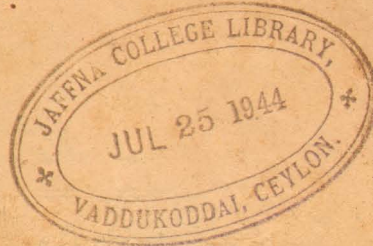


THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus
PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham

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JAFFNA, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1944.

NO. 30.

POLITICIANS MAKING USE OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

A public meeting of workers belonging to the depressed classes was held in the premises of Mr. P. G. David, a few days ago. Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Chairman of the Jaffna Urban Council, presided.

Mr. N. V. Murugesu appeared for unity among the working classes. The Rev. Fr. Huctin addressed the meeting on the war situation.

Mr. Ponnambalam said that the remedy to improve their lot and condition was in their hands. They should not think that they were depressed or that they were in any way lower than any other class of human beings. They should have confidence in themselves. Under the British Government they were entitled to all rights and privileges and they should without any fear or hesitation assert their rights. Political leaders might try to make use of them for their own selfish purpose. They should all be united and collect funds through associations that they were forming that day and educate their poor and intelligent children so that in course of time their own men might hold important and influential positions in the government service, in the professions and in the public life of the country. Mr. P. G. David moved that the Depressed Class Workers' Union be formed. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. M. Christopher said that a Royal Commission was coming to Ceylon and they should make representation to this Commission.

Messrs. D. James, A. S. Sinna durai, S. N. Nadaraja and J. Selva ratnampillai also spoke.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HARIJANS.

India Government Grant Rs. 3 Lakhs

The Government of India have sanctioned a scheme of scholarships for students belonging to the scheduled castes who wish to pursue their studies in scientific and technological subjects beyond the matriculation stage. The total amount awarded every year will be Rs. 3,00,000 says a Press Note. The scheme will have immediate effect.

The amount awarded will cover the entire cost of education, including fees, cost of books and in the case of residential scholars, their maintenance charges. Some of these scholarships will be given for studies in India and some in foreign countries.

All the scholarships in 1944-45 will be for studies in India. Arrangements for students to proceed abroad are expected to be made next year.

BREAKING DOWN SOCIAL BARRIERS

SOCIETY TO HELP THE UNDER-PRIVILEGED

A SOCIETY which has among its aims the breaking down of social barriers that debar certain sections of the population of this country from enjoying the full rights of citizenship and also the rendering of assistance to the under-privileged classes in general, was inaugurated at a meeting held on the 4th inst. at the L. C. P. A. hall.

Sir Wilfred de Soysa presided over the meeting, and Mr. Valentine S. Perera, Secretary, outlined the general aims of the Society.

Sir Wilfred said that the task of that Society was one that should have been taken up in the early years of British administration. Although most of the other communities had been able to get the benefits of British administration, the under-privileged classes had not been given the same advantages in education, social upliftment, and even in economic upliftment.

Denied Common Rights

People of the Rodiya community, for instance, were not allowed in certain areas even to enter within the gates of a house. They were denied the common rights of human beings. Their children were not allowed to attend the same schools as others, and even if allowed they were asked to sit on the floors.

In this twentieth century things like this were unheard of in other parts of the world, said Sir Wilfred and declared that it was a downright shame and a disgrace on the people of this Island not to have taken up the development of the under-privileged classes.

"How can we demand freedom for us when we ourselves keep down some of the communities in our own country? We must give freedom to the people of our country," said Sir Wilfred.

Sir Wilfred continuing referred to the work now being done among the Rodiya community by the Revd. Ivan S. Corea, Vicar of St. Luke's Church, Borella, and Mr. Gamage Ralahamy. He appealed to others to do all they could for the betterment of these under-privileged classes.

Minister's Speech

Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, said that they felt strongly about the treatment accorded by them to sections of their own populations and they also felt strongly that this inequality should be removed. There were also others in Ceylon who, though they occupied positions in social life, were, nevertheless, in a position in which they had very much lesser privileges than they

should have. Looked at from these points of views there was great scope for the Society.

Mr. Corea referred to the members of a Sinhalese community who were not allowed to wear coats. Three years he tried to get that attitude changed, but it was only when Mr. C. L. Wickremesinghe came to that area as the first Ceylonese Government Agent that these people were allowed to wear coats.

Mr. Corea said that the country was sustaining a great loss by a social custom which prevented the utilisation of large numbers of her people as producers. The task ahead for the Society was difficult. The objections and susceptibilities of people had to be overcome. He appealed for active participation in the movement, and for money and workers to take the message of the movement.

Problem in ugly forms.

Mr. C. L. Wickremesinghe said that he had consented to speak because the problems the Society was trying to solve were discreditable to the Government, the Ministers, the State Councillors and themselves, and in order to do what he could for the Society.

He had the good fortune, Mr. Wickremesinghe continued, of knowing intimately almost every district in the Island and had seen "the problem" in ugly forms.

Referring to the incident related by Mr. Corea about people not being allowed to wear coats, Mr. Wickremesinghe said that when the Government was questioned it justified that custom in the old Legislative Council and not one word of protest was made against it. That was 18 years ago.

Fourteen years ago, at Ratnapura, when there was legal provision for free education in Sinhalese and Tamil schools, he tried to enforce that, but at Talapitiya he encountered the most opposition. The day he left Ratnapura a letter was sent to him by one who expressed his joy at his (Mr. Wickremesinghe's) departure because of this act of his.

Definite Policy Urged.

In 1931 there was living in a ½ acre of land 32 Rodiya families. when a sympathetic officer made arrangements to get them a piece of land, the Member of that area was influenced by others in that locality and the proposal to give the block of land was turned down.

Mr. Wickremesinghe asked Mr. Corea to get the Government to lay down a definite policy about these people, as Government must

REPRESENTATION FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES.

At the third annual celebrations of the Jaffna Sanmarka United Youth League, held last week Mr. M. C. Subramaniam, the President, in opening the proceedings, is reported to have said that in fighting against the curse of untouchability they should be careful not to isolate themselves but they should join in the fight for all forms of freedom. Mr. C. Sittambalam Advocate, is reported to have said in the course of his presidential address that if special representation was granted to minorities no community could claim with greater justice, and no community could have a stronger case for special representation than the depressed classes.

The following were among the resolutions passed at the meeting.

"Inasmuch as about 100,000 out of the 600,000 Tamils who are supposed to be fighting for balanced representation are politically and socially oppressed by the rest of the Tamil community, this Congress demands that if balanced representation is given, a part of that representation should be granted to the depressed Tamils in proportion to their population."

"That the Jaffna Urban Council should make it a condition, when granting licenses to tea boutiques in the urban area, that tea boutiques should admit and give equal treatment to persons belonging to the depressed classes."

SAVINGS CERTIFICATES IN INDIA

A new rule published in the Gazette of India relating to the Post Office twelve-year national savings certificates provides that national savings certificates can at any time after three years from date of purchase, be utilised for payment of Government or State dues to an official of any province or State, the Government of which authorises acceptance of the same for the purpose.

assist private citizens who could not do all to solve the problem. They did not ask Government for money. The next step was for them to get together and do all they could to heal this sore.

Mr. Gamage Ralahamy gave an account of his activities among the Rodiya people.

The following office-bearers were elected.

Patron: Sir Wilfred de Soysa.
President: Mr. C. L. Wickremesinghe.

Vice-President: Mr. G. C. S. Corea and Sir Mohamed Macan Markar.

Hony. Secretary: Mr. Valentine S. Perera.

Hony. Treasurer: Mr. S. Pararajasingam.

Organising Secretary: Mr. Gamage Ralahamy.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1944.

THE REVOLT AGAINST HITLER

IT WOULD BE AS WRONG TO exaggerate the significance of the German revolt as it would be to underrate it. One thing is clear: the revolt is led by army officers who are dissatisfied with Hitler's leadership of the army. From the start, Hitler had brushed aside the advice of experienced generals and put his own plans into operation. What these plans meant to the German army and people has been made abundantly clear to those who have followed the course of the war. In spite of the fanaticism of his troops, he has been badly defeated in Russia, Africa and Italy. In France, the Allied invasion is making headway. Hitler expects whole armies to commit suicide, as happened at Stalingrad merely to give him a few weeks' respite. Before the war in the East is over, it is probable that there will be many more Stalingrads, if Hitler is not turned aside from his plans in time. In France too, the strain on the enemy must be great. He is fighting desperately but he is fighting against heavy odds. The most important aspect of the war today, so far as the Germans are concerned, is, however, the fact that they are fighting on three fronts as against the two fronts of the last war. It has to be remembered that, during the last war, after the treaty of Brest Litovsk, Russia was out of the war, and Germany was able to concentrate all her resources on the other fronts. Today Russia is much stronger than she was ever before, and her armies are fighting well. It is probable that East Prussia will be invaded in the near future. Added to this, is the air attack on German centres which is being pressed home relentlessly. There was nothing like it during the last war. The Germans are desperately trying to meet it with their pilotless planes, but they will fail, as they had failed before. In other words, the German army leaders see the writing on the wall, and are perhaps anxious to get rid of Hitler, who has proved himself to be not only a bad general but also a bad politician and leader. His methods entail a strain on morale and resources which even the German people will find it impossible to bear. The initial victories of the war have now degenerated into a series

of mass suicides for the German army.

What are the chances of this revolt? Will Hitler be able to crush it as he had crushed his enemies in the past? The appointment of Himmler as Commander-in-Chief of the Home Armies has its significance. It is evident that Hitler is determined to stop at nothing to retain his hold on the German people. His latest speech, however, betrays his nervousness, and it may well be that the revolt is far more widespread than it would appear to be from the censored news that has managed to reach the outside world. If this is true, then Hitler will find it difficult to stamp out the revolt. The army leaders must be given credit for a certain amount of intelligence in planning and organising their revolt. Knowing Hitler as they do, they must have made sure of their strength before they struck.

From the point of view of the Allies, there is little to choose between the Nazi regime and the army. The German army has always resorted to diplomacy in order to avert crushing defeat on the field of battle. If there is one thing which the world has learned to regard with suspicion, it is the intervention of the German army in politics. There will, therefore, be no slackening in the attacks of the Allied armies. As a statement by the British Official Wireless Service puts it, "the war and the fate of Germany will be decided not by the German army officers' plots but by Montgomery's tanks".

Notes and Comments

The Under-Privileged

We are glad to publish in another column the proceedings of the inaugural meeting of the Society formed under the chairmanship of Sir Wilfred de Soysa in Colombo to help the under-privileged. A school also has been opened under the auspices of the Society by Lady de Soysa on the 19th inst. at Talaivitiya, Ebeliyagoda, to teach children and adults of the under-privileged classes.

In fact, a central organisation like the one now formed with ramifications all over the Island has long been overdue. The active interest taken in the movement by enlightened men of the privileged class like Sir Wilfred de Soysa, Sir Mohamed Macan Markar, the Hon. Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Mr. C. L. Wickremesinghe, Mr. Valentine S. Perera and Mr. S. Pararajasingham, representing the major communities of the Island augurs well for it. There is no doubt that a large scale attempt for the educational, social and economic betterment of the so-called depressed classes has not been made yet, although individual and missionary efforts have been made here and there in a small way. In India such a movement was launched long ago and many a leader, Hindus and others, whole-heartedly gave

of their best to foster it with the result that the country was well-educated and convinced of the necessity to remove the social disabilities of an important organ of the body politic; and Gandhiji's dynamic personality was able to carry on the campaign with full vigour and get even some of the most orthodox Hindu temples thrown open for the admission of Harijans. In his absence in the jail too, last year, some temples in South India gave admission to Harijans. The Government of India has, in its turn, helped the movement by reserving a certain number of posts for what are called the scheduled classes and by giving scholarships to students of such classes for higher education.

What is done in Jaffna

It will be noted that in India the movement has been gaining ground on the lines of the Society now inaugurated in Colombo. The promoters did not believe in revolution, but in evolution. Social reform, like Temperance reform, should be effected by voluntary organisations educating the people and not by legislation or coercion. In Jaffna, however, sporadic efforts are made by interested persons on the pretence of bettering the conditions of the depressed classes but with the real purpose of achieving their own ends. Well does Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Chairman of the Urban Council, who is sincerely interested in the uplift of the less privileged, warn the ignorant not to allow themselves to be made cat's paws of by designing politicians. For instance, at a recent public meeting of the under-privileged in Jaffna they were told that a sixth of the Tamil population in Ceylon belonged to the depressed class and that they were "socially and politically oppressed by the rest of the Tamil community." What a travesty of truth!

In the first place we do not know who took the census and found out that there were 100,000 Tamils oppressed by 500,000 Tamils. The remedy suggested is that representations should be made to the Royal Commission, which will visit Ceylon soon, that a part of the representation given to the Tamils in the State Council should be granted to the depressed Tamils in proportion to their population. The idea is, we guess, that if the Tamils get, say, 20 seats in a Council of 100, the depressed classes must be given 4 seats. Probably those who put this idea into the heads of the ignorant and untutored men and women know full well that there are not men among the depressed classes who are fit to become members of the Council and, therefore, they, the advocates and so-called friends of the depressed classes, think that they themselves will be returned by the mob.

This is surely not the way to go about bettering the condition of the untouchables. Recently Mr. J. Sivashaamugam Pillai, ex-Mayor of Madras, made a very sensible and practical suggestion to the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in India that in assigning lands to people for cultivation, with reference to the scheme for the development of agriculture, preference should be given to the landless depressed class agricultural labourers in order to elevate them economically and

politically. Instead of urging some such practical schemes for the betterment of our depressed classes in Jaffna, what are their champions bent on doing? Securing seats in the State Council for themselves! Equal opportunities already exist in our schools, in the Government Service and in trade and agriculture for the so-called depressed classes. Why don't these mush-room associations and the champions ask the Government to provide special scholarships for the children of such classes and also give special allowances to the parents of such classes who send their children to schools—a suggestion made by Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam for all classes of poor people?

Health Week in Jaffna

From last Thursday all Jaffna is agog with health, food, agricultural, industrial and A. R. P. exhibitions enlivened by health songs, plays, carnivals, concerts and well baby shows, during the sixth annual All-Ceylon Health Week. Enthusiastic organisations of schools, Village Committees and local associations, mostly aided by teachers and pupils and A. R. P. personnel have made splendid efforts at Jaffna town, Pt. Pedro, Karaveddy, Udupiddy, Atchuvily, Kopay, Uduvil, Manpay, Kankasanturai, Ilavalai, Karainagar, Kayts, Vaddukoddai and Chavakachcheri.

The Director of Medical and Sanitary Services has gone round and visited every centre, opened many of the exhibitions and is very pleased with the interest created throughout the district in health education. The Government Agent too has opened some exhibitions and presided over public meetings at which lectures were delivered and pictures shown on various health subjects by qualified men, and he complimented the organisations highly.

Remembering how fifteen years ago Jaffna vehemently opposed the establishment of a Health Unit, it is surprising how firmly the movement has taken root in the district now within the last five or six years, as the Co-operative movement did within ten years from 1905. It shows that the Jaffna man is always slow to adopt anything new, but when once he realises the benefit he will go the whole hog. The credit should go to Dr. S. C. Thurai Rajah, the M. O. H., who, with his band of young Sanitary Inspectors, has spared no pains to make the people health-minded in every part of the district and galvanized into life many local bodies. In our opinion the district is so large and the work so onerous that at least two Medical Officers of Health are necessary, one for the town and another for the rest of the district, to aim at thoroughness.

One or two interesting parts of the programmes were the Well Baby shows at Kaayoor, Moor Street and Uduvil, and the cleaning up and dealing with mosquito breeding places in Tenmaradchy under the direction of teachers, Kirama Vidanes and Sanitary Assistants. This is a very necessary piece of work which should be undertaken in other places too. It will be an object lesson to those who allow their houses and compounds to be strewn with rubbish. Compost making in Tenmaradchy was also another special feature for which prizes were offered.

PROPERTY RATE IN JAFFNA TOWN

The Jaffna Urban Council has decided (Messrs. Sam Sabapathy and K. V. Sinnadurai dissenting) to raise the property rate from 10 to 12½%, as the Government had laid it down, as a condition precedent to paying a grant to meet the cost of war allowances, that Urban Councils should increase their property rates besides increasing other taxes. The Council had already increased the electricity rate by two cents per unit for all tariffs and also the license duties on tea boutiques, eating houses, trade premises etc.

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

The annual conference of the Northern Division Co-operative Societies will be held at the Regal Theatre, Jaffna, on the 27th and 28th inst. commencing at 10 a.m. daily. The Hon. Mr. G. C. S. Corea will open the Conference on Thursday morning and Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, the Government Agent, will address the delegates. G. S. Mudaliar M. S. Kariapper of Batticaloa presides in the afternoon and Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Chairman, U. C. Jaffna, on Friday morning. Other speakers on both days are Mr. V. Veerasingam, President, N.D.C.F. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Assistant Registrars, Northern and Eastern Divisions, Messrs. C. Rangunathan, Senior Asst. Registrar, Dr. S. C. Thurai-rajah, M. O. H., R. Rajaretnam, Additional Asst. Registrar, N. D., K. Kanapathipillai, W. P. A. Cooke, V. Sittambalam, Advocate, T. C. Rajaratnam, President, Malayalam Co-operative Sale Society, Mudaliyar G. Subramaniam, President Industrial and Textile Union, and V. R. Murgesu, Secretary, Agricultural Produce Sales' Union.

There will be a Co-operative concert at the Kilner Institute, Jaffna at 7.30 p.m. on Friday. The annual general meeting of the Jaffna Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., will be held on Saturday the 29th inst. at 10 a.m.

BIBILE ELECTION VOID

Mr. Justice de Kretser has set aside the election of Mr. M.S.A. Peiris as member of the State Council for Bible, on a petition filed by Mr. W. Dabanayake on the ground that at the time of election Mr. Peiris held a number of contracts with the public services.

ANOTHER MILK CENTRE

A Free Milk Centre was opened at Sandilipay on the 12th inst. and about 162 children were served on that day.

OBITUARY

We regret to record the death of Mr. K. Velupillai, author and journalist, popularly known as "Kallady Velupillai", which occurred at Vayavilan, Jaffna, last Thursday.

He was a versatile writer and poet full of wit and pun. He edited a Tamil paper "Suthesa Nattiyam" (Native Opinion) for a number of years. Messrs V. Nataraja (Proctor of Badulla) V. Subramaniam, V. Sarangapani and V. Ratnasabapathy are his sons.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, JAFFNA, C. B. A.

Annual Celebration July 29, 1944.

- 7 30 Holy Communion
 - 8 30 Morning Tea
 - 9 00 Cricket-Old Boys Vs. Present Boys.
 - 1 00 p. m. Lunch
 - 2-4 p. m. Cricket continued
 - 4.30 p. m. Principal's 'At Home' to the Old Boys & their families
 - Football; Old Boys Vs. Present Boys
 - 5 45 Annual General Meeting
 - 8-30 p. m. Dinner at the Rest House Dinner fee Rs 6 00 per head. Intending diners should send in their names and subscriptions to Mr. C. D. Singaratnam Proctor, Jaffna, not later than Thursday July 27th.
- R. E. Rajanayagam
Hon. Secretary
S. J. C. O. B. A.

Nallur Kandaswamy Temple Annual High Festival - 1944

The Public is hereby notified that traffic will be diverted from the sections of the Point Pedro Road and Old Store Road adjoining the Nallur Kandaswamy temple, along Wyman Road, Navaturai Road and Nallur Cross Road No. 1, from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily from 3rd August to 19th August, 1944, on account of the annual festival at the Nallur Kandaswamy temple.

Sgd. S. W. O. de Silva
Superintendent of Police, N. P. Police Office,
Jaffna, 18th July, 1944.
(Mis 80, 24)

BLACK MARKET IN TEXTILES.

Do not pay more than the Regulated Prices.
We have everything in Textiles limited quantity but Quality Goods.
Everybody will have His or Her Share.

The Jaffna Apothecaries Company.

The Best Firm of Its Sort in Jaffna.

(Mis. 53. 17.)

NOTICE.

Distribution of Subsidiary Foodstuffs in Jaffna District.

Arrangements have been made to distribute the currys'uffs mentioned below at the rates specified against each commodity to each consumer not attached to a co-operative retail store from Monday, the 24th to 30th July 1944 (both days inclusive).

- (1) Coriander ½ doz per head
- (2) Gram Dhall ½ " " "
- (3) Tamarind 2 " " "

2. Consumers are advised to draw their ration of the above articles along with their ration of other commodities.

Sgd. E. B. Tisseverasinghe,
for Govt. Agent N. P.

(G. 50 24)

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED an Arts Graduate for the Urumpirai Hindu College to teach English and History in the higher classes. Preference will be given to those with a good knowledge of Tamil. Apply before 31-7-44 to the Manager, Jaffna Hindu College & Affiliated Schools, Jaffna - Salary Scale 'B', (Mis 79, 24 & 27)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 248/P.T.

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Kanagasabai Somasundaram of Alvai North Deceased.
V. Kanagasabai Sivaprakasapillai of Alvai North

Vs. Petitioner.
Kanagasabai Thiagarajah of Paloly West Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire Additional District Judge on the 28th day of June 1944 in the presence of Messrs Kandaiya and Mailvaganam Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner as the heir of the deceased be declared entitled to take out letters of administration to the estate of the late Kanagasabai Somasuntharam and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 3rd day of August 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 29 day of June 1944.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva,
Adjl. District Judge.
(O. 41. 24 & 27)

BASEL MISSION TILES

Unrivalled for strength and durability and absorb the least quantity of water during heavy rains. Ask the numerous users for their opinion. Sold on permit issued by the Controller of prices.

Wm. Mather & Sons.

SOLE AGENTS,
Basel Mission Tiles,
Jaffna.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 270.
Veerakathippillai Sinniahpillai of Valanai East now of 332 Main Street Panadura Vs. Petitioners
1 Sinniahpillai Rangunathan and
2 Sivasithamparampillai Sathasivampillai of Valanai East

Respondent's
In the matter of the Estate of the late Thangammah wife of Veerakathippillai Sinniahpillai of Valanai East deceased of Valanai East.

This matter coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva Esq, District Judge, Jaffna on the 16th day of June, 1944, in the presence of Mr. K. V. Rasiab, Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 5th June, 1944 having been read.

It is further declared that the 2nd respondent, be appointed guardian *ad litem* over the minor the 1st respondent and that the said petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate deceased as her lawful husband, unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 28th day of July, 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 16th day of June, 1944.

Sgd. H. A. de Silva,
District Judge.
O. 40. 24 & 27.

WANTED.

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

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

Rice Ration books must be produced.

Chief Recruiting Officer,
Ceylon.

G. 51. 24, 27 & 31.

ARRACK RENT SALES—VAVUNIYA DISTRICT, 1944—45.

Tenders are hereby invited for the exclusive privilege of selling arrack by retail at the Arrack Taverns referred to below during the period October 1, 1944 to September 30, 1945. Tenders will close at 10 00 a. m. on 15th August, 1944.

2. Prospective tenderers are referred for further particulars to the full notice published in Government Gazette No. 9293 of 14-7-44.

The Kacheheri,
Vavuniya, 21-7-44.

C. B. Perera,
A. G. A. Vavuniya.

List of Taverns Referred to.

Serial No. of Tavern.	Division.	Local area within which the tavern may be cited.
1.	Mullaitivu Sanitary Board Town	Within Sanitary Board Limits of Mullaitivu
2.	Vavuniya North	Within the Village of Mankulam
3.	Vavuniya Sanitary Board Town	Within the Sanitary Board Limits of Vavuniya

VENUS

OPTICAL CO

(28, Main Street, Jaffna)

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

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

(Mis. 60, 1-7-44—30-9 44)

WHAT PEOPLE SAY

(By Newsmonger)

That the Government of India wails that "the ranks of civil services in India are gradually being depleted of European personnel".

That "during the years of war adequate steps have not been taken to maintain the racial proportion".

That "there are difficulties of returning to normal methods of recruitment for a considerable time even after the end of the war".

That the Government of India, therefore, proposes to make a modest beginning now by selecting men from the army for civilian posts in India.

That it is proposed to recruit 300 to 400 men now.

That the competitive Indian Civil Service examination has been suspended already for the duration.

That an *Ad Hoc* tribunal, with the chairman of the Federal Public Services Commission as the head, and four or five other members is to be appointed to make the selection.

That among the members will be a Psychologist and a psychiatrist.

That one wants to know why a phrenologist, and a palmist also are not included.

That it looks as if there must have been many men of unsound mind in the Indian Civil Service in the past.

That it may also be that there are mad men in the army, and selection must be carefully made.

That this is how Britain is going to give independence to India after the war by dumping on the country European army men to maintain the racial proportions in the services.

That it is no wonder Gandhi maintains that the 'Quit India' resolution of August 1942 still holds good.

That in this respect England has given a larger measure of self-government to Ceylon than to India.

That no examination will be held in England hereafter for the Ceylon Civil Service.

That the next Ceylon Civil Service selection will be made in Colombo next September by Commissioners appointed in Ceylon.

That they will appoint the required examiners.

That there are 138 candidates for 12 posts this year.

That Mr. D. S. Senanayake says that recruitment of cadets will be heavy for another 2 or 3 years.

That people hope that army men will not be dumped on Ceylon without open competition.

That the fee was Rs. 100.00 per candidate when the Commissioners and examiners were appointed in England, but it is now Rs. 200.00 after the appointment of local men.

That no other examining authority has doubled the fees either in

England, India or Ceylon because the cost of Living Index has shot up or for any other reason.

That the three Commissioners are the Deputy Chief Secretary, Mr. H. V. Perera, K. C. and Mr. H. S. Perera, Director of Education.

That Mr. H. S. Perera is already a psychologist.

That the Ceylon Government has not thought of having a psychiatrist also among the Commissioners.

That Intelligence Test is a new subject introduced this year in the Ceylon Civil Service syllabus.

That in the Intelligence Test interview Mr. H. S. Perera, the psychologist, can be depended upon to see if candidates are of sound mind.

That Mr. H. V. Perera, K. C. can be depended upon to see if candidates are criminal-minded.

That the Deputy Chief Secretary will see whether candidates will be loyal to the Government and if they are temperamentally suited for the Civil Service.

That a teacher occupying a responsible post in the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers asserts that some State Councillors were examiners for the S. S. C. Examination.

That a Councillor should interpellate and find out whether it is so.

That, if true, such Councillors will lose their seats for entering into a contract with the Government.

That correspondents in the Press say that it was not the Headmasters' Conference or the Director of Education who really wanted to pass more S. S. C. candidates.

That they say they are credibly informed that it was quite another authority who demanded more passes.

That the Minister of Education should give his answer to these allegations.

That, if he does not, some Council member should interpellate and ease the public mind.

That Mahatma Gandhi was offered some ice-cream the other day.

That he refused to take it and said that he had not touched ice-cream for forty years.

That Mrs. Sarojini Naidu pleaded and said: 'Oh, Bapuji, it was prepared specially for you out of pure goat's milk. Please taste it.'

That then the Mahatma said: 'Oh, woman, thou art Temptation!', and slowly took the cream.

That the Mahatma is using a mud plaster to cure his blood pressure.

That it is his favourite nature-cure process for general ailments and he has adopted it since his days in South Africa.

That Sir S. Radhakrishnan must have brought a message to Gandhiji from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

PRICE CONTROL (PAPER)

The following Maximum prices have been fixed during the course of the week:

For the whole Island.

Description and Grade of Paper

Column 1: Importer's Maximum Price (to a wholesale dealer) per lb.	Column 2: Maximum Whole- sale Price per lb.	Column 3: Maximum Retail Price per lb.	Column 4: Maximum Retail Price per lb.
PRINTING PAPER:			
Newsprint	42	50	55
Unglazed Mechanical Tinted	47	55	60
Glazed Mechanical White	59	70	77
Glazed Mechanical Tinted	56	66	73
Printing White	93	1 10	1 21
Printing Tinted	72	85	93
Printing White Imitation Art	72	85	93
Printing Tinted Imitation Art	76	90	99
Printing White, Art	1 15	1 35	1 48
Printing Tinted, Art	89	1 05	1 15
Match Printing Yellow	47	55	60

WRITING PAPER:

Laid & Wove, Cream & White	1 23	1 45	1 59
Laid & Wove, Tinted	1 27	1 50	1 65
Banks & Bonds' White	1 05	1 25	1 37
Banks & Bonds, Tinted	1 27	1 50	1 65
Manifold White & Coloured	1 44	1 70	1 87
Air Mail (Imperial)	3 19	3 75	4 12
Ledger	1 44	1 70	1 87

DRAWING PAPER:

Drawing (Whatman-Double Elephant)	4 42	5 20	5 72
Kent Drawing in Sheets	2 21	2 60	2 86
All Others	1 27	1 50	1 65
Drawing in Rolls 14 lbs. per yd.	81	95	1 04
Drawing in Rolls 12 lbs. per yd.	1 06	1 25	1 37
Tracing Paper in Rolls	2 34	2 75	3 02

WRAPPING PAPER:

Kraft, Ribbed or Plain	1 27	1 50	1 65
Sulphite	1 16	1 36	1 50
Ocean Wrapping & Tarred	89	1 05	1 15
Greaseproof, White or Coloured	1 87	2 20	2 42
Non-Greaseproof Wrapping or Lining White or Coloured	1 25	1 45	1 59
D. C. Packing Bleached or Unbleached	1 27	1 50	1 65
Wax Paper	2 34	2 75	3 02
Oil Paper, White or Coloured	1 19	1 40	1 54
Printed or Waste paper used for Wrapping	28	33	36
Wrapping Tissue	1 27	1 50	1 65
Match Blue in Rolls	93	1 10	1 21
Match Blue in Sheets	85	1 09	1 10
Tissue White	1 87	2 20	2 42
Tissue Coloured	1 91	2 25	2 47

BOARDS:

Bristol Coloured	1 10	1 30	1 43
Bristol White	1 02	1 20	1 32
Manilla	1 18	1 38	1 52
Index Cards	1 15	1 35	1 48
Pulp	64	75	82
Box	1 02	1 20	1 32
Straw	21	25	27

MISCELLANEOUS:

Cover Paper (Hammermill)	1 10	1 30	1 43
M. G. Pressing	64	75	82
Flint & Surface	85	1 00	1 10
Leatherette	1 27	1 50	1 65
Marble-Common	1 27	1 50	1 65
Marble-Fancy	1 49	1 75	1 92
Transparent, Colourless or Coloured	1 91	2 25	2 47
Blotting	1 61	1 90	2 09

No. 47, Ward Place,
Colombo, July 14, 1944.
G. 49 24)

A. C. RICHARDS,
Deputy Controller of Prices
(Miscellaneous Articles)

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