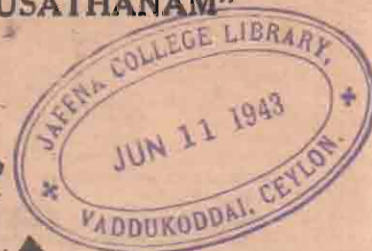


THE Hindu Organ.



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A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NO. 18.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Mme. Chiang Going To Canada

The Chinese Legation announces that Madame Chiang Kai-shek will arrive in Ottawa on June 15th for a three-day visit. She will address a joint session of the Canadian Parliament.

Nazis' Air Losses in Russia

The latest figures show that the Germans have lost close on five thousand aircraft in the air war in Russia in the past three months.

Japs Trying To Refloat Repulse

The Tokyo Radio reports that Japanese engineers have started work in an attempt to refloat the British battle-cruiser Repulse which was sunk with the Prince of Wales by air bombardment off Malaya in December 1941.

Viceroy I sues New Ordinance

Following the Federal Court's judgment the Viceroy has issued a new Ordinance repealing the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance, also providing that cases pending under the Special Courts Ordinance shall be transferred to the regular courts for trial under ordinary law.

Village Committee Re-organisation

The re-organisation scheme for village committees promulgated by the Local Government Department is to commence soon, and the two officers specially trained for this purpose are to be sent to the Anuradhapura and the Trincomalee districts to commence work. The scheme will be extended to the other village committee areas in course of time.

Text-Book Committees To Be Abolished

The Executive Committee of Education has decided that the text-book committees should be abolished, and the Education Department is taking action to implement this decision. Hitherto, the text-book committees — Sinhalese, Tamil and English — advised the Director of Education in the selection of the text-books to be prescribed by the Department for use in the schools. The decision of the Executive Committee is the result of the report of the recent Text-Book Commission.

MOTHER TONGUE AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

AN EDUCATIONAL AXIOM IN ALL FREE COUNTRIES

BY S. H. PERINBANAYAGAM

(President, Northern Province Teachers' Association, in his address at the 12th Annual General Meeting on the 5th instant)

ON questions like the mother tongue I did not intend to say anything today because most of what I wanted to say I have said last year. But Dr. Jennings, pronouncement at Ratnapura has made it necessary for me once again to refer to this topic. According to newspaper reports Dr. Jennings does not believe in the mother tongue. But when, at the last meeting of the University Court I referred to this dictum of his Dr. Jennings interrupted me to say that his speech had been misreported by the press. But I do not know what exactly he said and wherein the newspapers had erred in reporting his views. Anyhow, since he has denied the dictum attributed to him by the Press, it will not be fair for me to assume that the newspaper report is correct and to base my criticisms on that assumption. But what surprises me is that intelligent people like Dr. Jennings can yet regard as a matter for controversy something which is a tacitly assumed educational axiom in all free countries. The only factor that makes this a controversial issue is that our country is ruled by a foreign power and that power has for its own reasons imposed its language upon the people of this country. Why it did so, is no mystery.

Views of Empire Builders

Rather than myself go into an analysis of the motives that inspired Britain's Empire builders to introduce English as the medium of education in their conquered lands, I will give you the views of three of them in their own words. Lord Macaulay who had a great deal to do with the imposing of the English medium in India said, "We must do our best to form a class who may be interpreters between us and the nations we govern: a class of persons Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste, in opinions words and intellect. Uprooting of a vernacular was

the extermination of a race, or at least, of all its peculiar characteristics; speech, thought, and existence are so bound up that it is impossible to separate them."

Macaulay's brother-in-law, Sir Charles Trevelyan, elaborates the same thesis when he says "The spirit of English Literature on the other hand cannot but be favourable to the English connexion. Familiarly acquainted with us by means of our Literature the Indian Youth almost cease to regard us as foreigners. They speak of our great men with the same enthusiasm as we do. Educated in the same ways, interested in the same objects, employed in the same pursuits with ourselves, they become more English than Hindus, just as the Roman provinces became more Roman than Gauls or Italians.....They daily converse with the best and wisest Englishmen, through the medium of their works and form perhaps, a higher idea of our nation than if their intercourse with it were of a more personal kind.....There is no class of our subjects to whom we are more thoroughly necessary.....they are spoiled for a purely native regime."

Dr Duff, a pioneer of English Higher Education in Bengal, says "The vast influence of language in moulding national feelings and traits, more especially if fraught with superior stores of knowledge is too little attended to and too inadequately understood. When the Romans conquered a province forthwith they set themselves to the task of Romanising it—that is, they strove to create a taste for their more refined language and literature and thereby aimed at winning the thought and the feelings and the fancy of subjugated peoples into Roman channels, which fed and augmented Roman interests."

An Absurd Counsel

There are two very simple ques-

Continued on page 4

FRAMING A CONSTITUTION

MINISTERS' STATEMENT ON REFORMS

Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Leader of the State Council, made a statement on behalf of the Board of Ministers at Tuesday afternoon's meeting of the House regarding the cablegram sent the previous night to the Secretary of State by the Board of Ministers on the subject of the recent declaration of His Majesty's Government on the post-war examination of constitutional reforms.

"The Board of Ministers have given careful consideration to the Declaration by His Majesty's Government on constitutional reform. It is in essence an undertaking that if the Board can produce a Constitution which, in the opinion of a Commission or Conference, satisfies the conditions set out in paragraphs (2) to (6) thereof, and if that Constitution is subsequently accepted by three-quarters of all the Members of the State Council excluding the Officers of State and the Speaker, His Majesty in Council will put that Constitution into operation.

"The most important part of the Declaration is that which undertakes to confer full responsible government in matters of internal civil administration. As we shall explain presently, we read it as going further than that, for it is obviously intended that even defence and external relations should be vested in the first instance in responsible Ministers. Since our most urgent need, however, is to develop our own resources and determine our own way of life free from external control, it is upon the unqualified undertaking for full responsible government in internal matters that emphasis must be paid.

"Among the consequences which would follow from that undertaking would be: first, the abolition of the Officers of State and the transfer of their functions to responsible Ministers; secondly, the acquisition of complete control over the public service the disappearance of the present Public Services Commission and the abolition of the present powers of the Governor and the Secretary of State in respect of appointments, conditions of service, etc.; thirdly, the acquisi-

Continued on page 3



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1943.

MINISTERS AND THE REFORMS

THE MINISTERIAL ATTITUDE towards the recent declaration on reforms is the only possible one under the circumstances and we are glad to find that the Leader of the House, in his statement on Tuesday, gave it as the Ministers' opinion, that, while the declaration had many defects from the Ceylonese point of view, it marked a definite advance on any previous declaration or offer by the British Government. The Ministers have rightly interpreted the declaration as an undertaking that, if the Board can produce a constitutional scheme which in the opinion of a Commission or Conference is in conformity with the requirements of the declaration, and if such scheme is accepted afterwards by three-quarters of the elected members of the State Council excluding the Speaker and the Officers of State, the British Government will grant full responsible government to Ceylon. In addition to the abolition of the Officers of State whose functions will, under the new constitution, be exercised by Ministers responsible to the Legislature, Mr. Senanayake thinks that the new scheme will enable the Ministers to obtain complete control of the Public Service involving the disappearance of the present Public Services Commission and the abolition of the present powers of the Governor and the Secretary of State in respect of appointments, conditions of service etc. Such a change would be neither possible nor desirable under the system of Executive Committees. We take it that the Public Services Commission was intended to function only during the transition period allowed by the Donoughmore Commission for testing the soundness of the scheme framed by the Commissioners. If full responsible government is introduced, with a Cabinet responsible to the Legislature and formed by the Prime Minister himself, it is only fair that such a Cabinet must have undivided control over the Public Service. Otherwise, the Public Service would become an *imperium in imperio* by itself and would be a standing menace to the success of the whole constitutional scheme. We realise that there have been of late many complaints about the manner in which appointments to the Public Service have been made, in spite of the safeguards provided

by the Donoughmore Scheme. We feel, however, that, in the interests of the island as a whole and its future as a self-governing unit of the British Commonwealth, no Ministry can function with success if its control over the Public Service is disputed at every turn by some other authority. With greater experience of government Ceylonese Ministers will learn that fairness and impartiality in the matter of appointments are the only two things that will prevent the standard of efficiency and character in the Public Service from deteriorating.

Another important change that will be brought about by the new Constitution will be the acquisition by the Legislature of full power over finance. If a Cabinet of Ministers cannot function in the absence of a Public Service under their full control, it cannot be said that it will do so when its control over finance is equally divided and uncertain. Mr. Senanayake has done well to emphasise these two important aspects of constitutional reform.

It is interesting to note that the provision regarding approval of any scheme framed by the Ministers by three-quarters of the elected members of the State Council has not deterred them from deciding to proceed with the preparation of a new scheme of Constitutional reform. The condition insisted on is, in their opinion, a difficult one, but they believe that "the State Council possesses the larger patriotism that transcends sectional differences". We too believe that the Ministers are right, in view of the fact that the Council has learned a good many things during the last decade, and it would have been far more satisfactory if Mr. Senanayake had stopped with this expression of faith and goodwill. He proceeded, however, to add: "We shall do our best to secure that requisite majority, but not at the expense of the future welfare of Ceylon. We should like to make it plain, however, that, if we fail, we shall not stop there". The last sentence was entirely unnecessary. Unity cannot be brought about by threats and leaders in the position of Mr. D. S. Senanayake who want the future of this country to be entrusted to their keeping will do well to realise that mere bluster cannot be a substitute for statesmanship. We feel convinced that the State Council and the public realise the need for a general agreement on the proposed reforms. Nothing is to be gained by threatening any section of the Council or the public. With regard to the other essentials of reform, the Board of Ministers will understand that obstinate adherence to precedents totally inapplicable to conditions in

Ceylon will prove to be as injurious to the future welfare of the island as the intransigence of those who put sectional differences before everything else.

COMMISSION ON PANNAI TRAGEDY

Shortly after the Pannai tragedy last year we urged in these columns the need for a Commission to inquire into the matter. We then said: "It is to be hoped that the authorities will see the need for appointing some one with plenty of judicial experience to inquire into the matter. The public will not be satisfied with any attempt to hush up the truth. The inquiry must be a public one for the simple reason that publicity is the best safeguard against any attempt to whitewash the facts. The public mind in Jaffna has been very much stirred by what has happened.....The case for a public inquiry is overwhelming." Several public meetings held in the Peninsula and the islands at that time unanimously demanded the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the causes of the tragedy. The demand was so insistent and popular that the matter was brought up before the State Council in June last year by Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam who urged the appointment of a Commission. The Chief Secretary then told the Council that as soon as the criminal proceedings connected with the tragedy were over, the necessity for a Commission would be considered. The matter was allowed to rest at that, the public being satisfied with the excuse given by the Chief Secretary.

Now that the criminal proceedings are over, and the tindal and driver of the ill-fated boat have been convicted by the Assize Court, the excuse given by the Chief Secretary no longer stands; the case for a Commission cannot, therefore, be denied further consideration. The Assize Court, as even a layman knows, touched only on one aspect of the tragedy, and the larger issue of fixing the responsibility for the causes that produced the tragedy yet remains to be settled. The public agitation for an inquiry has now been revived. A mass meeting held last week at the Government School, Mandaitivu, under the chairmanship of a retired District Judge, has requested His Excellency the Governor to appoint a Commission. The tragedy is so heart-rending and consequently unforgettable that the public will not be satisfied merely with the findings of Courts of law whose scope of inquiry is limited and can never cover the matter as a whole. If the circumstances that brought about the death of nineteen persons and further caused immense loss and

suffering to more than twenty other persons do not need to be inquired into, we are afraid then that there can be any other case more deserving of inquiry by a Commission. If the death of one person at a Police Station could have been made the subject of inquiry by a Commission, we fail to see why such a Commission should not be appointed to inquire into the loss of nineteen lives at a ferry, complaints against the management of which had been made by the hundred. The sacrifice of these precious lives is the last and perhaps the most convincing argument for a public inquiry into the management of this ferry which obviously had given room for serious dissatisfaction to the public.

The truth about the tragedy and its contributory causes have yet to be ascertained, with a view to finding out the party or parties who have been responsible for the occurrence of an incident like this tragedy. We therefore repeat with greater emphasis, than we did last year, that the case for a public inquiry is overwhelming and urge on His Excellency the Governor to appoint a Commission, without further delay, to inquire into the tragedy. We hope the State Council will appreciate the reasonableness of the request and advise His Excellency on the necessity for a Commission.

UNITED NATIONS DAY

Information having been received from Washington that it is President Roosevelt's intention to constitute Monday, June 14th, "United Nations Day," as was done last year, and that there will be a similar celebration of it in London, a Parade is being arranged to take place on the same date in Colombo outside the Echelon Barracks at 9 a. m. This will be followed by a March Past of detachments of the three Fighting Services (including those of the United States of America and of the Netherlands) in which units of the A. R. P. Services, Fire Brigade and Boy Scouts will also take part. Flags of the United Nations will be displayed opposite the saluting base in front of Queen's House.

VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY, COLOMBO

The Fortieth Annual General Meeting of the Vivekananda Society, Colombo, will be held at the Society Hall, Hill Street, on Saturday, 12th June, 1943, at 3 p. m.

MATRICULATION EXAM JUNE 1943

The above examination will commence at 9-30 a. m. on Tuesday, June 15th.

PANNAI CAUSEWAY

A public meeting convened by leading residents of Jaffna will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 4 p. m. to request the Government to take steps to construct as early as possible the Pannai Causeway. Mr. A. V. Kulasingham will preside.

FREEDOM FOR ALL PEOPLES

MR. SUMNER WELLES ON POST-WAR PLANS

Durham, May 31
The U. S. Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, speaking here said that one of the fundamentals for the success of any post-war international organisation must be the recognition of the right of peoples to achieve their freedom and self-government. Outlining what he personally considered as six fundamental policies for a successful international body, he said that they included "recognition—not merely in word but in practice—of the principles of equal sovereignty of all States, whether great or small. And together with this establishment of principles, the path must be prepared for the freedom and self-government of all peoples who desire their liberty, as soon as they are able to assume that right."

Need for World Police Force

A Reuter message states:—
An international armed force to ensure that world peace is maintained inviolate, an international tribunal to which international controversies can be referred, an efficient international method for outlawing certain kinds of armaments and for inspection of all national armaments, the creation of technical organisations to deal with economic and financial matters and the recognition of equal sovereignty of all States coupled with equality of opportunity for all people—these were the cardinal principles which Mr. Sumner Welles, U. S. Under-Secretary of State, outlined in a speech here as the basis for any post-war United Nations organisation.

Mr. Welles said that the long-range problem was achievement of a permanent peace and no heed must be paid to cynics who argued that because there had been wars in the past there would always be war and that the surest way for the Americans to save their own skins was to mind their own business and pretend what went on in the rest of the world did not affect them. "The people of this country have seen that policy tried out and fail utterly and miserably. Had we been willing to play our part in keeping the peace of the world since the 1st World War, the cost to us in life and treasure would have been but an infinitesimal part of the cost required from us to-day so that we can achieve that victory which we must gain if the United States is to survive as a free nation."

While it would be premature at this stage to attempt to define precisely and in detail any exact plan of international co-operation Mr. Welles opined that the United Nations would have to maintain order for a number of years in the chaotic world conditions which would follow war. The ultimate course for the United Nations should be to construct an international organisation by the method of gradual evolution.

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE

Mr. V. Ramakrishnan, B. A., B. Sc. (Hons), sometime lecturer, Christian College, Madras, has joined the staff of the Jaffna Hindu College and is in charge of the Biology section.

COMMISSION ON PANNAI TRAGEDY

REQUEST TO GOVERNOR BY MASS MEETING

A resolution requesting His Excellency the Governor to appoint a Commission to inquire into the causes that led to the Pannai Tragedy in May 1942 was passed at a mass meeting of the inhabitants of Mandaitivu, Allaipiddy and Mankumpan held at the Mandaitivu Government School on the 6th instant at 5 p. m. Mr. A. R. Subramaniam, retired District Judge, presided and Mr. K. Kanapathypillai was elected Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Subramaniam addressed the gathering and referred to the unprecedented tragedy that occurred in May 1942 in the Pannai Lagoon where 19 lives were lost. This tragedy was a warning to the people and to the authorities of the urgent necessity for constructing a causeway at Pannai. Though people might lightly view that the tragedy was a rare occurrence, the fact remained that the tragedy of this kind and magnitude was possible at any time during the south-west monsoon, and was an eye-opener to all concerned. The authorities had been for the last so many years unable to provide adequate facilities to the people of the islands to cross this lagoon in safety and comfort. It was almost impossible to provide quicker motor boat service in this lagoon which is shallow for the most part of it and unless the sea-space was reduced, even motor boat services was impracticable. The loss of 19 lives in the lagoon was a great sacrifice for this cause. Therefore he saw no reason why the Government should not construct a causeway at Pannai linking the islands with Jaffna Town. He strongly felt that the Ministry concerned should sanction this work by providing funds in the next financial year (1943-44). He expressed the hope, that the Minister would take up this matter in hand immediately. He also appealed to the Members of the Northern Province to convince the State Council of the immediate necessity to make provision for the construction of the Pannai Causeway.

Mr. S. Akilesbwarra Sarma, High Priest, Mandaitivu Pillayar Temple, traced the history of the agitation for this causeway as far back as 1850 and referred to the administration report of the Government Agent Mr. Twynam who had been repeatedly urging the construction of this causeway. He proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Rev. Fr. A. Leborgne, Parish Priest Mandaitivu. Messrs K. V. Rasiab and V. K. Subramaniam also spoke on the resolution:—

"That in view of the fact that the people of Mandaitivu, Allaipiddy, Velanai and Pungudutivu have suffered untold hardships for generations for want of easy communications with the mainland, the unprecedented tragedy that occurred in May 1942 in the Pannai Lagoon and also in view of the fact that a scheme to construct a causeway between Pannai and Allaipiddy has been already prepared and submitted by the P. W. D. at the instance of the Hon'ble the Minister of Communications and Works, this public meeting of the inhabitants of Mandaitivu, Allaipiddy and Mankumpan request the Hon'ble Mi-

VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY COLOMBO

Under the auspices of the above Society Srividya Selvadurai delivered a Kathaprasangam on 'Thirunelkanda Nayanar' at the Society Hall, Hill Street, on Sunday 30th May 1943; he also delivered another Kathaprasangam on 'Sivuthonda Nayanar' at Wellawatte on Wednesday 2nd June 1943. On both occasions Mr. S. Selvadurai of the Annamalai University accompanied him on the violin while Palghat M. Atchathan played on the mirthagam. Both lectures attracted large audiences and were greatly appreciated. (Cor.)

SRI SOMASKANDA ENG-SCHOOL, PUTTUR

Wanted a London Inter Arts and a Teacher's Certificate for the above school. Applications must reach Mr. T. Manicka Vasagan, B. A., Trustee, Puttur, on or before the 20th June, 1943.

S. PONNAMPALAM, Manager.

Puttur, 9th June, 1943. (Mis 53. 10 & 14-6-43.)

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA (Held at Point Pedro) Testamentary Jurisdiction No 201 P. T.

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Annapillai alias Seethevanpillai widow of Subramaniam of Valvettiturai Deceased.

Subramaniam Vengadasalam of Valvettiturai Petitioner. Vs.

V Muttusamy Kandasamy of do Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before J. E. A. Alles Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 19th day of April 1943, in the presence of Mr. K. Ratnasingham, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner as the sole heir of the deceased be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased and that letters be issued to him accordingly unless the respondent abovenamed or any other person shall on or before the 21st day of May, 1943, appear and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 6th day of May, 1943.

Sgd J. E. A. Alles, Addl District Judge.

21.5.1943. Time extended till 18.6.1943.

Intld. L. W. de S.

A. D. J.

(O 11. 10 & 14-6-43)

Minister of Communications and Works to include in the 1943-44 Budget, the necessary votes for the construction of the Pannai Causeway". Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. S. Kandiah and seconded by Mr. J. P. Ponnudurai the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

"That this public meeting humbly request His Excellency the Governor to appoint a Commission to inquire into the causes that led to the Pannai Tragedy in May 1942."

A representative Committee was elected to give effect to the resolutions passed at the Meeting...

FRAMING A CONSTITUTION

Continued from page 1

tion by the Legislature of full control over finance; and fourthly, the abolition of all the special powers conferred on the Governor by the present constitution.

"It is important, too, that we should be able to draft our own constitution and not be compelled to accept a constitution thrust upon us by some Commission sent from overseas.

"A Definite Advance"

"Even in respect of defence and external relations, the Declaration marks a definite advance. It does not promise everything for which we have asked. We do not like the qualifications which we have mentioned. We think, however, that the offer should be accepted in the belief on the one hand that the qualifications are unnecessary and on the other hand that they would decay from disuse as similar qualifications have decayed elsewhere. We also wish to point out that the responsible Government, and that Government alone, will be entitled to speak for Ceylon in the conferences of the British Commonwealth and the Councils of the Nations.

"The acceptance of a constitution satisfying these conditions is dependent upon its approval by three-quarters of all the members of the State Council excluding the Officers of State and the Speaker. This is a difficult condition but we believe the State Council possesses the larger patriotism that transcends sectional differences. We propose therefore to draft a constitution in accordance with the interpretation to the declaration which we have given in the foregoing paragraph.

"If we feel that we can commend it to the country, we shall, in due course, submit it to the State Council in the belief that it will obtain the necessary support. We shall do our best to secure that requisite majority, but not at the expense of the future welfare of Ceylon. We shall like to make it plain however that if we fail we shall not stop there."

"The declaration states that the commission or conference which will examine whether our draft constitution satisfies the declaration cannot meet until victory is achieved. We do not regard this condition as necessarily binding. The war may enter a phase in which consideration of these constitutional problems will become possible earlier. We, therefore, propose to make the draft with all possible despatch. The undertaking will, however, give us an additional reason for hoping that victory will not be long delayed.

"We have given the declaration the interpretation that we think it is intended to bear and we propose to inform the Secretary of State that we are proceeding to frame a constitution in accordance with our interpretation."

Mr. Senanayake, in reply to questions, said that the Board would consider giving the House an opportunity to discuss the matter.

MOTHER TONGUE AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

Continued from page 1

tions I should like to ask those who have any doubt as to why we are studying English and everything else also, including our mother tongue, through the English medium. Has a conqueror at any time failed to impose his language on the conquered people? Has any free people at any time adopted a foreign medium for the education of its young? You and I are the fruits of the policy adumbrated in the extracts I have cited. But that policy has had one unforeseen consequence. The dupes have learnt that they were being duped. Whenever human beings are made use of as means for ulterior ends there is always a risk that this exploitation will be found out and when a human being discovers that he is being made use of as a means to serve an ulterior purpose for some one else's benefit the bitterness and resentment surging in the bosom of the exploited shake his whole being and render future exploitation difficult, if not impossible. You and I have realized that this majestic gateway to the storehouses of western learning was opened to us from no philanthropic motive. But the realization has come too late in so far as we are unable to remedy the evil immediately. We know the evil consequences of this policy must be undone. We also know that the undoing will take time. But the counsel that we should wait till adequate text books are available in the mother tongue for all subjects is absurd. Such textbooks are not likely to drop down on us from heaven perfected for our use. They must be prepared according to our need and according to the scholarship available. As we go on we will get better and better text books. Of course, for the study of Literature we do not need to wait till Shakespeare's works are translated into Tamil. Our children

MORE STATE TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOLS

The establishment of more state training schools for teachers is, it is learned, one of the developments contemplated by the education authorities in the near future.

ORDER NISI
IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 202 P.T.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Meenadchippillai wife of Arumugam Chelliah of Varathupalai Deceased
Murugesu Kanapathipillai of Varathupalai Petitioner

Vs.

1. Arumugam Chelliah of Varathupalai
2. Selvavinayagam daughter of A. Chelliah of do
3. Wallinayagy daughter of A. Chelliah of do

The 2nd and 3rd respondents are minors by their Guardian-ad-litem the 1st respondent

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 21st day of May 1943 in the presence of Mr. A. Nadarajandram, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read;

It is ordered that the petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as father of the deceased abovenamed to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 18th day of June 1943 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 21st day of May 1943.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva,

Add. District Judge

(O. 10, 7 & 10-6-43)

who have hitherto managed to get on without a knowledge of Kempar and Valluvar can for a short while forego the delights of Shakespeare. Let us make a beginning with all the imperfect means at our command for as Chesterton puts it, "Anything that is worth doing is worth doing ill."

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**CHIEF RECRUITING OFFICER,
CEYLON.**

(Mis. 47. 7-17-6-43.)

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(Mis. 45. 3-28-6-43.)

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