

THE Hindu Organ.

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham

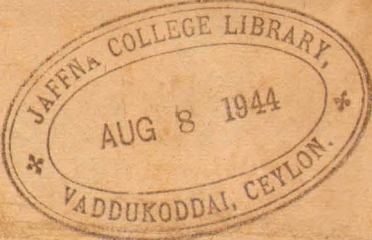
The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus
PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LVI.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1944.

NO. 34.



A Unique Institution

Sir Oliver Goonetilleke Opens Hospital Ward

Dr. S. Chelliah, President of the Moolai Co-operative Union Hospital Society, Ltd., in welcoming Sir Oliver Goonetilleke on July 27 to open the new ward, towards the construction of which Mr. P. Muttiah Pillai of Vaddukoddai had largely contributed, said that it was Mr. C. Ragunathan who inspired the movement and made it a success. The institution was a unique one and the first of its kind in the Island. It was growing from strength to strength and, if not for the fall of Malaya, it would have by this time grown into a big establishment. Mr. S. Mahadeva of Moolai, partner of Messrs. The Sterling, had promised to donate a Labour Ward and equip it fully. They could find the funds for extension but the difficulty was in getting labour, cement and other materials. Dr. M. O. Chacko had come to them with a reputation. After he took charge the popularity of the Hospital had grown and patients were flocking in. Accommodation was very limited for such a growing institution. Housing of the staff was another problem. The institution was supported by private donations. The Government gave a grant of only Rs. 500.00 last year although the Minister of Health was of opinion that it deserved a larger grant. The speaker then appealed to the Civil Defence Commissioner to extend his sympathy to the institution and render any help possible, and requested him to declare the new ward open.

A New Jerusalem

Sir Oliver said that before he opened the ward he wished to express his gratitude for being given the chance to be associated with the effort of the people. It was an effort with which one of his colleagues Mr. Ragunathan had been keenly associated. He would like to acknowledge publicly that the most important part of his distribution work was very efficiently carried out by one single man Mr. Ragunathan. There was another name in their hearts at the moment and whose memory they dearly cherished viz the late Dr. Kanagarayar who was the real founder of the institution. The name of Dr. Chacko who was now in charge had gone beyond the boundaries of Jaffna and he saw many more years of usefulness for the institution under him. He saw a copy of the society's annual report. He noted the Committee's anxiety for progress. He saw their responsibility to the new development. They should not postpone it. They should see a new Jerusalem in their own time and not fifty years hence. The Committee, if it set about its business, would easily find the money. On his part

GURUPOOJAH OF Sundaramoorthy Swamigal

The Gurupoojah of Sundaramoorthy Swamigal was celebrated by the Vivekananda Society, Colombo, on Friday, 28th July, 1944, at the Society Hall, Hill Street. After pujah at the Society Shrine Room addresses on the life and works of the Swamigal were delivered by Brahma Sri S. Appukurukkal and Muthu Thamil Pulavar M. Nallathamby. Some of the devotional hymns of the Swamigal were rendered by Mr. A. K. Thambimuttu. Finally prasadam was distributed to those present and the meeting came to a close with the singing of Thevaram.

The Gurupoojah was celebrated at the Saiva Mangayar Kalagam Hall, Wellawatte, under the auspices of the Vivekananda Society on Saturday 29th July 1944. Srimate Swami Vipulanandaji presided over the celebrations. Proceedings commenced with pujah. The President, Mr. V. Chelvanayagam and Brahma Sri K. Lakshmana Iyer spoke on the life and teachings of the Swamigal. Some of the Swamigal's devotional songs were rendered by Mr. K. Kumarakulasingham and the meeting came to a close with the singing of Thevaram. —Cor.

VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY, COLOMBO

Under the auspices of the Society Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C. the President of the Society delivered two lectures on 'Kantharalangaram' and 'Kantharanupothi' respectively. The first lecture was delivered on Tuesday 18th July at the Society Hall, Hill Street and the second on Wednesday 19th July at the Saiva Mangayar Kalagam Hall, Wellawatte. On the latter occasion he spoke on the significance of Adiamavasai also.

During the course of his lectures the speaker referred to the festival at Kataragama and stressed the desirability for special prayers to God Skanda during this time; he also spoke of the necessity for devoting special attention to the study of works dealing with the greatness of Lord Subrahmanya. The lecturer referred to Arunagirinathar as a great personality who brought out his religious experiences vividly in his works. He quoted extensively from them and explained the teachings embodied in the Kantharalangaram and the Kantharanupothi. —Cor.

he was quite ready to help them in all possible ways. He wished them all success, and after declaring the ward open, went round with the Government Agent and Dr. Chelliah to inspect all the wards and build-

THE JAFFNA ASSOCIATION

Welcomes Royal Commission

A meeting of the executive Committee of the above Association was held on 11-7-44. There was a large attendance of members and Mr. A. R. Supramaniam, one of the Vice Presidents presided at the meeting.

After passing a vote of condolence on the death of Mr. J. M. Hensman, the first president of the Association and of Mr. S. Kanagasabai, the last president, the meeting considered the reform of the constitution as made in the declaration of His Majesty's Government dated 5th July 1944.

After a few preliminary remarks by the Chairman, Mr. R. C. Proctor moved the following resolution: "The Jaffna Association welcomes the declaration of His Majesty's Government dated 5th July 1944 for the appointment of a Commission on constitutional reforms in Ceylon providing full opportunity for consultation to take place with various interests including minority communities".

Mr. Proctor spoke at length tracing the history of the Donoughmore Constitution and subsequent working of the administration during the last thirteen and a half years by the Sinhalese party in power to the detriment of the interests of all the other communities. "The present constitution," Mr. Proctor emphasized, "was by nature of its design, poise and machinery quite unsuited to bear the weight of responsibility of a cabinet system of Government and that its working for over a decade had tended to the concentration of power in the hands of a single community with little sense of responsibility." He stressed that it was absolutely essential that the proposed commission should be constituted of gentlemen of judicial temperament and parliamentary experience with high reputation for impartiality as could be relied on to weigh conflicting claims of communities and divergent interests without passion or prejudice and evolve a system of Government to harmonise with the culture, history, genius and traditions of the people of this ancient Island. This was seconded by Mr. A. Sambandhan. There was a lengthy discussion when Messrs R. Sinnadurai, C.K. Swaminathan and P. Chinnadurai stressed the necessity of a strongly worded resolution to strengthen the hands of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in view of the attitude of boycott exhibited by the Ceylon National Congress. But after listening to Mr. Sambandhan, V. S. Karthigesu and S. Patanjali who said that they had not seen the draft scheme of the Ministers it was decided that instead

(Continued on page 4)

War Purposes Fund

His Excellency the Governor broadcast an appeal on the 2nd inst. on behalf of the Ceylon Government War purposes Fund in the course of which he said: "Some four months ago I made an appeal for subscriptions to the Ceylon Government War Purposes Fund through its energetic ancillary, the War Fund of the Social and Sports Clubs of Ceylon. The success of that appeal has encouraged me now to launch a wider appeal.

If you ask why this is necessary I must tell you frankly that subscriptions to the Ceylon Government War Purposes Fund have been progressively falling off in number and volume. During the first two years of the fund's existence they came in at the rate of a million rupees in every six months. The fifth million took eleven months to accrue and the sixth million thirteen months. In contrast with this decrease in income imperative local calls upon the fund have increased vastly as a result of our pivotal position in the eastern sphere of hostilities. A prime duty now lies towards the Service men and the Service women in our midst. S. W. O. C. must be adequately financed; so must the local Joint Council of the Red Cross and St. John. S. W. O. C. indeed has got to operate in a new field of necessity that of providing amenities for the women members of the Forces such as they enjoy elsewhere. Between them S. W. O. C. and St. John need financing to an extent of between nine and ten lakhs per annum. Unless subscriptions come in more quickly and adequately we shall have only a very small balance to remit to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Those remittances to him have so far associated Ceylon with every phase of the Commonwealth's central war effort, for out of them he has been able to pay over three millions into the Imperial Treasury towards direct war expenditure and to distribute over three quarters of a million among such funds as the Lord Mayor of London's Air distress Fund, the Anti-Aircraft Command Welfare Fund, the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society etc., etc.....

There is a serious general feeling off in war subscriptions which it is impossible wholly to explain or to justify by reference to risen costs of living or increased war savings. I urgently appeal therefore for renewed and additional generosity, especially on the part of those whose earnings have been increased by higher commodity prices. The time in short has come when if we are to keep pride of place in the long grim race for victory we must find our second wind. There must not, and I am confident that there will not, be any dropping out.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1944.

BALANCED JUDGMENT

The need for balanced representation has been emphasised by correspondents whose letters have been published in the columns of the "Hindu Organ". There is, however, another need which has not been touched upon by the writers of these letters. We refer to the need for balanced judgment. At the present juncture, when passions are apt to rise to fever heat, it is very necessary that, in pronouncing judgment on the weighty matters before the public, one should not vacillate between two extremes. Emphasis on one set of facts should not displace emphasis on the other set of facts, both sets being vital to one's consideration of the position with which the people of this country are confronted. There is not the slightest doubt that Ceylon is entering on one of the most critical periods in her history. The need is all the greater, therefore, for those who try to educate public opinion to avoid errors which may mar the whole future of the island.

Today there is hardly anyone, sincerely devoted to the welfare of the people of this island, who does not regret what we have repeatedly called the racial twist that has been given to our normal political development. But the remedy for the mischief that has occurred is not merely to expose the culprits who are responsible for it, but to see that in our plans for the future we do not repeat the error into which others have fallen. It is not enough to look at present grievances. Our vision must take in the future as well. In this future there is no room, so far as we can see, for racial ambitions. This future of ours is only a replica, on an infinitely smaller scale, of the only future which thinking men and women have everywhere pictured as the one tenable basis of human life.

It is unthinkable, for instance, that the world should go back, after all these years of agony and suffering, to the brand of misguided patriotism that has ever been the fruitful cause of strife. If religion and morality are to be enthroned in enemy countries, it is all the more necessary that they should hold sway in our own. The enlightened self-interest of humanity demands that it should be so. Otherwise, what is left is the vicious circle of strife and destruction. All that is best in human thought

has always revolted against such a philosophy of life.

Similarly, in the affairs of this small island of ours, we cannot contemplate strife and violence as the hall-mark of the future. The various communities of this island have to live side by side and work out the solution of those problems of peace that are far more vital to them and to future generations than the problems of war. This need, common to all communities and yet so vital to our progress, is the one thing that should guide us in our plans for the future. If we reject the idea of a future, in which the majority community becomes, not the instrument of progress, but the instrument of oppression, then we must reject also any scheme of things in which the other communities will be allowed to do the same thing to the majority community. In other words, we must refuse to put our trust in mere expedients, and take our stand on principles and principles only.

Besides, we have no right to assume that whole communities in this island are committed to a policy of racial aggrandisement. There are, amongst the Singhalese people, many reasonable men whose views have been swept into the background by the manner in which the Donoughmore Constitution has worked. Amongst the Tamils too there are many who do not believe in countering one racial policy with another. The great problem before us is how the stable elements in the country should be given a chance to manage their affairs. The problem is not to create deadlocks but to find ways and means of avoiding them.

The situation is one that calls for the highest qualities of leadership. Our leaders, both Singhalese and Tamils, have now to choose between two things: to go down to history as discredited fire-brands or to be remembered by posterity as wise statesmen who avoided errors into which lesser men are apt to fall. We are not concerned here with the position of this leader or that. We are concerned only with the future of Ceylon.

The trouble with us in Ceylon is that we are more concerned with persons and personalities than with principles and causes. Many Singhalese people would, we suppose, be shocked if they were told that Mr. D. S. Senanayake's lack of statesmanship is the stumbling block to our progress. Amongst the Tamils too there are those who have implicit faith in Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam and there are others who respect Mr. Mahadeva's caution and moderation. But these three persons, to choose only a few names, should only be the instruments for carrying out the policy which the conscience of Ceylon as a whole should see its way to endorse. We have no right to pause and consider

whether a particular point of view comes into conflict with the obsessions of these three persons. After all, leaders, with their slogans and catch-phrases of the moment, come and go, but Ceylon remains, and the future of this island demands that we judge aright, while yet there is time. We believe it is not as yet too late to revise policies that cannot but offend our sense of the fitness of things. We do not say this of any particular politician or leader; we say it of all men who have taken it upon themselves to lead the people of Ceylon to their goal, and we say it of all the policies and nostrums that have so far been invented for our benefit. In this view of things, there is simply no room for personal interests or idiosyncrasies. The only thing that matters would be the truth and that only.

And truth is many-sided. Nothing is to be gained by looking at only one side and pluming ourselves on our discovery. If we do this and call it politics, then politics becomes a crime towards the people as a whole. Even party politics cannot be divorced from tolerance and decency if it is to serve its true purpose. It cannot allow itself to degenerate into a senseless crusade if the State is to preserve its balance and poise. This is where the Anglo-Saxon races have always won while others have failed. We in Ceylon shall do well to follow their example.

Letters to the Editor

Home Minister and the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly extend the courtesy of your columns to comment on Mr. A. Mahadeva's letter that appeared recently in the local press. In the first place, he is accusing the Secretaries of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress of having given an incomplete and misleading picture of the proceedings. As one present throughout the proceedings, I must say that his accusation is baseless. The Secretaries have given concisely an accurate report and the large number present at the meeting will bear testimony to this fact. It was I who asked Mr. Mahadeva the straight question whether he would abide by any direction the Tamil community as a whole might express through the Tamil Congress and he emphatically replied that he would not be governed by any direction of the Congress or of any other body, but that he would act according to his conscience. Having given this reply, he now accuses the Secretaries of having painted him as one defying representative Tamil opinion. I am inclined to ask whether it was to turn and twist facts to suit his purposes that he vehemently pleaded for the exclusion of the Press from the meeting. About the seven proposals which he says he maintained at the meeting and another proposal wherein he advised the disintegration of the Ceylon Tamils from the rest of the minorities (he is studiously silent on

this proposal now) he was answered fully by the President of the meeting and if you will kindly find the space for me, I shall answer him again through the courtesy of your columns.

Yours etc.,
V. P. N. Singham.

34, Green Lane,
Colombo.
3rd August, 1944.

II

Sir,—As one who was present at the preliminary meeting of Tamils held at the Zahira College on Saturday the 22nd July and who subsequently read the communique issued to the Press by the Joint Secretaries and the letter written by Mr. Mahadeva thereon, will you permit me to make a few observations?

I might state that I was present not as a partisan though in fact after hearing Mr. Mahadeva's case against the Tamil demands I have been able without difficulty to make up my mind to join the Congress. It is somewhat disconcerting to find that Mr. Mahadeva, who initiated and persisted in the demand for the exclusion of the Press from the meeting and even stated that he would have to refrain from speaking if the representatives of the Press were allowed to report proceedings, should take exception to the authorised communique of the Secretaries without pointing to any single mis-statement or inaccuracy.

As a matter of public interest I must state that I was bewildered to find that Mr. Mahadeva who during the last 10 years of his public life was closely and intimately associated with what is now popularly known as the Tamil demand for balanced representation should seek now to resile from his position a short while after his entry into the homogeneous Board of Ministers. It is not uncommon for a politician to change his views, I have no doubt Mr. Mahadeva had good reasons to change his views when he resigned from the Ceylon National Congress of which he was one time Secretary. I have again no doubt Mr. Mahadeva has good reasons for the change of political views that enabled him to be Mr. Goonesinghe's lieutenant in the Labour Party and again for quitting that institution. Once again he must have had strong convictions when he acquiesced in the boycott of the present Constitution by the Jaffna Tamils in 1931 and again in demanding a fresh nomination day and entering the State Council in 1934 on the plank of balanced representation, a stand which he adhered to in the second election in 1935. So that it would not have been surprising if Mr. Mahadeva gave a reasoned recantation of his political principles. But when he says as he did at Saturday's meeting that in all the memorials and manifestoes that he signed he had mental reservations and that he used them as slogans, one must confess that one is amazed at such a confession with its obvious consequences on the body politic. No ordinary man is likely to repose any confidence in the solemn declarations of leaders, and the whole basis of confidence of the public is bound to be undermined by such opportunism. This horrible feeling of mine was further strengthened by his mental reservation par excellence, when he said that in demanding the Commission on the

Part of the proceeds in aid of the Dr. Lady Ramanathan Scholarship Fund for the Higher Education of Ramanathan College girls. (Mis. 84.3&7)

Fear for Tamils' Future

"Hewers Of Wood And Drawers Of Water"

The fear that the Tamils would in the Ceylon of the future sink to the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water was expressed at a special meeting of the executive committee of the Jaffna Association held on the 1st inst, to consider the attitude adopted by Mr. A. Mahadeva, Member for Jaffna in the State Council, and Minister of Home Affairs, on the question of the protest by the Board of Ministers with regard to the reforms commission.

Mr. A. R. Subramaniam, a Vice-President, who occupied the chair, said that Sinhalese politicians now declared that they had seven-eighths of the power in their hands. There was also a body known as the Sinhala Maha Sabha and they all knew what its views were. To judge by the last despatch of the Governor there was every indication that in the Ceylon of the future the Sinhalese would be the dictators and the Tamils would sink to the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water.

The Tamils had no quarrel with the Sinhalese people. Their quarrel was only with the present lot of Sinhalese politicians. He was sure that in another 25 years or so these politicians would give place to younger and saner men who would view things in a more generous and equitable manner. Until that period came the Tamils should have adequate safeguards. He did not care about the number of seats for Tamils in Council. What was needed was goodwill.

Mr. Subramaniam said they did not know what Mr. Mahadeva's attitude was—whether he had joined in the protest or not. He (speaker) did not wish to use the term fifty-fifty which has become hateful but would say in the words of a former Secretary of State for the Colonies that no one community should be in a position to dominate all the other communities. That was the guiding principle of the Association.

Mr. Mahadeva was said to have stated that he would only be guided by his own conscience. There was no party system in Ceylon and in his (speaker's) opinion their representatives in Council could not be controlled by political associations.

A discussion followed at the end of which Mr. V. S. Karthigesu proposed and Mr. T. Arumanayagam seconded that Mr. Mahadeva be requested to address the members of the Association on the reform of the constitution and the proposed royal commission.

Mr. R. Subramaniam said that he had heard from certain Sinhalese leaders that what irritated the Sinhalese community most was the alliance of the Ceylon Tamils with the Indians, who were exploiting the country. They also told him that the attitude of Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam in allying himself with Mr. Bandaranaike was understandable.

The Ceylon Tamils should modify their views. They should guard their expressions. They

THE JAFFNA ASSOCIATION

(Continued from Page 1)

of a strongly worded resolution they would merely welcome the decision of His Majesty's Government as worded in the above resolution. Mr. Sambandhan also expressed the view that it might be mentioned that they were prepared to co-operate with the Commission when it eventually came to Ceylon. This was agreed to and the resolution was unanimously passed.

Mr. T. Arumanayagam proposed that "This association deplores the present system of Textile control in the Northern Province and urges the department to provide ways and means whereby the public may be able to get their textiles at a reasonable cost. It further suggests that the authorities should control the purchase cost in the country of origin." Mr. Arumanayagam condemned the state of affairs which allowed a yard of cloth which cost less than a rupee in India to be sold in Jaffna for four or five times that amount. This was seconded by Mr. C. W. D. Alwines. Mr. Sambandhan in supporting the resolution said that it was an open secret that certain firms in Colombo who were dealing in English fabrics were making enormous profit and that a yard of rayon which cost 2 shillings and six pence a yard were sold in the black market for ten or 15 rupees a yard. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. C. K. Swaminathan proposed that "This Association calls upon all Tamil speaking people inhabiting the Island to join in a movement to secure collective action to implement the resolution of the State Council to make Tamil also as a State language. Further it calls upon the Minister of Education to give the same encouragement and help for the study of Tamil, as for the study of Sinhalese throughout the island. This was seconded by Mr. S. Coomarasooriar and passed unanimously.

Mr. R. Sinnadurai proposed & Mr. R. Subramaniam seconded "That in view of the great inconvenience and hardship caused to the farmers and cultivators interested in the cultivation of food products in the Paranthan and Kilinochi areas by the unsatisfactory train service from Jaffna and vice versa, this Association requests the General Manager C. G. R. to make arrangements to enable the train to start earlier than at present say at about 7 A. M. from Jaffna and return the same day leaving Kilinochi at about 5 p. m." This was agreed to.

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.

should not attack the Sinhalese as a race.

Mr. C. K. Swaminathan said that he was not divulging any secret when he said that Mr. Mahadeva had recently gone to the Governor and asked for a royal commission to come to Ceylon.

The motion was carried, only three voting against.

—The Times.

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)

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sabapathippillai Sinnathamby of Vannarponnai east.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 282 Ponnudurai Selvadurai of do.

Vs. Petitioner.

- 1 Sivakkolunthu widow of Sabapathippillai Sinnathamby of Vannarponnai east.
- 2 Nagammah daughter of Sinnathamby.
- 3 Sinnathamby Sabapathippillai
- 4 Puvaneswary daughter of Sinnathamby
- 5 Sinnathamby Ampikaipakan
- 6 Padmavathy daughter of Sinnathamby
- 7 Veluppillai Umavathy all of Vannarponnai east Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before H.A. de Silva Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 14th day of July 1944 in the presence of Mr. Mr. R. Sivagurunather Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit of the petitioner and the affidavit of the notary and witnesses to the Last Will filed of record in this case.

It is ordered that the abovesaid 7th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovesaid 2nd to 6th respondents and that the Last Will and Testament of the abovesaid deceased dated the 4th day of May 1944 and attested by R. Sivagurunather Notary Public under No. 1009 and filed of record in this case be declared proved and probate thereof issued to the petitioner as the Executor named in the said Last Will, unless the abovesaid respondents appear before this court on the 14th day of August 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 14th day of July 1944.

(Sgd) H. A. de Silva

Drawn by District Judge.

R. Sivagurunather

Protector for Petitioner.

O. 47. 7 & 11.

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(Held at Point Pedro)

No. 251 P.T.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Varithamby Kandiah of Karanavai South

Deceased.
Parupathy widow of Suppar of Karanavai South Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Subramaniam Sadasivampillai
2. Thambiab Mailvaganam
3. Oumaraswamy Sadasivam
4. Chinniah Gnanapiragasam all of Karanavai South Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva, Esquire,

Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 6th day of July 1944, in the presence of Mr. R. Shivapathasundaram Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the petition and affidavit of the attesting witnesses:

It is ordered that the will of Varithamby Kandiah, deceased, dated the 20th day of January 1944 and now deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 24th day of August 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the petitioner is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or any other persons shall appear before this Court on or before the 24th day of August 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva,

Addl. District Judge.

R. Shivapathasundaram

Proctor.

O. 48 3 & 7)

Postal Clerical Service Examination, September, 1944

Notice is hereby given that a competitive examination for candidates wishing to enter the Postal Clerical Service will be held on September 9, 1944.

2 Candidates should be between 17 and 22 years of age on 1st August, 1944, and should have previously passed at least—

- (a) The Cambridge Senior or the London Matriculation, or the Senior School Certificate (English) Examination; or
- (b) The final Examination for the Commercial Certificate of the Ceylon Technical College; or
- (c) The Cambridge Junior or the Junior School Certificate (English) Examination and either (i) the Higher Commercial Certificate Examination (either section) of the London Chamber of Commerce, or (ii) the Commercial Certificate Examination (either section) of the London Chamber of Commerce.

3 For entry forms and syllabuses apply to the Postmaster-General before August 10, 1944, stating date of birth and educational qualifications.

4 Completed entry forms together with all original certificates, marked "Postal Clerical Service Examination" on the top left hand corner of the envelope should be sent by registered post to reach the Postmaster-General not later than 2 P.M. on August 17, 1944.

J. P. Appleby,

Postmaster-General.

Postmaster-General's Office,

Colombo, August, 1 1944.

(G 56, 7)