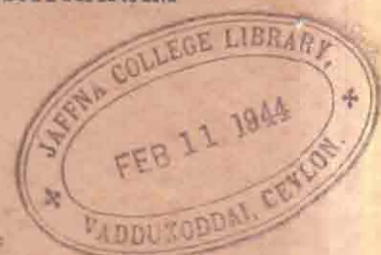


# THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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JAFFNA THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1944.

NO. 85.

## REFORM OF SOVIET CONSTITUTION.

### Roosevelt Withholds Comment.

### New Policy Proof of Confidence.

### Significance to Border States.

Washington, Feb. 4. President Roosevelt stated at his press conference to-day that he was following the shifting political scene in Russia with great interest, although he could not immediately interpret the meaning of the latest Russian move giving diplomatic and military powers to 16 individual Republics. President Roosevelt said he would not comment upon the Russian move until he had learned more about it. He contrasted this attitude with that of persons who express opinions without a true knowledge of the situation. He added that it frequently required more courage to say "I don't know".

—Reuter.

### A Successful Experiment

London, Feb. 4

The new Russian constitution, announced by M. Molotov giving full powers to Soviet Republics to have their own Foreign Commissariats is receiving the widest discussion by the British Press. Mr. Paul Winterbottom remarks that the new plan is the logical extension of the Soviet solution of the nationalities' problem. The Soviet Government's handling of its national Republics has always been tactful and liberal and the outstanding success of the Soviet regime has been the way in which it has kept so many diverse races, religions and languages together on a friendly and mutually beneficial basis.

—Hindu Org.

### Evidence of Russia's Confidence

London, Feb. 2.

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent says by establishing direct diplomatic links between each of the Soviet republics and countries abroad M. Stalin by one stroke increases many times the surface of contacts between Russia and the outside world. This reversal of the old policy of isolation is proof of the confidence and strength which have been an outstanding feature of M. Stalin's leadership.

### Significance to Border States

London, Feb. 2.

The Russian constitutional reforms are not likely to prove in the long run a bogey which some critics conjured up in the first excitement after last night's announcement. It is obvious that Moscow will maintain a general governing hand in all matters of foreign policy, but because Russia stretches a Ross half the world there are great advantages in the ability to handle matters of sectional interest on the spot.

There is no disposition yet to assume that Russia is going to demand (Continued on page 4.)

## U. C.'s FINANCE PROBLEM.

### Special Committee's Recommendations.

### INCREASE OF RATES TABOOED.

"We know the hardships the rate-payers in general are undergoing. We consider it very undesirable that there should be an increase in the assessment rate at this juncture and we do not feel justified in recommending an increase in the assessment rate," declares the sub-committee of the Jaffna U. C. appointed recently to explore possible methods of effecting retrenchment and increasing revenue, in their report.

Having arrived at the above conclusion the committee state in their concluding paragraph "that unless the Government meets the cost of paying war allowances, necessitated by conditions beyond our control, we cannot meet the present financial situation."

They therefore recommend to the Council "to press on the Central Government the necessity of paying us the cost of war allowances."

The committee are of opinion that other necessary additional expenditure could be met by Council by effecting certain increases in the electricity rates, in the taxes on vehicles and in licence fees.

The committee express the opinion that any retrenchment "can be effected only after a thorough investigation with the assistance, if necessary, of a Staff officer from the Local Government Department" and that it cannot be undertaken immediately as to be of assistance in bettering the existing financial position.

### Electricity Revenue

They recommend that the minimum charge for Tariff No. 1 (a) be raised from Rs. 3/50 to Rs. 4-00 and the cost of current under the same tariff be raised from 50 cents to 60 cents per unit.

The increase in revenue thereby will be, they estimate, Rs. 9,140-00.

They also recommend an increase in the rate per unit in Part II Tariff from 6 cents to 8 cents.

The increase in revenue expected therefrom being Rs. 1,544-68.

### Taxes on Vehicles

The Committee maintain that the cost of maintenance of roads having gone up considerably the increased cost ought to be met by increasing the taxes paid by road-users and recommend an increase in the taxes and licence fees on vehicles at 25 per cent on taxes and 50 per cent on licences.

The estimated revenue from this source is Rs. 4,515-00.

In view of the heavy military traffic on the roads they recommend that the Central Government be asked to pay a sum of Rs. 50,000 towards maintenance.

The report will be considered at a meeting of the Urban Council to be held tomorrow at 5 p.m.

The committee consisted of Messrs. K. V. Srinatharai, V. S. S. Kumara-swamy and P. Mortimer.

## New Experiment In Education.

### Annamalai Varsity Proposal.

### Reorganising Existing Scheme of Studies.

Holding the view that the bulk of the undergraduates who take the Pass degree courses in the University go out as "insufficiently educated men" without training in any science the Vice-Chancellor of that University has submitted proposals to reform the scheme of studies.

The aim of the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. M. Raghunadham) is to introduce a more balanced course of study with a wider choice of subjects to the student, due regard being paid at the same time to the value of training in science and general culture.

### His Suggestions

He has suggested that provision should be made in the B. A. course for the study of at least one Science subject and in the B. Sc. course for at least one Arts subject.

In the revised scheme there are two sets of subjects, one set being Science subjects and the other Arts subjects. The student will be asked to choose four from one set and the fifth from the other.

This change is made only in Part III Pass course, the other two Parts (I: English and II: Second Language) of the Pass course are left as they are now.

## Portrait of Srila Sri Arumuga Navalar.

### To Be Unveiled At Annamalai Varsity.

Under distinguished auspices a portrait of Srila Sri Arumuga Navalar will be unveiled in the Senate Hall of the Annamalai University in South India, on Monday next, by Mr. S. Natesan, Member of the State Council.

Prof. K. Subramania Pillai, M. A., M. L., Professor of Tamil, will preside and Mahamahopadhyaya M. Kathiresan Chettyar, a Dean of the University, will deliver an address on "the Greatness of Navalar".

## ENEMY AIRCRAFT OVER CEYLON

### A FEW BOMBS: NO CASUALTIES.

On the night of the 7th inst. enemy aircraft "approached the coast of Ceylon. A few bombs were dropped but there were no casualties and damage was negligible", says a Press Note issued by the Commander-in-Chief.

## Hold General Elections.

### Demand in Indian Legislature.

### In Order To Break The Deadlock.

New Delhi 7.

The Central Assembly, now in session, will take up non-official resolutions of which the first on the agenda is Mr. Lalchand Navarai's recommending the release of political prisoners now in Indian jails as security prisoners under the Defence of India Act and rules with a view to removing the present political deadlock and furthering war effort.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari has tabled an amendment to this resolution recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council, "in order to solve the political deadlock, to dissolve the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State and order fresh elections after the Budget session of 1944, and reconstitute His Excellency's Executive Council, so that the Council will be composed of persons commanding the confidence of all important groups in the Legislature and further in order to create the atmosphere necessary for that purpose to release all detenus and political prisoners detained under the Defence of India Rules".

Madhvi Abhai Ghosh has given notice of an adjournment motion to discuss "the use of compulsion by various magistrates in the sale of national savings certificates, particularly, in the districts of Saran and Gaya in Bihar." Dr. S. D. Misra has an adjournment motion on the ban imposed on Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Govind Deshmukh wishes to raise a debate on the appointment of Mr. R. G. Casey as Governor of Bengal, "the appointment being in violation of the Reciprocity Act passed by the Central Legislature."

## Legislators Experiencing fuel Shortage in Delhi

Some members of the Central Assembly, who have come primed up to discuss many of the country's problems in the session beginning on Monday have had the most pressing of these problems, namely, food and fuel, brought home to them in a direct and personal sense immediately on their arrival in Delhi. Many complain of inability to procure food-grains, charcoal, kerosene, sugar, oil and other daily necessities. They have therefore been forced to live in unheated rooms in temperatures which at night drops to about 40°. They have also had to get food from hotels, but this alternative is not available to orthodox members who do not take food unless it is prepared by their own cooks. A farsighted member from Bengal brought a small stock of coal with him when he came, but that supply is rapidly giving out. Two members Babu Baij Nath Bajoria and M. K. C. Neogy, have tabled adjournment motions to discuss this "definite matter of urgent public importance." A P I





## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1944

### WILL THEY BE TORPEDOED?

SIGNS ARE NOT WANTING OF well-planned attempts, being made behind the scenes, to prevent the proposals for the reform of education being implemented. Christian individuals and organizations having vested interests in the educational field have systematically kept themselves busy toward this end. Ever since the publication of the Special Committee's report they have discussed it from all points of view and while paying lip-service to the more acceptable recommendations they have emphasised the need, and forsooth the duty of the state, to let them continue to have and to hold for all time the privilege of affording "educational" facilities to Hindu children, on the ground that the education imparted in their schools is somehow superior and more efficient. Bereft of all diplomatic verbiage that indeed is their claim. Having been in possession of the field for so long they are unable to reconcile themselves to a change. But why should Christian educational institutions claim the right to teach Hindu children? Why should they not henceforth be content with providing their "superior" training to the children of their own faith? Hindus say they are well able to provide for the education of their own children; and where such provision is lacking the state, in keeping with its duty, is willing to supply the need. The contention of the Christian educational interests is that it is not right for the state to step in between them and Hindu parents who are willing to send their children to Christian schools. The state on the other hand, as represented by the Minister of Education, retorts that it does not propose thus to do but only questions the moral right of subsidising a "minority" denomination which claims the right to educate children of other denominations, against which the better minds of the communities concerned have protested so long. Thinking Hindus do not agree that the duty of the state ought to be restricted in such fashion. The state stands to gain by the full and harmonious development of all the faculties of its citizens; and the children of school age are going to be its future citizens. The state must therefore see that the training of these children is

done along proper lines. Could anybody in his senses claim that Hindu children are likely to receive education along proper lines in a Christian school where everything that matters—of course with the exception of the lifeless routine of the academic curricula—runs counter to their own faith, their inherited traditions, their genius, indeed the very breath of their being. Nothing corrupts a growing mind more completely than the impregnation of unbelief; and that is what Christian schools have been doing during all these years of their unenviable activity. We do not desire to count ourselves among those who in order to seem to be fair say in season and out of season that Christian schools have in the past done much service for which Hindus must be thankful. Hindus certainly have no reason to be thankful at all. Those who have eyes to see will discern the monuments of past Christian education all around them. The Christian and foreign bias yet persists. It colours our thought, our very outlook and our whole attitude towards the hallowed institutions of our forefathers. For evidence turn to the politicians who for fear of angering a powerful section of voters agree to compromises that strike at the root of religion. It ought to be clear to every true Hindu that his child must of necessity be brought up in truly Hindu atmosphere and educated in surroundings that will not in anyway militate against the natural development of the religious instinct and only when his mind reaches the stage of comparative maturity may be allowed to face the world and its problems. The "educated" section of Hindus have become colourless cosmopolitans afraid to hold fast to their own faith for fear of being considered out-of-date. That is what "education" in Christian schools has made of us. That is indeed the kind of men and women that these charitably minded foreign agencies want to see grow in such large numbers so that sooner or later they may the more easily implant the "Crown of Hinduism" among Hindus.

The poignant part of the story is that even at this stage there are men and women among us who would keep up the pretence that Christian education is not all bad. It is poison to the soul of the impressionable Hindu child. A Christian education is for a Christian child the breath of life but is killing to others. Not because religions are antagonistic, but because for most men and certainly for all children, that religion only is best into which he or she is born; and it does not require any great power of mind to conceive the idea that in a school conducted on Christian lines there can never be any satisfactory provision of Hindu

# THE BANISHMENT OF WAR.

## Noblest Minds Must Mould Peace.

Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri  
On Post-War Task.

Inaugurating at Madras a series of lectures on "Post-war Reconstruction" the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri said that the main objective of the "Peace Conference" to be convened at the end of this war should be the establishment of a peace that would endure and for that purpose it was of the utmost importance that the representatives that each nation sent to the Conference must as far as possible be the noblest-minded men, men whose hearts were saturated with love of their species.

### Two Classes

People who had spoken about post-war arrangements. Mr. Sastri observed, could be roughly divided into two classes: there were the philosophers, the great thinkers, the great men of religion and the writers, all of whom had in their different ways made valuable suggestions on this question and on the complete banishment of war from the face of the world; and there were, on the other hand, those, who were so to speak, engrossed in the occupations of the war and who were therefore for the moment, thoroughly war-minded and had no time even to consider adequately the post-war problem, but who at the same time were being pressed by the first class of people (philosophers, thinkers and writers) to tell the world what was in their minds. These statesmen at the helm of affairs had said, "a thing or two", and it was up to us to take account of these partial and half-considered statements and see how they would bear on the solution that would be finally arrived at.

### Churchill's Outlook Unwise

Preceding, Mr. Sastri said that though it was not possible to build any final statement on the very imperfect material available, it seemed to him that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden and all those who spoke on that side were not keen on the abolition of wars from human affairs. They appeared to be keen on the re-establishment of Great Britain and her prosperity and on the maintenance of her primacy, such as it was, amongst the nations. Perhaps too, it might be said that they would be very anxious to keep their hold on this country.

One idea had been thrown out on their behalf—that past experience did not justify the erection of one international body to superintend and control the affairs of the world. It might be advantageous—their opinion was tentative—to divide the world roughly into the East and the West and establish a General Council for the management of Eastern affairs and another Council for the management of Western affairs. Mr. Churchill often talked of "very close alliance between the English speaking races, meaning America and England only" and according to him, if these two nations joined forces together and put forth a policy of

training for Hindu children. The duty therefore is clear for those in the leadership of the Hindu educational movement to get their facts right and put the case forcibly to those concerned so that once and for all the poison that is slowly sapping the spiritual vitality of Hindus may be neutralised or better still ejected altogether.

general appeasement and erected a machinery for the settlement of all the disputes that might arise between nations, and if they guaranteed that there should be peace there would be peace in the world. Mr. Churchill believed that what he thought should happen, might be made to happen.

Mr. Sastriar thought that if any two or three nations, however powerful and however well-intentioned they might be for the moment, grasped the reins of power or established what they called "regional components", it would mean disaster. The affairs of the world should be hereafter administered and guided not by two or three powerful nations only, but by a Grand Council, composed of the representatives of all the nations. It was unwise to keep anybody behind; it was unwise to let any large section of mankind to suppose that their destinies were in the hands of two or three great arbiters nations.

### Universal Disarmament Essential

There was, Mr. Sastriar continued, the question of disarmament. The "victor nations"—he was calling the Allies, by that name by way of anticipation—had already stated that they would disarm the defeated nations completely. There was no talk of their themselves disarming. Mr. Churchill was not going to surrender the "sovereignty" of his people, which meant the power finally to determine the question of war and peace. Mr. Roosevelt would follow suit. Therefore the prospect of all nations being disarmed impartially and the power of striking vested in one international body alone was not at the moment very bright.

The opinion of all who thought in an abstract way and brought to bear a detached vision on this question, was that no individual nation should have the power hereafter of arms, that all nations, big and small, must disarm themselves and agree never to arm themselves, and that only an international body, carefully constituted for the preservation of the welfare of all the peoples should have a striking force at its disposal.

### International Courts

These "visionaries" also felt that all nations must agree to submit all their disputes to the decisions of International Courts, either of justice or of arbitration. It seemed to him highly improbable. Mr. Sastriar said, that either America or Britain or even Russia would agree to be disarmed. Nevertheless every attempt should be made to bring about that complete disarmament. It was of the utmost importance that each nation should send to the Peace Conference noblest minded men, men whose hearts were saturated with the love of their species so as to secure lasting peace.

Conceding that it would be difficult to keep "the war minded people responsible for winning the war" out of the Conference, Mr. Sastri said that it was therefore, all the more necessary to send to the Conference as many men as possible who considered only God as their master. "The visionary is the man in whose hands we must place these large affairs, the visionary is the man whose heart you must trust and the visionary is the man on whose head you must wish the highest grace of wisdom to descend in order that the problems of the world may be solved as they should be, so as to see that mankind would regard themselves as a family in course of time and nobody will think that he is entitled, merely because he is strong, merely because he is angry, to exert his force against another."



## GAOL SENTENCE ON SERGEANT.

### 2½ Years' Rigorous Imprisonment.

The District Judge of Jaffna, Mr James Joseph, today, sentenced Sergeant Arulappah, of the Jaffna Police, to a term of imprisonment for 2½ years.

The Judge found the Sergeant guilty on Monday last, on two counts in the charge-sheet in which he and Mr. S. G. de Zoysa, A. S. P. were charged on seven counts, in connection with the wrongful confinement of two brahmans and fabrication of false evidence to implicate them in the Nēervely Kandaswamy Temple burglary.

Mr. S. G. de Zoysa, A. S. P., was found not guilty on all the seven counts and was discharged.

The Judge, on Monday took time till the 9th inst. to pass sentence on the convicted man and state reasons for his order.

Sergeant Arulappah was sentenced to 1 years' rigorous on the charge of wrongful confinement and 1½ years' rigorous on the other charge of fabricating false evidence, the sentences to run consecutively.

The Judge's order, which is said to run into 32 pages of type script, will, it is expected, be available this evening.

The Sergeant, who has signified his intention to appeal, was allowed bail in a sum of Rs. 500/-.

## JAFFNA FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Jaffna Friend-in-need Society was held in the Town Hall on Monday the 31st January 1944 at 8.30 p. m. Mr R. M. Davies, (Government Agent) the President occupied the chair. There was a large attendance of members.

The minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting having been read and confirmed Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Hony. Secretary presented the report for the year 1943.

According to the report the number of pensioners in the list was 148 as against 149 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 3871.50 has been spent on pensions during the year as against Rs. 4079 the previous year.

### Finances

The Society started the year with a sum of Rs. 16,936.63 as against Rs. 15,658.25 the previous year. It has in hand Rs. 15,621.82. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 3,000 is in mortgage, Rs. 5030 in the Co-operative Central Bank, Rs. 7199.55 in the Ceylon Savings Bank and Rs. 395.97 in the Jaffna Kachcheri.

The Society had to draw during the year a sum of Rs. 1,200 from the permanent funds.

The President after congratulating the Society on the very useful work done during the past year proposed a vote of thanks to the Secretary for the excellent work he had done.

The Secretary's report and the Treasurer's statement of accounts were adopted.

The election of Office bearers resulted as follows:—

President: Mr. R. M. Davies, Vice Presidents: Mr. P. Mortimer and Atikar A. Naganather, Hony. Secretary: Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Hony. Treasurer: Mr. P. Chellappah.

## WAR SAVINGS MOVEMENT

### Commissioner at Point Pedro.

A meeting of the Committee Members of the War Savings Movement and Office bearers of the Saving Groups in the Point Pedro area was held recently at the Hartley College Hall, Point Pedro. Mr. R. M. Davies, Government Agent, who presided, introducing the War Savings Commissioner appealed to the audience and the public for a more vigorous effort to induce everyone to invest in the Savings Certificates and the War Loan. He particularly wanted from the Committee their view on the advisability and usefulness of having a separate Savings Week for the district.

The Commissioner, Mr. R. Y. Daniel, O. C. S. speaking next gave a very interesting review of the phenomenal success that attended the first Savings Week but explained that the Central Advisory Committee was of the opinion that there was still room for improvement in Jaffna's contribution. There is reported to be plenty of money in the hands of Jaffna residents which he said had not yet come into the savings movement. He deplored the fact that Jaffna had invested hardly any sum on the loans and gave a very clear exposition of the tremendous advantages which could be gained by investing in the loans. Though Ceylon residents had not yet been accustomed to deal in stocks and shares or invest in loans they could still be educated to do so. He appealed to the Committee to conduct a vigorous propaganda not merely by posters and distribution of literature but by word of mouth and personal contact so that the maximum amount of money may be withdrawn from unprofitable investment in land and properties or in luxury goods and kept in savings to be used in peace time.

He thanked them all for their assistance in the past year and solicited their earnest and active co-operation for the future. He made particular reference to the Secretary, Mr. P. Nadesan, and said that he is one of the best propaganda officers of his Department.

The Committee and the Office-bearers of the groups indicated that they preferred partaking in an All Ceylon Savings Week to a District Week, as the former would have the advantage of better publicity and a keener competition.

The Secretary, Mr. P. Nadesan, thanked the Government Agent, the War Savings Commissioner, the public and the Principal of Hartley College.

## VIVEKANANDA DAY.

### CELEBRATION AT COLOMBO SOCIETY.

Swami Vivekananda Day will be celebrated at the Vivekananda Society, Colombo, on Saturday next at 5.30 p. m.

Mr. S. Pararajasingham, J. P., Vice President, will preside.

Srimath Swami Siddhatmanandaji and Messrs. V. Nalliah, M. S. C., K. Kanagaratnam, Controller of Subsidiary Food Stuffs and S. Saravanamuttu, Advocate, will speak.

## PERSONAL

Mr. J. N. Culandavalu, has been appointed Secretary, District Court Colombo, with effect from the 1st of April next.

Mr. K. M. Chellappah, has been appointed Secretary, District Court, Kegalle, with effect from the 1st of April next.

## MR. KANTAWALA DISMISSED

### End Of Rice Purchase Inquiry

After considering the Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the charges against Mr. M. H. Kantawala, C. C. S., Ceylon's Trade Commissioner in India, and the advice of the Public Services Commission, His Excellency the Governor came to the conclusion that one charge had been proved entirely and two others partially, and recommended to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that Mr. Kantawala be dismissed from the Public Service.

He further ordered that Mr. Kantawala be suspended from the exercise of his office as a member of the Ceylon Civil Service, with effect from September 21st, 1943, pending the approval or otherwise of the Secretary of State of this recommendation. The Secretary of State approved the recommendation and accordingly Mr. Kantawala was dismissed from the Public Service with effect from September 21st 1943. Before coming to this decision the Secretary of State considered a memorial from Mr. Kantawala.

## Letter to the Editor

### Subordinate Staffs In Secondary Schools

Sir.—Every secondary school in the Island may be assumed to have on its staff one, two or even more clerks, of a staff of 25 teachers so many as 5 may be absent on a particular day of term without causing the necessity of closing school but few schools can conveniently dispense with the services of its clerk for one session. So far as the Department and the Code are concerned it is the "Manager" who is looking after fees, registers, accounts, equipment, preparation of Annual Returns, and the general administration of the school. In reality all that the Manager does is to set his signature to papers, the contents of which he has vague notions of. The clerk is entirely responsible for accuracy in these matters and a Principal with a few hours' supervision on his time table has little time left for looking into these matters. Why, therefore, has this aspect of the secondary school been so completely neglected both by the Education Department and by the Managers of schools? The time is now ripe for the Education Department and for the Headmasters' Conference to take up this question and to formulate a scheme whereby a regular salary scale, pension rights, working hours and security of tenure of service are clearly stipulated for the benefit of this class of workers in educational institutions.

Cannot anything be done to ease the lot of the other employees of the larger schools who are also necessary for maintaining a school's efficiency? The eligible staff is not all that has to be reckoned with.

G. S. CANAGABATNAM.

## DENOMINATIONAL AND STATE SCHOOLS.

### Jaffna Association Supports Report.

"While accepting the principle of free education from the Kindergarten up to the University, this Association is of opinion that at the present stage education be made free for all children in all types of schools from age 5 to age 14 plus".

The above was one of the chief resolutions unanimously passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Jaffna Association held last evening.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. A. E. Subramaniam, Advocate, one of the Vice-Presidents.

### Education Reform

After considering the report of the Special Committee on Education, the meeting passed the following resolution:—

(1) "Education up to 14 plus be free in all types of schools"

(2) That steps be taken at once to see that all children between 5 and 14 be compelled to attend some school or other."

(3) "While accepting the principle of free education from the Kindergarten up to the University, this Association is of opinion that at the present stage education be made free for all children in all types of schools from age 5 to 14 plus.

### Denominational Schools

(4) "This Association accepts the recommendation of the Special Committee of Education that the system of direct state control and the system of denominational control should be permitted to exist side by side".

(5) This Association welcomes the proposal that the medium of instruction in primary schools be the mother tongue"

(6) This Association is of opinion that no teacher in a state school shall be called upon by the Educational authorities to teach religion and it is further of opinion that the appointment and transfer of teachers in State Schools should have nothing to do with his or her religion.

### Travellers' Ration of Rice

The meeting also considered the difficulties experienced by bona fide travellers in not being able to take with them at least half a measure of rice for their meals and resolved that the authorities be requested to take immediate steps to make provision for any person travelling from one place to another to take with him half a measure of rice for consumption without a permit.

It was also resolved that in the interest of food production on a large scale irrigation facilities be provided in the Pooneryn division by the restoration of old tanks in that area.

## NOTICE.

### Dried Fish

Small quantities of dried fish of the following varieties are available for sale. Those interested should apply at once to the undersigned.

Kitts (Muller's) Rs. 44.95 per cwt. Ex-Store Jaffna  
K. duwa (Gurur) Rs. 49.35 " " "  
Mora (M) Rs. 44.95 " " "  
Balaya (M) Rs. 44.95 " " "  
E. B. T. S. EVERASINGHE,  
Asst. Govt. Agent,  
for Deputy Food Controller,  
Jaffna.

Jaffna, 1-2-44.  
[G 48]

## NOTICE

Wanted for the Jaffna Hindu Ladies' College a lady Science Graduate—Apply to the Secretary, Jaffna Hindu College Board of Directors before 15-2-14.  
(Mig. 230)



## Reform of Soviet Constitution.

(Continued from Page 1)

16 times as many votes as, say, the United States at the Peace Conference or that she intends to try to dominate any international organization like the League of Nations.

### Russian View

Moscow, Feb. 3.

The Soviet Union is now preparing to put into effect one of the most interesting diplomatic innovations in recent years—individual diplomatic representation for constituent Republics. The new set up is designed, among other things, to enable the Republics along the Soviet frontiers to achieve more intimate neighbourly contacts with adjacent States.

### British Reaction

London, Feb. 3.

Beyond expressing great interest and full appreciation of important developments involved, British authoritative quarters to-night (Wednesday) made no comment on the Soviet constitutional reform.

In a sense, the decentralisation introduced in the Soviet Constitution introduced a reversion to the situation existing before the Soviet Constitution of 1923 established the present Union of Soviet Republics. In the early days after 1917, individual Soviet Republics had their own Foreign Affairs Commissariats with treaty-making powers which were duly exercised for example by the Ukraine in concluding separate treaties with Lithuania in 1921 and Turkey in 1922. From 1923 onward, the Union assumed the entire control of foreign affairs on behalf of all the Republics. At the same time, the Union Commissariat of Foreign Affairs appointed plenipotentiaries in various Republics to interpret their views on foreign relations to Moscow and vice versa.

### Reactions on the Balkans

London, Feb. 2.

The latest Soviet move may have implications affecting the situation in the Balkans. Both Bulgaria and Yugoslavia may be vitally interested in the latest development in Russian policy which will make a special appeal to the pan-Slav sentiment in these countries.

### Reason for Changes

London, Feb. 3.

The Moscow Radio to-day broadcast an extract from *Pravda* saying that the necessity for a new constitution in the U. S. S. R. rose because of a change in the internal position of the Soviet Union. "The relations between the Soviet Union and other countries have been strengthened and cemented in the difficult conditions of war", the newspaper said. "In the course of the war not only has the fighting collaboration of the countries of the anti-Hitlerite coalition considerably intensified, but the foundations have been laid for durable and fruitful collaboration in the post-war period. The extension and strengthening of the international relations of the Soviet Union, its growth and collaboration with friendly states demand a more complex and widespread organisation than that of the All Union People Commissariat of Foreign Affairs. The political, economic and cultural needs of the Union republics cannot be covered completely by general representation of the Soviet Union abroad and by treaties and agreements of the U. S. S. R. with other states."

### CHANGE OF NAME

I, Parameswara Iyer Supiramaniam, of Way and Works Dept., Anuradhapura, do hereby inform the Ceylon Government and the general public, that I shall hereafter be known as Parameswara Iyer Subramania Iyer and will sign as,

P. SUBRAMANYA IYER

Mis. 222

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 192.  
In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Visuvanathar Sellathurai of Manipay

Deceased.  
Sellathurai Rameswaram of Manipay  
now of Peliyagodi Petitioner.

Vs.  
Sellachchy widow of Visuvanathar  
Sellathurai of Manipay Respondent.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying that the last will and testament of the deceased be declared proved and the petitioner be declared as the executor named therein and Letters of Probate be issued to the petitioner unless the respondent abovenamed shall appear before this Court on the 10th day of January 1944 and state objection to the contrary.

It is ordered that the said last will and testament of the deceased abovenamed be declared proved and that the petitioner be declared as the executor named therein and Letters of Probate be issued to the petitioner unless the respondent abovenamed shall appear before this Court on the 10th day of January 1944 and state objection to the contrary.

The 9th day of December 1943.  
Sd, James Joseph,  
District Judge.

Tim. to show cause  
Extended to 28-2-44.  
Sd, James Joseph,  
10-1-44. District Judge.  
O. 72.

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 205.  
In the matter of the estate of the late Ponnampalam Karthigesar of Tellippalai West  
Deceased.  
Nagamuttu Pillai widow of Ponnampalam Karthigesar of Tellippalai West  
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Sivanesam, hand  
2. Ponnampalam Sathibamalai daughters of Karthigesar  
3. Arumugam Ponnampalam all of Tellippalai West Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph, Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 10th day of January 1944 in the presence of Mr. M. Sivanubaranathan Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st and 2nd respondents to represent them in this action and that the petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to her accordingly unless the abovenamed respondents or any other person shall on or before the 14th day of February 1944 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 28th day of January 1944.  
Sd, James Joseph,  
District Judge.  
O. 72. 7 & 10

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 207.  
In the matter of the estate of the late Nagamuttu Sithampari of Karaitivu East  
Deceased.  
Sinnachchy widow of Sithampari of Tholpuram  
Vs. Petitioner.

Minor, 1, Kathirasy daughter of Sithampari, of Tholpuram  
2. Ponnagan Nagamuttu of Karaitivu East Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph, Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 20th day of December 1943 in the presence of Mr. R. Kandiah, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor 1st Respondent for the purpose of protecting her interest and representing her in this case and that Letters of Administration be granted to the Petitioner as she is the lawful widow of the abovenamed deceased unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on the 14th day of February 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 13th day of January 1944.  
Sd, James Joseph,  
District Judge,  
19-1-44,  
(O. 74)

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(Mis. 92, 29-7-43—)

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