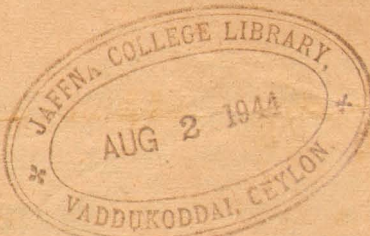


# THE Hindu Organ.



Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham

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JAFFNA, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1944.

NO. 32.

"YOU have had in the past men of character, enlightenment and enthusiasm to guide your destinies. Give them your full confidence and support. Consider that as a member of the movement it is a personal matter to you and you should take a personal interest. The action of each single member will make or mar the movement" said the Hon. Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, presiding over the annual Co-operative Conference held in Jaffna on the 27th inst. The Government Agent, the Registrar and the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative societies, Adigar A. Naganathar, Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C. and Mr. V. Veerasingam were associated with him on the platform.

Mr. V. Veerasingham, President of the Northern Division Co-operative Federation, welcoming Mr. Corea, said that the war had given the co-operative movement an unexpected impetus in many directions. They had now entered a phase of creative co-operation. The end of the war was in sight. They had to consolidate their positions and prepare strong bulwarks to tide over the aftermath of the war.

Continuing, the speaker said that to judge by the trend of events Mr. Corea's presence there predicted a boom in industrial co-operatives. His regime as Minister of Industries had seen the revival of many old industries and the establishment of new ones.

Referring to the handloom industry he said handlooms might not survive the economic upheaval after the war, unless control was maintained and co-operative principles applied to the production and distribution of textiles. In 1843 the Northern Province alone had 1,814 looms. In 1925 the whole of Ceylon could not boast more than 423. Today in two villages in the Eastern Province alone there were over 1,500 looms. The speaker then urged the establishment of co-operative factories.

Addressing the gathering, Mr. Corea said that to the Northern Division belonged the unique distinction of having a Co-operative Federation. It was a pleasure and privilege for him to open the 19th session. He took the opportunity to offer his humble and sincere congratulations for the great work the North and the East were doing in the field of co-operation. It was unnecessary for him to point out what co-operation meant and what they hoped to derive from the movement. Even if it was necessary Mr. Veerasingam had already drawn their attention to what made it necessary for them to bind themselves to make the movement a success.

## Jaffna's Example

There were in the Island four Central Banks, and in Jaffna

## THE PANACEA FOR ALL ILLS

### Social, Economic and Political Emancipation Through Co-operation

they had the premier Central Bank having a turn-over of 8½ million rupees with a Reserve of Rs 40,000. There was, in Jaffna, a more important co-operative development viz: the Co-operative Sales Societies, whose sales amounted to 3½ lakhs.

They had also three very important Tobacco Sales Societies, two of which were dealing in internal business and the other was the well-known Jaffna-Malayalam Tobacco Sales Society dealing in business abroad. He wished to congratulate that Society for its excellent reputation and business capacity and co-operative methods. In Travancore it had made it possible now to stop credit sales and deal in cash sales only. The speaker would again refer to Transport societies in Jaffna such as the Islands' Transport Society, the Pannai Ferry Society, and the Mullaitivu Transport Society. Then there was the Co-operative Hospital Union whose 470 odd members were doing a great service. The father of these Transport and Hospital Societies was Mr. C. Ragnathan who was with them that day. There were also the industrial and agricultural societies which the people of the North had undertaken to work. In that regard the people of the North had set a shining example to the rest of the Island. They had in the past laid emphasis on credit societies, but the departure of the North in laying equal emphasis on other lines was worth mentioning as it was going to revolutionize the economic life considerably.

## New Spirit in Batticaloa

A significant step, the speaker continued, was to be seen in the Eastern Province. In 1938, there was a co-operative slump there reducing the movement to nothing. But since 1938 there had been a forward movement. A newer spirit had been developed to-day. There were 500 societies to-day as against Jaffna's 1,200. He gave his personal thanks to Gate Mudaliyar Kariappan, of Batticaloa, who made the movement take root there and who was present there that day.

## The Acid Test

The speaker also would draw their special attention to the fact that although those numbers were gratifying, there were important considerations for the future. The number of Co-operative Societies in the Island was 2,000 before the War after 30 years' work and they now

had 6,000 societies. Undoubtedly a good deal of development was due to the enthusiastic work of their Registrar, Mr. de Soyza. It could not, however, be doubted that a good number of societies came into existence not because of co-operative spirit but out of the necessities of the situation. The speaker did not mention that fact to damp their enthusiasm but to rouse them to face facts. If that was the fact, that was going to be their opportunity and the acid test. After the war, if the societies flourished, they would confer a lasting benefit for the economic development of the country.

## The Textile Industry

He, the speaker, was a great believer in industrial cooperation. He was very glad that industrial societies were springing up in the country since the industrial prosperity of the country and the standard of living were dependent upon cooperative movements. There was one difficulty in regard to the Textile industry about yarn. He was deeply concerned and anxious about it. In 1943 the sale from the Government departments i.e. the people's consumption was 300,000 lbs. and this year 800,000 lbs. were required. The estimate for 1945 was 2,100,000 lbs. Their greatest difficulty was, where to buy? The quota allotted by India was only 800,000 lbs. Would India give 2 million lbs? The Government was trying to get more from India, but could not be sure of success. The Government was also thinking of starting a Spinning machine and importing cotton from elsewhere. He also proposed to open a yarn store in Jaffna.

In conclusion the speaker appealed to all those present to give their whole-hearted attention to the movement which in time to come would bring about the social, economic and political emancipation of the country, and he promised his unstinted support and help in the cause.

## The Government Agent

Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, the Government Agent, said that it gave him a great pleasure to see before him such a large gathering assembled in the spirit of co-operation without considerations of caste or creed. Co-operation was the panacea for all ills. If the spirit of co-operation had been rightly understood in the West, there would have been no war now. At no time in the history of the people of Ceylon was a spirit of co-operation more needed than

now. Hard times were ahead of them. Unless all of them joined and worked together in the spirit of co-operation they would not progress. He hoped that the spirit would spread and strengthen Mother Lanka.

## Why Government Interfered

As one of the people, as a native of Jaffna, the speaker felt happy and proud that co-operation had taken deep root in Jaffna. He believed that in no other part of the Island there were co-operative societies on so many lines as in Jaffna. The movement should extend in all directions. The war had done one good. It had given an impetus to the movement. One aspect was the opening of stores societies in large numbers. The establishment had come in for much criticism. Could the Government interfere with the rights of the traders? People knew why the Government was encouraging the societies. That was because the traders had not played their game. If they had not profiteered the Government would not have interfered. It was to stop profiteering and help the people the Government had to step in. The Government's interest lay only in the supervision and management. The Government made no profit. Then it was said that the Societies only repeated the mischiefs of the traders. No doubt defects were found here and there. They could be remedied. There was nothing to worry about in the objects or ideals.

## Co-operation in Food Products

The speaker wanted the people's co-operation in another matter i.e. the food situation. Much had been said in the past, was being said and would be said on the problem. But there were certain matters in which they had to be reminded. They were aware that they were depending on other countries for their food. If they had taken the trouble in the past to grow their own food they would not have been in the present plight to-day. They should not think that after the war was over they would go back to the old conditions. They should take a lesson now and produce all their food by carrying on gentle cultivation from now. In that connection the speaker would say something about the co-ordination of the Wanni. It was an old scheme. It could not be made a success by sitting at a table. There were practical difficulties and people must co-operate with the Government. The Minister of Agriculture was much disappointed with the Karachchi scheme. The speaker himself found that vast sums of money voted by Government every year had lapsed back to Revenue. He was trying to find out the causes, and he appealed for the co-operation of the people in the task of making the scheme a success.

[The Registrar's speech will appear in our next issue.—Editor].





## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1944.

### THE CONFERENCE

THE CONSULTATIVE MEETING for the formation of an All-Ceylon Tamil Congress was not open to the press. A report, however, of what took place at the meeting has been issued to the press. One of the resolutions passed at the meeting was that the future constitution of Ceylon should be so framed as to prevent any single community from dominating all the others. This means that those who passed the resolution are not in favour of anything less. It also means that they are not prepared to negotiate with the Singhalese leaders over the question of minority representation, since it is not at all likely that the latter would be prepared to bring about the political extinction of their own community by negotiating over what must be to them a matter of life and death. We do not say that negotiations in the past have yielded any results, but it would be wrong to bang and bolt the door against a settlement. We are afraid that the promoters of the Conference have taken upon themselves a good deal of responsibility by taking up a position which renders any settlement virtually impossible. This is a matter in regard to which Tamil opinion in the provinces and elsewhere has a good deal to say and it may well be that after due consideration, the Tamils may prefer a settlement consistent with their interests to an uncompromising demand for the particular form of balanced representation which has found favour with the conference. In these columns we have always urged that a settlement would be much better than an award by a Commission. The conference has, however, ruled out the idea of a settlement by passing the resolution. Now is the time for the great body of Tamil opinion to make itself clearly understood. The issue is clear: Are the Tamils against a settlement or are they not? If they are in favour of a settlement honourable to all parties, then it is their duty to see that the Tamils are not, as a community, committed to demands that would render any settlement impossible. If, on the other hand, the majority of the Tamils feel that the action taken by the Conference is the only one possible under the circumstances, all that they have to do is to stand by the decisions of the Conference. But it is imperative that the

Tamil community must fully realise all the implications of a policy before it is committed to it.

The task before the Tamils is a difficult one. It has been rendered more difficult by the attitude taken up by the promoters towards Mr. Mahadeva. It appears that Mr. Mahadeva was present at the Conference and made a statement. Mr. Mahadeva was reported as having said that he signed several documents embodying the Tamil demands subject to certain mental reservations. Questioned whether he would abide by any direction the Tamil community as a whole might express through the Tamil Congress, Mr. Mahadeva is reported to have said that he would not be governed by any direction of the Congress (or of any other body of men), however representative it may be, but that he would act according to his own conscience and take the consequences. A letter from Mr. Mahadeva appearing in the "Times of Ceylon" of the 27th instant gives his version. Mr. Mahadeva has been a staunch champion of Tamil interests but it is evident that he is not prepared to tie himself down to the irreducible minimum of the fifty-fifty group. Mr. Mahadeva says: "The fifty-fifty demand has its own value as a slogan to rally the minorities. There however exists a definite body of enlightened Tamil and other minority opinion which strongly deprecates its use to prevent an agreed settlement and which will for the purposes of settlement accept something less in the conviction that all legitimate interests of the minorities can still thereby be adequately safeguarded". We need hardly say that we agree with this view, and we would repeat what we said last week in these columns: let us not destroy the unity of the Tamils by quarrelling over ways and means. The fifty-fifty group as well as the more moderate section of Tamil opinion are of the same mind as to the need for safeguarding the future of the Tamils. This itself should be a sufficient basis for agreement and united action. It is not necessary to force the pace of the community by putting forward demands which may not be accepted by reasonable men.

With regard to Mr. Mahadeva's attitude towards the Commission, we do not think he would be doing his duty by the Tamils if he joined the Ministers in their protest against the Commission. We have sufficiently explained our views on this subject in these columns.

It seems to us that some of the Tamil representatives are not as united and devoted to the service of their community as they ought to be. We realised the danger ahead when we appealed to the promoters of the Conference to preserve the unity of the Tamils.

## Notes and Comments

### The Indian Deadlock

It is now three weeks since Mahatma Gandhi, on his own, made certain proposals for ending the stalemate in India. The proposals took the official world completely by surprise. Delhi was puzzled and his own followers were not a little bewildered. The main stumbling block in the Cripps negotiations was the question of the Defence of India. The Congress, led by President Azad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with the advice of Gandhiji, was prepared to give full power to the Commander-in-chief during the war, but was particular that the control of Defence should be in the hands of the National Government. The Congress leaders rejected the proposal for a Defence Minister without power to control Defence; and negotiations were broken.

Gandhiji has now declared that he is prepared to advise the Congress to participate in a wartime National Government with full control of civil administration. Such a Government, he says, will give the military all railway, port and other communication facilities required, provided a declaration is now made of Indian independence after the war and establishment of a new National Government. He states further that, while rule by Ordinance would be superseded by normal civil administration, the Viceroy's position will thus be defined: "He would remain and have complete control, with the Commander-in-Chief, over British and Indian armies. In other affairs he would be like the King of England—guided by responsible Ministers." According to Gandhiji's plan, therefore, the National Government, with popular governments automatically restored and with the Defence portfolio in its hands, would be genuinely interested in the country's defence.

Although Gandhiji has made the above proposals without the authority of the Congress and without consulting the Working Committee, he hopes that these proposals, together with the Hindu-Muslim formula proposed by him, will be accepted by the Working Committee if only the Government will allow him to contact the leaders in jail now.

The reason for Gandhiji's change of attitude he explains thus: "The Working Committee would not sit still while the people are suffering. It is my conviction that we cannot improve the food situation and alleviate the suffering of the people unless power and responsibility are transferred from British into India hands. Without such transfer the attempts of Congressmen and others to alleviate the people's sufferings are most likely to lead to conflict with the Government." The declaration by Gandhiji that the mass action envisaged in August 1942 will not be resorted to, followed by reasonable terms to win over the Muslim League, and the offer of complete co-operation in the war effort, were totally unexpected either by Delhi or Whitehall. To both his friends and foes his attitude seems puzzling, but it is quite consistent with his ways. Being a true Satyagrahi there is no limit to his humility and he stoops to his utmost to conquer.

His present attitude has stirred political circles and confirms the view held in friendly quarters of his realism and statesmanship. Contrast this with the attitude of our leader of the State Council, Mr. D. S. Senanayake, who said in April last that "it would be better for half the present generation of Ceylonese to be starved to death if only in order to make Ceylon safe for future Ceylonese generations" by preventing Indian immigration. (Vide *Hindu Organ*, April 28, 1944)

But, unfortunately neither Lord Wavell nor Mr. Amery has responded to Gandhiji's overtures. They have been studying the proposals deeply and analytically to find out if there was any catch in them. The attitude of the House of Lords was very disappointing to Gandhiji. He feels pained that the bogey of communal differences was raised in the debate, and contends that differences there must be so long as there is a ruling third party to exploit them. Mr. L. S. Amery, the Secretary of State for India, has slammed the door against Gandhiji in the course of the debate in the House of Commons last week. He is generally supposed to be repeating his master Mr. Churchill's views, and says the promises made in the Cripps proposals two years ago still stand good and that the indispensable conditions attached to the proposals must be carried out. According to him, neither any meticulous criticism nor uncritical commendation of Gandhiji's gesture will help the removal of the greatest stumbling block in the way of an agreed foundation for India's constitutional future. Gandhiji's proposals, Mr. Amery says, are not free from obscurities and reservations on particular points and that the proposals demand the immediate recognition of India's independence under a provisional Government, and all the reserve powers indispensable to ensure that the various functions of the administration are co-ordinated with the war effort, and to safeguard the constitutional position for minority elements, are to disappear. On this ground, Mr. Amery says, that Gandhiji's proposals do not show any real advance and he sees no starting point either for him or Lord Wavell to start discussions.

To Gandhiji's mind his proposals represent the widest measure of agreement among the Indian political parties and, in principle, they have been accepted by Britain in the past as representing a basis of agreement. If now Britain tries to back out it will admit of only one interpretation—that Britain was never serious in holding out the promise of self-government to India.

### BUILDINGS FOR SALE AT CHAVAKACHCHERI

Substantial upstairs row of shop buildings 8 rooms on 25 lachams land adjoining market, Kandy Road, opposite Sri Vallipuram Mills. Property of the late Dr. A.N. Coomarasamy Rs. 45,000 offers

Several paddy fields and other blocks of land, Chavakachcheri town Rs. 100/- lacham.

X  
C/o The Manager  
Hindu Organ  
Vannarponnai.

(Mis. 86, 31 & 3)



## HOW TO SOLVE SHORTAGE OF LABOUR

### Give New Impetus and Dignity

SIR OLIVER GOONETILLEKE'S ADDRESS  
AT VADDUKODDAI

"To-day is a very proud day in my life. I have been welcomed in more than twenty places in Jaffna to-day with nothing but kindness and generosity everywhere, and more than all you have received me as one of your own brothers. My friend Mr. K. Kanagaretanam's mother is present here. She has one great son who, let me tell you a secret, is going to make history. I hope she will always remember that the brother of that great son has been so very enthusiastically received in Jaffna. I am not speaking an untruth when I say that to me you are not a different people because you hail from Jaffna. To me there are only six million people to care for. I know no such distinction as Sinhalese, Tamils, Muslims, Burghers or Europeans," said Sir Oliver Goonetilleke at the reception given to him at the Jaffna College, at which Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam, Chairman, Vaddukodai Village Committee, presided.

He saw before him, the speaker continued, a group of A. R. P. personnel, members of Co-operative Societies, ladies helping in the distribution of milk, those who were engaged in the Grow More Food Campaign and a band of leaders who helped the country in the present emergency. To all of them he could only give his bow of sincere thanks. To them he would only make one prayer. It was that they should continue in their leadership. They had done very good co-operative work, but the real work had only just started. The war might be won before the end of the year or early next year. The war in the West and the East might be over but Ceylon's battle with food would then start in right earnest. They should remember what happened after the last war was over in 1918. After the present war Ceylon would not enjoy any priority. She should look after herself. England would have to feed the occupied and defeated countries.

He was very much pained to hear one remark from the chair. It was said that many poor women were unable to go out and earn their living for want of clothes to wear. He would like to ask the audience if conditions were so bad. If it was so, what was going to be their fate in the future? The speaker had been told that never in Jaffna was there so much money as now. If with so much money in the country conditions were so bad, what was their fate going to be when unemployment would face them after the war? What was then the duty of their leaders both in Jaffna and Colombo? Again the chairman said that they could not start more milk centres on account of shortage of milk at the supply station. It must have been surely due to some mistake in his office. He could assure the people that so long as volunteers came forward to help in the distribution he would supply all the milk required.

Wherever he went, the speaker continued, there was the recurring complaint about shortage of labour. He was told that labourers had to be paid Rs. 3-00 a day and that most of the labourers had

joined the services where there was only a pretence of work. He wanted to know whether labourers in Jaffna worked 6 days or 7 days in the week, or whether they worked only for 3 or 4 days and lived on those three days' wages during the whole week. The speaker wanted the employers to take interest in their employees and to set a new impetus and dignity to labour. How were they to secure that new impetus and dignity? It was for the leaders to make the labourers believe that 6 or 7 days' work was essential for the country in the present emergency. It was they who would prolong the war beyond its limit if they did not do full seven days' work. Labour in Ceylon could shorten the war. Their work was as essential as that of soldiers in the front. The present war had been won by the people. He, the speaker, had great faith in the people of Ceylon. The history of the last 2½ years had shown what faith the world had in Ceylon. Jaffna's contribution too had been great. They were all God's children and it was said that God's children had wings. He would serve the people to the utmost of his ability.

### C. D. C. IN JAFFNA

Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, the Civil Defence Commissioner, had a very busy time in Jaffna the whole of Saturday last. He visited a large number of milk centres in the morning in the company of the Government Agent and the Medical Officer of Health. He expressed his pleasure that in the Jaffna town alone there were 19 milk centres, and over 2000 children were served daily, and was prepared to make arrangements to provide milk to expectant mothers in response to the appeal made Mr. C. Ponnambalam, the Chairman of the U. C.

After attending a conference at the Kachcheri with Chief Headmen, Government Officials, and the Paddy Growers' Associations of Jaffna and Kilinochi he was present for a short while at the annual general meeting of the Co-operative Central Bank. From there he proceeded to the Milk Centre at Manipay, the Chankanai Central Co-operative Stores and the Tholpuram Co-operative Stores. He was given a grand reception at these places and from there he went to open a new ward at the Moolai Co-operative Union Hospital. Then on arrival at the Jaffna College he was given a public reception by the College at which the Acting Principal Mr. K. A. Chelliah presided.

After the lunch given by the Old Boys of the Jaffna College, he opened an Industrial and Agricultural exhibition, and then inspected an A. R. P. parade of the Valigamam West division.

A public meeting was held at 7 p. m. under the chairmanship of Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam, the Chairman of the Reception Com-

### HEALTH CARNIVAL AT UDUVIL

Uduvil Parish celebrated the All-Ceylon Health Week for a period of three days commencing on the 22nd instant at Inuvil Saiva Mahajana Vidyasalai.

Mr. S. Manikkam, Chairman, Village Committee, Uduvil, welcomed Dr. S. F. Chellappah O. B. E.; D. M. & S. S. who opened the show on the first day. A public meeting followed and was presided over by Mr. S. Natesan M. S. C. The chief speakers on the occasion were Dr. S. F. Chellappah, Sam J. C. Kadiramar, Dr. S. C. Thuraiarajah and Mr. V. K. Nathan. A vote of thanks to the chair and the speakers was proposed by Mr. P. K. Somasundram, Proctor, Thavady. A Cinema Show on 'Maternity and Child Welfare' followed.

On the 23rd instant at about 10 a. m. a full dress A. R. P. display was carried out by the Units in charge of the Chief Air Raid Warden, Valigamam North and East, Mr. S. N. Eliatamby. In the evening Mr. C. Coomaraswamy C. C. S.; Govt. Agent N. P. opened a new vegetable garden close to the Carnival premises by cutting the first sod. This was immediately followed by a practical gardening competition.

Mr. C. Coomaraswamy presided over a public meeting at about 7.30 p. m. and the speakers were Rev. Father Chas S. Mathews, and Mr. Cosmos W. D. Alwines. At the meeting, as a special feature, the Triennial Administration Report of the Uduvil Village Committee was read by the Secretary Mr. V. C. Chanmugam. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. S. Manikkam, Chairman Village Committee, Uduvil, to the chair and the speakers.

On Monday a schools' concert was held under the chairmanship of Mr. S. Thiagarajah, Inspector of Schools. The item entitled "Six Doctors" was contributed by Ramanathan College, which won the first prize.

In the evening a public meeting was held under the chairmanship of Mr. V. F. Gunaratna, Magistrate, Mallakam and Kayts. He awarded a prize (Thirukkural) to the best girl in the troupe which presented the best item for the concert by Ramanathan College. He distributed the prizes. Dr. S. Vettivelu spoke on Typhoid fever. The audience was entertained to music by Mrs. Paramsothiammal Rajamanikkam. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. S. Manikkam, Chairman Village Committee, Uduvil.

Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam J. P. U. M., President of the Carnival Committee, thanked Mrs. Paramsothiammal Rajamanikkam for having entertained the audience with music, and the school authorities for having given the hall for the purpose.

—Cor.

mittee of the inhabitants of Valigamam West. He distributed a large number of prizes for the best Co-operative Societies, Home gardens, exhibits of arts etc. and his speech is published elsewhere.

After dinner at the Principal's he attended a concert at the Jaffna College, which lasted till mid-night.

Other speeches will appear in our next issue.

### All-Ceylon Health Week At Murunkan

The All-Ceylon Health Week was celebrated at Murunkan on the 22nd and 23rd of July 1944.

On the first day at 10 a. m., competitions were held among the students of all the schools in Musali Division. Items with reference to food production, Nutrition, School Health Work and Malaria were contributed by the various schools. The prize winning schools were the Roman Catholic School and the Methodist School, Murunkan, and the Roman Catholic School, Katakandhaikulam.

Subsequently Anti-Malaria demonstration and demonstrations of compost making were given by the D. M. O. and the Sanitary Assistant, Murunkan.

Lunch was served to all the children gathered together—about 110 in all—at the Murunkan Orphanage out of funds collected locally.

Finally at 5 p. m. all the children went in a procession up to the town shouting slogans on health habits and food production.

On the 2nd day at about 11 a. m. food and health drive demonstrations, including compost making, were given by the D. M. O. and S. A. at the premises of the Roman Catholic Church Murunkan.

At 9 p. m., a drama "Sarasavi Prasavam" (modification of the play by Dr. K. Cathiravelu of Manipal) bearing on Maternity welfare was staged by the students of the Roman Catholic School, Murunkan. Mrs. Sittampalam, wife of the A. G. A., Mannar, presided over the occasion and distributed the prizes to the prize winning schools.

The drama was attended by about 1000 people and the proceeds went towards the Health League Funds.

Great credit is due to the students of the Roman Catholic School, Murunkan who acquitted themselves very well. The play was greatly appreciated by all.

Fr. S. S. Villanatasigam, the Asst. Manager of the School, and Messrs. Barnabas and Lawrence, teachers of the R. C. School, Murunkan, spared no pains to make the occasion a great success.

The celebrations were organised by Dr. V. Sangarapillai, D. M. O., Murunkan.—Cor.

### Department of Civil Defence, Jaffna A. R. P. Scheme. Communications Service.

Applications are invited for the posts of female telephonists at the Report Centre, Jaffna.

Qualifications: English Junior Certificate or higher examination. Conditions of service: According to Defence (A. R. P. Services) Regulations. Selected candidates should reside within 2 miles of the Report Centre, Chundikul, and be prepared to work both by day and by night. The appointments are temporary. Salary Rs. 50/- per men em without any allowances.

Applications giving age, qualifications and particulars of previous experience supported by copies of recent testimonials should reach the Officer-in-Charge Communications Service, D. I. T's Office, Jaffna, on or before the 10th August 1944. If called up for interview all original certificates should be produced.

CONTROLLER.

(Mis 85. 31)



**ORDER NISI****IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA**

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 278  
In the matter of the Last Will and  
Testament of the late Santhiram-  
bal wife of Murugar Subramaniam  
of Sandilipay Deceased.  
Murugar Subramaniam of Sandilipay  
Vs Petitioner.

- 1 Kathiravelu Thambippillai of  
127, Hill Street Colombo
- 2 Suppiappillai Sanmugarajah and  
wife
- 3 Rathinambal of 166, New  
Chetty Street Colombo

Respondents.

This matter coming on for dispo-  
sal before H A de Silva Esquire  
District Judge Jaffna on the 14th  
day of July 1944 in the presence of  
Mr R Kanruduray Proctor on the  
part of the petitioner and the affida-  
vit and petition of the petitioner  
dated 19th June 1944 and 3rd July  
1944 respectively having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner be  
declared entitled to Probate of the  
Last Will of the said deceased  
Santhirambal as the sole executor  
and that probate be granted to him  
accordingly unless the abovenamed  
respondents or any other person  
shall on or before the 14th day of  
August 1944 appear before this  
Court and show sufficient cause to  
the satisfaction of this court to the  
contrary.

This 4th day of July 1944  
(Sgd) H A de Silva  
District Judge.

(O 44. 31 & 3)

**ORDER NISI****IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA**

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No 123

In the matter of the Last Will and  
Testament of late Harriet Arohi-  
muttu widow of Alfred Peethampar-  
am of Urumpiray. Deceased  
Alfred David Tharmakulasingam  
of Urumpiray presently of Colombo  
Vs Petitioner

- 1 John Peethamparam Balasin-  
gam of Urumpiray presently  
of Malaya
- 2 Abraham Mootathamby Selva-  
ratnam and wife
- 3 Annibelle Swarnapushanam of  
Urumpiray presently of Colom-  
bo
- 4 Namasivayam Samuel Alfred  
Daniel of Urumpiray presently  
of Colombo
- 5 Alfred Aseervatham Santhira-  
singam of Urumpiray presently  
of Puttalam
- 6 Esmy Gunamany wife of Aru-  
mugam of Urumpiray
- 7 Benjamin Peethamparam Pan-  
chathirusingam of Urumpiray

Respondents

This matter coming on for dis-  
posal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire  
District Judge Jaffna on the 31st day  
of May 1943 in the presence of Mr. A.  
Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of  
the petitioner and the petition and  
affidavit of the petitioner and the affi-  
davit of the attesting notary and the  
witnesses having been read

It is ordered that the last will and  
Testament of the deceased above-  
named No 813 dated 4th February  
1943 and attested by A Subramaniam  
Notary Public, Jaffna, the original of  
which has been produced and is now  
deposited in this court, be and the  
same is hereby declared proved and  
that the petitioner abovenamed be  
declared entitled, as the executor  
named in the said will, to have pro-  
bate thereof issued to him accordingly,  
unless the respondents or any other  
persons shall on or before the 16th  
day of August 1943 show sufficient  
cause to the satisfaction of this Court  
to the contrary

This 7th day of August 1943  
(Sgd) G. C. Thambiah  
District Judge

Time extended for  
25.8.44

(ltd) H. A. De S.  
D. J.

O 43, 31 & 3.8.44

**ORDER NISI****IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA.**

(held at Point Pedro)  
Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 221 P/T

In the matter of the Last Will and  
Testament of the late Kandappar  
Mailvaganam of Puloly South  
Deceased.

Parupathappillai widow of Mailvaga-  
nam of Puloly South  
Vs Petitioner

- 1 Selvaratnam daughter of Mail-  
vaganam of do
- 2 Maheswary daughter of Mail-  
vaganam of do
- 3 Mailvaganam Srisikandarajah of  
do
- 4 Mailvaganam Ramachandiran of  
do
- 5 Meenadchippillai widow of  
Mailvaganam of do

The 1st to 4th Respondents  
are minors by their Guardian-  
ad-litem the 5th Respondent

Respondents

This matter coming on for dispo-  
sal before L. W. de Silva, Esquire  
Additional District Judge on the 23rd  
day of December 1943 in the pre-  
sence of Mr C Tharmakulasingham,  
Proctor, on the part of the peti-  
tioner and on reading the petition  
and affidavit of the petitioner

It is ordered that the petitioner be  
declared entitled to take out probate  
to the estate of the abovenamed de-  
ceased Kandappar Mailvaganam of  
Puloly South and that probate be  
accordingly issued to the petitioner,  
unless the Respondents or any other  
person or persons shall appear before  
this Court on or before the 24th day  
of March 1944 and show sufficient  
cause to the satisfaction of this  
Court to the contrary.

This 23rd day of December 1943  
Sgd. W E Abeyakone,  
Addl. District Judge,

Drawn by

Sgd. C. Tharmakulasingham  
Proctor for petitioner

Extended and Reissued  
21-7-44 Time to show cause

Extended to 24-8-44  
Intld L. W. de Silva.  
Addl District Judge.

O. 46, 31 & 3)

**WANTED.****FOR SERVICE IN CEYLON**  
*Tamils for R. A. S. C. Labour  
Company*

Apply in person at the Central  
Recruiting Office, 399, Galle Road,  
Kollupitiya, on any week day between  
9 a. m. and 12 Noon.

Rice Ration books must be pro-  
duced.  
Chief Recruiting Officer,  
Ceylon.

G. 51. 24, 27 & 31.

**TEACHER WANTED**

Wanted for the Hindu Ladies  
College, Jaffna a teacher—Graduate  
or Trained—Knowledge of Geo-  
graphy and Housecraft a qualifica-  
tion. Apply before 10-8-44 to the  
Manager, Jaffna Hindu College and  
Affiliated Schools, Jaffna.  
(Mis. 84, 27 & 31)

**NOTICE.****Distribution of Subsidiary  
Foodstuffs in Jaffna  
District.**

Arrangements have been made to distri-  
bute the currysuffs mentioned below  
at the rates specified against each commodity  
to each consumer not attached to a co-opera-  
tive retail store from Monday, the 31st  
July to 6th August 1944 (both days inclu-  
sive).

- (1) Tamarind 1/2 oz per head
  - (2) Garlic 1/2 " "
  - (3) Cummin Seed one eighth oz per head
2. Consumers are advised to draw their  
ration of the above articles along with  
their ration of other commodities.  
Sgd. E. B. Tisseverasinghe,  
for Govt. Agent N. P.

[G. 52 31]

**ORDER NISI****IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA**

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 190  
In the matter of the intestate estate  
and effect of late Emily Mathiapara-  
nam wife of John Peethamparam  
Balasingam of Urumpiray. Deceased

Namasivayam Reginold Elankayar  
of Urumpiray. Vs. Petitioner

1. John Peethamparam Balasingam  
of Urumpiray presently of Malaya.
2. Abraham Mootathamby Selvarat-  
nam and wife. 3. Annibelle Swarna-  
pushanam of Urumpiray presently of  
Colombo. 4. Namasivayam Samuel  
Alfred Daniel of Urumpiray presently  
of Colombo. 5. Alfred David  
Tharmakulasingam of Urumpiray  
presently of Colombo. 6. Alfred  
Aseervatham Santhirasingam of  
Urumpiray presently of Puttalam. 7.  
Esmy Gnamany wife of Arumugam  
of Urumpiray. 8. Benjamin Peetham-  
param Panchathirusingam of Urum-  
piray. 9. Elayathamby Karthigesu  
and wife. 10. Chellamuttu of Urum-  
piray. 11. Chellappah Kunanayagam  
of Urumpiray. 12. Chellappah Selva-  
nayagam of Urumpiray. 13. Chellap-  
pah Arianayagam of Urumpiray. 14.  
Pandaram Chellappah of Urumpiray.  
15. Sivakolunthu widow of Kandiah  
of Urumpiray. 16. Ratnam widow  
of V. Kandiah of Urumpiray 17.  
Chelliah Nadarajah and wife of Urum-  
piray. 18. Kanmay of Urumpiray  
presently of Malaya. 19. Ambala-  
vanar Navaratnam of Urumpiray  
presently of Colombo. 20. Ambala-  
vanar Gunaratnam of Urumpiray  
presently of Weligama. 21. Ambala-  
vanar Selvaratnam of Urumpiray pre-  
sently of Colombo. 22. Samuel  
Moothathamby Navaratnam and wife.  
23. Sellammah Mary of Urumpiray.  
24. Chinniah Green Ambalavanar of  
Urumpiray presently of Murunkan  
25. Green Ambalavanar Rasiah of  
Urumpiray presently of Malaya. 26.  
Green Ambalavanar Nalliah of Urum-  
piray presently of Colombo. 27.  
Green Ambalavanar Jeyaratnam of  
Urumpiray presently of Navitigala.  
28. M. L. Sinniah and wife. 29.  
Gnanammah of Urumpiray presently  
of Batticaloa. Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal  
before James Joseph Esquire, Addi-  
tional District Judge, Colombo on  
the 8th day of June, 1943 in the pre-  
sence of Mr. A. Subramaniam, Proctor  
on the part of the petitioner and the  
affidavit and petition of the petitioner  
dated 31st May, 1943 having been  
read.

It is ordered that the petitioner be  
declared entitled to the Letters of  
Administration of the deceased and  
the 14th respondent be appointed  
guardian *ad litem* over the minors 11  
to 13 respondents unless the respon-

**ORDER NISI****IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA**

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 244/P.T.

In the matter of the estate of the  
estate of the late Kandan Vally  
of Trincomalee, Deceased.  
Kandiah Thambu of Alvai West  
Vs Petitioner  
Sangaran Kadiravelu of Alvai  
West—Presently of Trincomalee  
Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal  
before L. W. de Silva Esquire,  
Additional District Judge of Jaffna on  
the fifth day of May, 1944, in the  
presence of Mr. C. Tharmakulasingam  
Proctor, on the part of the petitioner  
and on reading the petition and affi-  
davit of the petitioner

It is ordered that the petitioner be  
declared entitled to take out Letters  
to the estate of the deceased Kandan  
Vally and that letters of administra-  
tion be issued to the petitioner, un-  
less the respondents appear before this  
Court on or before the 2nd day of  
June, 1944 shew sufficient cause to  
the contrary.

This 26th day of May, 1944.

(Sgd.) L. W. de Silva,  
Addl. District Judge.

Time to shew cause  
extended to 10.8.44.

(Intld.) L. W. de Silva,  
A. D. J.

Drawn by

(Sgd.) C. Tharmakulasingham,  
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 45. 27 & 31)

**BASEL MISSION TILES**

Unrivalled for strength and dura-  
bility and absorb the least quantity  
of water during heavy rains. Ask  
the numerous users for their opi-  
nion. Sold on permit issued by  
the Controller of prices.

**Wm. Mather & Sons.**  
SOLE AGENTS,  
Basel Mission Tiles,  
Jaffna.

dent or any person or persons inter-  
ested in the estate shall on or before  
the 18th day of February 1944 show  
sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 21st day of January, 1944.

(Sgd.) V. M.

Acting District Judge.

Time extended for 4-8-44.

(ltd.) H. A. de S.

D. J.

O. 42. 27 & 31.)

# VENUS

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**PRECISION & QUALITY** in every pair  
of **Eye-glasses** supplied by them.

They are proud that their best advertisement  
is a large and satisfied Clientele. They request  
you to consult them for your **Optical** require-  
ments.

(Mis. 60, 1-7-44—30-9-44)