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NO. 23.

TAMIL CONGRESS ON DELIMITATION

MULTIPLE-MEMBER CONSTITUENCIES ADVOCATED

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam led the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress deputation before the Delimitation Commission on the 25th inst. supported by Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam, Mr. A. J. R. Vethavanam and Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan.

The Congress has sent up two memoranda, one dealing with the Northern, Eastern and Western Provinces and the other, the Up-country districts.

Dealing with Colombo City Mr. Ponnambalam said that a multi-member constituency was the best means of education if they were going to make voters think on political lines on major issues. A multi-member constituency had its advantages not only in respect of a communal minority but also of a political minority.

However much they might attempt to "jerrymander" a single member constituency, they would not give the Muslims an opportunity of returning one of their own men. He chose Colombo for a multi-member constituency because of the high degree of education of the population, both general and political, the desire to vote and the transport facilities.

He thought that if a multi-member constituency were created in Colombo Muslims and Tamils would be able to return two of their members.

Multi-member constituencies would reduce inter caste strife and acerbity of feeling and members thus returned would work as a team and help the growth of collective responsibility. The disadvantages could be ignored from the point of view of national interests.

In further support of his advocacy of multi-member constituencies, Mr. Ponnambalam quoted from the Southborough and Hammond Committees' recommendations for Bombay and Madras.

Mechanics of Voting

Mr. Ponnambalam was dwelling on how a multi-member constituency should function, when the Chairman (Mr. L. M. D. de Silva K. C.) intervened to say that the question of mechanics of voting was not a matter left to the Commission.

Mr. Ponnambalam: I venture to think not. But if you are in a position, under your terms of reference inevitably and as a corollary you will have to say whether voters will have one vote or more.

The Chairman said that the Elections Order in Council which has not yet been published, will probably contain a provision giving

each voter the right to cast as many votes as there are candidates. If we make a recommendation now there will have to be another law to restrict it.

Mr. Ponnambalam: I cannot contemplate you being called upon to make a recommendation regarding multi-member constituencies without going into the immediate corollary and state the way in which you must vouch for its successful working.

Mr. Ponnambalam also urged a multi member constituency for the Pasden Korale where Indians might then have a chance of returning one of their members. For the Muslims he advocated a shoe-string constituency from Kalutara to Hambantota.

In answer to the Chairman, Mr. Ponnambalam said that he admitted of no diversity of interests between the Indian Tamils and the Ceylon Tamils.

In the North

Regarding Northern Province, Mr. Ponnambalam pleaded for the retention of the administrative areas as far as possible. It would be very undesirable to break them up unless for very cogent reasons.

Chairman: We are trying to retain them all over the Island.

Mr. Ponnambalam also urged for a seat, if possible for the Jaffna Urban Council area. Although its population was 60,000 it was a compact area.

Valigamam East could not by itself form a constituency and suggested adding to it the Gravet division of Jaffna Town, outside the strict Urban Council limits and Kokuvil, Vannarpannai and Chivateru and Nallur.

The nine seats for the Northern Province asked for by the Congress are as follows:—(1) Jaffna Urban Council area, 62,922; (2) Islands 53,284; (3) Valigamam West 62,092; (4) Valigamam North 66,811; (5) Valigamam East (Achuveli Puttur, Kopay Neervely 37,432) and "Jaffna Town" (Chivateru and Nallur, Vannarpannai and Kokuvil—19,941), 57,372; (6) Vadamaratchi (Point Pedro Kaddaveli and Udappiddy divisions) 67,118; (7) Thenmarachi (Pachilapalli Karachchi, Poonakari Thunukai, Kudathani, Champion Pattu) 55,034; (8) Vavuniya, 23,114; (9) Mannar 3,798.

The Tamil Congress withdrew at this stage to appear later.

Two Seats for Mannar

Mr. J. Tyagaraja, the next witness, said that at least two seats

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WHY ALL TAMILS SHOULD STAND BEHIND THE TAMIL CONGRESS

By S. A. NATHAN

As we sit seriously thinking of the parlous political position in Ceylon, we are forcibly reminded of a weighty observation of Aldous Huxley in his book "Point, Counter-Point". A point of view that does not contemplate a possible and probable counter-point or points of view lacks not only a human touch but contemptuously ignores the other side of the picture and thus arrogates to itself a uniqueness of the grasp of human problems.

The Sinhalese Gargantua is in a similar mood. Let it be said at once that we have no complaint against the Sinhalese people. They are good, generous and game; but they are so guileless and gullible that they have recently been inoculated with dangerous ideas of superiority and exclusiveness by men whom fortuitous circumstances have thrown up at the forefront of affairs. Mr. Senanayake and his understudies in Sinhalese leadership who have successfully for the moment imposed upon John Bull as the accredited agents of the Sinhalese people exhibit in a remarkable degree that one groove mind which Huxley has presented as the most dangerous to human welfare and peace.

The Ceylon Tamils and other minorities would be grievously mistaken if they equated the Senanayake caucus with the Sinhalese people and truckled to it. It should be the constant pre-occupation and endeavour of the minorities and of the better elements amongst the Sinhalese to expose the hollow pretensions of this caucus and thus compel it to quit the stage so that life in Ceylon may not be fouled by its machinations.

Mr. Senanayake and his henchmen may not have gone the way as they have done but for the aiding and abetting of the black sheep in the minority groups. There are many minority quislings who for little favours have sold away, and are prepared to sell away, the very safety and existence of their communities. Temporary advantages for individuals, even for communities, are insecure make-shifts, which could be blown away by a squall of political passions. It should therefore be the duty and outlook of the minority communities to hound out the Quislings and compel a redress of the balance of power amongst the various communities.

The Ceylon Tamils in particular are in a tragic crisis in their history. Their survival can be secured by only concerted action, by their pulling together and speaking and acting with one voice. Here are the facts and figures which should appeal to the thought of the Tamils,

and, if they are worthy of their heritages and if they feel, as they ought to, that the future of the race depends on their actions in the crisis, they should give heed to the facts and figures and act together in a team setting aside, and spurning at, individual gains.

1. The Tamils have long enjoyed equality of opportunity and contributed not a little to the development and progress of the country. They supplied leaders of thought and action whose services the Sinhalese people remember gratefully, though Mr. Senanayake and his clique may ignore it. His own rise to power was shown the way by Tamil help and backing.

2. Stuart Mill and James Bryce amongst others have laid down as a cardinal and immutable principle of constitutional reform that position and power enjoyed by a section of people should not be curtailed at a constitutional revision unless it was demonstrable that such position and power did damage to the rest. Why should the Tamils lose the *status quo*? Will you, shall we Tamils accept an inferior status by the reason of being numerically smaller? We were numerically smaller when in the pre-Donoughmore times we had the two to one ratio of representation. What has happened in between to disturb that arrangement?

3. We are not swearing by it now. The Tamil Congress pressed for parity only between the majority and minorities lumped together. The principle of non-domination postulates a great truth which Plato envisaged in his "Republic" that no group (community) of people should be subjected to a disability of being hampered from getting, or contributing a due share by reason of smaller numbers. The balance necessary for the good government of Ceylon is the balance contemplated by Plato which the classical scholarship of Lord Soulbury did not grasp. If the present temper of Mr. Senanayake takes firm root amongst the Sinhalese, the minorities will be done for, for all time.

4. Mr. Senanayake and his followers did not even have the courtesy of consulting the Tamils in hatching the reforms which have swept away all that the Tamils have long enjoyed. He might extend this line of activity in the future and arrive at a conclusion that the Tamils should leave the Sinhalese areas and betake themselves to the North. Would you submit to it?

5. Compare the attitude of the Sinhalese majority with that of the Indian National Congress. How

(Continued on page 3)

APOTHECARY WANTED

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Co-operative Union Hospital Ltd.
Tholpuram, Chulipuram.
(Mis-99, 28)



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1946.

A PARODY ON PARTY

IF THE PARTICULAR BRAND of democracy which finds favour with Mr. D. S. Senanayake and his colleagues is a sham and a delusion, what is to be said of the latest parody on the party system to which he has been good enough to lend his name? The United National Party is truly united in one sense: its objective is the sharing-out of public offices. In no other respect is there any common ground of belief or loyalty for the mixed crowd which Mr. Senanayake has dubbed the United National Party. Under the compromise arrived at between Mr. Bandaranaike and Mr. D. S. Senanayake the Sinhala Maha Sabha will continue to exist and even to flourish side by side with the Ceylon "National" Congress. It will be noted that the latter ceased to be national when the Tamils seceded from it and nothing has happened of late to take away its communal character. The net result of Mr. Senanayake's manoeuvres is that two communal bodies like the "National" Congress and the Sinhala Maha Sabha have agreed to put forward candidates at the next election and those elected from this group along with Quislings from other parts of the country will form the United National Party. This is why the manifesto of the new Party is couched in terms wide enough to admit practically anybody into its fold.

The people residing in the Northern and Eastern parts of the island, who have been solemnly invited to proclaim their allegiance to the new party, ought not to make the mistake of thinking that, with the advent of the new constitution, a real party system is bound to emerge. We need hardly say that it would be a good thing for all if parties were formed with a genuine background for working the new constitution. This constitution cannot be worked except on real party lines. But no party can exist, much less

flourish, on nothing more substantial than the innocuous platitudes that are the outstanding feature of the U.N.P. manifesto. To be of any practical use, a policy or programme must state the solution for each problem of current administration and it must do so specifically. This is what the U.N.P. manifesto refuses to do. Even in regard to agriculture, Mr D.S.Senanayake has evaded the issue as to whether, in the matter of purchasing and selling the farmer's produce, the present policy of coercion is going to be continued. He does not tell us when the Defence Regulations under which this policy is being pursued are going to be repealed. Is the system of rationing to continue, and if so how much longer? These are questions which every man in the street is asking. In England bread was never rationed even during the war, and the Labour Government's proposal to introduce rationing in view of the world shortage of food has evoked a storm of protest. The "Daily Mail" accuses the British Government of sole responsibility for the present shortage which, according to the paper, has been brought about by the Government's policy of meddling with the law of supply and demand, and that law does not operate in a world of planned famine. In Ceylon Mr D. S. Senanayake cannot altogether disclaim responsibility for the shortage of food which is the most urgent problem confronting us. One has only to go back to what he told Mr Venkatarama Sastri during the Bajpai negotiations to understand his whole attitude towards food production. Having deprived himself of the manpower needed for food production, by quarrelling with the Indian Government and people, he turned to imported tractors and the Agricultural Corps for salvation. The new plan has so far failed to yield any results. It is his duty now to tell us what he is going to do next. Has his policy of planned food production been adopted by the United National Party? If so, to what extent?

It is the manifesto of the United National Party that makes the emergence of honest political parties in the near future utterly improbable. If the man who prides himself on being the virtual author of parliamentary government for Ceylon can be the leader of such an utterly undemocratic band of political adventures, there is indeed little hope of true democracy for Ceylon. It may be true that, as Mr. Molamure was good enough to tell us, the new party is backed by plenty of funds, but who said that the votes of the Northern Province are for sale to be auctioned and knocked down to the highest bidder?

Puttur Scheme Will Not Be Abandoned

By The "Hindu Organ" Representative

"The Puttur Irrigation Scheme is still in the experimental stage. Now it is impossible to arrive at any conclusion. To say, or to suggest by implication, that the scheme has to be abandoned is unwarranted", said Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, Government Agent, Jaffna, in reply to a question put to him by me this morning.

"Possibly we may have to modify the calculations made by us at the start, and cut down the estimated acreage of 1,800 acres. But there is no reason to believe that the scheme will have to be abandoned. In any case it is proposed to make some use of it", added Mr. Coomaraswamy.

I asked him whether the Irrigation Engineer Mr. Kahawita was also of the same opinion. His reply was: "Mr. Kahawita told me yesterday that it was possible to formulate a scheme to irrigate a reduced area."

He further added: "Although these experiments are being conducted with a view to provide irrigation facilities during the dry season, I hope, at least to make use of the scheme to supplement the rain water during the rainy season to enable the people to cultivate a larger extent with paddy."

More Indian Cloth For Ceylon

NEGOTIATIONS BEAR FRUIT

As a result of the prolonged discussions Mr. M. F. de S. Jayaratne Ceylon Textile Commissioner had with the Government of Madras about the possibility of speeding up exports of handloom cloth to Ceylon, it is now likely that South Indian traders, helped by the Government of Madras, will quickly resume exports of handloom cloth to Ceylon.

Referring to the recent decision taken by the Madras Government to place an identification stamp on all handloom cloth exported to Ceylon, Mr. Jayaratne told a press correspondent that this was the result of one and a half years negotiation with the Government of India.

Mr. Jayaratne added that he had learned with interest the proposal of the Government of Madras to control the prices of all handloom cloth.

The Government of Ceylon, he said, was urging on the Government of India that it would be far more appropriate for the authorities in India to control the prices, rather than it should be left to the importing country to fix the price. The Government of India had, however raised a number of practical difficulties.

This arrangement is welcomed by all the parties concerned. During the past eight months, there has been a considerable reduction in the import of cloth to Ceylon. In fact we are 50 million yards short of our allocation, and this has led to an acute scarcity of cloth in my country.

Mr. Jayaratne said that at a meeting with representatives of the trade which he had had in Madras, he was assured that as a result of the new arrangements, traders would soon resume the export of handloom cloth to Ceylon. The traders regarded the revised list of price as satisfactory.

SUTHUMALAI WELFARE LEAGUE

THE SPEAKER PRESIDES

Sir Waitylingham Duraiswamy, Speaker of the State Council, who presided over the annual general meeting of the Suthumalai Welfare League last Saturday, declared that the public platform was not the proper place to criticise his actions in the State Council, as he could not defend himself then and there. This remark was made when he ruled out of order a reference made by Mr. P. Ragupathy Advocate, one of the speakers, to the Speaker's ruling out of the amendments proposed by Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam in the State Council on the motion to adopt the Report of the Salaries Committee.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Ragupathy said that there was one aspect of Social Service which the people should not ignore. The spiritual and moral well-being of the people depended on education. After an analysis of the evils of the present system of education, the Special Committee on Education had recommended the propagation of knowledge by free education through the medium of the mother tongue. The achievement of that object required the services of teachers duly qualified to instruct in the mother tongue. Teachers could be induced to qualify efficiently for their work only if they were paid adequate salaries. The report of the Salaries Committee made no provision for adequate salaries to teachers. When ministers and members realised the error and were anxious to make amends, amendments to the Salary scale of teachers were introduced in the State Council, but, Mr. Ragupathy said, that they were over-ruled by the Speaker.

At this stage the Chairman, Sir Waitylingam, ruled out Mr. Ragupathy on the ground that he should not refer to the proceedings of the State Council and asked him to sit down. "It is not fair", said the Chairman, "to criticise my action here where I cannot defend myself". He then asked Mr. Ragupathy to proceed.

"I am not criticising the action of the Speaker", said Mr. Ragupathy, "but I am only stating what the action was."

"No, not even that", ruled the Chairman.

"Well", continued Mr. Ragupathy "I will pass on from a subject which seems to pain our Chairman, to something else."

"Don't speak thus", ruled the Chairman again for the third time.

"Very well, Sir" said Mr. Ragupathy, "perhaps some of you may wonder what connection there is between what I have told you and the Welfare League. You are the educated section of the citizens of this locality. You are in touch with journals and literature on current topics. It is your duty to lead the masses aright. If therefore, you have the social and moral well-being of the people at heart, it becomes your duty to guide the masses and see that only such persons as have the interests of education and of teachers at heart are returned to the future Parliament."

"This is not an election meeting. I rule it out", ordered the Chairman.

Mr. Ragupathy, continuing, said that, since it appeared to him that the chairman was not willing to hear him, he would stop addressing the meeting any more.

Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, the Government Agent, paid a compliment to the Social Welfare League and the selfless work its President Mr. A. Chelliah was doing. He said that he was closely watching the progress of the Puttur Irrigation Scheme and that he was always willing and ready to promote agricultural and irrigation schemes in any part of the district.

The other speakers were Messrs. V. Veerasingham, K. Shanmugam and C. Thiagarajah.

Tamil Congress On Delimitation

(Continued from page 1)

should be allocated to the Mannar-Mullaitivu area.

The Chairman said that the present population of the electorate was 53,000 and its division into two electorates would bring down the average population per electorate to the low figure of 26,500.

Mr. Tyagaraja said that apart from the backwardness of this area a note should be made of the great size of this electorate. One member could not adequately represent the entire electorate primarily owing to the lack of transport facilities. Another point was the diversity of interests of the people of the Mullaitivu and Vavuniya North area and the Mannar dwellers.

He urged that Vavuniya North and Mullaitivu be joined to form one electorate, while Vavuniya South which had a Sinhalese population of over 4,000 might be attached to Mannar to form a separate electorate.

Referring to the Muslims in Mannar who numbered 12,000, he thought two multi-member seats might be provided for Mannar.

Mr. Ponnambalam, resuming his evidence, spoke of the absence of a community of interests between Mannar and Mullaitivu on the one hand and Mannar and Vavuniya on the other.

"Happy Hunting Ground"

He said that it was seen by the fact that normally a local candidate from one area was not acceptable to the other.

The result was that "this district which cries for personal attention of the representative, has become the happy hunting ground of those who go from outside."

He supported a separate constituency for Mannar because of the Catholic concentration there and also of the possibility of a chance of the Muslims returning one of their men.

The Chairman enquired whether the Muslims and Hindus would not combine against a Catholic.

Mr. Ponnambalam replied that very frankly speaking the Tamils would vote together whether Hindu or Catholic. "But", he said, "there is always the possibility of a Muslim being returned here."

Mr. N. Nadaraja: If there are two Tamil candidates.

Mr. Ponnambalam: Yes.

Mr. Ponnambalam said that it had been manifested at an election that the Muslims there could poll much more than in an urban area.

He strongly opposed "a small jerry-mandered constituency within the Mannar district to give the Muslims a chance. I must oppose it even if my Muslim friends may not like me for saying so."

The Tamil Congress withdraw to reappear later.

Mr. Ponnambalam suggested that the whole Province should be turned into a multi-member constituency so that its important Catholic minority could be certain of returning a member.

He was opposed to a separate electorate being created to give a small concentration of Muslims an opportunity of gaining a seat since such a step would be manifestly unfair by the Tamil minority in that area.

The deputation from the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress appeared again at the later stage before the Commission.

Definition of "Depressed Classes"

Replying to a question by Mr. Nadarajah, Mr. Ponnambalam asked how they were going to define depressed classes. He welcomed those people being represented by one of themselves, but he would like to

know where the depressed classes began and where they ended.

The one and only way of giving those people a chance of representation would be to turn the whole of the Northern Province into a multi-member constituency. The same principle should be applied to the Central and Western Provinces, where too there were depressed classes among the Sinhalese.

He would strenuously object to anybody being earmarked as a "depressed class." In their own interest it would be thoroughly bad to do that. They must distinguish between the people who professed to speak for the so-called depressed classes and between the people of those classes themselves.

Mr. Ponnambalam said he welcomed those who considered themselves depressed securing a seat, but where did the depressed classes begin and where did they end. Mr. Rajendra had mentioned their communities but what about the dhobies, barbers, and other communities?

It would be to the abiding and permanent injury of the depressed classes to have a representative labelled as such. The interests of the community should not be overlooked for the interests of the individual who wished to be returned for a seat.

Mr. Ponnambalam challenged the representative character of the minority Tamil Progressive Union.

Eastern Province

Mr. Ponnambalam next dealt with the Eastern Province where there were populations of 129,000 Tamils, including Indian Tamils, 106,000 Muslims and 21,000 Sinhalese.

He suggested that the Muslims should be given a reasonable chance of securing three seats out of the seven. He suggested the division of the Province as follows:—

1. Trincomalee North (Kaddulam Pattu, Town and Gravets and Urban area).
2. Trincomalee South (Koddiyar Pattu, Tambalagam Pattu and northern portion of Koralai Pattu).
3. Eravur and Koralai Pattus.
4. Batticaloa U. C. area and Manmunai Pattu North.
5. Karsivalu Pattu.
6. Manmunai Pattu South and Samanthurai Pattu.
7. Pannumo Pattu, Akari Pattu and Wewagam Pattu.

Dealing with the up-country districts, Mr. Ponnambalam said that under the Donoughmore Constitution weightage has been given to the minority community by disfranchising the Indian.

A constituency had been influenced by the Indian population who however did not get the vote. He hoped that no such situation would be repeated in the future.

The Soulbury Commission recommendations had been based on adequate representation and weightage for minorities.

The decrease of a lakh of Indian Tamils between the last Census and the present Census was due to the fact that they had been absorbed in the Ceylon Tamils. In computing the Tamil strength of the up-country areas the benefit of that lakh should be given.

He suggested a multi-member constituency for the whole of the Sabaragamuwa Province which could then return two Indian Tamil representatives. The Tamil Congress was to appear again at 4.30 p. m. on Thursday to deal with Uva and the Central Provinces.

CEMENT EXPERTS AT WORK

The state cement factory at Kankasanturai, Ceylon's first, will come into production in October next year, an official of the Department of Commerce and Industries told a representative of the *Times* on Wednesday. It will produce 100,000 tons of cement a year.

A 2000-acre site has been selected

Why All Tamils Should Stand Behind The Tamil Congress

(Continued from page 1)

liberal and generous and considerate has been the Indian Congress to minority claims? And how insulting and contemptuous has been the attitude of Sennayake and other cocks of the walk? Political theory and experience lays emphasis on the sense of security of the minority which the majority should create. Do you feel that the Sinhalese leaders create that sense of security?

6. It is common knowledge that Tamil Government Servants are subjected to pin-pricks. There is amongst them a sense of insecurity. Merit does not count the whole way. Entry into it is governed by other factors too. Perhaps it is exaggerated, but there is no denying the existence of a feeling. The All-Sinhalese Board of Ministers has been responsible for it not a little. Will you co-operate to perpetuate this state of affairs?

7. Big settlement schemes and other schemes have been worked out in non-Tamil areas. It is typical of the discrimination which has almost become a permanent feature of administration. Will you simply look on helplessly?

8. The Tamil Congress would have succeeded in its mission had not Tamil members of the State Council at last betrayed the cause. This surrender of the Tamil cause and claim has done a most irreparable loss. Will you choose again men of that mentality who will give up the battle despite the order of the general to hold on? They have done more harm than either the Sinhalese or John Bull who has bargained for his own advantage.

The Tamil Congress now asks for team spirit and work among Tamil members. The modified programme of the Tamil Congress does not stress the scheme presented to Lord Soulbury. It now seeks to bind the Tamil members to the proposed Parliament into a party acting together in combination with others who will work for a moderate socialist administration. The united Tamil representatives under the banner of the Congress will hold the balance of power and form the nucleus of an effective opposition. It is not necessary for the Tamil Congress to alter its name. It is a racial organisation with a political programme.

Let all genuine Tamils rethink the question—the future of the Tamil race. The United National Party is a formation of Sinhalese communalists from all other Sinhalese communal organisations. It is futile to expect any good from it. A body of United Tamil representatives will be a decisive factor in the formation of the Ministry and maintenance of it. Let the Tamil's brush aside minor differences and set together under the Tamil Congress lead.

for the factory and the two cement experts, Mr. Henry Poole and Mr. R. E. P. Shearer, are now at Kankasanturai making preliminary arrangements for the laying of the foundation for the factory. The experts arrived in Ceylon last week. The officials of the Department of Commerce and Industries also visited the factory site then.

The establishment of the factory is estimated to cost the Government of Ceylon eight and half million rupees. It will provide employment for a large number of unemployed.

Letters to the Editor

Teachers And The New Salary Scales

Sir.—May I take the liberty of your columns to point out that there has been an Island-wide discontent and agitation among the teachers of Ceylon ever since the new salary scales have been proposed. There's perhaps no part of Ceylon where a protest meeting of the public and pedagogues has not been held to express their disapproval of the new salary scales.

Though they belong to a noble profession yet they cannot be expected to be "fed on air and clothed with the clouds." However there is no permanent body approved by the State to look after the interests of these 35,000 or so teachers. In England a Committee for this purpose was set up as far back as 1919 which issued its first complete Burnham Scales in 1921. This committee was under the valuable chairmanship of Lord Burnham until his death in 1933. He was succeeded by the Earl of Onslow as chairman after whose death Lord Soulbury is the present chairman. Hence it is essential that at least to safeguard the financial interests of this profession a Committee approved by the Minister of Education should be set up in Ceylon as done in England.

One cannot at this juncture do better than quote clause 89 of the Education Act (3rd August 1944) relating to education in England and Wales. It states: (1) "The Minister shall secure that for the purpose of considering the remuneration of teachers there shall be one or more committees approved by him consisting of persons appointed by bodies representing the local education authorities and teachers respectively, and it shall be the duty of any such committee to submit to the Minister whenever they think fit or whenever they may be required by him to do so, such scales of remuneration for teachers as they consider suitable; and whenever a scale of remuneration so submitted is approved by the Minister, he may by order make such provision as appears to him to be desirable for the purpose of securing that the remuneration paid by local education authorities to teachers is in accordance therewith." (2) "The Minister shall nominate the person who is to be the chairman of any committee approved by him for the purposes of this section."

Yours etc.,
P. SAVERIMUTTU.

St. Patrick's Road,
Jaffna, 24.6.46.

SUPPLY OF CADJANS

The Asst. Govt. Agent (E) Jaffna will receive sealed tenders up to 12 noon on Saturday 29th June, 1946 for the supply of 25,000 double cadjans at Tract D 10, Kilinochchi.

2. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the A.G.A. (E), Jaffna from whom all particulars on the subject can be obtained.

3. A cash deposit of Rs. 50/- should be made at the Jaffna Kachcheri to the credit of the A. G. A. (E) Jaffna and the Kachcheri receipt produced before any tender form can be issued.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to furnish a security deposit of Rs. 300/- before signing the agreement.

M. SRIKHANTA
20th June, 1946 A.G.A. (E) Jaffna
(G. 37-28)

ORDER NISI

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

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 312 PT
In the matter of the application for
Letters of Administration to the
Estate of the late Murove a Rama
krishnan of Point Pedro.

Deceased,
Kanapathipillat Punniamorthy of
Point Pedro Petitioner.

Vs.

Muttuvolu Kathirgaman, Sanitary
Assistant Urban Council, Jaffna
Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal
before E. Wijewardene Esquire,
Additional District Judge
Jaffna on the 11th day of May 1946
in the presence of Mr. S. N. a'ingam-
mudaly, Proctor on the part of the
Petitioner, and the Petition and affi-
davit of the Petitioner having been
read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner
abovenamed be and he is hereby de-
clared entitled to have Letters of ad-
ministration to the Estate of the
said deceased issued to him unless
the Respondent abovenamed or any
person or persons interested shall on
or before the 5th day of July 1946
show sufficient cause to the satisfac-
tion of this Court to the contrary.

This 11th day of May 1946

Sgd. E. Wijewardene,
Addl. District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. S. N. galina Mudaly
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 30, 28 & 2)

ORDER NISI

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

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 313 PT
In the matter of the Intestate Es-
tate of Kanagamma wife of
Moorthatamby Alvappillai of
Puloly West Deceased.
1. Karthapou Ponriah and
2. wife Walirpillai of Puloly

(O. 31, 28 & 2)

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Motor Transit Co., Ltd.,
PANADURA.

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

We Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Nagapper Chelliah; 2. Parathai
widow of Subramaniam; 3. Katoagam
widow of Velupillai; 4. Murugapper
Kandamm; 5. Moothathamby Valli-
pparam; 6. wife Rasamma; 7. Mootha-
thamby Alvappillai all of Puloly
West Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the
abovenamed petitioner coming on
for disposal before E. Wijewardene
Esquire Additional District Judge on
the 30th day of May 1946 in the
presence of Messrs. Kandaiya and
Mailvaganam Proctors on the part
of the petitioner and the affidavit of
the 1st Petitioner dated 27th April
1946 having been read. It is order-
ed that the 2nd Petitioner is the ad-
ministratrix of the said intestate and
is entitled to have Letters of Ad-
ministration to the estate of the said
intestate issued to her unless the
respondents or any other person
shall on or before the 4th day of
July 1946 show cause to the satisfac-
tion of this Court to the contrary.

This 30th day of May 1946.

Sgd. E. Wijewardene,
Addl. District Judge.

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[Mis. 42, 17-5 to 17-7-46.]

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(Mis. 15, 12-4 to 11-10-46.)

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Mis. 71, 4-6-46 to 4-11-46.

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COLOMBO.

(Mis. 154, 3-12-45—30-11-46, F)

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[Misc. 243, 8, 12/1--17/9] F