

THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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JAFFNA MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1944.

NO. 19.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS

One Knighthood and eight other distinctions are among Ceylon's share of Imperial honours on the occasion of the King's Birthday while a large number of local ranks and honours has been bestowed for services rendered.

The Knighthood has been conferred on Mr. T. B. Panabokka, First Adigar and former Minister of Health. Among the recipients of honours are:

J. P. for Western Province

Mr. S. J. C. Kadirgamar, Proctor S. C. Dr. A. N. N. Panikkar, Principal of the College of Indigenous Medicine, Colombo.

J. P. for the Northern Province

Mr. A. V. Kulasingham, Crown Advocate, Jaffna, and Editor "Hindu Organ".

To be Gate Mudaliyar

Gate Mubandiram N. Oa-aganayagam, Chief Shroff of the National Bank of India, Ltd, Kandy.

To be Gate Mubandiram

Mubandiram Dutton Kanagasundram.

To be Mubandiram

Mr. S. Kumaraswamy, Proprietary Planter, Contractor and Merchant, Batticaloa.

Mr. J. T. Sadasiva Iyer, Retired Inspector of Schools, Jaffna.

Mr. John David Muttiab.

Professor Alexander Flemming discoverer of Penicillin, and Professor Howard Walter Florey who rendered valuable services in the development of Penicillin are among the sixty new Knights—Bachelors created, forty of which are British, one from the Dominions, fourteen from India and five from the colonies and dependencies. There is one Earl (Lord Halifax), one Baron, two Privy Counsellors, one K. C. B. and one K.G.C.B.

BOGUS "TEXTILE ASST. CONTROLLER" ARRESTED

L. M. Samarasekera, a spruce young man who is alleged to have posed as an Assistant Controller of Textiles from the Colombo head office, has been arrested by the Balangoda police and despatched to the remand gaol at Rainapura.

The suspect was produced before Mr. Spencer Rajaratnam at the Balangoda court and on being charged with impersonation, pleaded not guilty. The case will be called on June 16th.

GURUPOOJAH

The Gurupoojah of Tirugnana-sambanthaswamikal was celebrated in Colombo and Jaffna on the 8th inst. by the Colombo Vivekananda Society and the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha respectively. At the Society's Hall in Colombo Mr. Thikkam S. Chellah Pillai delivered an address on the life and work of the Swamikal and devotional hymns were rendered by Mr. T. Rajalingam Music student, Annamalai University.

At Jaffna Mr. K. Mylvaganam, Secretary of the Saiva Paripalana Sabha spoke on the life of the Swamikal and some people were fed.

THE NEW RUSSIAN ENIGMA

Autonomy In The Soviet Union

WILL EUROPEAN STATES ENTER SOVIET UNION?

IRVING BRAND writes in the *New Republic*—

The Soviet Union has a penchant for surprising the world. It did so most effectively with its February constitutional amendment permitting each of the sixteen Soviet republics to have independent international relations and sign treaties with foreign powers. Coupled with this was a decision to convert the Red Army into sixteen federated republican armies, each with a commissar of defense. Taken in connection with the constitutional right of secession, these steps looked to many Americans as if Stalin was gambling for high international stakes, even risking the dissolution of the Union for the ends in view.

Since it is axiomatic that the Soviet leaders have no intention of weakening or dissolving the USSR, it is necessary to ask why they think it is safe to take these steps. In my opinion there are three reasons.

First. The new autonomy does not extend to economic affairs or to the Communist Party, which directs government and industry throughout the Soviet Union. The sixteen republics will continue to have a centralized socialistic economy directed from Moscow. The directing force will continue to be a political party headed either by a dictator or by a small governing body made self-perpetuating by its control of the pyramided soviets below it. As long as centralized socialism exists, those who direct it will control all of the regional governments. Any international move contrary to the will of the Supreme Soviet or refusal of military cooperation, any attempt to exercise the right of secession, will be branded as counter-revolutionary. The government that attempts it will be removed at once either by party action or military power.

Great Russia—the RSFSR—contains 110,000,000 people against 81,000,000 in the pre-1940 Ukrainian SSR and 6,000,000 in the third largest Uzbek. Successful counter-revolution in the lesser republics is impossible except as an incident to foreign wars. Counter-revolution in Great Russia does not depend on regional rights, and its secession would not be secession, but expulsion of the others.

Second. The Soviet Union has pursued so broad and tolerant a policy in regard to national minorities that only the fire of war was needed to cement them into an apparently indissoluble union. This unity existed or at least I had the feeling that it did, before the war for on returning to the United States in September, 1939, after visiting Russia in July, I wrote the following to a high executive of our government.

"The thing that most impressed me in Russia was that the country was stronger defensively than it was credited with being..... Two other

(than the army and heavy industry) sources of strength are the improved food situation and the absence of nationalistic separatist movements. The Soviet policy of toleration toward non-Russian national minorities is paying dividends. It is only in the light of these facts that present Russian policy can be appraised based on weakness to one based on strength..... and feels strong enough to stand alone against Hitler after Germany has been weakened by the campaign in the west.

Third. When a socialist system is fully established, as it is in the Soviet Union, the political forces engendered by it are centripetal. They tend to draw the parts together by making them mutually interdependent, by dissolving sectional and racial economic rivalries and by turning individual rivalries into a competition for place and power inside the organized state economy. This contrasts strongly, and in a manner totally foreign to American experience, with the centrifugal forces engendered by our competitive capitalism, out of which come intense sectional jealousies and the constant need to strike down state laws in the federal courts.

Taking account of these three factors, it appears that Stalin and company see no internal hazard whatever in the grant of sovereignty they are making to the individual republics. With no centrifugal forces operating in the economic field, Russia feels able to take steps safely which, if taken in the United States, would revive on a larger scale the lament of George Washington in 1780: "I see one head gradually changing into thirteen. I see one army branching into thirteen.... I see the powers of Congress declining..... and am fearful of the consequences of it."

How great will these grants seem to the sixteen Russian republics? Probably very slight additions to an autonomy which they regard as national but is cultural only.

The right of the Ukraine to deal with foreign nations and to have a commissar of defense for Ukrainian armies must appear as a moderate but pleasing extension of national privileges. The first effect is to fortify that "friendship of the Soviet peoples" about which Russians are always orating but which has back of it, in addition to sentiment, a firm federal structure on multi-national lines, with an all-powerful economic and political dictatorship at the centre. For the fourteen lesser republics, the new international system may be more significant as a matter of national privilege, but even less so as a factor of power. In all of them, the one unmistakable purpose and assured effect is to strengthen the spirit of voluntary union, with-

(Continued on page 3)

ABOLISHING SYSTEM OF EXAMINATIONS

PROPOSALS FOR CHANGING TEACHING METHODS

A major revolution in British teaching methods, including abolition of the examination system as soon as possible emerges from the Board of Education report issued on May 16, writes the *Daily Mail*.

The paper continues: The report concerns the future training of between 60,000 and 70,000 men and women teachers from the Services after the war. These new entrants are to be selected on personal merit without any examination and qualifications; there will be no examination and test when they pass out of the special training colleges to be provided for them. As soon as they are available in sufficient numbers it is the intention of the Board to abolish the examination system both for entrance and passing out in all schools under its administration.

The system of training in the new teachers' colleges, which is later to be adopted in all schools, is entirely novel in character. Lectures are to be reduced to the minimum. They will be replaced by discussion groups in which the student will meet specialist teachers. The tutorial system will be used as far as possible tutors being responsible for guiding both reading and study of a group of students. In this respect, the practice in all schools will thus be closely approximated to the method of training in universities. The whys and wherefores of knowledge are to be its foundation. The teachers first and pupils later are to begin by discussing what is gained by learning to read, write, and why anyone should learn, for example, geography and history; what can be gained by experience and observation of the world, and how ethics and religion can be related to school life.

All these and kindred topics, says the report, "should be presented provocatively as a challenge rather than as a leading set of formulas". At the end of the year students will be assessed not by examination but on the basis of internal tests for which the staff of the college will be responsible. The experience and ability gained by tutors in personal contact with their pupils will be the real criterion. Those who thus qualify may pass out immediately and become school teachers, but will be required to take further tutorial instruction, possibly by correspondence courses for another two years. At the end of that period they are to be regarded as suitable for advancement to head posts in every way on a par with the earlier body of teachers otherwise trained.—M.O.I.

PERSONAL

Adigar A. Naganathan, J. P., U. P. M. will be away from Jaffna from the 9th to 30th inst. at 20, Hill Street Kandy.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1944

MISINFORMED CRITICISM

THERE IS A GOOD DEAL OF misinformed criticism in the Colombo press regarding paddy cultivation. The Government Agent of the North-Central Province has, therefore, felt it necessary to issue a statement for the purpose of removing "some wholly misconceived assumptions" on which these criticisms are based. The task of enlightenment is really difficult. The planter or townsman who is accustomed to the sight of permanent plantations may find it difficult to understand the meaning of fallow paddy fields overgrown with mimosa and all the other weeds created by providence to crown the farmer's happiness. The truth, however, is that the fallow field is as essential to cultivation as, say, the plough or the mamoty. In view of the present food situation, the Government seems to be disposed to encourage the cultivation of two paddy crops on the same plot and the consequent elimination of fallow fields. In theory, it is, of course, possible to cultivate two paddy crops on the same plot, but in practice it is one of the riskiest things to do. Success depends on a good many things in addition to proper cultivation and manuring. Unseasonable rains, for instance, may spoil a very promising crop. The balance of experience and knowledge is, however, against the two-crop system with the serious drain it entails on the energy and resources of the cultivator. The most approved practice is to reserve a separate plot for the second paddy crop. This plot lies fallow during the *maha* or *kalapokam* crop. As we have suggested in these columns it is certainly possible to sow fallow fields with leguminous food crops but this can be done only on *kalapekam* fallows, provided cattle and man-power are available.

Mr. Aluwihare's statement is interesting for another reason: it contains some useful information regarding conditions in the North Central Province. The cultivable area in the North Central Province is approximately 86,000 acres and the entire village population of the province is about 100,000. According to Mr. Aluwihare, the people who are able to do active agricultural work are only about 20,000. This works out at about 4½ acres of cultivable land per head of the population which is able to

work. The ratio is not unworkable, but, according to the Government Agent, the ratio works out as follows in the North-Central Province: one man: 2 acres: two buffaloes. The ratio in the United States is something like this (we quote from memory): one man: 24 acres: 1.6 horse. The difference between the two ratios is striking and is accounted for by the fact that, even when he works with only animal power, the American farmer is better equipped and knows his work far better than the Ceylonese cultivator. Even if one makes sufficient allowance for the important difference between the American plough-horse and the buffalo in the North-Central Province, there is still a wide gulf between the two ratios.

This is indeed one of the grave problems that await solution in Ceylon. With the help of lend-lease material, Mr. Senanayake hopes to mechanise agriculture. The experiment is worth watching but it is in the nature of things a long-term experiment. It is not likely to yield immediate results worth having. On the other hand, there is a strong case for the more economical use of animal power. The Department of Agriculture has recognised this but unfortunately here too the problem is one that cannot be solved with a mere stroke of the pen. We agree with Mr. Aluwihare that the best course for the present is to accept the prevailing state of things, but, if we want more food, we must act on it on an island-wide scale. Even if two acres is the maximum an able-bodied male is able to cultivate in Ceylon, there are not enough males to go round. Even the half-hearted attempt at conscription is not going to give us a sufficient number of able-bodied men for cultivation.

It is high time that all true lovers of Ceylon realised the sinister significance of Mr. Senanayake's anti-Indian and anti-Tamil policy of shutting out the Indian labourer. The policy is utterly unfair to the Singhalese people in whose name it is being carried out. The miserable picture presented by Mr. Aluwihare is the best reply to the narrow racialism that is at the bottom of this policy. One wonders whether the Secretary of State knows the truth about this matter.

Notes and Comments

Post-War Development

At the next meeting of the State Council the Financial Secretary is to move that a sum of thirty million rupees be set apart as a financial reserve for the purpose of post-war reconstruction and development. The Financial Secretary in a report on the subject states that it is not possible at this stage to say what post-war reconstruction and development

is likely to cost, but the amount required is certain to exceed very greatly the sum now proposed to be transferred to the new Reserve. It appears to us that the Financial Secretary is putting the cart before the horse and estimates that the reconstruction and development are going to cost more than thirty millions before knowing what is going to be done in the way of reconstruction and development. When about two years ago it was proposed that the Financial Secretary should be entrusted with the work of drawing up an island-wide scheme of reconstruction, the State Council rejected the motion apparently on the ground that no European should have anything to do with our future plans. Messrs. G. C. S. Corea and S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike were appointed to draw up a scheme and they issued a joint report early last year, confessing their inability to tackle the job, and urging the appointment of a capable and representative committee to report on this work. The Board of Ministers then decided that they should constitute themselves as the exploring, investigating and reporting body. Subsequently, Mr. Corea submitted another memorandum on his own where he stated that, even on that basis there should be a small committee to investigate the whole problem and report to the Board.

Since then the whole project seems to have been shelved. We are aware that the Minister of Education has a stupendous scheme of free education and the Minister of Health one of rural hospitals both of which are going to cost dearly. Beyond this we have only heard one Minister proposing that everyone of the six million people in the Island should be provided with free sandals and shoes after the war and another Minister proposing that beans must be grown on all railway premises both as an emergency measure and for post-war purposes. The Ministers were already too late when they began to think two years ago about post-war reconstruction, and even now they are where they were then. Contrast our Ministers' incapacity, inaction and lethargy with what has already been done in India. In the last issue of the *Hindu Organ* will be found a brief account of the work already done in India. The Reconstruction Committee of the Viceroy's Council started work in March, 1943, and with the aid of a large number of other committees, has done considerable work and published its first report also. The Viceroy, finding that the work had reached such a stage as to require the attention of a separate Minister, has now created a new department of Planning and Development and added Sir Ardesir Dalal to his Executive Council to be in charge of that Department. But our Ministers have made little progress, if any, and will find themselves in the woods after the war is over. In the meantime they are voting away thirty million rupees for doing—what?

Rice Purchase Bungling

Interesting revelations were made a few days ago by the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce at a meeting of his Executive Committee in answer to Major J. W. Oldfield's ques-

tions, in regard to the purchases of rice made by the Ceylon Government in India at a loss of several lakhs of rupees. It appears that Messrs Steel Brothers and Co. Ltd., a firm of long standing and experience in the rice trade in Burma, offered in June, 1942, to act as the Agents of the Government of Ceylon in India for the purchase and shipment to Ceylon of the rice released by the Government of India for Ceylon, for a fee of 9 cts per bag. The Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce agreed to the arrangement which was on the same lines as that on which the firm was acting as agents in India for the Government of Mauritius. The Board of Ministers did not entertain the firm's offer as they had already decided to despatch Mr. M. B. Chiblain of the Irrigation Department by air to Karachi to see to the prompt despatch of rice from Karachi and had also directed the Ceylon Trade Commissioner in Bombay to proceed immediately to Trichinopoly and Madras to ensure the prompt despatch of rice from South India. Seeing that supplies from Karachi were dwindling and that there was no information from Mr. Chiblain as to the negotiations he was carrying on to obtain supplies from other provinces, the Minister of Labour brought up Messrs. Steel Brothers and Co's offer again before the Board of Ministers for further consideration in August, 1942, and the Board decided to accept the firm's terms for the purchase, shipment and delivery of the food supplies released by India for Ceylon. The Government of India was then informed of the proposal to appoint Steel Brothers as buying agents for the Government of Ceylon, and, when the reply of the Government of India was being considered by the Board of Ministers during the last week of August, 1942, the State Council had decided to transfer the subject of Food Control from the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce to the Minister of Agriculture and Lands, and Mr. D. S. Senanayake gave the Board his view of the situation in India with regard to the appointment of Steel Brothers and Co. as buying agents, and the Board decided to send a telegram to the Government of India intimating its decision to withdraw the proposal to appoint Steel Brothers as the purchasing agents.

It becomes clear now that Mr. Senanayake was the chief cause of the loss of lakhs of rupees, through Mr. Kantawala's bungling, and the result was that people must have been made to pay through the nose at least Rs. 5 or 6 per bag instead of the nine cents demanded by Steel Brothers.

This is in line with the rejection of the offer of the Whitehall Securities Co. Ltd. to construct Ceylon's Hydro-Electric scheme, about 15 years ago, by Mr. Senanayake and his friends of the old Legislative Council who were out to nationalize our industries. The red-hot patriotism of Mr. Senanayake and his friends resulted in the loss of several millions of rupees to the country and in the postponement of the construction of the scheme till the end of the war, and that probably at double or treble the former estimated cost.

CIGAR WORKERS' AGREEMENT WITH EMPLOYERS

At a Conference of the representatives of the All-Ceylon Cigar Merchants Association, All-Ceylon Cigar Workers Union and some leading cigar merchants of Jaffna held on 8-6-44 at "Kasturiar Valavu" the residence of Mr. M. Sri Kanta, C. C. S. Deputy Controller of Labour, who was specially deputed to settle the strike, the following agreement was entered into by the parties:—

The rate of pay shall be Rs. 4 per thousand cigars rolled. This rate shall be in force till a Wages Board is appointed by the Hon'ble Minister or till a decision is made by him regarding the appointment of a board, but not exceeding a period of eight months. But if during this period the Controller of Labour is of opinion that circumstances in the Industry had changed to such an extent as to necessitate a revision of wages, both parties shall meet under the chairmanship of a Labour Officer and endeavour to settle the wage question by mutual discussion and agreement. If for any reason the fixing of wages by a board is delayed or any other dispute arises between the parties they undertake to endeavour to settle it by actual discussion, if necessary or desirable under the chairmanship of a Labour Officer.

Hereafter the Union shall give one week's clear notice of a strike. But during this period of notice the employers shall not work overtime.

Sgd. V. Sittampalam
President, All Ceylon Cigar workers Union.

Sgd. S. Nadarajah
Secretary All Ceylon Cigar Merchants Union.

Employers

Sgd. V. S. S. Kumaraswamy, K. S. Selvadurai, V. P. Appadurai, V. K. Vairavapillai, V. S. Nagalingam, E. S. Selvadurai, M. S. Theyagarajah, M. Vaithilingam, T. Arumai-thurai, M. S. Kandiah, V. P. Sinaradurai and V. Kanagalingampillai and Son.

Sgd. M. Sri Khanta
Deputy Controller of Labour,
Hutton and Kandy
8-6-44

RECRUITMENT TO THE BENCH IN INDIA

Among reforms of the Indian Judicial system suggested by Sir John Beaumont, ex-Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, in the course of his address to the East India Association last month, were: raising the age for retirement of judges in the High Court from 60 to 65, abolition of the judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service; recruitment to district and High Court benches from provincial judicial services by promotion of the best subordinate judges and also direct from among suitable members of the bar; and transference of all magisterial work from executive officers to resident magistrates appointed from the bar.

Sir John said: "The bench is the legitimate goal of the bar's ambition and whenever I have been on tour, the local bar have always complained of the lack of promotion open to them. The bar in India forms no mean part of the literate community. It is influential and extremely vocal and it seems foolish to present it with a legitimate and unnecessary grievance."

International Security

Small Powers Must Have A Say

The Netherlands Foreign Minister, M. Van Kleffens, in London made the first statement on May 31, on behalf of the Smaller Powers on the Prime Minister Mr. Winston Churchill's advocacy of a World Council comprising four or five of the largest States, and on Mr. Cordell Hull's declaration that America was ready to discuss the organisation of an international security body.

M. Van Kleffens said that he did not believe it was likely that an attempt would be made to place the exclusive control of post war world affairs in the hands of America, Britain, China and Russia and assumedly of France when she was restored. No such step could count on the active support of the Smaller Powers with an aggressive population of many scores of millions.

M. Van Kleffens added that, although it was too early for him to express an opinion on plans the details of which had not been disclosed, there were certain considerations which would be vital for the Smaller Powers in any event. "The experience gained in this and previous wars shows that the actual conduct of operations is a matter for a very few, but it is a very different thing when it comes to the shaping or execution of policy when there is no actual warfare. Smaller States are made to feel the burden of war no less and often more acutely than the very Great Powers. It seems therefore reasonable that they should have their due voice in the attempts to prevent war. No such burden without representation."

M. Van Kleffens said that he did not advocate that all the smaller nations should be, at all times, represented on all the organisations set up after the war, but that a system of rotation could be devised, allowing them to take turns side by side with the larger Powers, who would have permanent representation. "The smaller nations feel that their contribution to our common civilisation gives them yet another title to be heard, and if this contribution may be measured in terms of Nobel Prize awards it must be admitted that they have a very good case" the Foreign Minister concluded.

"COMPLAINTS" BUREAU SET UP

A "Complaints" Bureau has been set up in the Police Department to deal exclusively with allegations made by members of the public against police personnel in any part of the island. A superintendent is at its head, and an assistant superintendent, two senior inspectors, one sergeant and one constable, constitute the staff.

Complaints will be inquired into and reported on to the head of the Department who will order suitable punishment for an offender.

The object of the bureau is to gain the confidence of the public who have hitherto shown reluctance to co-operate with the police. Previously, the public felt that complaints often went unheeded and if an inquiry were held the officer in question would be whitewashed.

The New Russian Enigma

(Continued from page 1.)

out noticeably lessening the comolatory ties. The change for the Red Army is slight. It is already organized, for convenience and morale, along racial and language lines, and these substantially coincide with the various republics, except in the Siberian maze it avoids a multi-lingual requirement in officers and men.

What conclusions can be drawn from this analysis of the relationship of Soviet reorganization to the multi-national state and centralized economic control?

It is evident first of all that state socialism, managed by a strong central government, is looked upon as permanent in Russia. Its abandonment would bring into play the centrifugal force of competitive capitalism and would leave only the military power of the main Russian republic, and the sense of common danger and devotion to "Mother Russia," to hold the Soviet Union together. Such a reliance might prove sufficient. But if there were any thought of moving toward it, the present changes would not be made. They would be too dangerous.

Next, the move confirms the belief I expressed in "Road to Peace and Freedom," that Soviet Russia would not seek to bring a communized Germany into the USSR. My statement that "the entrance of Germany into the Soviet Union would be like a man swallowing a cannon ball" would apply with multiplied valid to a system in which Germany, thus incorporated, would have a separate army and independent foreign relations.

The final definite conclusion is that Soviet Russia has no intention of entering upon a policy of expansion by military force outside the boundaries of the old Russian empire. A system of autonomy as complete as this one does not fit subjugated countries, nor countries in process of transition to socialism, for in the latter the vertical cleavages of the class struggle accentuate the centrifugal force of "free enterprise." If Russia were planning the absorption of Europe by force, every diplomatic move that could cause uneasiness would be avoided until the war was over and the Allied armies had gone home.

As a tentative conclusion, it may be doubted that the step is being taken to give the Soviet union sixteen votes at the peace table or in a world organization. That would put it on the level of a crude trick, which a nation as powerful as Russia has no need to employ, and which would cost more in lowered prestige and confidence than it would gain in voting power. At the same time, it might be exceedingly useful to Stalin when he comes to discuss the single or multiple status of the British Commonwealth of Nations in a world body. Its most probable use in that respect is an argument for some agreed rotation of multiple votes for Russia, the British nations, the United States and China in the post war organization—but only as a by-product of the plan, not as the motive for its adoption.

Finally, we come to the most important conclusion of all, but it can only be stated as a question. Is the move intended to facilitate the voluntary entrance of European states into the Soviet Union?

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(Held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 233 P.T
In the matter of the intestate Estate of the late Arambu Duraisamy of Puloly East
Deceased
Arambu Nagalingam of Puloly East
Petitioner.

Va.

Manonmayi widow of Duraisamy

NOTICE

Ramanathan Training College

The interview of all applicants who wish to sit for the Training College Entrance Examination will take place on 21st June 1944 at 9 a.m. at the Ramanathan College. Candidates should send in their applications on or before June 15th 1944. They must be over 18 years on 1-1-45. They must bring the following for the interview:—

1. S. S. C. Certificate
2. Birth Certificate (B Form)
3. Two Character Certificates

(Mrs A. MYLVAGANAM,
Principal.

Ramanathan Training College
9-6-44.

(Mis 49 12 & 15)

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL DEFENCE

Jaffna A. R. P. Scheme Communications Service

Applications are invited for the posts of Telephonists (both male and female) at the Report Centre Jaffna. Qualifications: English Junior Certificate or higher examination.

Conditions of Service: According to Defence (A. R. P. Services) Regulations. Selected candidates should reside within 2 miles of the Report Centre, Chundikul, and be prepared to work both by day and by night. The appointments are temporary.

Salary Rs. 50/- per mensem without any allowances. Applications giving age, qualifications and particulars of previous experience supported by copies of recent testimonials should reach the Officer-in-charge Communications Service, D. I. T's Office, Jaffna, on or before the 17th June 1944. If called up for interview all original certificates should be produced.

A. R. P. CONTROLLER,
(G. 31. 12-6-44)

Price Control (Exercise Books And Drawing Books)

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

For the Island

Description & Grade of Exercise Books & Drawing Books	wholesale Price per Gross	Rs.	Cts.
-------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------	-----	------

Exercise Books of 40 pages, demy 6 to, writing paper with cover, single line rulings	19	50
Each 15 cts.		

Exercise Books of 40 pages, demy 6 to, writing paper with cover, ruled for graphs	21	00
Each 16 cts.		

Drawing Books of 32 pages, 7" X 11"	19	50
Each 15 cts.		

Sgt. A. C. RICHARDS
Deputy Controller of Prices
(Miscellaneous Articles)
No. 47, Ward Place, Colombo,
June 1944.
(G. 34. 12)

of Puloly East Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 21st day of April 1944 in the presence Mr. M. Easurapadham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and Affidavit of the Petitioner having been read;

It is ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to obtain letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner accordingly unless the Respondent or any other person shall appear before this court on or before the 16th day of June 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 21st day of April 1944.
Sgd. L. W. de Silva
Additional District Judge,
(G. 21. 12 15)

WHAT PEOPLE SAY

(By Newsmonger)

That Sir Don Baron Jayatilaka's post may be abolished as no useful purpose has been served by it.

That there are those who think that the great privilege of having a representative of ours in another country was obtained only last year after 147 years of British rule.

That the privilege obtained was only a shadow of the independence to come and it should not be lightly thrown away.

That shortly the need will arise to have Ceylon Government representatives in other countries as well.

That if supplies of Australian flour run short our Minister of Agriculture will be the best person to go and live in Canberra as our representative.

That during his sojourn there he will learn the most scientific and up to date methods of food production as well.

That Sir Waitalingam Durai swamy will prove a worthy successor to Sir Baron Jayatilaka at New Delhi.

That Sir Ratnaji Saravamu-muttu is tipped highly for the post.

That there is also an attempt to "bump off" another member of the Board of Ministers.

That garlic is selling at Rs. 13.50 per lb. in Jaffna.

That it will be advisable to have a Ceylon Government representative in a garlic producing country too.

That Mr. J. R. Jayawardene (Kelaniya) has given notice of a motion in the State Council to the effect that the proceedings of the Council may hereafter take place in Sinhalese, Tamil or English.

That all the present members of the Council can read and write the English language—though some may not be able to speak.

That those who do not know both Sinhalese and Tamil will have to employ interpreters to sit by their side.

That the tax-payers will be asked to pay the salaries of those interpreters.

That such a scheme is quite practicable.

That in the Malayan Federal Council the Sultans had their own interpreters.

That the interpreters stood by the Sultans and told them in Malay what others spoke in English, and told the Council in English what the Sultans muttered in Malay.

That if such a plan is not feasible in Ceylon another way out of the mess may be found suitable.

That during the first general election a member of the last State Council carried on his election campaign without addressing a single meeting.

That his opponents laughed at

his inability to make a speech.

That he replied that according to the Donoughmore Constitution there was no necessity for members to speak so long as there was a paid Speaker in the Council.

That his sincere and bona fide belief was that it was the duty of the Speaker to convey to the House whatever the members would jot down on a piece of paper and pass on to him.

That it was really an experiment worth trying since a good deal of valuable time could be saved by that arrangement.

That similarly it might be possible to elect a Speaker for the next Council who could interpret in any two languages whatever members spoke in the third.

That a stout pair of lungs and loquacity would be two necessary qualifications for the Speaker besides a knowledge of all three languages.

That none would be found better qualified for the post than the present Minister of Health.

That the Ceylon Daily News complained a few days ago that the number of students at the University from the Western and Northern Provinces was very large when compared with that from the other seven provinces.

That the Daily News is the Bible for Mr. A. Ratnayake, Member for Dumbara in the State Council.

That he took his cue from the Daily News and has given notice of a motion in the State Council.

That he urges that, for the next five years all candidates from the Kandyan and Eastern Provinces should be admitted to the University provided they have attained a reasonable standard of scholarship.

That Dr. Ivor Jennings and his University are not going to be dictated to this way.

That Mr. Ratnayake must know that the University is an independent and autonomous body run by educated and cultured men.

That Mr. Ratnayake must ask the State Council to make the future Dumbara University answer the needs of mediocrities.

That he and his three-language medium State Council should leave the Colombo University alone to hold its own against any University in the world.

That the standard of "reasonable scholarship" in candidates must be determined by the Department of Education and the Executive Committee of Education of which Mr. Ratnayake is a member.

That the S.S.C. examination will be a glorious test of "reasonable scholarship."

That some Government departments quickly responded to the call for participation in the National

Food Campaign.

That the officers were called upon to cultivate cereals, vegetables, yams etc. in the compounds of their offices and homes.

That Heads of Departments and their subordinates were asked to submit reports of progress to the Minister of Agriculture.

That some Government servants were quick to raise the question as to who would bear the expenditure involved in the cultivation and how the proceeds should be disposed of.

That the whole subject is, therefore, now "under consideration."

That the Director of Education has reminded all those engaged in Education to treat food production as part of their duty.

That teachers are asked to utilise every inch of school, office premises or any other land available for producing any type of food.

That already 7,000 men including lawyers, doctors and teachers, have applied for posts in the 'Land Army.'

That the 'Land Army' is going to turn the wilderness of Lanka into golden vistas of live-giving grain.

That it is going to convert vast stretches of jungle into regions of plenty flowing with milk and honey.

That the members of the Corps may consume more rice than they produce, judged by the rations allowed to the Railway and Postal Military Corps.

NOTICE CALLING FOR TENDERS

The Asst. Govt. Agent (E) Jaffna, will receive tenders up to 12 noon on 16th June, 1944, for repairing the stables in the Madam premises, Poonakari, and converting them into a manure store.

Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Asst. Govt. Agent (E) on a deposit of Rs 5.

V. VISWALINGAM,
A. G. A. (E)

Jaffna, 9 June 1944.
(G. 33. 12)

NOTICE.

Distribution of Subsidiary Foodstuffs in Jaffna District.

Arrangements have been made to distribute the currys-offs mentioned below at the rates specified against each commodity to each consumer not attached to a co-operative retail store from Monday, the 12th to 18th June 1944 (both days inclusive):

- (1) Coriander $\frac{1}{2}$ oz per head
- (2) Gram Dhall 1 oz per head
- (3) Australian Blue Peas 2 oz per head

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

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

(G. 23 12-6-44)

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA (Held at Point Pedro) Testamentary Jurisdiction No 227 P. T.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Arudohel-vam widow of. Kumarakuru of Valvettiturai Deceased.
Thaialpagar Selvaguru of Valvettiturai Vs. Petitioner.
1. Gnanasegarampillai Thaialpagar
2. Kandasamy Paramakuru both of Valvettiturai.

The 2nd Respondent is a minor by his guardian-ad-litem the 1st Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire, Additional District Judge on the 17th day of March 1944 in the presence of Mr. M. Chelvatambiyar, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the last will dated 28th June 1943 bearing No 18703 be declared proved that the Petitioner be declared entitled to take out Probate as the Executor appointed by the said Last Will and that Probate be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on or before the 21st day of April 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 17th day of April 1944

Sgd. L. W. de Silva

12 5-44 Addl. District Judge
Order Nisi extended Returnable

15 6-44
Intld. L. W. de S

A. D. J.

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF COLOMBO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 9101
In the matter of the intestate Estate of Chandrasegaram, Station Master, C. G. R. Deceased.
Apiramipillai Pasiah of 39/1 Railway Avenue Nugegoda (decd)
Original Petitioner.
C. M. Kardappoo of Point Pedro Present Petitioner.
Vs.

1. Kamachiammal Rasiah
2. Sellamuttu Rasiah
3. Kathirathapillai widow of Sithamparapillai Chandrasegaram all of 39/1 Railway Avenue, Nugegoda

Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal before S. J. C. Schokman Esquire, Additional District Judge of Colombo on the 18th day of April 1944, in the presence of Mr. S. Sivasubramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 27th day of February, 1944, having been read:

It is ordered that the present petitioner abovenamed be substituted in place of the original petitioner who is now dead and the present petitioner is declared entitled as an heir of the deceased to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased issued to him unless the respondents abovenamed or any person or persons interested shall on or before the 22nd day of June 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. S. J. C. Schokman

Additional District Judge
The 18th day of April 1944

ZENITH OPTICAL CO.,

11 MAIN STREET, JAFFNA

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Mis. 199.

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