandit Peratamby, E. Ramalingam, C. Perumalpillai, Proctor, S. Selvadurai, Physician; and S. Kanapathipillai; spoke in support of the objects of the Congress. Mubandram C. Krishnar proposed and Mr. P. Sinnadurai seconded a resolution accepting the creed of the Congress and expressing the people's full confidence in the Congress and its President.

The Office-bearers of the Valigamam West District Committee were then elected. President Dr. K. Cathiravelu, Vice-Presidents Dr. C. Chelliah, Mubandram C. Krishnar, Messrs. J. V. Chelliah and Mr. Sambanthiamoorthy, Organising Secretary: Mr. C. N. DevaRajan, Joint Secretaries: Messrs. T. Kanagaratnam and S. Sivagnanam, Proctor; Treasurer: Mr. K. Sabbapathipillai, Asst. Treasurer: Thesa Ooliam Senathirajah. A Committee of twenty members with power to add, was also elected.

Mr. C. N. DevaRajan proposed a vote of thanks.

Mr. Ponnambalam was taken in procession to the accompaniment of music from Chankanaï junction to Pannagam. All the shops in the market were closed and he was garlanded all along the route. He was invited by the members of the Committee of Management of the Moolai Co-operative Hospital, on his way to Pannagam. The President Dr. Chelliah, and the Medical Officers in charge, Dr. M. O. Chacko and Dr. S. Sambanthan received him, and members of the Committee and well-wishers of the Hospital entertained him and his party at tea. Dr. Chelliah gave a brief history of the progress of the Hospital and Mr. Ponnambalam replied promising to do all he could towards its welfare.

FOR S. S. C. & H. S. C. STUDENTS

Private Tuition—Latin

S. Ganeshalingam,
Grand Bazaar, Jaffna.

(Mis. 175, 18-12—

WANTED

Pupil nurses, midwives and male attendants for the Co-operative Union Hospital, Moolai.

Qualifications: J. S. C. with knowledge of English preferred.

Scale of Salaries:-

(a) Public nurses Rs 21-25 per month including allowance for the first six months and Rs. 27-50 with subsequent increments.

(b) Qualified midwives Rs. 35-75
30

excluding war allowance

(c) Male Attendants Rs. 27-50 with increments.

Apply to the Hon. Secretary,
The Co-operative Union Hospital
Moolai, Chulipuram
Mis 173, 14-21-12-44

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 338.
In the matter of the Intestate estate of the late Thambco Ramalingam of Araly South Deceased.
Ramalingam Mylvaganam of 41 Lane Wellawatta Petitioner
Vs

1. Ramalingam Thambirajah of Wellawatta
2. Ramalingam Ratusingham
3. Ramalingam Rasamany
4. Ramalingam Nadarajah all of Araly South, Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before H. A. De Silva Esqr District Judge Jaffna on the 14th day of November 1944 in the presence of Mr. S. Kandasamy, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner abovenamed; and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 13th October 1944 having been read;

It is ordered (a) that the 1st Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 2nd 3rd and 4th Respondents abovenamed for the purpose of this action and (b) that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled as son of the abovenamed deceased, to have letters of administration to the estate issued to him unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 19th January 1945 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

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

14th November 1944,
(O. 111, 21-25-12-44)

HOME FRONT**WASHING NEWS****Ervine Brand Soap**

Stocked By All
Leading Stores

CHIEF DISTRIBUTORS

Messrs: Mohamed Ally
Abud Ally, Jaffna

SOLE AGENTS:

Samuel and Sivasubramaniam
Wholesale Merchants
JAFFNA and MANIPAY

(Mis. 165, 4-11-4-2-45)

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 40

In the matter of the Estate of AR. AR. SM. Somasudram Chetiar, deceased.

To the creditors of the above Estate.

Take notice that the Administrator of the above Estate is applying to this Court for leave to sell the under-mentioned Rubber Estates for a sum of Rs. 18,000/- to Mutiah Conar Perumal of Sea Street, Colombo and Yakkalakankanage Don Piyadasa of Thalawiyala, Matara.

Any creditor desiring to show cause against the said application for sale is required to appear in person or by his Proctor before this Court on the 19th day of January 1945 at 10 a. m. By order of Court
Sgd. Acbg. Secretary.

Jaffna
19th Dec 1944

(1) Sunderavinayake Estate situated in the villages of Warakapitiya and Akurugoda in Weligam Korale in the District Court of Matara. Extent 97 A. 3 R. 26 P. Planted in Rubber 90 acres.

(2) Kanapathy Estate situated in the villages of Ihala Keembiya, Wadutamba and Ihala Kelwala in Ganzahoda Pattu in the District of Galle. Extent 48 A. O. R. 9 P. Planted in Rubber 48 acres.
Mis 179, 21/12, 25 & 28 12 44.

**Order Nisi declaring
Will proved**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 258
In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Thangamuttu widow of Subramaniam Sinnathamby of Vaddukodai West. Deceased.
Arunasalam Visuvalingam of Vaddukodai West Petitioner.

- Vs
1. Sinnathamby Nagarathnam of Vaddukodai West
 2. Sinnathamby Sellathurai of Balangoda Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before H. A. De Silva Esqr District Judge Jaffna on the 3rd day of November 1944 in the presence of S. Kandasamy, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner Arunasalam Visuvalingam of Vaddukodai West and (1) the affidavit of the said petitioner dated the 21st day of September 1944 (2) the affidavit of the attesting witnesses dated the 21st day of September 1944 and (3) the affidavit of the attesting Notary dated the 27th day of October 1944 having been read; It is ordered that the Will of Thangamuttu widow of Subramaniam Sinnathamby deceased dated 22nd August 1943 and numbered 2413 and now filed of record in this case be and the same is hereby declared proved; and it is further declared that the said Arunasalam Visuvalingam is the Executor named in the said will and that he is entitled to have probate thereof issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person interested shall on or before the 19th day of January 1945 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

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

3rd November 1944,
(O. 112, 21-25-12-44)

AUCTION SALE

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 73

In the matter of the Estate of the late Sinna hamby Vaithilingam of Vaddukodai West Deceased.

Nagamuttu Nagasubramaniam of Vaddukodai West Administrator

In pursuance of the Commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna, I shall sell the below mentioned properties by Public Auction on Wednesday the 21st January 1945 commencing at 4:30 p.m. at the spot.

Properties Referred to:

(1) Land called "Anthanaawatte" situated at Vaddukodai West in the parish of Vaddukodai, Valigamam West Division, Jaffna District N. P. in extent about 4 Lms V. O. and the same is bounded on the East by the property of Subramaniam Kanapathipillai, North by the property of Nanny Vaithar Assary West by the property of Rasaratnam wife of S. Rasathurai and others and South by the property of Ramu Kathiravelu with right of way to this land from the boundary 5 cubits wide on the eastern boundary land and right to draw water with Toorvai rights.

(2) Land called "Vellayur Pangu" alias "Anthanaawatte" situated as afore-said in extent 5 Lms V. O. and 9,9/10 k's. with house well and plantations bounded on the east by the property of Sinnappu Kanapathipillai, on the South by the property of Annammah widow of Kanappu, West by lane and North by the property of Kumaraavelu and Ramu Vaithilingam.

S. Muttukaraswamy
Commissioner of Sales.

"Siva Villa"
Manipay,
19-12-44.
(Mis. 177, 21)

ARMY RECRUITING**Royal Army Service Corps
and
Ceylon Defence Force**

A Recruiting Officer will tour the Jaffna Peninsula towards the end of December 1944.

He will register the names of those who wish to join up. They will be called up during January 1945.

He will be at the following places on the dates and at the times stated below:-

JAFFNA TOWN	At the Urban Council Hall from 2-30 to 4-30 p.m. on the 28th, 29th and 30th December, '44.
CHAVAKACHCHERI	At the Rest House from 10 a.m. to 12 noon on the 29th December, '44.
POINT PEDRO	At the Rest House from 10 A.M. to 12 noon on the 30th December '44.
TELLIPALLAI	At Union College from 10 A.M. to 12 noon on the 31st December '44.

An education in English is not essential but only a good education in the recruit's own language.

Recruits must be over 19 years of age for the R. A. S. C. and over 18 for the C. D. F.—be in good health and have a good physique.

Those who wish to join the R. A. S. C. must be prepared to go overseas. This is an excellent opportunity for the youth of Jaffna to see something of the world. They will be taught English and this will be useful to them after the war.

CHIEF RECRUITING OFFICER,
CEYLON.

(G. 90, 14, 18 & 21)

**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 1/2 % 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. 134 A. 21-11-41-30-11-44.) (T's) Shroff.