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The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NO. 60.

UNIVERSAL FREE EDUCATION.

CAN CEYLON AFFORD THE COST?

SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S REASONING: AND THE DISSENTS.

Arguing the case for universal free education which they recommend the Special Committee write:—

"In the present system, as already stated earlier, education in the Sinhalese and Tamil schools is free throughout the entire course, i. e., till the completion of the S. S. C.; whereas education in the English schools has to be paid for from kindergarten to post-Matriculation. No part of the expenditure on public education is yet borne by the local bodies; by far the greater part of it is met from the funds of the central government. In respect of the Sinhalese and Tamil schools salaries of the staff in full and a part of the expenses of maintaining the school buildings and of equipment are found from State funds. In the case of State schools the cost of buildings and the full cost of equipment and of such books as are issued free to poor children are a further charge on State funds. Buildings of Assisted schools are put up by the school authorities from their funds. In respect of English schools the State bears a part of the cost of the salaries of the staff, nearly 50 per cent. The remaining 50 per cent, and the cost of maintenance of buildings and of equipment are met from fees paid by pupils. Apart from school fees in English schools, the cost of books and school stationery for children in all types of schools is a charge on the parents. An expenditure of Rs. 17,777,223 estimated for the financial year 1942/43 was distributed between English education and Sinhalese and Tamil education respectively as follows:—

	Rs.
Sinhalese and Tamil education (Government)	7,187,453
Do. (Assisted)	3,093,310
English education	

(Government)	914,927
Do. (Assisted)	2,581,733

The fee collection for the same period in English schools was estimated to be Rs. 8,905,329.

Education in the Training schools has all along been free. The estimated Government expenditure on teacher training in 1942/43 was Rs. 22,347. The greater part of the cost of technical education and University education is also borne by the Government. Comparative figures

of the cost to Government and of fee collection at the Ceylon University and the Ceylon Technical College during the session 1942/43 are approximately as follows:—

	Government Cost. Rs.	Fee Collection. Rs.
Ceylon University	1,000,000	220,000
Ceylon Technical College	191,750	30,360

To summarize, out of an estimated cost of primary, secondary, technical and University education and teacher training, namely Rs. 23,352,509, State funds account for as much as Rs. 19,195,820 and only a sum of Rs. 4,155,689 is found from fee collection. Cost of books of pupils which is borne by the parents is of course extra. These figures testify to the democratizing process in education begun about 15 years ago. But we feel that there are still vital gaps in the system which financial considerations have hitherto prevented from being bridged.

Free Education

Few will disagree with the proposition that education in a democratic society should be free at all stages. Talents and ability are not confined to any social class or group and any social system must provide for their emergence by the provision of equal educational opportunities. Any efficient system of public education must be expensive and can seldom be administered on a self-supporting basis. Influenced by the democratic ideal and the recognition of the potential worth of the individual, vast strides have been made in the West in the field of public education. In Great Britain, provision exists for free and universal elementary education, for 50 per cent. scholarships in secondary schools and about 42 per cent. scholarships in Universities. We understand that the educational systems in the U. S. A. provide for free education up to and including the secondary stage. In certain States there is provision for free University education too. It may be asked why these progressive and advanced democracies have not thought of making education completely free, i. e. from the kindergarten up to and including the University stage. The emergence and development, through all lost a century and a half, of the

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

CHANGE OF DATE.

NEW COMMISSIONERS WORKING ON SYLLABUS.

The recently appointed local Civil Service Commissioners, who are to be responsible for holding the Ceylon Civil Service Examination, are working at the new syllabus.

The syllabus, it is expected, will shortly be published.

It is understood that the Commissioners do not contemplate any radical changes in the requirements of the syllabus so far in vogue.

Change of Date

The date of the next examination is likely to be changed.

The Commissioners, it is reported, contemplate holding the examination in future immediately following the Degree examinations of the University.

Beginning from next year the Civil Service examination may therefore be held in the middle of the year.

In order however to obviate any hardship to candidates preparing for it in the expectation of it being held in January next year, as usual, special exceptions will be made in regard to age limit.

present industrial-democratic culture which has transformed the West and has been exerting a profound influence on the civilization of the East, was made possible by the gradual extension of mass education. But partly influenced by financial considerations very few countries, even of the West, have secondary education free for all entrants and Universities which offer free education are exceptional. There might have been other reasons too, which it is not necessary for our purpose to enter into here. No thinking person can fail to foresee the likely developments of post-war policy in national and international affairs. The present World War has taught many a lesson and is bound to teach us many more before it is over. Among other things, we cannot fail to recognize that the epoch we are about to enter will be one in which the highly productive economic system that has already been developed could be administered to bring a fuller and a richer life to all according to ability and capacity; and that every individual in the State must have equal opportunities so that, provided he has the necessary innate ability, he can lift

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NEW REFORMS READY

TO BE SENT TO BRITISH GOVT.

Mr. Senanayake to Visit London?

(From a Political Correspondent)

Politically well-informed quarters in Colombo believe that the Board of Ministers have now completed a draft of the New Constitution which they propose to submit to the Secretary of State almost immediately.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture and Lands and Leader of the State Council, it is rumoured, may shortly leave for England to interview the Secretary of State for the Colonies and if necessary, other members of the Cabinet with a view to pressing the acceptance of the scheme of Reforms submitted by the Board of Ministers.

What Is The Motive?

Will the proposed constitution be submitted to the State Council before it is sent to the Secretary of State? If not what is the motive behind the move to send an advance copy of it to London before the State Council is given the opportunity of discussing the measure?

The British Government have clearly stated that any new constitutional proposals made by the Ceylon Ministers will be accepted only if:

- they conform to the restrictions imposed by the Secretary of State in his recent despatch on the subject and
- they have the support of at least 75% of the members of the State Council excluding the Speaker.

Hush-Hush Policy

Much speculation or anxiety, as the case may be, prevails among leaders of the minority communities with reference to the hush-hush policy in regard to this matter.

If it is true that Mr. Senanayake is shortly proceeding to England on this mission the members of the minority communities in the State Council ought to take urgent steps to see that ministerial misrepresentation of the actual position in Ceylon is nipped in the bud.

PERSONAL.

Mr. P. Thambiah has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Fiscal's Office and Additional Deputy Fiscal, Jaffna.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1943.

THE TRAGEDY IN BENGAL

FAMINE, unprecedentedly wide-spread in extent, is prevailing in Bengal, the richest of India's agricultural areas. The tragic position has been in existence for some considerable time now; but only recently, within a couple of months, has the situation been made known to the world. Thousands have already died of hunger, and hundreds of starving children, women and men are dying daily; millions are going hungry. What fate awaits them nobody knows. This tragedy, which will perhaps rank among the worst that overtook any people anywhere, is part and parcel of the grim consequences of total war. The heart-rending irony of the situation will be seen when one reflects on the fact that when these millions are starving in Bengal, not knowing where to ask for food, in the neighbouring former province of India, the Burmese cultivators are reported to be on the verge of destitution not knowing where to sell their paddy crops. That is perhaps the dilemma of the Divine plan which it is not for us to try to unravel.

But the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Leopold Amery, whose incompetent handling of Indian affairs generally and of the famine situation in particular, has been very severely criticised both in Parliament and in the British Press, conveniently tries to attribute an "act of God" as one of the main causes of the famine. The report of the debate in the House of Commons last week, is most distressing reading; distressing not only because of the grisly scene portrayed of happenings and the perils of the future—one speaker feared that the famine may cause more deaths in Bengal than the total death-roll among all the warring nations in the far-flung battle fields of the world—but because of the utter complacency with which the Government spokesmen analysed the situation. Face to face even with such awful human tragedy, these men did not deem it unworthy of British tradition

and of their own duty to His Majesty the King thus to try to shift responsibility. The unofficial speakers, particularly Sir George Schuster, a former Finance member of the Government of India, were however forthright in their charge that the Government of India had woefully failed to rise equal to the occasion. The Japanese conquest of Burma, the failure of the paddy crop in the Province, the recent cyclone, the Indian peasant's "unsocial" habit of hoarding, the precarious balance between production and consumption, the "economic nationalism" of the surplus provinces, the incompetence of the Fazlul-Huq administration—whom the former Governor forcibly suppressed to yield place to the present one, which has in turn been replaced all but in name by other agencies—, and the international and internal anxieties of the Government of India in 1942 have all been given by Mr. Amery as excuses for the overwhelming turn that events have taken. The clear and truthful attitude adopted by Sir G. Schuster and others in Parliament and the writings of the more responsible section of the Press gives room for the hope that in spite of the pettifogging attitude of certain men in high places British public opinion will yet assert itself resolutely in this matter of life or death for millions of His Majesty's subjects in the Empire's greatest possession and help save a situation which already appears to have developed beyond human control.

The new Viceroy, Lord Wavell's action has eased the situation in a manner that no other administrative step taken in this connection has achieved. Unschooled in the counterfeits of work-a-day-world statecraft this distinguished soldier has acted as only one trained in the field of battle to take quick decisions can act. In the debate in Parliament mention was made of the serious consequences to the war effort that may result from diverting shipping to carry food-grains to India. Whatever the consequences a certain amount of shipping is bound to be allocated. From that point of view alone, if from no other, the necessity seems inescapable for an impartial inquiry into this bungle in Bengal. Until then it will remain a mystery why the former Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, who showed himself capable of such vigorous action against the Congress leaders, omitted to take the steps which his successor took within a few days of taking charge of his high office. Questioned in the Commons on these lines of the noble Lord's omission his "partner" Mr. Amery answered "that is not an altogether reasonable question to ask."

"THE PROBLEMS ARE SO HUGE"

—DR. IVOR JENNINGS.

Dissents To Special Committee's Proposal.

Rev. Mr. Saram Dissents

The Revd. R. S. de Saram, Warden of St. Thomas' College, in his dissent states that he feels that it has been adopted by the Committee without due consideration. It was first put forward as a concrete proposal at a meeting held on July 29th to which members had been summoned for the final signing of the Report. It may have been an aspiration before that. It was no more. The Committee therefore appears to him to have reached its decision without weighing its full implications.

"I would myself favour free education at all stages if I felt the country could afford it while maintaining a proper standard of equipment and an adequate salary scale. There has been little attempt on the part of the Committee to consider this question, states the Rev Mr. De Saram and continues:

"On the contrary, many proposals previously made on other matters had been rejected as beyond the financial resources of the country until the meeting on July 29, 1943. Since then the Committee moved rapidly to its decision to recommend free education at all stages. Financial considerations no longer seemed to weigh. I have found it difficult to adjust my ideas to this remarkable and rapid change.

"My fear is that we may commit ourselves to universal free education and then find we cannot afford it while maintaining a good standard of equipment and an adequate salary scale. A step like that once taken cannot be retraced and we may find ourselves only able to maintain it by lowering salary scales and standards of equipment.

"It has been the unfortunate experience in the past of those engaged in education to find standards of salary &c, once established later begrudged and whittled away on the ground of financial stringency. That may well happen again. I urge therefore that the proposal be more carefully examined before adoption."

Process Should Be Gradual

Summing up Mr. the Rev. De Saram says:—

"My view is that universal free education at all stages is an ideal to be aimed at but that approach to it should be made by cautious steps. Till such time as we can be assured that the country can afford it I suggest that we adopt a system such as the Hundred Per Cent. Special Place System as set out in the Spens Report. Details cannot be given here. The principle is that each pupil pays according to his ability. He who cannot pay pays nothing; Boys paying full fees, those paying part fees and those paying none, are in the same school. The system has been successfully adopted in England. It has been objected, not in my opinion convincingly, that conditions in Ceylon are different and that the proposal would involve a 'Means Test,' which would be undesirable. Yet the Committee's own proposals envisage a 'Means Test' and in granting scholarships at the University the means of can-

didates are taken into consideration. I cannot think the difficulties are insuperable and I think they ought to be faced in preference to giving 'free' education on an impoverished basis."

Mr. Bradby's Dissent

Mr E. L. Bradby, Principal of the Royal College, in a rider states that the Chapter with regard to Finance was re-written with drastic alterations at a stage when the whole Report was already in proof and signatures had been invited. The new version includes a recommendation for free education at all stages up to and including the University, instead of merely up to the end of the eighth standard, as had been agreed in our earlier discussions. Mr. Bradby says he feels bound to state that this chapter has been adopted without sufficient consideration of its implications—educational, financial and administrative—and therefore to record his dissent from it.

Vice-Chancellor's Dissent

Dr. Ivor Jennings, Vice-Chancellor of the University, in a dissent expresses his regret that he is unable to sign the Report although there is much in it with which he agrees.

"When I joined the Committee at its 30th meeting the main principles of its recommendations assumed that the 'English' schools would continue to levy fees, at least in the post-primary stage. It was not until the 88th meeting, when the Report was ready for signature, that it was decided to recommend that education be free from kindergarten to University. I agreed with that decision. Indeed I had stated in my Rider that the absence of an educational ladder was one of the major defects of the educational system and that 'I would willingly have gone much further than the Committee. I also pointed out that University education could be made free for two lakhs', states Dr. Jennings and continues to observe:

"It seems to me, however, that the consequences of the decision need more consideration than the Committee has given to them. Since the whole of the Report, other than Chapter XIII, was written on the assumption of a fee-paying system in the post-primary stage, there may be many paragraphs where that assumption colours the recommendation. There are matters which in my opinion require further thought and discussion," he says.

Most Urgent Problem

Dr. Jennings says that it is, perhaps unfortunate that the terms of reference of the Special Committee were so wide. Ceylon has, for a tropical country, a good educational system. It has a comparatively high rate of literacy (though it is not as high as the figures sometimes suggest), a very intelligent peasantry, and a highly educated middle class. Nevertheless, it has a very long way to go; and the problems are so huge that they must be tackled in sections. Undoubtedly the most urgent reform is to secure universal enquiry

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UNIVERSAL FREE EDUCATION.

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himself from the humblest to the highest position in the social, economic and political life of the nation. In the field of education, future policy should, therefore, assume all normal children to be of equal educability. This will replace the assumption implicit in present day educational systems that only children of a certain economic level or social position can receive certain types of education. The type of education which each child is to receive must be determined by a process of scientific selection and not by the consideration of economic or social status. Stated briefly, not only on the ground of justice to the individual, but also on the ground of social efficiency, it is demanded that the educational system should provide for the training of the proper men and women for filling the proper places in the life of the nation.

Original Proposal

During the early stages of our investigation discussion was limited to free education up to the 8th standard, i. e., up to the point when education ceases to be compulsory. We had no difficulty in deciding that education up to the compulsory stage should be free. On the basis of the salary scale for teachers originally devised by us the cost to Government in giving effect to this decision and the proposal for partly subsidized education in the higher departments of the secondary and senior schools was estimated at Rs. 21,306,900, i. e., an increase of about Rs. 4,00,000 on the present cost. This left out grants to primary and practical schools for equipment and books. Some of us felt that free primary and post-primary education was the ideal but were reluctant at that stage, on the ground of the financial implications, to recommend free education beyond the compulsory age. We have reconsidered the whole question in the light of the problems of post-war reconstruction. It is not difficult to see that among the objectives that would dominate national policies after the War will be the prevention of unemployment, the raising of the standard of living of the masses, increased production, a more equitable system of distribution, social security, promotion of co-operative enterprise, &c. But as none of these things can be fully realized without mass education we are of opinion that free education must come first and foremost. To free education we would add free medical service. This is not within our purview, but we mention it as later we suggest that the public health service—preventive and curative—should be at the disposal of schools free of charge.

Cost of Education

It would be well to anticipate the possible arguments against what might be regarded by some as a revolutionary proposal. Before doing so we would like to define precisely what we mean by free education. We contemplate generally that the cost of education from the kindergarten up to and including the University shall be a charge on the funds of the State and on the local authorities, having regard to endowments, particularly in the case of the University. We define "cost of education" as follows:—

(a) In the case of Assisted primary and practical schools, the entire salaries of an eligible staff, the

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 132
Kanagammah widow of K.S. Durairajah presently of Vannarponnai Jaffna Petitioner
Minor, 1. Thairaynayagi daughter of K. S. Durairajah
" 2. Selvaratnam " "
" 3. Gunaratnam " "
" 4. Durairajah Sivasambu all of Vannarponnai, appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem
5. Sellappah Durairappah of Vannarponnai East Jaffna Respondents.

In the matter of the intestate Estate of the late Kovintha Sellappah Durairajah, deceased, of Jaffna Town, Jaffna.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph, Esquire District Judge, Jaffna, on the 23rd day of October 1943 in the presence of Mr. V. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 27th August 1943 and the petition dated 1st September 1943 having been read:

It is ordered that the said Sellappah Durairappa the 5th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1-4 minor respondents and the said Kanagammah widow of K.S. Durairajah the petitioner is entitled to have letters of administration issued to her accordingly as the widow of the deceased unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 29th day of November 1943 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Sgd. James Joseph,
District Court Judge

This 23rd day of October 1943
O. 57, 11 and 15-11-43

WANTED.

An efficient Short Hand Typist with knowledge of Book keeping. Good salary & prospects.

An Assistant Manager with good physique and education.

Apply with copies of testimonials to Manager Regal Theatre, Jaffna.

Mis. 154. 11, 15 & 18-11-43.

cost of books and stationery for pupils and a grant for equipment. (b) In the case of Assisted secondary and senior schools, the entire salaries of an eligible staff, the cost of books and school stationery for pupils and, provided no equipment fee is levied, a grant for equipment. (c) In the case of Assisted Training Colleges, the entire salaries of an eligible staff and a grant for equipment. (d) In the case of the University, a grant that will be adequate to enable the University to give free education to all entrants.

The cost of education with reference to State schools, i. e., the State primary, practical, secondary and senior schools, State Training Colleges, and the State Technical, Agricultural and trade schools, would mean the entire cost of conducting these institutions including the cost of books and school stationery for pupils except in the case of

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"THE PROBLEMS ARE SO HUGE"

Continued from page 2

education from the ages of 5 to 14. Let no one think that Ceylon has already tackled that problem. England and Wales have 92 per cent. of their 6 million children of school age attending grant-in-aid schools, i. e., omitting children at private schools and those taught at home. Owing to the absence of statistical returns and even of a modern census, comparable figures are not available in Ceylon. It appears, however, that there are about 1,350,000 children of school age, while only 800,000 pupils of all ages are at school. He suspects that even the latter figure contains some element of fiction, for it is the number on the roll, and the average attendance is very much lower.

He suggests that this is the primary problem and should be tackled at once.

Mr. J. C. Amarasingham, Principal, Sinnatamby Training School, in a dissent states that the time is not ripe for the introduction of free education in all types of schools up to the very highest class. "I am in hearty agreement with our decision made earlier that education shall be free to the end of the compulsory age. My reasons for the position I have taken up are briefly as follows:—

"Free education is likely to become inefficient education, particularly in Assisted Schools. In this country the Assisted school is one which is run chiefly, if not entirely, with Government grant and school fees. Government pays a grant in respect of a minimum number of teachers. School fees go to make up the balance necessary to run the school efficiently. Unless the Government is prepared to provide enough money over and above the minimum staff requirements to enable the Manager to run his school as efficiently as he thinks or unless the Manager is prepared to meet the balance of expenses from his own resources, Ceylon education is likely to become third-rate education in most Assisted schools. Neither of these two conditions is likely to be fulfilled. My long experience with vernacular education prompts me to make this statement.

"It may be asked why the same argument should not hold good in respect of education up to 14+. I submit there is, to some extent, justification in this objection. But it would be readily accepted, as things are at present and as they are likely to be for sometime to come, the equipment and the staff necessary for the higher department of secondary and senior schools will be much more expensive than those of other grades of schools. This additional expense should have additional source of income in the form of fees.

"Free education up to the highest class in schools and free education in the University should be our ideal. But any cautious statesman would move slowly and steadily, stage by stage. Evolution is a safer process than revolution. For some years to come as a first stage in reaching our goal free education up to a certain age had better be provided. 14+ is the proper age for this purpose. Education is compulsory, therefore it ought to be free not merely in the poorer

types of school but also in the better types of school. For, the type of school to which a boy should go should be determined not by his parents' wealth but by his capacity to be benefited by the education given to him. All schools and colleges teaching up to 14+ should have attained an equally high standard of efficiency before we venture higher. When we have satisfactorily solved this, we may proceed to the second stage, not till then.

"The free education proposed by the Special Committee is not going to benefit the class of people who need such help more than others. The poorer children who need the State's help more than others will not proceed with their education unless other important conditions are fulfilled. (i.) Food, clothing, books, &c., total up more than school fees. What most parents find difficulty in providing is not the latter. The subsidies cost them more. Is the Government prepared to provide food, clothing books, &c., to all those who deserve them? I doubt it. Though the Committee has recommended such a provision in respect of food, I am afraid it will remain only a pious wish. Even if this is provided, (ii.) there is the question of the loss of income to a poor family by its children's withdrawal from remunerative work that might add to the family income. Is the Government prepared to meet this contingency too?

"All those children who most deserve the help we are trying to give them by making all higher education free are provided for by the requirement that 25 per cent. of all students be given scholarship. The additional financial burden will be out of proportion to the correlative increase in educational facilities.

"By what I have said above I do not wish to be understood as being opposed for ever to free education up to the highest class in our schools. I would strongly support a long-term plan whereby at the end of a certain number of years education shall be completely free. The goal should be reached by steady and wise progress."

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testy. 115

In the matter of the estate of the late Kander Karthigesu of Vannarponnai East Deceased, Karthigesu Ayadurai of do

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Karthigesu Chelliah and
2. Theivannapillai widow of K. Karthigesu of do

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 12th day of May 1943 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Somasundram, Proctor, on the part of petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read it is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate as one of his heirs and the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this court on the 28th day of June 1943 and state objection or show sufficient cause to the contrary.

Sgd. G. C. Thambiah
District Judge

Time to show cause extended to 11th November 1943

Sgd. James Joseph 12-5-43
O. 53, 8 and 11-11-43

UNIVERSAL FREE EDUCATION.

Continued from page 3

Training Colleges and the Technical, Agricultural and trade schools where the cost of books, &c., will continue to be borne by the pupils. There is a further item of cost which must also be regarded as included in the cost of education, i.e., the cost of affording free board and lodging to poor students where necessary. It will be observed that—

(i) No tuition fee whatever will be charged for any type of education referred to above, (ii) the secondary and senior schools alone will be authorised to levy an "equipment fee" to cover the cost of equipment. If a secondary or senior school chooses to levy an "equipment fee" from its pupils it will not be entitled to any equipment grant.

The cost of books and school stationery for students in the Training Colleges, Technical, Agricultural and trade schools and the University shall not be a charge on public funds. The question was raised whether schools should not be permitted to charge a games fee to enable them to meet the cost of organizing games and other similar activities. We have no objection to such a fee being levied.

Objection Answered

It will be asked why parents with high levels of income who can afford to pay for their children's education should not be called upon to do so. The answer is that such parents are already contributing to the general revenue of the country and can be made to contribute more, if necessary. Secondly, the protagonists of public control would demand that as the State is now to meet the entire cost all the schools must come under a State system. We do not agree. We have already discussed the question of the control of schools and come to the conclusion that the system of denominational control should be allowed to continue. In our view the extension of the principle of free education to a further point should not give rise to any new difficulty which necessitates a re-consideration of the question of control. Thirdly, there is the question of finance. We suggest that a complete reorganization of public finance is bound to follow in the wake of post-war reconstruction necessitating a fresh outlook with regard to taxation policy and salaries and wages. Although the present good times may be followed by lean years it is not beyond human ingenuity to discover ways and means of financing education—the one service that constitutes the key to all progress. There is another consideration. As the State offers education free to all according to their ability it is only reasonable that individual citizens, in whatever position they may be in the life of the community, should not demand or expect scales of remuneration for their services not in keeping with the capacity of the country to pay. The "new education", we hope, will inculcate a new spirit of service and we have no doubt that public opinion will support any proposal by the Authorities for effecting a general reduction of salaries where necessary. In drafting the salaries scheme for teachers appended to this report we have taken this factor into consideration. In view of what we have stated in the above paragraphs we recommend that education should be free from the kindergarten to the University.

NOTICE TO KILINOCHCHI CULTIVATORS

Cultivators are requested to surrender immediately all their surplus paddy to the Land Officer, Kilinochchi. If cultivators desire the paddy to be taken from the field, this can be done by arrangement with the Land Officer.

No paddy transport permits will be issued for the next fortnight, or until all the surplus had been bought in whichever is earlier.

Sgd. E. B. Tisseverasinghe,
For Deputy Food Controller,
Jaffna, 3rd Nov., 1943. N. P.

Mis. 151. 8 and 11-11-43.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 181
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Veeragattiar Vallipurampillai of Dindigul in South India Deceased
Ramalingam Chintamani of Mallakam in Jaffna Petitioner.
Vs.

1. Weluppillai Muttuveluppillai Kumaraswamy and wife
2. Kamalambikai both of Jaffna Town,
3. Ambalavanar Ratnasabapathy Arumugam,
4. Ambalavanar Ratnasabapathy Subramaniam, both of Athiady in Jaffna,
5. Ambalavanar Ratnasabapathy Ambalavanar of Government Technical Schools, Colombo,
6. Ambalavanar Ratnasabapathy Sivagurunather of Athiady
7. Suntharam Nadarajah and wife
8. Vallinayaki both of Nallur in Jaffna, Respondents

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire, Adl. District Judge, Jaffna on the 20th day of October 1943 in the presence of Mr. M. S. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read: It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner abovenamed as next of kin and as an heir of the deceased entitled to a half share of the property left behind by the deceased, unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person shall appear before this Court on the 19th day of November 1943 and show cause, if any, to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. James Joseph,
District Judge,
Jaffna, The 20th day of October 1943
(O. 56. 8 & 11-11-43)

DENTAL SURGERY, JAFFNA

Mr. S. Chas. Pathirana, Licensed Dentist and Optician will be at the Dental Surgery, 43, Main Street, Jaffna, from the 3rd to the 15th of every month.

KURUNEGALA BRANCH

From the 20th to the 30th he will be at his branch Dental Surgery, opposite Courts, Kurunegala.

His Jaffna Patients are advised to make prior appointments, if possible, by writing to his Kurunegala address.
(Mis. 98. 5-8—31-12-43.)

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

WANTED men for training as CLERKS, STORE-KEEPERS and DRIVERS in the R. A. S. C. Good pay and prospects and OPPORTUNITIES EXIST FOR PROMOTION TO COMMISSIONED RANK IN THE R. A. S. C. Candidates should be between 19 and 40 years of age, physically fit and willing to serve overseas. Those to be trained as Clerks and Storekeepers should be educated up to the 6th Standard in English while those wishing to become Drivers are only required to speak, read and write English.

Proof of age may be required by the Recruiting Officer. Family allowances will be issued only after marriage and birth certificates of children are produced.

RATES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Daily rate of pay on enlistment is Rs. 2.00 per day.

Accommodation, food and uniform will be provided and in addition the following allowances will be paid.

	Rs. cts.
Wife only	36.90 per month of 31 days
Wife & 1 child	50.89
Wife & 2 children	63.45
Wife & 3 children	74.56
Wife & 4 children	85.56

Maternity Benefit will be paid in all cases of the birth of children to the wives of R. A. S. C. personnel who are enlisted for General Service.

Applicants should apply personally at the Central Recruiting Office, 399, Galle Road, Colpetty, between 8.30 and 10.30 a.m. prepared for immediate enlistment on any week day.

CHIEF RECRUITING OFFICER, CEYLON

(Mis. 92, 29-7-43—)

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—20-11-43.) (T's) Shroff.

TEMPORARY STENOGRAPHER

Wanted—Stenographer for the Emergency Kachcheri, Jaffna. The post is temporary and non-pensionable and carries a salary of Rs. 2.50 per day plus War Allowance. Apply to the Deputy Food Controller, Jaf-

fna with copies of Certificates and Testimonials before the 22nd instant.

Sgd. E. B. Tisseverasinghe
The Kacheheri, for Deputy Food
Jaffna, 3rd Nov- Controller,
ember, 1943. Jaffna.

Mis. 152. 8 and 11-11-43