

THE Hindu Organ.

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

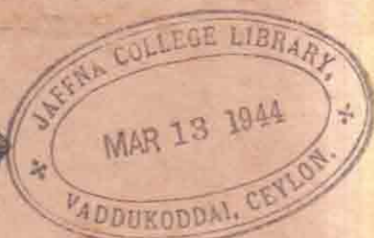
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JAFFNA, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1944.

NO. 92.



40-MILLION COST OF NEW SCHEME!

Financial Aspect Of Education Reform

Minister Demurs To Estimate

How Proposals Will Be Placed Before Council

40 million rupees will be the cost of giving effect to the recommendations of the Special Committee on Education.

The Financial Secretary is said to have reported to the Board of Ministers to the above effect.

He was asked to report on the financial implications of the Special Committee's recommendations.

The present expenditure on Education is Rs. 27,658,036. Adding to it the above 40-million estimate of the cost of proposed reforms the education vote will be swelled to a figure between 68 and 69 million rupees which, the Financial Secretary thinks, will be the more than half of the annual normal revenue of the island which latter he estimates at approximately Rs. 125,000,000.

Estimate Challenged

At the meeting of the Board of Ministers on Monday last, at which the Financial Secretary's above report was placed, the question of bringing up the Special Committee's recommendations before the State Council was considered.

It is reported that the Minister of Education disagreed with the Financial Secretary's estimated cost of the proposed educational reforms and that the Financial Secretary told the Minister to take his own time and dispute the figures.

The Opposition

undeterred by this alleged financial handicap the Minister insisted on the Report of the Special Committee being placed before the State Council.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake and Mr. G. C. S. Corea were not present at the meeting. The other Ministers, particularly Mr. A. Mahadeva and Mr. J. L. Kantalawella, tried to persuade Mr. Kannangara to agree to the matter being considered at a full meeting. It was also pointed out to him that the Board of Ministers had to be responsible for the financial implications of the proposals and that they were not in a position to approve an expenditure amounting to more than half the revenue.

If Finance Permits

At the end a compromise was agreed upon by the majority of those present, the Minister for Home Affairs and the Communications Minister opposing.

The compromise decision was to the effect that the Special Com-

A Literacy Campaign

How Bombay Tackles Problem

Following Up Lead Given By Congress Govt.

The literacy campaign started in 1939 and now conducted by the Bombay Adult Education Committee sponsored by the present Government, has within a period of four and a half years made 65,000 people literate. Out of these 16,000 are women.

The committee has a five-year plan, now held up for lack of funds, with which to make the whole population of Bombay city cent per cent literate.

300 Classes

The committee conducts 300 ordinary literacy classes for four months teaching the three R's and 100 post-literacy classes for eight months to give further education lest the students should lapse into illiteracy again.

Special books suitable to these grown-ups who are generally between 25 and 50 years are taught. In addition a fortnightly paper is published and given free to these 8000 students.

THE HINDU BOARD OF EDUCATION

AN APPEAL

Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Advocate, Secretary Hindu Board of Education writes:—

The Hindu Board of Education was founded some 20 years ago. It educates over 18,000 children with 550 teachers in 115 schools; of which 106 are aided by Government. This great work the Board has accomplished by the generous support of Hindus in Ceylon, S. S. and F. M. S.

The Department of Education proposes to close down the Jaffna Saiva Training College, unless the Dormitory is rebuilt. This will cost over Rs. 15,000.

An additional building costing over Rs. 5,000 is urgently required to accommodate the large number of girl boarders, that seek admission and are refused admission for want of accommodation in the Hindu Home for girls.

The Hindu Board of Education earnestly appeals to the Hindu public for financial help.

Cheques, drafts, or money orders may be sent to the Treasurer, Hindu Board of Education, Jaffna, who will acknowledge receipt of the same.

Committee's proposals should be placed before the Council without the Board assuming responsibility for the financial implications or giving any undertaking to carry them out if approved by the State Council.

The Ministers might take up the attitude that the recommendations would be carried out if and when finance became available.

"BLACK MARKET" MENACE

Urban Council Motion

Resolution on Death of Mrs. Gandhi

At a meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council to be held at the Office of the Council tomorrow at 4 p. m. Mr. P. Mortimer will move:

"While thanking the Central Government for the measures taken to control the prices of foodstuffs and other commodities and to make a fair distribution thereof among the people so as to alleviate hardships arising out of the present scarcity and consequent increased cost of living, this Council finds it imperative to bring to the notice of Government that its aims and objects are being nullified by the existence of a flourishing 'black market' in practically every essential commodity which 'black market' it is freely stated, would not exist if the rules and regulations laid down for dealing with wholesale and retail dealers, co-operative stores and other distributing agencies are strictly and impartially enforced by the various Government officers employed for this purpose, by frequent inspection and checking of stores and rigorous scrutiny as to their disposal by which method only can malpractices be suppressed and a fair distribution of the available commodities assured to the people instead of being diverted to the 'black market'."

Mr. S. P. Nadarajah will move: "That this Council requests the Central Government for a speedy towards poor relief within the Urban area."

Mr. Sam. A. Sabapathy will move: "The Jaffna Urban Council representing families in Ceylon who are ever mindful of their allegiance to India their motherland and express their profound regret at the death of Mother Kasturba Gandhi and conveys to Manuaji and other members of his family their deep sympathy in the loss they, with all India, have sustained."

Milk Problem

The lighting of junctions and lamps opposite churches, temples and mosques and sanction of the necessary vote for same will be considered.

The report of the Medical Officer of Health on the milk problem in Jaffna will be considered.

The opening of tuberculosis booths will be considered.

The drainage scheme for the Urban Council area will be considered.

The financial position of the Council and payment of wages allowances to its employees will be discussed.

FINNS REPLY TO SOVIET

Stockholm, March 6.

Reports, so far unconfirmed, are circulating here that Finland has replied to the Soviet note on Peace Terms. The Finnish reply is said to ask for clarification of a certain point in the Russian terms and possibly for counter proposals. (Reuters),

MAJOR DEBACLE IN STORE

Nazis In New Retreat

ODESSA RAILWAY CUT

Zhukov's Three Thrusts

Moscow, March 7.

Marshal Gregory Konstantinovich Zhukov's armies, in three great thrusts towards the Carpathians, are today driving forward at full speed beyond the newly-severed Odessa-Lvov railway.

Soviet columns are smashing through hastily-reorganised defence lines. Marshal Zhukov's central advance is crashing forward south of the main railway on either side. Other Soviet armies are fanning out.

Tarnopol, an important railway junction up the line, is only a few miles ahead of the advancing Russians. The thrust on Marshal Zhukov's left flank is aimed at Proskurov, another important junction further down the line. Proskurov is now menaced by Russian troops moving along the Odessa railway from a point some 20 miles to the west and other units some 20 miles to the north.

Main Life-Line Lost

With the cutting of the vital Odessa-Lvov trunk railway, Marshal Fritz von Manstein's armies in Southern Russia have lost their last main life-line to their homeland.

Group by group, his estimated 50 or 60 divisions, a force not far short of 750,000 men, are being forced into a new big retreat—this time over tenuous communications and with promise of a major debacle. With powerful tank wedges opening the way for them, Marshal Zhukov's highly trained and battle-toughened troops were still streaming ahead yesterday, pressing back the badly-shaken enemy over the countryside strewn with wrecked and abandoned German equipment.

This was the disastrous situation confronting Marshal von Manstein last night and it will take all his forces and skill to prevent Marshal Zhukov from entangling him in a still worse predicament.

The width of the Russian breakthrough make it extremely difficult for him to concentrate for an effective counter-blow and the potential threat of other massed Ukrainian armies means that he cannot anticipate where the next blow may fall.

—Reuters.

WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH MISSION FROM TURKEY

London, March 7

Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons today that he had no statement to make at present on the withdrawal of the British Military Mission from Turkey. (Reuters.)



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1944

POLICE REFORM

DURING THE GREATER PART of over a century of British rule Ceylon has remained a "police" state. The sole duty of the Government was considered to be to protect the individual from violence or fraud. There has been during this period very little danger of foreign aggression. The attention of Government has therefore been concentrated upon securing to the individual the right of personal security and the right of property; and during the whole course of this long period administration has been in the hands of British Governors and other officials who must be presumed to have been qualified in every way to discharge the high responsibilities of their office. Now, at what has been proclaimed to be the beginning of the end of direct British rule, no less a person than the Inspector General of Police says of the Ceylon Police Force that he had never in the whole of his 34 years, police experience—including 11 years in the British Police Service in the responsible positions of County Chief Constable, Deputy Assistant Commissioner in the Metropolitan Police and His Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary for England and Wales—"been faced with such an unsatisfactory state of affairs in any police force" (italics ours). In the course of his memoranda, published as Sessional Paper IV of 1944 to the Minister of Home Affairs, he has expressed in forthright manner his concern at the "general state of inefficiency and dissatisfaction which prevailed in all branches of the service". Col. G. H. R. Halland all the time compares police standards in Ceylon with the British one; and the resultant condemnation of the Ceylon Police is not surprising, for the British Police is acknowledged to be one of the world's best. But is it not surprising that no previous attempt was made to organize the Ceylon Police on the British model? That omission is a commentary on past Government methods in Ceylon. Perhaps in the colonies there was not much need for the best in anything.

The present unsatisfactory state of the Force is entirely due to the wrong basis on which it has been organized. No attempt on the part of the Inspector-General to reform it, so that the Force may be made to cultivate "the courteous and helpful attitude to the public and the high standard of reliability", will succeed

unless the Force is made to give up the mental attitude that leads to utter corruption. Col. Halland ought to know that public opinion has no confidence in the police; and it is a fact that wherever a new police station is installed crime increases in the area and the members of the Force, more often than not, befriend the professional criminal in order to take the line of least resistance. Much of the praiseworthy reform the Inspector General plans will not only prove futile but may have the contrary effect if he does not give up his determination to effect the reform keeping the present personnel intact. With a few honourable exceptions both at the top and in the body the personnel of the force are victims to the inherited tradition of graft and double dealing. They encourage crime not only by tacitly refusing to bring the well-known criminals to book, but often by bringing to the knowledge of the criminals the identity of persons making complaints. Cases too have been known where the police, in comparatively crime-free areas, actually aid and abet criminals to commit thefts and stray assaults in order to keep their "trade" going. To a man of Col. Halland's calibre nurtured in the honourable traditions of the British Police Force, such accusations may sound over-drawn and irresponsible. If only he could snatch the time to read through court records of cases against the Police he will find it all unfortunately true. It is not the individual constable that is so much to blame as the atmosphere prevalent in the organization. Well-educated men belonging to respectable families who joined the force in the ranks of Inspectors and probationary A. S. P's have been known to succumb to the infection and belie the hopes placed in them. Utter recklessness, intemperate use of intoxicating drinks, uncivil manners, perfect knowledge of methods of cruelty and such other ungentlemanly qualities are supposed to be indispensable. They are assiduously cultivated. These are the matters that call for immediate attention. If it is thought that corruption is the result of the unsatisfactory remuneration paid to the lower ranks investigation will convince the Inspector-General that, although the salaries paid are not at all adequate, the tendency to ask for and extort bribe is not entirely due to economic causes, for even officers drawing large salaries have been found guilty of it. It will therefore be dangerous for the Inspector-General to be allowed to recruit the greater number of future officers from the ranks. The better policy will be to appoint men of proved character and absolute reliability from outside to fill key positions, giving the really deserving men in the force due promotion as occasion arises without making it a hard and fast rule. The reforms advocated appear to be dictated by war time needs. We do not however see any valid reason why "the main direction of the Force must be in the hands of experienced British Officers" for the next four or five years. Neither will the Inspector-General's proposal to double the Force be found, apart from the financial aspect of it, to be practicable or necessary. The urgent need is to make the Force more reliable for the work of enforcing law and order and not to multiply it.

IMMORTAL INDIA

The Spirit of Her Civilization

By Swami Vivekananda

The debt which the world owes to our motherland is immense. Taking country with country there is not one race on this earth to which the world owes so much as to the patient Hindu, the mild Hindu. 'The mild Hindu' sometimes is used as an expression of reproach, but if ever a reproach concealed a wonderful truth it is in the term, 'the mild Hindu', who has always been the blessed child of God.

Civilizations have arisen in other parts of the world. In ancient times and in modern times, great ideas have emanated from strong and great races. In ancient and modern times, wonderful ideas have been carried forward from one race to another. In ancient and modern times, seeds of great truth and power have been cast abroad by the advancing tides of national life, but mark you, my friends, it has been always with the blast of war trumpets and with the march of embattled cohorts. Each idea had to be soaked in a deluge of blood; each idea had to wade through the blood of millions of our fellow-beings; each word of power had to be followed by the groans of millions, by the wails of orphans, by the tears of widows.

Love of Peace

This, in the main, other nations have taught; but India has for thousands of years peacefully existed. Here activity prevailed when even Greece did not exist, when Rome was not thought of, when the very fathers of the modern Europeans lived in the forests and painted themselves blue. Even earlier, when history has no record, and tradition dares not peep into the gloom of that intense past, even from then until now, ideas after ideas have marched out from her, but every word has been spoken with a blessing behind it and peace before it. We, of all nations of the world, have never been a conquering race, and that blessing is on our head; and, therefore, we live. There was a time when at the sound of the march of big, great battalions, the earth trembled. Vanished from off the earth, with not even a tile left behind to tell, gone is that ancient land of the Greeks. There was a time when the Roman eagle floated over everything worth having in this world; everywhere Rome's power was felt and pressed on the head of humanity; the earth trembled at the name of Rome. But the Capitoline Hill is a mass of ruins, the spide weaves its web where Caesars ruled. There have been other nations equally glorious that have come and gone, living a few hours of exultant and of exuberant dominance, and of a wicked national life, and then vanishing like ripples on the face of the waters. Thus have these nations made their mark on the face of humanity.

Place of Religion

But we live; and if Manu came back today he would not be bewildered, and would not find himself a foreign land. To the other nations of the world, religion is one among the many occupations of life. There is politics, there are the enjoyments of social life, there is all that wealth can buy or power can bring, there is all that the senses can enjoy; and among all these various occupations of life, and all this searching after something which can give yet a little more whetting to the clayed senses—among all these there is, perhaps, a little of religion. But here, in India religion is one and the only occupation of life. (C. W., III, 105-107).

The Mission Of India

Sceptres have been broken and

thrown away, the ball of power has passed from hand to hand; but in India courts and kings always touched only a few; the vast mass of the people, from the highest to the lowest, has been left to pursue its own inevitable course, the current of national life flowing at times slow and half-conscious, at others, strong and awakened. I stand in awe before the unbroken procession of scores of shining centuries, with here and there a dim link in the chain only to flare up with added brilliance in the next and there she is walking with her own majestic steps—my motherland—to fulfil her glorious destiny, which no power on earth or in heaven can check—the regeneration of man the brute, into man the God.

Path To Immortality

Aye, a glorious destiny, my brethren, for as far back as the days of the Upanishads we have thrown the challenge to the world—"not by wealth, not by progeny, but by renunciation alone immortality is reached." Race after race has taken the challenge up, and tried their utmost to solve the world-riddle on the plane of desires. They have all failed in the past. The question has yet to be decided whether peace will survive or war; whether patience will survive or non-forbearance; whether goodness will survive or wickedness; whether muscle will survive or brain; whether wordiness will survive or spirituality. We have solved our problem ages ago, and held on to it through good or evil fortune and mean to hold on to it till the end of time. Our solution is unworldliness—renunciation.

This is the theme of Indian life-work, the burden of her eternal songs the backbone of her existence, the foundation of her being, the *raison d'être* of her very existence—the spiritualization of the human race. In this her life-course she has never deviated, whether the Tartar ruled or the Turk, whether the Moghul ruled or the English.

Spiritual Giants

And I challenge anybody to show one single period of her national life when India was lacking in spiritual giants, capable of moving the world. But her work is spiritual, and that cannot be done with blasts of war-trumpets or the march of cohorts. Her influence has always fallen upon the world like that of the gentle dew, unheard and scarcely marked, yet bringing into bloom the fairest flowers of the earth. This influence being in its nature gentle, would have to wait for a fortunate combination of circumstances, to go out of the country into other lands, though it never ceased to work within the limits of its native land. As such, every educated person knows that whenever the empire-building Tartar or Persian or Greek or Arab brought this Indian contact with the outside world, a mass of spiritual influence immediately flooded the world from here. The very same circumstances have presented themselves once more before us. The English high-roads over land and sea and the wonderful power manifested by the inhabitants of that little island, have once more brought India in contact with the rest of the world, and the same work has already begun. Mark my words, this is but the small beginning, big things are to follow; this I know for certain, that millions, I say deliberately, millions in every civilized land are waiting for the message that will save from the hideous abyss of materialism into which modern money-worship is driving them headlong, and many of the leaders of the new social movements have already discovered that Vedanta in its highest form can alone spiritualize social aspirations.

(C. W., III, 272)

[The above are some of the valuable passages from the works of Swami Vivekananda, culled by Swami Pavitranaanda and published in the current issue of the *Prabuddha Bharata*.]

Deadlock In U. C.

No Means to pay War Allowance

Appeal For A Grant

The Chairman On The Position

Much excitement prevails among employees of the Jaffna Urban Council on account of the fear that the Council may not be in a position to pay them the war allowances due this month.

Scavenging and latrine coolies seem to be the most affected. In fact, it is reported that, the Council's financial predicament being known to them they have become largely indifferent to their work.

The Council authorities are not in a position strictly to enforce discipline.

Serious Situation

A representative of the Hindu Organ interviewed the Chairman of the Urban Council (Mr. C. Ponnambalam) on the subject and the Chairman confirmed the report that the Council will be face to face with a difficult financial problem on the 15th of this month when the fortnightly payments to workmen fall due.

The position is so serious that the Council will have no way out of the impasse unless in the meantime the Central Government intervenes with a grant.

Meagre Surplus

The Chairman told the Press representative that in the budget for 1944 provision was made for the payment of war allowances only for January and February.

The Council's surplus fund, said the Chairman, was a meagre amount of Rs. 21,000 on which they had to draw for all emergency expenditure. Unavoidable supplementary votes to run the essential services of council will have also to be met out of the same source. Thus there is practically no money available to pay the allowances this month and in the future.

Appeal to Government

Asked what steps he was taking to tide over the crisis the Chairman said that immediately after the special meeting of the Council held on the 21st of January last he wrote to the Minister for Local Administration requesting that, in view of the financial position of the Council, the cost of war allowances be given by the Central Government as a grant. The Chairman pointed out to the Minister that it was not practicable to increase the property rates levied by the Council.

A Reply

This letter was sent on the 22nd of January last. As no reply was received till the 6th of February another letter on the subject was sent on the 7th February last to the Minister.

In the second letter, the Chairman said, he clearly told the Minister that unless the Council was enabled to pay war allowances there was the danger of workmen in essential services stopping work which would be disastrous to the health and sanitation of the town.

On the 22nd of February the Chairman received a letter from the Commissioner of Local Government inquiring what the actual revenue &

JAFFNA HEALTH LEAGUE

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 22nd annual general meeting of the Jaffna Health League was held on Monday, March 6 in the Ladies Recreation grounds, Chundikuli.

Mrs. James Joseph presided and Mrs. Lewis Subramaniam read the annual report. Mrs. Thuraiappah presented the statement of accounts. Dr. Miss Kochi, Dr. Thuraiappah and the Chairman spoke commenting on the annual report.

In spite of the War conditions the activities of the League were carried on successfully in the Karaiyoor and Moor Street Clinics.

Resolutions were passed at this meeting drawing the attention of the Government to the need of a model Maternity Home at Karaiyoor and other important matters.

The members decided to celebrate the Silver Jubilee by providing the League with a Jubilee Home which will also be a model clinic.

The officers-elect and the committee for the new year were duly elected.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA JAYANTI

CELEBRATION AT VAIDISHWARA VIDYALAYAM

The 109th Jayanti of Sri Ramakrishna will be celebrated at the Vaidishwara Vidyalyam, Vannarpannai West, on Sunday next at 8 p. m.

Dr. S. Subramaniam will preside and Mr. V. T. S. Sivagurunathan will deliver an address. Mr. T. Kumaraswamy Pillai will conduct a *Katha* on the life of St. Appothiadyal.

FOR SALE

Forty acres coconut estate with about five acres land suitable for paddy cultivation at Pallai.

Apply to:-

Estate,
C/o Manager,
"Hindu Organ"
Vannarpannai.

Mis. 230.

WANTED.

Wanted—A Salesman, must be able to read and write English unmarred man preferable. Salary and War allowance, according to qualification. Apply in own handwriting to

C/o Manager, "Hindu Organ,
Vannarpannai.

Mis. 235. 16.

FOR SALE

One young trained Indian bull Rs. 600/-. Apply to Rasiah, Retired Station Master, Vilvamperu, Kacheri East, Jaffna. (Mis 236)

OBITUARY

MR. T. RAMALINGAM

The death occurred on Feb. 29 last of Mr. T. Ramalingam, F.M.S. pensioner, of Araly South. He leaves four sons and two daughters.

expenditure for 1943 were and what would be the actual cost of paying war allowances during 1944. The Chairman sent a reply giving the information required. As no further communication was received he sent a telegram on March 6 inviting attention to the letters and pointing out the possibility of the employees in the essential services stopping work if war allowances were not paid.

This matter will be considered at the meeting of the Council to be held tomorrow.

INDIA AND BRITAIN

Sir S. Radhakrishnan's Appeal

Need For National Government

Calcutta, March 4.

Addressing the annual convocation of the Calcutta University this morning, Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University, asked for priority for education among schemes of reconstruction now being considered. He also pleaded for well-planned and vigorous economic expansion, and development of public health.

On the Indian political problem, Sir S. Radhakrishnan said that "the world looks upon India as the supreme test of British statesmanship and sincerity of purpose. The best answer to the Nazis is to stand up and perform according to the ideals we profess."

An Indian Government which had the confidence of the people would be able to raise the sums essential for the national effort of educational and industrial expansion, said Sir Sarvapalli and continued: "The Viceroy tells us that the present Government of India is mainly an Indian Government. The presence of a number of eminent Indians does not make the Government a national one. Who lays down the policy? Who wields the power? The Viceroy stated that the aim of His Majesty's Government is to see India a united country, enjoying complete and unqualified self-government as a willing partner of the British Commonwealth. But a mere declaration of principle does not right a wrong. The complacency with which the British Government falls back on the disagreements among Indians is a distressing feature."

India The Test Of British Statesmanship

"Speaking at the East India Association, Lord Erskine said: "Parliament is responsible for the good government of the Indian Empire and it would be a betrayal of our trust were we to allow the difficulties of the situation to turn us from our declared purpose of leading the Indian peoples to full self-government". Surely, if the difficulties do not embarrass the Government in the effective prosecution of the war with this province as the chief base for operations against Japan, are they so formidable, as to prevent the establishment of a national government in India with effective safeguards during the period of the war? We do not deny that the progressive forces of the country spar themselves for shadowy differences in ideals and therefore the benefits which might be won for the people by concerted action; but is co-operation among the parties facilitated by the helpful action of the Government? The world looks upon India as the supreme test of British statesmanship and sincerity of purpose. The best answer to the Nazis is to stand up and perform according to the ideals we profess. The problem will become acute at the end of the war if full self-government is not established then. There are nearly two million Indians in the fighting services with over 9000 officers and another six millions are engaged in factories doing war work. Thousands are being trained as officers for the fighting services. They are getting into contact with the soldiers of Allied nations and are being imbued with the ideals of liberty and humanity."

Germ Of Revolution

The war had exposed the weakness of our Government, our economic life and our system of education, said Sir Sarvapalli. "The death due to famine conditions of a

million people, even if we accept the figures given by the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons, is not essentially different from or less costly than the death of a million people in any other part of the world. If we realise what this means in terms of human suffering and sorrow we should be filled with shame and resentment and a burning desire to wipe out the conditions which make such things possible. A well-planned and vigorous economic expansion, involving the introduction of modern technical and industrial methods of producing goods and services, an all-out development of education and public health alone can give relief to a long-suffering people and restore national vitality. We are not revolutionary by instinct but may become so by necessity. Revolutionary plans are apt to gather force if the general community feels that serious attempts are not being made to redeem the people from conditions of poverty and squalor."

Importance of Educational Expansion

Urging that education should have priority among schemes of reconstruction now being considered, Sir Radhakrishnan said that social security, communications, health and sanitation were all important, but education which was concerned with the making of man was the most important. Mr. Sargent's scheme gave a comprehensive scheme of education for all stages from childhood to maturity and attempted to make the educational system organic to the community. It was a long-term national enterprise and its full realization would take at least a generation and demand the sustained efforts of the community and effective co-operation between the Government and other agencies. If India was not to lag behind other progressive countries, the scheme must be put through. He referred to the Viceroy's statement in addressing the Associated Chambers of Commerce, when His Excellency said: "I think it is clear, that from the practical point of view the full realization of a scheme such as that outlined in the Sargent Report must wait on other developments. India at present simply has not the money for such a scheme." Sir Sarvapalli asked with regard to this: "How can the national wealth of the country be increased if we are not given the education which alone can equip us to increase the wealth. The expense must be incurred and the money found. It is a pleasure to know that in his address to the Central Legislature, His Excellency remarked that the "vital matters of health and education will not be allowed to stand still." But this negative assurance is not enough. Educational expansion is the foundation of all reconstruction and money for it must be found."

Commission Sale Under D. C. Vavuniya

The undermentioned lands will be sold by public Auction on the spot on the 31st March 1944 at 10 and 12 a. m. respectively.

Commission No. 697

Twelve acres high land on the Kanukeny road Mullaitiya in (Vavuniya District). Uncleared jungle containing timber trees, Best soil for tobacco, banana, mango and Jack plantations.

Commission No 700

Five acres of paddy field under major tank, Kanukeny. Can be cultivated during both seasons, next cultivating season being in April.

For further particulars apply to C. Kanapathipillai, Commissioner of Sales, (Vavuniya) Mullaitiya P. O.

C. Kanapathipillai,
Commissioner of Sales,

Mullaitiya

10.3.44

Mis. 237.

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

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 226.

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late S. Vedavanam Kandasamy Deceased.

1. Ratnasingham Duraisingham
2. wife Parvathy both of Point Pedro

Vs.

1. Venayagamoorthy Gengatharam
2. wife Sakuntala
3. Kandasamy Thiruvengadam
4. Visaladehy daughter of S. V. Kandasamy
5. Jannabhai daughter of E. K. Pillai
6. Gengabhai daughter of E. K. Pillai all of Do
7. Sithamparappillai Ramasamy of Valvetturail

The 3rd to 6th respondents are minors by their guardian-ad litem the 7th respondent

Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva, Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna, on the 18th day of February 1944 in the presence of Mr. K. Ratnasingham, Proctor on the part of the petitioners and the petition and affidavit of the petitioners having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioners be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that letters of administration be issued to them accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 17th day of March 1944 appear and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Sgd. J. E. A. Alles;
Addl. District Judge;

The 18th day of February 1944.
(O. 87.)

**ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE
FIRST INSTANCE****IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA**

(Held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 229.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Pennu wife of Kathirgamer Sittampalam of Tondanar Deceased.

Kathirgamer Sittampalam of Tondanar Petitioner.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva, Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna, on the 19th day of February 1944 in the presence of Mr. K. Ratnasingham, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the Last Will No. 11632 dated 18th February 1929 attested by K. S. Sivaguru N. P. and now deposited in this court and the affidavit of the petitioner abovenamed and of the attesting notary and one of the witnesses thereto having been read:

It is ordered that the said Last Will be and the same is hereby declared proved.

It is further ordered that the petitioner be and he is hereby declared the Executor of the said Last Will and that as such he is entitled to obtain Probate thereof and that Probate thereof be accordingly issued to him.

Sgd. J. E. A. Alles;
Addl. District Judge.

The 19th day of February 1944.
(O. 88.)

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

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 230 P.

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Kathirippillai Chelliah of Udapiddy, Thanakkarakurichy Deceased.

Annammah widow of Kathirippillai Chelliah of Udapiddy Thanakkarakurichy Vs. Petitioner

1. Chelliah Balakrishnan
2. Chelliah Kathirgamathamb
3. Chelliah Veeravagu
4. Kathirippillai Eliahambay all of do.

The 1 to 3 respondents are minors by

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

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 220

In the matter of the estate of the late Rohiniammah wife of S. V. Aiyadurai of Alaveddy Deceased. Sinnathambiy Vallipuram Aiyadurai, of Alaveddy, presently of Borcombe Estate, Balangoda Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Aiyadurai Yegesundaram
2. Aiyadurai Sivasubramaniam
3. Kosaladevi daughter of Aiyadurai, all minors, appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem
4. Chellappah Sirivananathan do Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before James Joseph, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 9th day of February 1944 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and his affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st to 3rd Respondents and that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner to the estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the Respondents shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on or before the 17th day of March 1944.

Sgd. James Joseph,
District Judge.

Jaffna this 23rd day of February 1944
(O. 89)

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

(Held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 225

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Abiramammah wife of S. V. Kandasamy Deceased.

1. Ratnasingham Duraisingham
2. wife Parvathy both of Point Pedro

Vs.

1. Venayagamoorthy Gengatharam
2. wife Sakuntala
3. Kandasamy Thiruvengadam
4. Visaladehy daughter of S. V. Kandasamy
5. Jannabhai daughter of E. K. Pillai
6. Gengabhai daughter of E. K. Pillai all of Do
7. Sithamparappillai Ramasamy of Valvetturail

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva, Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna, on the 18th day of February 1944 in the presence of Mr. K. Ratnasingham, Proctor, on the part of the petitioners and the petition and affidavit of the petitioners having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioners be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to them accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person shall on or before the 17th day of March 1944 appear and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Sgd. J. E. A. Alles,
Addl. District Judge.

The 18th day of February 1944
(O. 86)

their guardian-ad-litem the 4th respondent Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva, Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 25th day of February 1944 in the presence of Mr. K. Sinnathambiy, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner abovenamed as the widow be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person shall on or before the 24th day of March 1944 appear and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva
Addl. District Judge.

The 25th day of February 1944
(O. 86)

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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.

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(Mis. 92, 29-7-43—)

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