

THE Hindu Organ.

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham

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NO. 22.

Letters to the Editor

Teachers' Salaries and Their Grievances

Sir—The teaching profession is one of the noblest of professions. Taking a broad and comprehensive view, you might even call it the noblest of all professions, because all the other professions are offshoots or creations of the teaching profession.

That being so, it is a matter of the utmost importance to the State, that the teaching profession absorbs and attracts to its ranks the very best among the men and women of the country imbued with the highest and noblest ideas.

For this to be possible, teachers should be well-paid. When I say well-paid, I do not mean that they should be over-paid. Teachers in accordance with their qualifications and experience, should be paid a reasonable and decent living wage which will keep them above essential wants, so that, if the right type of men and women had been taken into the profession as teachers and lecturers, they should be able to devote their full time and energy for the cause of Education, without having to waste a portion of their time and energy devising ways and means of supplementing their inadequate incomes to balance their budgets.

The teachers are entrusted with the very responsible task of educating not only the young and innocent but also the grown-ups and instilling ideas and ideals into their minds. It is therefore very important that the teacher should not go about with a genuine grievance of his own. People who go about with grievances—particularly if they are genuine and well-founded—have a habit of airing these grievances on those who would give them a hearing, and what is more natural than that teachers with grievances should air these on their pupils in their schools, Colleges and even at the Universities at the expense of the pupils themselves. This dissatisfaction and disaffection has its natural consequences, and in the course of time bears quite unexpected results. What is most important is that teachers should be paid a fair and reasonable living wage, which is in proportion to the pay drawn by Government Servants of similar educational standing, experience and responsibility. Teachers should neither be under paid nor over paid. They should be reasonably paid so that the best type of men and women will be attracted to this noblest of professions. The best way of meeting the present dissatisfaction among teachers, will be by the appointment of a competent and impartial Salaries Commission approved by the teaching profession which should go into the question

fully and conscientiously, and make its recommendations which should then be binding on the teaching profession.

It would not be out of place to suggest here, that great care should be taken in the selection of teachers whose first and last love should be teaching. They are the Makers or Molders of the future citizens and leaders of this country.

Yours etc,
R Wijaya Indra

'Ceylon Has Wasted Its Money'

According to a report of an interview appearing in the "Times of Ceylon" of the 20th instant 'Ceylon has wasted its money in sending a Representative to Malaya. This is the view of Mr. D. K. Rajakarier a Ceylonese government servant in Malaya who has just returned after 25 years in that country. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Malayan-Ceylonese Association.

He said: "When it was announced that the Ceylon Government was sending a representative to look after Ceylonese interests in Malaya we welcomed it. We believed that men with sympathy and understanding would be sent there. We were disappointed."

His advice to the Ceylon Government is to recall the representative immediately. 'Ceylonese interests will be looked after by the Malayan Government. Once the representative is recalled the Ceylonese there will know where they stand. They will not live in false hope," he said.

He said that there was general dissatisfaction throughout Malaya at the way the Ceylon Government representatives discharged their duty.

He added: "Ceylonese gave expression to this dissatisfaction at every public meeting. They felt that the Government of Ceylon had wasted its money in sending these people. They were not available to the people. The deputy representative hob-nobbed with the big people and the senior representative during his stay in Malaya worked behind closed doors."

Asked whether there were any more Ceylonese to be repatriated, his reply was: "There are still a number of deserving cases awaiting repatriation."

Nehru Arrested In Kashmir

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested at Domel in Kashmir on the 20th inst. for defying a state ban on his entry into Kashmir.

Sometime ago Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah of Kashmir made a revolutionary speech in which he denied the Maharajah's right to rule Kashmir and wanted to sweep away the feudal system and secure responsible government with adult suffrage. Sheikh Abdullah further wanted the Maharajah to "Quit Kashmir", and was arrested. This reform movement won the sympathy of Pandit Nehru and he went to Kashmir along with Mr. Asaf Ali, Diwan Chamanlal and Mr. Baldier Sahai, to secure the immediate release of Sheikh Abdullah. A District Magistrate of Kashmir met Nehru and party on the borders of the Punjab and Kashmir and said "I have instructions to allow all except Pandit Nehru." When notice was served on Nehru he refused to obey the order and dashed forward defying the military cordon saying "I do not know a going back. Probably the Kashmir state authorities do not know that they are dealing with the President elect of the Indian National Congress". Pandit Nehru and Dewan Chamanlal received slight injuries when they tried to push back the sentries armed with bayonets who tried to bar their way into Kashmir State. They then walked along Srinagar Road for about three and a half miles followed by a large crowd from British India. They were then stopped by the Kashmir State police and military and arrested and Pandit Nehru is lodged in the Dak bungalow at Domel where the State military are guarding the bungalow.

A Kashmir Press note stated that it was not the intention of the Kashmir Government to detain Pandit Nehru. "He is at liberty to return to British India whenever he wishes to do so."

The Congress Working Committee has adjourned its meeting until Pandit Nehru's return and the Ahmedabad City Congress Committee called for a *hartal* on the 21st. The decision reached by the Congress Working Committee in favour of the acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's proposals, despite certain unsatisfactory features from the Congress point of view, is said to be again in a fluid state.

PERSONAL

Mr. M. S. Subramaniam, Proctor S. C., of Mallakam, has been appointed President, Village Tribunal, Vavuniya with effect from the 24th inst.

'TEACHERS' DAY'

SCHOOLS TO CLOSE ON JULY 10TH?

The Executive of the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers on Saturday last decided to ask managers to close on July 10th and thus allow teachers to observe a "Teachers' Day" if their "just demands" are not accepted by Government.

The meeting, which was held at Zahira College, also decided to hold public meetings all over the Island and to enlist the sympathy of the managers and the public.

The Union deferred the question of registering itself as a trades union.

A salary scale will be submitted by the Union in conjunction with the Headmasters' Association, instead of the two associations submitting separate schemes.

Retirement Of Mr. P. Saravanamuttu

DECISION TO STAND FOR PARLIAMENT

Mr. P. Saravanamuttu, the Tea and Rubber Commissioner, who recently applied for permission to retire under the provisions of the Order in Council of 1931, has, it is learned, received intimation from His Excellency the Governor granting him permission and accepting his notice of retirement.

Mr. Saravanamuttu will retire from the Public Service at the end of November, but goes on leave on September prior to retirement.

Mr. Saravanamuttu has decided to contest the Colombo South seat in the General Election to Ceylon's Parliament.

Ceylonese in Malaya Discharged

Charge of Collaboration

Mr. M. Kandiah, of Myliddy, Jaffna, a resident in Malaya, formerly employed in the Federated Malay States Railways, was discharged when his case came up for hearing before the Officers' Court presided over by Col. Bostock Hill. The Deputy Public Prosecutor said he had instructions not to proceed with the case.

Mr. Ramani appearing for Mr. Kandiah who was charged with collaboration with the Japanese, said that all that was alleged against the accused was that after the whole of Selangor was captured, Mr. Kandiah was back at service with the Railway and did work which as an employee he was bound to do. Counsel then referred to the sabotage work done by Mr. Kandiah.



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1946.

SOCIALISM ON THE SLY.

WE HAVE ALWAYS CONTENDED that socialism on the sly is fair neither to the Ministers nor to the people. The present State Council, elected under the Donoughmore Constitution, has no mandate to embark on a Socialist policy however heavily veiled it may be. The Ministers themselves know that there is no such mandate. This is why they feel they cannot with safety to themselves proclaim their belief in plain, unmitigated Socialism. Nor is their faith in a Socialist policy so deep-rooted that they are willing, by hook or crook, to give themselves up to such a policy. The true explanation of their attitude is that they wish to be all things to all men. They want to be in a position to tell any Socialist that, if it is Socialism that is wanted, then there is plenty of it to be found here and there in what they are doing for the country. It is this detestable weakness that is at the bottom of Mr. D. S. Senanayake's attempt to form what he calls the United National Party, but Mr. Senanayake has forgotten one thing: no true Socialist can have any faith in the motley group which he has managed to get together under his banner for the simple reason that this group has no policy of its own and that its professions of faith in Socialism or anything else are totally valueless.

There is internal evidence in the manifesto of the United National Party to show that in respect of his land policy Mr. D. S. Senanayake is still wavering between two extremes. Nationalisation of land is no doubt a tempting bait to be thrown out to the Communists and the Socialists, but the frankness of the latter does not suit him. Frankness in this matter would be embarrassing to one who prides himself in being a planter whenever he appears before the much-harassed and worried planters and in being a plain cultivator of the soil whenever he elects to pose before his peasants and colonists. This is a get-up which even Machiavelli may find highly inconvenient. Contrast Mr. Senanayake's somewhat shy advances towards Socialism with the statement recently issued by the President of the Communist Party. According to this statement, the only solution to the problem of landlessness is to nationalise all

large plantations and big holdings. The Communists are at least frank, though under a democratic constitution neither Mr. Senanayake nor the Communists can thrust on the country a policy of which it has not so far approved. When the United National Party and the Communists go before the electors they will no doubt explain how the Government proposes to stave off utter bankruptcy after saddling the State with heavy expenditure on education, salaries, social services, and last and not the least of all, nationalisation of land.

Let us assume for the moment that the country votes for nationalisation of land. What then? Does it mean that Mr. Senanayake or anybody else is at liberty to meddle with individual rights? Nationalisation is one thing and the regimentation of the landowners is another. One has only to turn to the columns of the press to discover to what extent this latter process has been allowed to develop under Mr. D. S. Senanayake's leadership. The farmer cultivates his land only in name: at every stage of his cultivation he has to take some official into his confidence in regard to the acreage cultivated, the date of reaping and threshing, and a good many other details. At the end of it all he has to surrender his surplus produce at a price which Mr. Senanayake has managed to evolve out of his inner consciousness.

This is not nationalisation. It is slavery of the worst kind. It is being tolerated because of abnormal times in which we live and because Mr. D. S. Senanayake is unable to persuade himself that there is an alternative. The electors of Ceylon must make it clear that they will tolerate it no longer. The cultivators and landowners constitute the majority of the population. They can, if they choose, rid themselves of the veiled despotism under which they are compelled to live by simply exercising their right to vote. No communal interest is involved here. In this matter, as in many others, the outlook of the Sinhalese and the Tamils is the same. Their interests are the same. They stand for individual liberty and the dignity of man, in which Mr. Senanayake has ceased to have any faith.

India To Retaliate?

According to a report appearing in the "Times of Ceylon", the Government of Madras have decided to contact the Government of India, and urge them to take retaliatory action against Ceylon following recent events in this island.

This follows the visit of Mr. M. A. Aziz of the Ceylon Indian Congress to Madras where he called on Mr. T. Prakasam, Premier, and Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Industries, Labour and Immigration, and discussed with them matters connected with the status of Indians in Ceylon with special reference to the Knavesmire dispute.

Letters To The Editor

THE PATH OF COMPROMISE

Sir,—I perused your editorial in the "Hindu Organ" of the 14th inst., with the above caption. I find that certain of your references to an earlier article of mine which appeared in your issue of the 11th inst., and the inferences you were pleased to draw from them were unwarranted. Your remarks seem to imply that I have suggested some specific compromise that is inconsistent with the self-respect and dignity of the Tamils, whereas I have nowhere in the article suggested any such specific compromise whatsoever.

May I respectfully submit that it is obvious to any reader that I have not even remotely suggested anything so atrocious as you have seen fit to portray in interpreting the sentiments contained in my article. With your kind permission I should like to re-state here some of the ideas that I gave expression to in the article under reference in order to elucidate certain unfortunate misapprehensions that have crept into the editorial.

I quote below some relevant extracts from my article. "It would appear as things are today that acceptance of office in the Cabinet and in Parliament would prove more beneficial to the Tamils than abstention. Of course, circumstances may change by the time Parliament starts functioning. Subject to this proviso it is prudent to go on the footing that acceptance of office under honourable terms is desirable and necessary."

"If the policy and programme (of the United National Party) are found generally acceptable to the interests of the Tamils, the Tamils would be well advised to co-operate."

"If on the other hand it would appear that holding office in the future Cabinet of Ceylon will prove harmful to the Tamils, then we would have no option but to stand out of office."

"It must however be mentioned that co-operation with the United National Party, or for that matter with any other party does not necessarily mean that the Tamils should join the ranks of such a party."

I make bold to say that there is not a single idea in my article which suggests any surrender or merger or dishonourable compromise with the United National Party or which lends support to your contention that I have suggested some sort of dishonourable compromise. What is the barter that I have proposed? What is the betrayal that I have suggested? I shall be thankful to you, if you can produce a single word or sentence from my article to substantiate the conclusions you have arrived at. What I did try to emphasize was that compromise in general is good, and that the Tamils should not under the present circumstances, reject out of hand all reasonable chances of honourable compromise with the Sinhalese. I have not suggested any specific compromise of whatsoever nature, either in my last letter to you or at any time in the past. As for "others of his way of thinking" which you referred to in your editorial, I must confess I do not know anything about them.

On the other hand, I am aware that the "Hindu Organ" on several occasions supported, in no mistaken terms, the compromising action of the Tamil Councillors in voting for the acceptance of the White paper; whereas at that time I held the view, and do still hold, that what they did was clearly wrong.

The "Hindu Organ" of 7th January 1946 contains the following editorial comments: "Unless the Tamils were prepared to follow the example of Ulster.... the only course of action

for them was to accept the new situation.... This is why we, in these columns, refused to find fault with our Councillors for voting in favour of the constitution.... The Tamil Congress policy requires no defence, but if that policy failed it was the plain duty of others to evolve another. We suppose this was what the Tamil Councillors did."

The "Hindu Organ" of 15th November 1945, says in this connection "The constitution being inevitable, they were prepared to co-operate in working it for what it was worth. We fail to see how any question of Tamil self-respect or dignity is involved in the matter."

The editorial comment in the "Hindu Organ" of 17th January 1946 reads as follows: "In our opinion the only basis for any future course of action for the Tamils is that provided by the action of the Tamil Councillors in voting for the new constitution."

May I further draw your kind attention to the view expressed in the editorial of 7th May 1946. "At a time when the country is definitely committed to the working of the new constitution on strictly non-communal and non-sectarian lines, it is strange to find political leaders still obsessed with the idea that the Sinhalese are on one side and the Tamils are on the other side. It is our duty to point out.... that this is not so."

I feel that you should either substantiate the charge you have made in the editorial about my ever having suggested any dishonourable compromise or withdraw the charge in the cause of fairplay. Your solicitude for the welfare and self-respect of the Tamils appears to have led your editorial pen to travel into the realms of imagination.

I submit it is not advisable for the Tamils, under the present circumstances, to permit themselves to be led merely into forming an anti-Senanayake bloc or a pro-Senanayake bloc, without any well considered and reasonable basis for either step.

May I in this connection respectfully commend to the Tamil people in Ceylon the recent statement made by Sir T. B. Sapru on the present Indian Constitutional problem: "I feel confident that the best solution of many of the difficulties which we face lies not in discussing academic theories of democracy at present but in beginning to work with each other on a common platform."

Yours truly,
S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM.

[We publish the above letter as received. The editorial to which our correspondent takes exception speaks for itself. We regret we are unable to agree with Mr. Sivasubramaniam in regard to the meaning and purpose of the letter which we criticised. This correspondence is now closed.—EDITOR H. O.]

ELECTION TO CEYLON'S NEW PARLIAMENT

J. P. N. Thirunavukarasu, of Nallur Jaffna hereby announce that I intend to stand as a candidate for the Jaffna Town seat. I plead with the hundreds of people who know me to commend me to the thousands of voters. On my part I dedicate myself to serve the millions—the betrayed and the oppressed millions—of Ceylon Tamils, Sinhalese and all other citizens.

P. N. Thirunavukarasu,
312 Galle Road,
Mt. Lavinia.

17-6-46.
(Mis. 95, 25)

Nehru To Return

PUNJAB TO RETALIATE?

In obedience to the Congress President's directive, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is returning to Delhi immediately. He is expected to arrive in Delhi late tonight. Arrangements are being made to fly him from Rawalpindi.

In a telegram to Maulana Azad, the Congress President, Pandit Nehru said: "In view of the grave discourtesy offered to me by the Kashmir Government in spite of my friendly approaches, I deeply regret I am wholly unable to return until full liberty of movement, including a visit to Srinagar is accorded to me. Request the Committee to proceed without me."

In reply Maulana Azad said: "I and all are of opinion that your presence here is essential above everything else. Remember you are under an organisation which you adorned so long. Its needs must be paramount for you and me. Remember also your honour is ours and your obedience to the Congress call automatically transfers to it the duty of guarding your honour. The Committee is also solicitous equally with you about Sheikh Abdullah's case and the welfare of the Kashmir people. Therefore I expect you to return in answer to this."

"You will tell the Maharaja Sahib that as soon you are freed by the Congress you will return to Kashmir to retrieve your honour and fulfil your mission."

I am releasing this to the Press."

Will Go Back To Kashmir

Maulana Azad received the following from Nehru: "Received your message at 1 p. m. after lunch. In obedience to the direction of the Working Committee I am prepared to return immediately on the understanding that I come back to Kashmir later. An early return is only possible by aeroplane from Srinagar. No service plane is available either at Srinagar or Rawalpindi. I am under detention and can make no arrangement myself."

It is understood that arrangements are being made to fly Nehru to Delhi from Rawalpindi aerodrome to which place he will be taken in a car. Nehru is expected to arrive in Delhi tonight.

The Congress President told pressmen at the conclusion of the Working Committee meeting this evening that the Committee almost reached a final conclusion on the Cabinet Mission's proposals on both the long-term and short-term arrangement. The Committee will formulate a resolution when it meets tomorrow at 8 a. m. by which time it is hoped Pandit Nehru would have returned to Delhi.

Sheikh Abdullah's trial has been postponed to July 1.

Hartal is observed in Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Ahmedabad, Poona, Sholapur, Bangalore, Madras, and Madurai.

Retaliation by Punjab

The demand that an immediate ban should be placed on the entry into the Punjab of the Maharajah of Kashmir, his Ministers and State officials, is made by the General Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, Dr. Lehna Singh, in a telegram to the Finance Minister of the Punjab Government, Lala Bhim Sen Sachar (Congress).

The telegram states that the maltreatment and arrest of Pandit Nehru by the Kashmir Government is "highly provocative and insulting" and urges that immediate instructions should be issued to all Punjab Government officials not to co-operate in any way with the Kashmir Government.

THREE JAFFNA YOUTHS

Winning International Recognition

Perhaps the first Ceylonese to be associated with the research work being conducted in England in connection with Atomic Energy is Mr. K. Kandiah, the Ceylon Government University Scholar in Mathematics of 1936, who has, after a brilliant career at Cambridge, been appointed to be the Head of the Instruments and Electronics Section of the Atomic Energy Research Station to be established at Didcot by the British Government.

Mr. Kandiah, whose home is at Udupiddy, Point Pedro, is an old boy of Hartley College, Point Pedro, Jaffna and St. Joseph's College, Colombo. He later graduated from the University of Ceylon and won the Government University Scholarship in 1936. In the following year he entered Queen's College, Cambridge and took the Mathematical Tripos course. His interest in radio activity during his spare time led to his specialising in the study of Electronics.

Invited To Canada

During the war, Mr. Kandiah lectured on Electronics at the Cavendish Laboratory to Service personnel who were interested in radiolocation and allied activities. He was subsequently drafted into "Tube Alloys" (the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research) for work in connection with Atomic Energy. At about that time, it is now revealed, he turned down an invitation to proceed to Canada on very secret work in connection with Atomic Energy owing to certain difficulties in his way. Today Mr. Kandiah is in charge of the Cyclotron and the High Tension Set (used extensively in Nuclear Research) at the Cavendish Laboratory. This Cyclotron, it is stated, was recently rebuilt on an improved scale by a team of scientists headed by Mr. Kandiah.

Mr. Kandiah was also selected as an Examiner for the Natural Science Tripos Examination (1945 and 1946) besides lecturing to research students on Electronics in Nuclear Research in which field, it is stated, he is considered a high authority, by eminent scientists like Professor I. D. Cockcroft and Professor N. Feather.

Recognition

Mr. Kandiah's appointment as head of the Instruments and Electronics section of the Atomic Energy Research Station which is to be set up by the British Government, is considered a high tribute to his achievement in this field.

A RESEARCH FELLOW OF CHRIST'S

Dr. C. J. Eliezer, Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics, University of Ceylon, has been elected Research Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. He has also been offered a Research Fellowship by the University of Birmingham and a Senior Research Studentship by the Royal Commissioners for the 1951 Exhibition.

It will be recalled that Dr. Eliezer proceeded on a Government University Scholarship to Cambridge where he had a distinguished career becoming wrangler in one year and winning, besides a Bachelor Scholarship at Christ's College and the Isaac Newton Studentship, the much coveted Smith's prize for original work in Mathematics.

While at Cambridge Dr. Eliezer carried out research work under Professor Dirac in Quantum Electrodynamics and has to his credit a large number of published papers on this subject. A good deal of this work was done after he had joined the Staff of the Ceylon University.

Dr. Eliezer's work in this branch of Mathematical Physics has earned

'YOU AIM AT US'

INDIANS PROTEST

Indians in Ceylon have, through one of their representatives in the State Council, protested against the proposed change in the method of voting at elections.

They feel that the abolition of the coloured ballot boxes is a blow aimed at them. Another blow, they allege, is the multi-member constituency proposal.

Mr. K. Natesa Iyer, M. S. C. (Hatton) has sent a note to the Board of Ministers saying he agrees that abuses like the sale of ballot boxes should be stopped. But he has suggested that the ballot papers should be printed with a big square in colours allotted to each candidate, so that illiterate voters might easily recognise the man to whom they vote.

Mr. Natesa Iyer is reported to have written: "It would appear that the Board of Ministers are trying to do all they can under the cloak of 'status quo' to reduce the strength of the Indian workers."

Ignoring the allegations, the Board of Ministers have replied to Mr. Natesa Iyer that his ballot-paper-with-coloured-square proposal is impracticable.

ALL-CEYLON TAMIL CONGRESS

Notice is hereby given that the 2nd PLENARY SESSIONS of the All Ceylon Tamil Congress will take place at the

TOWN HALL, JAFFNA

on Saturday 10th August 1946

Details regarding the Plenary Sessions and particulars relating to the "CONGRESS WEEK"

in the Northern Province will be announced later

E. M. V. Naganathan
George Motha.

Joint Hon. Secretaries, A.C.T.C.
[M.S. 96, 25]

ed international recognition and he has recently been invited to read a paper on his speciality at the meeting of the American Physical Society to be held in September in New York when several distinguished mathematical physicists are expected to be present.

Dr. Eliezer is an old boy of Hartley College, Pt. Pedro, and of St. Joseph's College, Colombo.

ANOTHER RESEARCH WORKER

Dr. A. Sundaralingam, B. Sc., Ph. D. (Lond) A. I. C. has returned to Ceylon after a successful career in England as a rubber research worker to assume duties as the Government Rubber Technologist in the Island.

A fully equipped laboratory for the type of work that Dr. Sundaralingam is to undertake will be established by Government soon. It is understood that he is working at some invention which will revolutionize the industry throughout the world, and which has not been revealed yet.

Dr. Sundaralingam, it may be mentioned, went to England on a scholarship given by the Department of Commerce and Industries for training in rubber goods manufacture. Almost throughout the period of the war, he was engaged in rubber research work in the British Rubber Producers' Research Association, where he is said to have made a mark.

Early this year when the offer of the present appointment was made to him, the Secretary of State reported that Dr. Sundaralingam had been offered appointments in England from private firms carrying salaries of more than £1,000 per annum.

"WILL CARVE OUT MINORITY ELECTORATES", SAYS CHAIRMAN

Chairman of the Delimitation Commission, Mr. L. M. D. de Silva, K.C., announced publicly yesterday at its first public sitting that the Commission would carve out electorates in such a way that, whenever possible, a minority would be able to return a member of its choice.

The Chairman thanked Sir Ratnajoti Saravanamuttu, the first witness, for his carefully thought-out memorandum in which he suggested six seats for Colombo, or five seats, the division being made so as to give Tamils and Muslims a chance of electing persons of their choice.

The Chairman drew the attention of Sir Ratnajoti to the total population of the Western Province of whom 1,507,000 were Sinhalese, 60,000 Ceylon Tamils, 87,000 Indian Tamils and 116,000 Muslims.

Colombo Town had a population of 355,374 of whom 34,514 were Ceylon Tamils and 44,289 were Indian Tamils.

Sir Ratnajoti said that in Colombo the Sinhalese were less than half the total population.

The basic principle of democracy would be destroyed if the Tamils and the Muslims could not elect their own men.

The Chairman intervened to say that they would carve out electoral districts territorially in such a way, that whenever possible, a minority would be able to return a member of their choice.

Sir Ratnajoti: "Where the minorities will preponderate?"

Chairman: Yes, Sir Ratnajoti submitting a scheme on a five-seat basis for Colombo, suggested that one of the electoral districts, he put forward had a population of 53,000, of whom 23 per cent were Tamils, 10.2 Ceylon Tamils and 13.2 Indian Tamils. Ceylon Tamils and Indian Tamils had community of interests, chiefly religion and language.

Sir Ratnajoti objected to multi-member constituencies. A multi-member constituency would not achieve definitely what the Order-in-Council contemplated.

RESPONSIBLE GOVT. FOR BIKANER

RULER TO ISSUE BIRTHDAY PROCLAMATION

Bikaner, June 21.

Responsible government for the Bikaner State was promised by His Highness the Maharajah, in a statement issued today announcing that on his next birthday on August 31 he will make a formal Proclamation outlining the new constitution.

"The object I have in view" said His Highness, "is the establishment of a form of government which under the aegis of the Ruler will be responsible to the people, thus fully associating them with the administration of the State within a specified time, taking into due consideration the conditions and circumstances existing in the State."

TEACHERS' STRIKE CALLED OFF

Lahore, June 20.

The teachers of the Gurdaspur District Board schools numbering about 1,000 have called off the strike after 27 days following the acceptance of their demands.

The Board accepted the demands of the teachers and has appointed a committee to inquire into the circumstances which led to the strike.

—A.P.I.

FREE MEDICAL AID APPROVED

The Board of Ministers has approved the proposal to provide free medical attention and treatment to the people at Government dispensaries and in the out-patients' departments of hospitals.

This means that the present practice of charging nominal fees according to the incomes of patients at these dispensaries and hospitals to cover the cost of the medicine supplied, will be altogether discontinued.

The employees of the Medical Department would now have no excuse or pretext, it is stated, to accept any money from any member of the public.

This proposal will be brought up before the State Council shortly by Mr. Geo. E. de Silva, the Minister of Health.

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[Mis. 250, 19-3 to 19-9-46] T

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

WANTED

An Assistant Editor for the "Hindu Organ" Jaffna. Salary according to qualifications. Applicants with previous experience preferred. Apply stating age, educational and other qualifications to the Manager Hindu Organ Jaffna on or before 25th June, 1946.
(Mis. 81, 11-26)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 524

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sinniah Venasithamby of Changanai West Deceased.

Thambyah Selliab of Changanai West Vs. Petitioner.

1. Ramasethar Mahevar and wife, 2. Achchirillai both of Changanai West, 3. Sothipillai widow of Visuvalingam of Changanai West presently of Gemas, 4. Appachai Natarajah of Changanai West presently of Kotta Bharu Malaya 5. Ambalavanar Kathirakula Pandiar, 6. Ambalavanar Veerasingham both of Sandilipai presently of Vayan goda, 7. Appakkuddy Rajaratnam and wife, 8. Indirani both of Sandilipai, 9. Achchimutta widow of Sinnadi Sellappah, 10. Arunachalam Thambyah and wife, 11. Thangammah, 12. Murugan Appachay and wife, 13. Basammah, 14. Thambyah Apputhurai and 15. Thambyah Assimutti, 16. Achchirillai widow of Krishnarai of Changanai West Minor 17. Visuvalingam Perumayy and Minor 18. Visuvalingam Krishnasamy both of Changanai West presently of Malaya, 19. Arumugam Thambyah of Changanai West Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 1st day of February 1946 in the presence of Mr. M. K. Subramaniam Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovesaid 19th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-lit in over the minors 17th and 18th Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and representing them in these proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be granted to the Petitioner as one of the heirs of the deceased unless the abovesaid Respondents appear before this Court on the 1st day of March 1946 and show cause to the contrary.

The 1st day of February 1946.
Sd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

Time to show cause extended to 31st May 1946.

I. J. R. R. S.
D. J.

Time to show cause extended to 30th August 1946.

I. J. R. R. S.
D. J.

(O. 28, 21 & 25)

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