

# THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:  
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NO. 2.

## Suggestion For A Ceylon Education Service

**SCHOOL TEACHERS SHOULD NOT BE MERE "POLICEMEN"**

### Free Education And Duty Of Teachers And Parents

In his annual report on the work of the Chavakachcheri Hindu College, the Principal, Mr. T. Muttucumaru has forwarded the following interesting proposals for the formation of a Ceylon Education Service:

I suggest there should be a Ceylon Education Service on parity with the Ceylon Civil Service and the general and subordinate educational services on a parity with the general clerical and subordinate services. By this I do not mean that the salaries should be fabulous as obtaining today in the Ceylon Civil Service. Bring down the salaries of all the services and let no person draw a salary higher than Rs. 1000/- a month. To create these educational services the Minister for and Director of Education to take immediate steps to establish training Colleges in each of the six Inspectorial divisions, and place each of the colleges under direction of a principal of the status of the principal of the Government Training College, and admit for training only those men and women who have passed the S. S. C. Examination with English and Tamil or Sinhalese as their subjects. If this is done the objection would not arise for anyone however high placed he may be, like the present Director of Education who has from a Teacher climbed up to a highest rung in the ladder of the Ceylon Educational Service, to compare Sinhalese and Tamil School Teachers with Policemen.

On the eve of far reaching changes resulting in making all education free up to the University and in introducing a uniform graded salary scale for teachers according to skill, training and experience the Board of Education under the influence of school masters of today proposes to allow only A scale schools to hold H. S. C. and University Entrance Classes. Whether the vested interests, religious or secular like it or not, it is in the fitness of things, the changing world should find the state taking up its first duty of performing its first and foremost essential service of educating the nation's youth. When free education comes in the parents and well-wishers of the Chavakachcheri Hindu College should form themselves into a co-operative union and launch out a Five or Ten Year Plan to develop this school as a true Home School where their children should find real joy in living. This great plan should aim at giving to Themmaradechy a pre-school laboratory (the present Tamil School, equipped and brought up to date with modern appliances of teaching to serve as a nucleus) and a children's

hospital where numbers of children of pre-school going age may be put under scientific observation. This school of tomorrow realizing that 'great attitudes towards life have their roots in infancy' will continue its guidance longer and realise it more gradually.

I am putting forward the following suggestions in view of the far-reaching educational reforms. The Managing Authorities and the parents of children should help us to anticipate some of the excellent recommendations of the Special Committee on education. In the first place the present Tamil school may be converted into a nursery school with a trained specialist on Child Psychology assisted by a staff of Kindergarten trained teachers. Now that we have introduced basic English in our primary school, the children of eleven plus would be doing wider English from the Basic (thus reaching the London Matriculation Standard in English in a period of six years) in addition to Tamil, Sinhalese, History, Civic, Geography, Art, and Music and a compulsory craft in the Elementary School. When the children reach the age 14 plus bifurcation and not trifurcation should begin i. e. vocational (practical) and secondary (Academic) leading up to the University including the professional colleges.

If Society is to meet the new era half way the parents of children and the Hindu Leaders of thought and action would insist on having the best minds and the greatest hearts in this community school as teachers. If parents are to do their part well they must give more time and more thought in the great adventure of parenthood. In this connection I am happy to state that the parents and Teachers' Association formed a month ago is addressing itself seriously to the task of helping my staff in our work. May I wish due regard to the earnestness and sincerity of purpose of the members sound a note of timely warning? The Parent Teachers Association instead of frittering its energy and time over minor details of internal administration and class teaching would do well to make organised and sustained effort to do constructive work and making this school a truly great public school by helping the authorities tangibly to carry out the plan of work chalked above.

On the other hand if teachers also rise to their new opportunities they must elevate their Basiaims of education above grades and degrees in their minds and in the minds of the children and the general public.

Only then parents and teachers  
(Continued on page 3)

## Assam-Burma Border Developments

### U. S. Criticisms Of Allied Policy

London March 29.

The omission by the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, from his Sunday speech, of any detailed explanation of the Burma situation, coupled with the news of the Jap "invasion" appears to have increased American criticism of Allied policy in that area.

In the absence of full information on the military situation, sections of United States opinion are automatically inclined to blame the British whenever anything goes wrong. Discounting this characteristic reaction, we have still to take into account the revival of criticism of Far Eastern strategy it being widely asked whether the Quebec decisions and the impression then given that a major campaign against Japan from India was about to be launched were subsequently changed at Teheran in favour of concentration on the Western European front.

Both British and American comments on the Japanese invasion show little sign of alarm. In view of the numerical Allied superiority, this area of Japanese attack is considered purely diversionary and launched to threaten Gen. Stilwell's communication lines or else force the British to withdraw from Arakan.

### Enemy Driven From Plain

Assam Burma Front, Sunday.

The Jap offensive in the hill ranges east of Imphal revealed itself today as the spotlight temporarily switched from the Tiddim and Tamu battle-fronts on to the Naga hills in what may be called the Battle of Imphal. According to the Japs, this battle should have been over already; actually, it is probably only just beginning. A very short time ago, mention of roads in this part of the world meant either the famous ribbonlike stretch between Imphal and Tiddim and its less-famous sister, the Tamu road. On the Imphal road, there are signposts directing on to Ukhrul in the Naga hills. This village is now the focal point in this campaign and the fighting in this area and along the road has been fierce. One company of Punjabis was attacked eight times in one night by considerable numbers of Japs, but every attack was repulsed. It is possible that the Ukhrul area is not the only one in which the Japs are operating, for, in this hill country, free movement is comparatively easy.

For the first time, Japs entered Imphal plain on Thursday evening, states Dr. Manjekar, Associated Press of India war correspondent. They found the plain too hot for them and left in a hurry. The Jap force was estimated to number several hundreds and was accompanied by about 100 mules. Immediately their presence in the area was detected, our artillery opened fire on them, while almost simultaneously about 25 Hurricane bombers went over and gave the enemy a terrific pasting. Vegeance dive-bombers followed. Within an hour of the report of their presence in the

## COMMISSION ON SOCIAL SERVICES

Mr. N.E. Weerasooria, K.C. As Chairman

It is understood, says a Colombo paper, that the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce is considering proposals for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the provisions and working of the existing public social services of the Island and to report what, if any, alterations, extensions and developments should be made in regard to them.

It is proposed that the Commission should consist of Mr. N. E. Weerasooria, K. C., as Chairman, Dr. W. Ivor Jennings, Vice-Chancellor of the University, Prof. B. B. Das Gupta, Professor of Economics, and the Very Rev. Fr. Peter Pillai, O. M. I., Rector of St. Joseph's College.

The appointment of a Commission for this purpose was proposed in a report recently submitted to the State Council by the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce on a motion on the subject moved in the State Council. The Council approved the proposal to appoint the Commission.

The terms of reference of the Commission, as proposed in the motion moved in the State Council, will include the introduction of further social services such as contributory old age pensions, unemployment insurance and the extension of hospital facilities for the poor.

The Department of the Controller of Labour has submitted to the Executive Committee a memorandum on the appointment of the Commission and its terms of reference.

edge of the plain the enemy cleared out, withdrawing into the neighbouring Naga hills.

As the Jap thrust through the Naga hills southwest towards Imphal and the west towards the Kohima road continues, so does he reinforce on the Tamu front. While Tamu, itself an unpretentious and burnt out village, is of little importance, the road-head from Imphal to Moreah, a few miles back, is a nut the enemy would like to crack, but cannot. Once, a Jap column headed by an officer marched in to within earshot of our troops. We laid an ambush in that area and our troops opened up with everything they had, suffering no casualties and inflicting a great number on the Japs.

The Jap concentration north of Imphal and east of the Manipur road is increasing, says Dr. Manjekar. The enemy has infiltrated at a second point on the Manipur road, 30 miles north of the place where he cut the road yesterday. This infiltration is approximately half-way between Imphal and Dimapur and about 23 miles south of Kohima. As the Jap forces are becoming thinner in the Ukhrul road sector northeast of Imphal, the enemy concentration in the Naga hills east of the Manipur road is increasing and the Manipur road is menaced.





**Hindu Organ.**

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1944

### OBSTACLES TO PROGRESS

WE CONGRATULATE OUR CONTEMPORARY of the "Morning Star" on its outspoken editorial of March 24. There are some subjects which the politicians are compelled to avoid by reason of the peculiar circumstances of their own position. Adult franchise is one of them. As pointed out by our contemporary, adult franchise was one of the experiments which the Donoughmore Commissioners tried on the people of this island. It was after decades of political experience that manhood suffrage was introduced in other countries. As stated by the "Morning Star", even "the United States of America, the most democratic country in the world, has even now a literacy test for voters. It was only the other day that the English people were granted this privilege, and that after 'the education of the masses', as Gladstone put it." But, what the Donoughmore Commission did was to weight one experiment, the Donoughmore Constitution itself, with another—the adult franchise. We heartily agree with our contemporary that elections have become so corrupt that some educated people would not care to stake their peace of mind on them. Drink, cash, and rowdyism—these are the things that seem to be needed to put a candidate in the State Council. It is the duty of all thinking men and women in Ceylon to try and wear the unfortunate voters from this degrading habit.

We are, however, unable to agree with our contemporary that higher education should be imparted through the medium of English which is useful as the *lingua franca* of the Ceylonese. Much as we appreciate the greatness of the English language and literature, it is impossible to concede the proposition put forward by our contemporary. Every community must seek its knowledge and culture through the medium of its own language. This will not prevent the use of English as a *lingua franca*. Which is more contemptible: bad English or bad Tamil? It would, of course, be infinitely better if one knew his English and Tamil equally well. The fact that some of the best of us lead double lives in the intellectual sense is directly traceable to the one-sided education given in English schools and colleges.

## THE POLICE FORCE

### Resignation of Colonel Halland

(From Our Political Correspondent)

The resignation of Colonel Halland from the post of Inspector-General of Police has evidently upset the balance of certain people who had hoped that the reorganisation of the Police Force would offer an opportunity for scrapping the policy of the Board of Ministers towards the Police Force as a body. That policy may be summed up as the Ceylonisation of all ranks and the retention of the force as part of the civil administration under the control of the Minister for Home Affairs. It will be remembered that, under the Donoughmore Constitution, Police is one of the subjects allotted to the Home Ministry. In his plan for the reorganisation of the Police, Colonel Halland put forward two recommendations: that the greater number of future Police Officers should be recruited from the ranks, and that the main direction of the Force must be in the hands of experienced British officers for the next four or five years.

With regard to the first recommendation, it will be seen that recruitment from the ranks will not suffice to fill most of the appointments in the higher ranks. Such recruitment must be governed by certain considerations for the efficiency of the force and there will not be many in the lower ranks who will be able to satisfy the rigorous test that will be imposed.

The only alternative is contained in Col Halland's recommendation that the main direction of the Police Force must be in the hands of experienced British officers. It is true that Col Halland made the dose somewhat palatable by adding the proviso that such direction will be necessary only for the next four or five years. Some of the Ministers, however, know the Police very well, and the Donoughmore Constitution having given them control over the force, they were not likely to relinquish it at the bidding of Colonel Halland, whatever may be the form in which they may be asked to give it up.

It is even suggested that Colonel Halland was in favour of making Police administration a reserved subject. I do not know how far this suggestion is true, but it would not certainly be surprising if Colonel Halland, with his faith in British officers, toyed with the idea.

In any event, the Minister for Home Affairs is to be congratulated on the firmness with which he dealt with the difficult situation created by Colonel Halland's attitude. As pointed out by the *Hindu Organ* in its editorial of March 9, the defects of the Ceylon Police are many, but the recommendations of Colonel Halland are not likely to commend themselves to Ceylonese anxious to reform the force. After observing that the recruitment of officers from the lower ranks is not altogether free from danger, the *Hindu Organ* wrote:

"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 dict-

(Continued on page 3)

## POLITICAL TRENDS IN BRITAIN

### Coalition or Party Government?

[By the Political Correspondent of the London "Observer"]

Mr. Churchill's Government was recently defeated in the House of Commons on the subject of equal pay for women and men teachers. The Prime Minister, however, obtained, subsequently, a vote of confidence by an overwhelming majority.

The following article throws a good deal of light on the trend of thought in Britain regarding the continuance of the Coalition Government.

Will there be an election in 1944? If so, how will it be fought—party against party or National Government against scattered opposition?

Two years ago most Ministers and M. P.s talked of a three years' truce before the first post war election, with Coalition continued for peacemaking and reconstruction.

Now, when peace is a real prospect, a very early post-war election is taken for granted. Voting lists are being brought up to date, the machinery of election is being got ready. The Prime Minister has publicly expressed his belief that party politics will promptly return. Party machines behind the scenes are busy selecting candidates. Most M. P.s expect a party election.

But this is not the impression given, as 1944 opens, by the speeches and writings of many M. P.s who are also publicists, most of them prominent members of small groups within or outside the main parties.

The conflict between parties is, to them, a distraction from the national effort, at best a necessary evil. Coalition, made necessary by war is to them, a good thing in itself.

There is, in their view, no real or reasonable conflict of opinion about post war needs—full employment, social security, national defence, and the rest. They argue that, if Coalition is necessary for the waging of war, when the single aim is victory, it is no less needed for peace, when this time the aims will also be agreed.

If this thesis is accepted, a revolution will have taken place in the political thought and practice of this country. Hitherto party politics, with given rules, were deemed the best practicable means of putting issues before the electorate fairly and fully, and of securing a Government and policies consonant with the wishes of most of the people.

Accordingly, elections will choose not leaders or a Government but only individual members in individual constituencies. Lord Hinchinbrooke, leader of the young Tory Group, while pleading for unity and National Government after the war, has just asked for party elections, even while the war is on, to make the Commons more representative of the constituencies. This is a long Parliament, largely elected, on dead issues.

The arguments for indefinite Coalition are as follows: It is urged that if Coalition is required by the emergency of war, it is correspondingly required by the emergency of peace. But it is replied that the emergencies of war and peace are

different in kind. In war there is only one aim, one object, to which everything else, good or bad, must be surrendered, namely, survival and victory. In peace, there are many alternative routes, involving very important political choices, even to agreed technical goals of full employment, social security, and national defence.

The reasons, however, why non-party government after the war is opposed are three: First the people will probably not be willing to surrender the right to choose, not only individual Members of Parliament, but also the Prime Minister and the Government.

Secondly, there is a widespread knowledge now of what happens when parties shrink in effect, to one. This way Parliamentary democracy has been destroyed, or has destroyed itself, in other countries.

Thirdly the politicians themselves are not willing. Conservatives, including Mr. Churchill, are confident that on the war-time record with a Four-Year Plan, they can win. Labour Members are already afraid of being dragged at the chariot wheel of another party and another policy. Liberals see, rightly, that the great lack of British politics since 1918 has been the gap left by the break-up and decline of the Liberal Party, with great men and great traditions as well as characteristic policies.

### A NEW PROCTOR

Mr. S. SivaRajah, son of the late Mr. V. Sivaguru, Maniagar Chavakachcheri took his oath on the 3rd inst. as a Proctor of the Supreme Court before the Chief Justice and Justice Wijewardene.

### AUCTION SALE

of Household Furniture and Marble Tea Pops and Marble Dining Tables suitable for Hotels and Tea Rooms Property of Mr. K. R. Paniker who is leaving the island, will take place at his residence "Lake View Villa" Beach Road, Jaffna, (Adjoining Dr. Subramaniam's bungalow) on Saturday 8th April 1944 commencing at 3 p.m.

K. AIYADURAL,  
Auctioneer.

(Mis 1.6.4-44)

### NOTICE.

#### Distribution of Subsidiary Foodstuffs in Jaffna District.

Arrangements have been made to distribute the currysuffs mentioned below at the rates specified against each commodity to each consumer not attached to a co-operative retail store from Monday, the 10th April to 16th April 1944 (both days inclusive).

(1) Coriander 1 oz per head  
(2) Black Moong or Mysore Dhall or Oorid dhal or Peas } ½ oz per head  
or Toor Dhall  
(3) Mustard } ½ oz per head  
or Turmeric

(4) Tamarind 1 oz per head  
2. Consumers are advised to draw their ration of the above articles along with their ration of other commodities.

E. B. Tisseverasingha,  
for Govt. Agent N.P.

Jaffna, 30-3-44  
[G. 4. 6. 4-44]

### NOTICE.

#### Post of Food Control Superintendent, Mannar

Minimum Educational Qualification: Junior School Certificate [English]  
Age limit: 25 years—40 years.  
Salary: Rs. 105- per mensem plus cycle allowance of Rs. 3 per mensem.  
Closing date of applications: 12th April, 1944.

For further particulars apply to the Deputy Food Controller, Mannar.  
[G. 3. 6-4-44]



INDIAN NEWS

**BRITAIN NOT KEEN ON A SETTLEMENT**

Lahore, March 29.

The need for a National Government was never so great as now when the Japanese had set foot on Indian soil, but this reasoning was not likely to move those in power in Britain from their present position said Mr. K. M. Munshi answering questions at a press conference this evening.

Mr. Munshi added that it was his confirmed belief that so long as Mr Churchill was in power there would be no chance in this country which would lead to the establishment of a National Government.

Replying to a question, Mr. Munshi said that if parties and persons outside jail could have formed a National Government without Mr. Gandhi, they would have done so before now. Mr. Gandhi, he added, represented the will of the nation to freedom and no Indian Government of any representative character could come into power without setting him free. The British knew this too well.

Referring to Lord Wavell's speech Mr. Munshi said that there was no sense in any one saying that the Congress leaders must apologise and that if any one believed so, Mr. Gandhi would be the last person to do anything of the kind. He had created a mighty tradition for this country and they should not think of any contingency under which even that tradition might be impaired.

**DEMAND FOR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT**

New Delhi March 30.

The demand for a National Government both at the Centre and in the Provinces was reiterated by Mr. Kalikar, when the debate on the Finance Bill was resumed in the Council of State to day. Mr. Kalikar said that unless His Majesty's Government made up their mind to take the people of India into their confidence he saw no bright future for the efficient prosecution of war efforts. He urged that political leaders behind prison bars be given facilities to come to a settlement with other parties. He expressed dissatisfaction with the administration of the country and complained that while the sons of the soil were denied their due share, foreign experts were being imported for administering the country.

Referring to the Home Department, Mr. Kalikar said, Government had shown their distrust of their own High Courts by issuing Ordinance 3 of 1944. Industrialists were not satisfied with Government's policy and complained that they were not getting priorities for import of plant and machinery for starting heavy industries. It was no use encouraging them to manufacture buttons and brushes, Agriculturists in spite of Government's contention that they were getting four times the pre-war price for their commodities, were hardly in a position to maintain their families and have two meals a day.

Mr. Kalikar next referred to the Defence Department and said he had received reports that several young men who had joined the defence services were being discharged on the score of their political affiliations before joining. The reasons adduced for their discharge were that they were incapable or inefficient.

**SUGGESTION FOR A CEYLON EDUCATION SCHEME**

(Continued from Page 1)

will make the Chavakachchery Hindu College to fulfil the true purpose of education as enunciated by Manu the Great Lawgiver which interpreted in modern Phraseology by Frcebel says "Education should lead man to clearness concerning himself and in himself to peace with nature and to unity with God; hence it should lift him to knowledge of himself and to mankind, to a knowledge of God and of Nature and to the pure and Holy life to which such knowledge leads".

Regarding the Chavakachchery Hindu College, the report says:

The Chavakachchery Hindu College is a community school for the children of The-mara-chchery. This school is a gift to the community by the veteran Saiva leader Mr. V. Thamotheerampillai. The gesture of the founder in handing over the school to the Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College and allied Institutions ensures the permanency of its service to all generations of children.

It has a chequered past. One needs not go into details into the sins of commission and omission. Suffice it to say--that both the founder and the parents of children attending this School have the flaming righteous passion to give their children all facilities to grow in health of body, mind and spirit, with their moorings rooted deep in the glorious past of the noblest Hindu traditions. And the Chavakachchery Hindu College of tomorrow will have respect for the past combined with enthusiasm for the future.

The parents and friends of the College have, therefore, the seriously responsible task in giving all help to the managing authorities and the teachers in their work of making the school play its role as a community home-school in this rapidly changing world. There is a global war on. Life is being challenged at every point and we must endeavour to prepare our children to carry forward the changes that must come if we are to take our rightful place when peace comes after this world catastrophe.

I invite in the first place the co-operation of the parents of children and friends of the College to bring into play the self-same glorious zeal and fervent enthusiasm that they have demonstrated in the past. Thanks to the unqualified trust reposed on me by Sir Waitalingam Duraisamy who exercises a healthy restraining, but wholesomely directive influence over the impatient idealism of men like me, and thanks to the man of action, R. B. Nalliah Esqr., J. P. M. B. E., our new Manager, we are within sight of getting a pretty little home for our Science Laboratory, Library and Reading room. Thanks to the large heartedness of Mr. V. Ponnampalam an old teacher of this school we have today half an acre of additional land. Thanks to the generous philanthropy of Dr. T. P. Thanotharam the worthy son of the founder, who has donated some money with which to acquire lands to extend our playing fields. It may also be added that Doctor Thanotharam has established two scholarships in memory of his brother T. P. Thanotharam who in his lifetime rendered yeoman service to this school.

If this College is to take its place as a leading public school of tomorrow, it should have lands extensive enough for a College farm and garden, a workshop, homes for boys and girls, gymnasium and stadium and ample playing field so that in the fullness of time this rural school may become a fully equipped residential College where the association bet-

ween the students and teachers would be closer and far more beneficial than it would be in a purely instructional day school.

With a view to make this school of tomorrow, I have conscientiously made a planned effort to improve the quality of the teaching staff. I had until last month the warm support of Sir W. Duraisamy who with a sympathetic understanding of my ideals helped me to pick up the right sort of teachers to form my team of fellow workers. I feel quite confident that I shall obtain the same help from his successor in making my staff a true fellowship of high character and highly skilled young teachers who would readily fit themselves to the task of helping the healthy growth of children.

The parents and educational authorities attach great importance as they ought, to the school and science laboratories. Very few realise the importance of the Library as a means of Education. The library is a part of education that can be broadened into a highway wherein all the young pilgrims of learning can travel to the end of life. Realising the library as the fourth means of education next to the family, the community and the school, I took steps approved or not approved to make the library an integral part of education at the Chavakachchery Hindu College. I wanted neither a glorified caretaker mutely dusting the dusty volumes in the dusty shelves, nor a clerk keep records, nor a rigid pedagogue but a friend and guide of readers speaking their language so to say and showing the way with geniality and solicitude saying as it were

"Take my hand

For I have passed this way and know the truth."

This College therefore should have a staff of best men and women imbued with the noblest ideals of the teaching service. Salaries should be higher, based on skill rather than the ages of children taught and on a parity with other departments of public services, for after all, the teaching service is the most essential of the public services as the teachers are the masters of the nation of tomorrow. In addition to higher salaries, the right type of teachers should have greater security of tenure and more generous community recognition. The bane of village schools is that the parents and others look down upon the teachers and grade the high salaries the best brains of the race should receive. The low esteem of the public coupled with the attractions of easy work with higher salaries and community recognition are driving out the best men and women of the teaching service to the other departments of the public services. Young men and women with high academic qualifications and technicalised skill whose right place is the class room are being drawn elsewhere and the old world middle-aged trained teachers remain behind. There should be graded educational service comprising the teaching service and the Inspectorate where teachers of skill would get promotions to administrative places in schools and in the Inspectorate according to merit and experience.

**OBITUARY**

The death occurred on Monday the 27th ultimo at 3 p.m. of Sri-mathi Illatsumipillai at the age of 65 wife of Mr. Katharavdu and mother of K. Saravanapavan, teacher Puttur English School. She leaves behind two sons and three daughters. The funeral took place on Tuesday and was largely attended.

**THE POLICE FORCE**

Continued from page 2

ated 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 British officers for the next four or five years. Neither the Inspector-General's proposal to double the force will 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".

It is evident, therefore, that Colonel Halland came into collision with the Ministers on certain fundamental questions of policy. In spite of his unique experience of Police administration, he had to go for very obvious reasons. But according to the "Times of Ceylon", the reason is something else. "Colonel Halland's dramatic resignation of his post" says the "Times", "throws no sharp relief the relations subsisting between politicians and heads of departments". It does nothing of the sort. The facts are as I have stated. It is true that the Ministers and members of the Executive Committees have not seen eye to eye with more than one Head of Department, and they have been undoubtedly nasty towards some of these Heads. But the dispute with Colonel Halland is an entirely different matter. I think the Ministers have done well to refuse to budge from their policy in regard to the personnel of the Police force.

It would be very strange if the Police force could not be reformed unless the main direction of the Force was vested in the hands of British officers. It is too late in the day for Colonel Halland or anybody else to put forward a proposal on these lines. What Colonel Halland was called upon to do was, not to reform the Donoughmore Constitution and the settled policy of the Ministry, but to reform the Police force.

It will be seen how baseless the suggestion of the "Times" is that, even in the case of Colonel Halland, the politicians were, not content with laying down policy, are ever concerned with personalities."

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFENA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 233.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sithamparapillai Canapathipillai of Uduvil Deceased. Sinammah daughter of Sithamparapillai Vs. Petitioner. 1. Sithamparapillai Sinnathamby of Uduvil 2. Nallatamby Kartugesu and wife 3. Nigamuttu of Tinnavel Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquires, District Judge Jaffra on the 15th March 1944 in the presence of Mr. E. M. Matbaccaram, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner and of the affidavit of the witnesses to the will having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the abovesaid deceased be declared proved and that Probate be issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 15th May 1944 and state objection to the contrary.

The 24th day of March 1944. Sgd. James Joseph, District Judge



## DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL DEFENCE TEXTILE NOTICE

Limited quantities of the undermentioned textiles will be available from the 3rd of April, 1944 for issue to Co-operative Stores in the Revenue Districts indicated against each list, at the respective Branch Depots of the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment. Co-operative Stores in Colombo town should call at No. 67, Keyzar Street, Colombo.

Representatives of Stores should produce at the Depot concerned a written order signed by at least two office bearers and authenticated by the Seal of the Society. Ration Cards for issue to individual members of Stores can be obtained free of charge at the Depot concerned.

DISTRICT	VARIETIES AVAILABLE		DISTRICT	VARIETIES AVAILABLE			
MAIARA AND HAMBANTOTA	Sarongs Men's	Dyed Plain	KURUNEGALA AND NARAMMALA	Sarongs Men's	Dyed Plain		
	Sarongs Children's			Sarongs Children's	Voile		
	Handkerchiefs	Voile		Handkerchiefs	Long Cloth		
	Sarees	Long Cloth		Sarees	Towelling		
	Verties	Towelling		Verties	Bleached Sheeting		
	Shawls	Bleached Sheeting		Shawls	Mull's		
	Grey Cloth	Mull's		Grey Cloth	Indian Handloom Sarees		
	Dyed Check	Indian Handloom Sarees		Dyed Check	Sarees		
	GALLE	Sarongs Children's		Camboys	BATTICALOA	Sarees	Verties
		Handkerchiefs		Sarees		Shawls	Grey Cloth
Grey Cloth		Dyed Check	Dyed Plain	Voile			
Voile		Long Cloth	Long Cloth	Towelling			
Towelling		Bleached Sheeting	Sarees	Verties			
Mull's		Indian Handloom Sarees	Shawls	Grey Cloth			
COLOMBO TOWN		Poplins Diamond Silk Dyed Check		Dyed Check		Dyed Plain	
		Dyed Plain		Voile		Long Cloth	
		Voile	Matting	Towelling		Bleached Sheeting	
		Long Cloth	Towelling	Mull's			
	Pyjama Poplin		Grey Cloth	Dyed Check			
	Shawls	Grey Cloth	Dyed Plain				
	Dyed Check	Dyed Plain	Long Cloth				
		Long Cloth					
		Bleached Sheeting					
MATALE	Towelling		KANDY	Dyed Plain			
	Mull's			Voile	Long Cloth		
				Towelling	Bleached Sheeting		
				Mull's	Indian Handloom Sarees		
					(G. 66. 3 & 6)		

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 234

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sivapakkiam wife of Aiyampillai Sivapiragasam of Punnalaikkadduvan, Deceased. Aiyampillai Sivapiragasam of Chunnakan Petitioner.

Vs.

Minor. 1. Sivapiragasam Sivasubramaniam,  
2. Naganather Akilasar and wife  
3. Sionachchippillai, all of Punnalaikkadduvan Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 17th day of March 1944 and 27th

day of March 1944 in the presence of Mr. M. S. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavits of the petitioner having been read. It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd and 3rd respondents be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the abovenamed 1st respondent for the purpose of watching his interests in these testamentary proceedings, and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the abovenamed petitioner as the husband of the said deceased and father of the minor heir, unless the respondents abovenamed or any other persons shall appear before this Court and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary on or before the 12th day of May 1944.

Jaffna, The 28th day of March 1944.

Sgd. James Joseph,  
District Judge.

Drawn by  
Sgd. M. S. Subramaniam,  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(C. 104 3 & 6)

## ZENITH OPTICAL Co.,

11 MAIN STREET, JAFFNA  
FOR EVERYTHING

# OPTICAL

Mis. 199.

## 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, 39, 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-)

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(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.