

# THE Hindu Organ.

Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham

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## Salaries Committee's Report

### WHOLESALE NEGLECT OF TEACHERS Callous Treatment of Oriental Pundits

(By A. E. THAMBER, B. Sc.)

The Salaries Report professes among other things to have attempted to bridge "the discrepancy between the highest and the lowest salaries in Ceylon" which at present "is rather large." They have, therefore, recommended "increases" of considerably more than a third in the case of the very lowest salaries. In the case of the salaries at the top they assure that the increase is only one twentieth or less. But what are the facts? Under the plea of what they describe as "a deliberate up-grading either as a correction of a past error or because of an alteration in the importance of a post or grade" the salaries of a number of posts have been raised to dizzy heights. In the case of several such posts the minimum proposed is higher than the present "new-entrant" maximum salary. The following table gives a few select instances:—

Post	New-entrant Salary	Proposed Salary
Registrar, Supreme Court	8,400—12,000 5 of 720	13,800—16,600 3 of 600
Private Secretary to Chief Justice	3,000/-	3,600—5,520 8 of 180 & 2 of 240
Chief Audit Examiners	5,500—7,500 5 of 400	8,400—9,840 1 of 360 & 3 of 480
Clerical Special Grade	3,750—4,200 3 of 150	5,280—6,240 4 of 240
Clerical Grade I	2,568—3,528 8 of 120	3,600—5,040 8 of 180
V. T. Presidents	2,200—3,000 2 of 400	3,600—7,680 8 of 120, 2 of 240 & 6 of 360
Investigating Officers	2,568—3,528 8 of 120	3,600—6,240 8 of 180 & 5 of 240
Customs Chief Clerk	4,200/-	5,040—6,000 4 of 240
Police Chief Inspectors	4,500/-	5,760—6,480 3 of 240

The above items indicate a policy of lavish increments wherever the heads of departments pleaded special importance.

But in contrast to this lavish policy comes the salary scale for school principals and assistants. The position of the principal of a secondary school, say of St. Thomas, St. Josephs or Ananda does not seem to have been duly appreciated. The Principal of Royal College is provided a scale of  $\frac{13,200-14,100}{3 \text{ of } 600}$ . But strangely enough the salary for the other principals cannot exceed Special Post Grade I  $\frac{4,200-6,480}{3 \text{ of } 180 \text{ & } 6 \text{ of } 240}$ . The Royal College Principal is graded with the First Assistant Director, while other school principals are graded with School Inspectors Grade I. It must be pointed out that prior to 1934 the salary scale of principals was at par with that of District Inspectors of Schools, 4,500-6,000. But the Principals reached their maximum quicker by one year. It must also be remembered that the older salary scales for English teachers had to be drawn with due consideration to the ability of the managers to pay their share towards salaries called the managers' contribution. But now under the Free-Education Scheme Government pays the entire salaries and one would have expected an equitable placing of the principal in the scheme of salaries. But the secondary school principal appears to have been down-graded and brought to the level of clerical servants Head-guards and

Inspectors in other departments.

The Trained graduate is the highest and most professionally qualified class of assistant teachers. The Committee profess "that a fully professionally qualified officer ought to be able to count on reaching a considerably higher salary than Rs. 6,360 before being called upon to await the occurrence of vacancies in a higher grade". In the old entrant A Scale his salary was  $\frac{2,200-4,800}{10 \text{ of } 120 \text{ & } 7 \text{ of } 180}$ . His maximum before 1934 exceeded that of Police Inspectors, School Inspectors, and Clerical Servants Grade I. The salary proposed for him now is  $\frac{2,400-4,800}{10 \text{ of } 120 \text{ & } 7 \text{ of } 180}$ . Thus there has been only a 10-rupee per mensem increase on his minimum salary and a 5 rupee per mensem increment on his maximum. He is now down-graded and his maximum is less than that of School Inspectors, Police Inspectors and Clerical Servant Grade I. Is this fair by the most professionally qualified teacher who would have spent nearly six years both at the University and Training College?

Next let us take the salary of the generally top rank assistant teacher of the Secondary School—the graduate and the trained teacher. These teachers had a salary scale of  $\frac{1,920-4,900}{420}$  prior to 1934. Their salary scale then compared favourably with that of Clerical Servants Grade I and was better than that of School Inspectors Grade I. The salary scale for this class of teachers is now  $\frac{1,080-4,900}{120}$ . Their minimum is lowered

by Rs. 20/- and the maximum untouched. Why this injustice? School Inspectors now go up to 540/- per mensem and clerical servants grade I to 420/- per mensem. Even the Excise and Sanitary Inspectors, Clerical Servants, Railway Guards and Apothecaries are now better off than this class of teachers. The Excise Inspectors now go up to a maximum of 460/- per mensem and Sanitary Inspectors (Sanitary Assistants) go up to a maximum of 360/- per mensem. At a time when there is a dearth of graduate teachers and a demand for a larger number of trained teachers is it fair to make their maximum salary less than that of Sanitary Assistants? Is this type of down-grading in the interest of education? Will not graduates and others prefer any other profession to teaching?

The teacher with Ceylon Teachers' Certificate (English) qualification have in recent years been loudly complaining that they were not getting a living wage on the existing scale of salaries. Their scale prior to 1934 on A Scale was  $\frac{840-3,000}{1,200-1,800}$  for third class and  $\frac{1,200-1,800}{120}$  for the second class. These teachers complain that they were compelled to vegetate at a lower maximum though they did very nearly the same duties as a trained teacher whose maximum went up to 4,200 per annum. These teachers and on their behalf the Associations made representations to the Minister of Education and to the Board of Ministers. But, in spite of all their grievances, the salary scale proposed for them is  $\frac{840-3,100}{1,200-1,800}$ . They get a Rs. 2 per mensem increase on their minimum while their increment at their second class stage is cut down from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 6/- per mensem. At 1,440 they are expected to qualify for first class. The conditions for this first class are not yet incorporated in the code and one wonders whether it will continue to be a fiction or ever become a fact.

The Tamil and Sinhalese teachers comprising of over 25,000 men and women constitute the most aggrieved professional class in Ceylon. The rank and file—all but Head Teachers—draw a maximum salary of Rs. 100 or less per mensem. Certain snobs considered them as unworthy of a bigger salary. Mr. R. L. Pereira as Chairman of a Retrenchment Commission labelled them as having been recruited from the ranks of cooks and appus. These men and women put up with their ignominious position with commendable fortitude. They hoped for justice sooner or later. Ministers and State Councillors professed lip-service on their behalf. What has the Salaries Commission done? The salary of the trained teacher will illustrate the gross injustice. He had a scale of 43/-—100/- per mensem in 1927 when the third class clerk drew a salary of Rs. 40—100/- per mensem. The third class clerk has justice meted out to him. His salary scale is now  $\frac{840-1,575}{72}$ , while the Tamil and Sinhalese trained teacher are given a scale number of  $\frac{240-1,575}{4 \text{ of } 42 \text{ & } 12 \text{ of } 18}$ . His minimum, his increments and the last his maximum is considerably less than that of the lowest grade of

### Salaries of Ministers and Councillors in Madras

The following revised salaries and allowances to, the Ministers, the Speaker of the Assembly, the President of the Council and members of the Legislature etc. are proposed in a Bill in Madras:

Ministers: Salary Rs. 1,000 per mensem, house rent allowance Rs. 250 and conveyance allowance Rs. 250. But the house rent allowance is not to be paid to any Minister if he has been provided with a house by the Government free of rent.

Speaker: Salary Rs. 1,000 per mensem; house rent allowance Rs. 250 with the same proviso as in the case of Ministers and conveyance allowance Rs. 250.

Deputy Speaker: Salary Rs. 300 per mensem.

President of Council: Salary Rs. 500; house rent allowance of Rs. 250 on the same conditions as in the case of Ministers and conveyance allowance of Rs. 250.

Deputy President: Salary Rs. 300. Chief Parliamentary Secretary: Salary Rs. 600.

Parliamentary Secretaries: Salary Rs. 500.

The Chief Parliamentary Secretary and other Parliamentary Secretaries are to be paid a consolidated house rent and conveyance allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem.

M. L. A.'s and M. L. C.'s: Rs. 150 per mensem.

The Bill provides for retrospective effect being given to it, from May 1, the date on which the Governor's Proclamation under Section 93 was revoked.

clerical servants. The vernacular trained teacher is the top-ranked teacher in the primary department. They have all passed the S. S. C. and have undergone three years special training. What an unfair deal in regard to their salaries!

The Oriental Pundit is a graduate in the Oriental Languages. While the English graduate is given parity of salary with the trained teacher, the Oriental Pundit is awarded a paltry salary of  $\frac{570-3,000}{18 \text{ of } 18}$ . Does it not suggest a definite inclination to treat Oriental Pundits as a joke in regard to salary? The English trained teacher when he obtains a degree is regarded as a trained graduate on a special salary but the vernacular teacher is not benefited by qualifying as a Pundit. Why this discrimination?

The writer has in the foregoing paragraphs given instances of gross injustice perpetrated on the various grades of teachers. It is passing strange that, in spite of the numerous representations received by the Salaries Committee, the Committee should have perpetrated such grave anomalies. Is it because their profession has not organised itself effectively to intimidate the Government with threats of various sanctions? The Minister and the Director of Education are answerable to the country and to the teachers as to why they have been unable to influence the Salaries Committee and the Board of Ministers in the cause of justice to teachers, and safeguarding the best interest of education.



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## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1946.

## DIFFICULTIES OF DELIMITATION

IF, AS WE OBSERVED IN these columns in the last issue of the "Hindu Organ", subsection 2 of section 41 of the Order-in-Council provides only a basis for calculating the total number of seats to be allotted to each province subject to the restrictions contained in section 76, it would seem at first sight that all that the Commission has to do is to divide each province into electoral districts in the manner required by the Order-in-Council. That this is not so is evident from section 41 itself, subsection 3 of which provides that, subject to the power granted to the Commission to create multiple member constituencies and to carve out electoral districts in order to give representation to minorities concentrated in areas mostly inhabited by the majority community, each electoral district of a province shall have as nearly as may be an equal number of persons, and it is further provided that, "in dividing a province into electoral districts, every Delimitation Commission shall have regard to the transport facilities of the province, its physical features and the community or diversity of interest of its inhabitants." It will thus be seen that, while the question of area is relevant only to the calculation of the total number of seats for each province, it has nothing to do with the delimitation of electoral districts, which is to be determined by the considerations referred to above. This is as it should be for the simple reason that, for instance, in the Northern Province, area is not in many cases commensurate with the density of population. Places like Thenmaradchy, portions of Vadammaradchy, Pachchilapalli, Karachchi, Mullaivivu, Thunnukkai and Vavuniya are so thinly populated that they will have to be grouped into electoral districts in order to bring up the population of each electoral district even approxi-

mately to the level arrived at in the more thickly populated parts of the province. In the latter the population is so dense that it will be found in the course of delimitation that each of several comparatively small areas will have to be given a seat. In regard to the places we have already mentioned, the provision that "each electoral district of a province shall have as nearly as may be an equal number of persons" may work a certain amount of hardship in that it will not permit the Commissioners to vary unduly the number of persons resident in each district. The provision in question only means that the Commissioners have a discretion in determining the number of persons in each district so that eventually one district may have, in the matter of population, a little more and another a little less, but the Order-in-Council is clear that the disparity in this respect must not be great. Otherwise, any province may be saddled with electoral districts with a large area but with a population utterly disproportionate to the area. We realise that the Commissioners have been given, in this connection, a very difficult task to perform. It is a task that affects not only the Northern Province but also in a greater measure the North-Central Province, but it will be found, on a careful examination, that in regard to the latter province subsection 3 of section 41 will not create any serious difficulty. While the Northern Province is in parts very densely populated, in the North-Central Province the population is thinly scattered all over the Province. All that the Order-in-Council requires is that each electoral district of a province shall have as nearly as may be an equal number of persons, so that in the North-Central Province, even if each electoral district contains, say, only five thousand inhabitants, this circumstance will not be a disqualification. On the other hand, in the Northern Province, there is no comparison between the density of population in places like the Islands Division, Valigamam East, North and West and portions of Vadammaradchy and Thenmaradchy on the one hand and the remainder of the Province on the other. Under the Order-in-Council, in regard to the question of population in each electoral district, the Commissioners are not empowered to adopt one standard for the densely populated areas of the place and a radically different standard for the others. This is where the representation of the Tamil districts in the Tank areas called the Wanni will suffer a grievous disability as compared with similar areas in the North-Central Province. In both provinces the conditions that prevail in these areas are the same.

## "SHIFTY-SHIFTY EHALAPOLAS"

## NO BOYCOTT OF CONSTITUTION BY TAMILS

## TAMILS—THEIR OWN ENEMY

At a large'y attended meeting of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress held in Colombo last Saturday, the President, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam described the Soulbury Constitution as a denial of elementary justice.

He said the Tamil Congress should oppose anything that was not fair and just but there was no need to boycott the constitution. Further he said that he stood there as an unrepentant sinner for the case he presented. "Fifty-Fifty" would go down to history as an embodiment of a political principle upheld even by political pundits like Cripps and Sapru.

When posterity gave its verdict on him, it would not forget the shifty-shifty—that group of Ehalapolas who swayed from side to side when the Tamil race was fighting for its existence.

He condemned the Order-in-Council because for years to come it would impose on them a constitution which was a denial of the first and fundamental demands made by the Congress. He said that the Tamils were a quarter of the island's population but they were getting only 18 or 19 seats and the utmost the minorities and nominated members put together would get was 30 seats. As for the Tamils the numerical disparity had increased and not decreased under the new dispensation.

But while they could oppose something they felt was not fair and just, they need not boycott the Constitution. There was the example of Mr. C. W. W. Kannan-gara who opposed the Donoughmore Constitution but remained Minister of Education from beginning to end.

Mr. Ponnambalam said he stood for co-operation with sections of liberal and progressive Sinhalese and the mere fact that they were assembled in the thousands in that hall was a clear proof that they were prepared to stand shoulder to shoulder in the struggles that were ahead.

Mr. S. J. V. Chevanayagam moved for complete parity for Tamil as one of the official languages in the island, and said that their worst fears were being justified by the threat to the status of their language in this country. The Tamils were a practical people and had a sense of reality, when in the past they expressed their fears about political power passing completely into the hands of the Sinhalese. Had there been anything like a balance of political power between the Sinhalese-speaking and Tamil-speaking people some of the proposals now being made to reduce Tamil to an inferior status would never have been dreamt of.

The real problem in Ceylon was the problem of two languages. It was a competition between the Sinhalese-speaking and the Tamil-speaking peoples. There could never be true democracy or freedom in this country for the Tamil-speaking people unless their language was recognized in every part of Ceylon on a basis of absolute parity with any other official language. It should be open to every Tamil-speaking man to address any Government department or official in

the Tamil language and to get a reply in that language.

## "Dastardly" Proposals

Similarly every Tamil should be free to use his language in the courts of this country exactly in the same way as Sinhalese is used. If a Tamil were to be reduced to the position of having to use Sinhalese as a medium of communication in the government or in the courts, immediately the Tamils were reduced to the status of a subject people with the Sinhalese as the rulers.

This was exactly what the son of Mr. D. S. Senanayake wanted. Mr. Dudley Senanayake openly demanded that every Tamil should be compelled to study Sinhalese, whereas no Sinhalese should be compelled to study Tamil. Was it too much for them to conjecture that the shrewd leader who invited co-operation from a'l was anxiously watching the reaction to his son's dastardly proposals? he asked. Perhaps it was too soon for him to come out.

Mr. Chevanayagam, continuing, said that their enemies were very clever. With the advent of the Donoughmore Constitution they disfranchised a large section of the Tamils in Ceylon. Denial of the vote to the estate labourers meant the reduction of the political position of the Tamils in the country. That was the first blow at them. Now, with the introduction of the Soulbury Constitution, a greater blow was attempted at their lifeline—their language. A severer threat to their freedom was hard to imagine.

## Equal Status Asked

Though shrewd and cunning their enemies may be the greatest danger in this respect was from their own people. It had been a disgraceful spectacle to see Tamils giving evidence before the Languages Committee that Sinhalese alone should be the official language of this country.

What moved those people to behave in this way it was beyond him to understand. They could only save the situation if they stood firm and resolute in the matter. They must insist that in every part of Ceylon Tamil should have equal status with Sinhalese and vice versa.

The urge for making Sinhalese the official language of the country was based partly on sentiment and partly on self respect. It was not a question of convenience and practicability. If sentiment and self-respect were behind the demand for Sinhalese to be the official language what about the sentiment and self-respect of the Tamil speaking people who number two millions?

The people who were against Tamil were tribal in their outlook. They wanted to destroy their opposing groups. The call for co-operation was only a blind. If true statesmanship prevailed instead of a tribal make up the relationship of the two languages would be based on fundamental principles of equality. That was the way to set out for harmony amongst races.

If they looked at the history of this movement to dethrone Tamil, they could not dismiss it as mere utterances of irresponsible persons. The mover of the motion on official



## Indians Threaten To Strike

Mr. V. Thondaman, President of the Ceylon Indian Congress, Mr. A. Aziz, and Mr. K. Rajalingam told Kelani Valley district estate leaders that Indians all over the island will strike on June 4 if the Government refused their demand of the Knave-mere Estate labourers for shares in the estate.

They said that, if no heed was paid to the hartal, they would resume it on June 12 with greater vigour. They explained that the Government was being unjust in proposing to evict these labourers from Knave-mere Estate.

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[MIS 248, 15-3-46 to 14-2-47.]

languages, Mr. J. R. Jayawardena wanted only one official language namely Sinhalese. Then there came the shrewd leader's son's demand for compulsion of Tamils to learn Sinhalese. And now came to their support a learned lawyer, a King's Counsel, in the person of Dr. Rajapaksa, demanding that there should be only Sinhalese as the official language.

"One thing must be said to our credit," Mr. Chelvanayagam concluded, "that is, we foresaw these dangers to our race. The Tamil Congress was always alive to it. We may have failed in our demands regarding political safeguard; that is not our fault, but it cannot be said against us that we did not foresee what our position in the country would be unless we were properly safeguarded at the seat of power."

### "Not Democracy"

Earlier, Mr. A. J. R. Vethavanam, seconding the motion, moved by Mr. K. Natesa Iyer that the Order-in-Council had placed large sections of the population "under the possibility of a permanent racial domination by one section alone," said that this was not a Constitution by the people for the people. Though it came from England it was one drafted by the Board of Ministers in privacy.

Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan moved that this public meeting held under the auspices of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress considers the restrictions imposed, on the political and economic rights of the Ceylonese-Indians, who are mainly Tamils as a violation of civilised and humane standards of justice and equality and declares that any further delay in removing what is so patently reactionary and undemocratic would bring discredit on this Island and endanger its essential friendship with Mother India.

The resolutions were unanimously passed.

## COLOURED BOXES TO GO

### Voters to Mark Cross

"The Board of Ministers has decided to recommend to His Majesty's Government that the method of voting at the first General Election for the new Parliament should be as follows:

"Each voter is to register his vote by marking a cross on a ballot paper which will contain only names of candidates set out in alphabetical order in English, Sinhalese and Tamil. After marking his paper in secret and folding it so as to conceal his vote, he shall then put the ballot paper into the ballot-box in the presence of the presiding officer. Provision should also be made for a procedure by which the votes of illiterate voters can be marked by the presiding officer on the request of the voter in secret according to the voter's wish.

### Ballot-Box Abuses

"This proposal entails the abolition of the present colour ballot-box system, and, it is hoped, will minimize some of the abuses made easy by that system. The Board also considered what method of voting should be adopted in the case of multi-member constituencies, that is to say, a constituency returning more than one member, if any are created by the decisions of the Delimitation Commission. The Board will recommend that in such constituencies each voter shall have the right, if he wishes, to cast in favour of one candidate all the votes to which he is entitled."

### Opposition

In the State Council Mr. B. H. Aluwihare gave notice of the following motion on Tuesday: "This Council opposes the violation, under any excuse, of the present secrecy of the ballot in State Council or Parliamentary elections."

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA (held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 30<sup>PT</sup>

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Subramaniam Kandasamy of Puloly West Deceased,

Kathirgamer Kandiah of Puloly West Vs. Petitioner

1. Kathirgamer Sathasivam of Puloly West presently of Jaffna
2. Kathirgamer Kumaraswamy of Puloly South presently of Lindulla
3. Kathirgamer Subramaniam of Puloly West presently of Kegalle
4. Nagammah alias Thargam widow of S. Kandasamy of Puloly East Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Eardley Wijewardene Esquire, Addl. District Judge, Jaffna on the 8th day of April 1946 in the presence of Mr. K. Valliparam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner as the Executor under the Last Will marked "A" be declared entitled to obtain Probate to the Estate of the deceased and that the Probate be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents shall on or before the 3rd day of May 1946 appear before this court and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 8th day of April 1946.

Sgd. E. Wijewardene,  
Addl. District Judge.

23-5-46.

Time to show cause extended till 21-6-46.

Intld. M. K. S.  
Actg. A. D. J.

(O. 18, 31 & 4)



(TRADE MARK)

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### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA (Held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 30<sup>PT</sup>

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Thangarathnam wife of Saravanamuttu Kandiah of Valveddy Deceased. Saravanamuttu Kandiah of Puttur East. Petitioner

Vs.

1. Vijayarani daughter of Saravanamuttu Kandiah,
2. Sarojini-devi daughter of Saravanamuttu Kandiah,
3. Muthuchhipi-lai widow of Sabanayagam all of Valveddy Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before E. Wijewardene Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna, on the 29th day of March 1946 in the presence of Mr. K. Sinnathamby Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st and 2d respondents to represent them and to protect their interests in these testamentary proceedings, that the petitioner as husband of the said deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the intestate estate and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 10th day of May 1946 appear and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the respondents abovenamed do appear personally before this court at 9 O'Clock in the forenoon on the said 10th day of May 1946.

The 29th day of March 1946

Sgd. E. Wijewardene,

Addl. District Judge.

10-5-46.

Time to show cause and for apearance extended till 7th June 1946.

Intld. B. W.  
A. D. J.

(O. 17, 28 & 31)

## Teachers To Form Trade Union

The Northern Province Teachers' Association by an overwhelming majority resolved to register themselves as a Trade Union to press their claims according to law. This decision was taken at an emergency meeting of the Association held at the Jaffna Central College Hall on Monday last. Mr. K. Pooranampillai, Principal, Hartley College presided.

"On the plea of past errors and importance of posts the salaries of a large number of posts in several departments have been up-graded to fabulous limits. In some instances the present minimum exceeds the old maximum. On the other hand with regard to grades of teachers they have been, according to the Goonatilleke—Collins Plan, either down-graded or poorly increased," said Mr. A. E. Tamber, Teacher Central College.

He instanced the case of the Principal, Royal College, whose post was up-graded to a maximum of 15,000 per annum, while principals of other schools have to be content with a maximum of 6,480. The principals who formerly had salaries equal to those of District School Inspectors have now been down-graded to a level of ordinary school inspectors, police inspectors and head-guards. He further pointed out that the maximum salary for the graduate and trained teacher was less than that of Excise Inspectors, Clerical Servants, Railway Guards, Apothecaries, and Sanitary Assistants.

"The teachers' case has gone by default as they were not properly organised to impress on the Government the justice of our cause," said Mr. Tamber. He urged those present to strengthen their associations and be ready to impose sanctions, if necessary, to secure equitable treatment.

Mr. S. Ambikaipakan, Principal, Vaidesvara Vidyalyayam, moving a resolution condemning the Salaries Report said that in England salaries of teachers compared so favourably with that of School Inspectors that recently Dr. Cyril Norwood had complained that it was difficult to recruit inspectors as teachers did not care to apply.

Mr. C. S. Ponnudurai, Teacher, Central College, moving a resolution requesting the Governor to appoint an Arbitration Board said that the only way to compel the Government to pay heed to their demands and to appoint an impartial tribunal to inquire into the grievances of teachers would be to register their association as a trade union and to press their claims according to law.

An animated discussion took place over the next resolution to register the Association as a Trade Union. A few suggested that they should wait for guidance from the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers, but, finally, the resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

A resolution was also passed supporting the registration of the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers as a Trade Union.

### PERSONAL

Mr. A. Karunanandan, eldest son of Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Proctor S. C. Jaffna, has passed the B. Sc. examination of the Madras University held last March, with Botany, Zoology and Chemistry.

## Madras Assembly and Council

Mr. J. Sivasubramugam Pillai has been elected Speaker and Mrs. Ammannappa Raja, Deputy Speaker of the Madras Assembly. Mr. R. B. Ramakrishna Raja has been elected President of the Madras Legislative Council.



# THE ORIENTAL BANK OF MALAYA LTD, JAFFNA

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We, the Oriental Bank of Malaya Ltd., Jaffna, and Joseph & Co., have the pleasure to announce to our clients and the general public that owing to exigencies of accommodation, our offices will be removed from our present premises to No. 9, Chapel Street (1st Cross Street Junction) Jaffna as from the 1st June 1946.

Jaffna. S. P. Joseph,  
15th May 1946. Manager.  
(Mis. 53. 21-5-46 to 21-6-46)

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Applications are invited for the posts of nurses and attendants.

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(Mis. 66. 31)

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[Mis. 48. 17-5 to 17-7-46.]

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(Mis. 154. 3-12-45—30-11-46. F)

# THE PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL PARTY

*The following are the general aims and objects of the Progressive National Party:*

- (1) To work for the independence of Ceylon
- (2) To co-operate with Britain to strengthen the U.N.O.
- (3) To maintain friendly relations with India
- (4) To work for a better understanding among the different peoples of the island by the recognition of the value of the different cultures
- (5) To work for the removal of all forms of disability and inequality by the recognition of the dignity and personality of man
- (6) To develop the national languages of the island.
- (7) To work for the agricultural and industrial development of the island on a scientific basis.
- (8) To raise the standard of living of the people.
- (9) To work for the establishment of equality of opportunity for the people
- (10) To control immigration but to grant franchise to all Indians resident in Ceylon.
- (11) To free the country of Mr. D. S. Senanayake's leadership

Those who are interested and who wish to support the above Party may address their communications to the Secretary, the Progressive National Party, Moonamalai, Manipay.

V. Sanmuganathan, B. A. (Lond.)

Secretary.

(Mis. 45. 17—31-5-46)

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[Misc. 247. a. 12/1—12/9] F

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