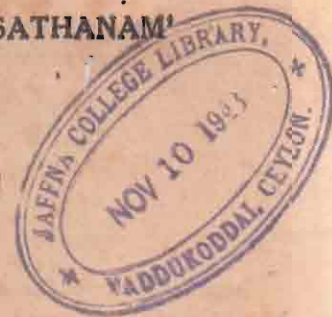


THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NO. 59.

CAUSEWAY OVER THE LAGOON

Pannai Project Sanctioned

SIX LACS VOTED BY COUNCIL

The State Council has passed a vote of Rs. 600,000 for the Pannai causeway. At its meeting on Thursday last the Minister for communications and works Colonel J. L. Kotelawala asked the House to approve a loan resolution for the expenditure of Rs. 600,000 for the construction of a causeway over a section of the Jaffna Lagoon from Pannai in the Jaffna town to Allaipiddy on the Kayts side.

Mr. S. Natesan, member for Kankasanturai, expressed the wish that the project would be carried out expeditiously.

The Tragedy and After

About one year and six months ago, on the 21st of May 1942, as a result of the ferry-boat plying between Pannai and Allaipiddy capsizing several people lost their lives. Nineteen dead bodies were recovered. At the time it was however widely believed that many more were killed.

The tragedy, the like of which Jaffna had not suffered in recent times, caused wide-spread dissatisfaction.

The *Hindu Organ* demanded a judicial inquiry. Public meetings were held to demand an inquiry and the construction of a causeway. Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, brought up the matter in the State Council and the Chief Secretary assured the State Council that as soon as the law cases pending against the tindal of the boat and the contractors of the Service were concluded the necessity for a commission would be considered.

The cases have come to an end. The question of a causeway which had formed the subject of much agitation from the time of the old Legislative Council, was again canvassed and the present vote of Rs. 600,000 is the result.

PADDY ADVISORY BOARD

The Minister of Agriculture and Lands has appointed the following to constitute a paddy advisory board: Messrs. A. V. Kulasingham (Jaffna) A. M. Chavatt Dias, Mudaliyar M. S. Karapper (Kalmunai), the Revd. Fr. L. W. Wickremesinghe (Hambantota) Mr. R. H. de Mel, P. B. Botankalana, Disawe (Anuradhapura) Gate-Mudaliyar K. C. Wijetunge, Mr. V. Alawwa (Alawwa) and Mr. L. B. Bandaranayake (Arayanayake) with Mr. G. V. Wickremesekera (Paddy Officer of the Department of Agriculture) as Chairman.

THE HINDU BOARD OF EDUCATION

Annual Report of the Committee

The Hindu Board of Education founded on December 9, 1923 is the largest Hindu Educational Organisation in Ceylon. By the grace of Lord Shiva, the Board has unostentatiously done a good deal of substantial work for over 19 years in the great and noble cause of the revival of Hindu culture and learning.

The Board today is educating about 18,000 children in 111 institutions staffed with 525 teachers, thereby controlling the education of over a third of the Hindu Children in Hindu Schools, yet the Committee feels that there is ample scope for more strenuous and sustained work. *In the Northern Province the Hindus have 250 schools and the Christians 300. Half the number of Hindu children are yet attending Christian schools. There are yet thousands of Hindu children without any education at all.* No true Hindu can feel that he has done his duty by his religion and country till he has done his best to see that every Hindu child is brought up in a Hindu atmosphere by Hindu Teachers in Hindu Schools. Self-respect demands self-help. No work can be done without sacrifice, sacrifice of one's money, time or energy or all the three combined.

When even that spiritual giant, our immortal Saint Appar, went astray because of non-Shaivite education, what shall be the plight of Hindu children in Christian Schools.

Macaulay's Observation

Lord Macaulay after introducing on behalf of the Government, Western education in the East through the missionaries wrote to his father,

"The effect of this education on the Hindus is prodigious. No Hindu who has received an English education ever remains sincerely attached to his religion. Some continue to profess it, as a matter of policy, but many profess themselves pure deists and some embrace Christianity". How prophetic!

Knowledge of our past and the great achievements of our forefathers must stir us to great efforts and action. Rev. Keay in his book on Ancient Indian Education says:—

"It (Hindu Education) was at least not inferior to the education of Europe before the revival of learning. Not only did the Brahman Education develop a system of education which survived the crumbling of Empires and the changes of society, but they also, through all these thou-

sands of years kept aglow the torch of higher learning and numbered amongst them many great thinkers who have left their mark not only upon the learning of India but upon the intellectual life of the world."

"Side by side, however with these (the Brahmanic, Buddhistic, and Muslim systems) there grew up at the same time and in most parts of India, a popular system of elementary education which was opened generally to all comers. It must have arisen to supply a popular demand for instruction in reading writing and arithmetic and was made use of chiefly by the trading and agricultural classes".

The Past

The Hindus brought with them to Ceylon the education prevailing in India and they developed education in arts and crafts besides science and medicine. They had many authors and poets.

While the Portuguese demolished all the Hindu Institutions, temples and schools and the Dutch would not allow anything to be revived, the British gave freedom of worship. The Hindus taking full advantage of this freedom, built many temples, madams and schools so much so that *in the Northern Province in 1834 the Hindus had 229 unaided schools as against 184 Government-aided Christian schools.* Unfortunately, the Ceylon Government's policy of subsidising Christian schools only resulted in some Hindu schools being closed down and others being handed over to Christian Management. It must however be said to the credit of the Hindu public that they have spent many millions of rupees on temples, madams and schools after the British occupation of Ceylon.

The Hindu Board has had its share of support from the Hindus. During the 19 years of its existence it received Rs. 360,000 in cash, and in land, building, and equipment of schools Rs. 500,000.

The Board Schools

Of the 111 institutions of ours two are the Hindu Home for Boys and the Hindu Home for Girls, 3 Weaving Centres and one Coir Yarn Centre. All these are aided by Government. Of the 105 schools, 98 are registered as Government-aided schools. Araly South-West School donated by Dr. C. Chelliah of Vaddukoddi and Saktibhawan School at Chavakachcheri and Seliamma Vidyasalai at Delft Centre were started during the year. Two registered schools viz;

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GOVERNOR AND THE DETENUS

Refusal to Release

"VIOLATION OF SPIRIT OF CONSTITUTION"

That the action of the Governor in refusing to release the political prisoners, though advised to do so by the Home Minister, is a violation of the spirit of the constitution is the contention made in a statement submitted recently to His Excellency by members of the State Council of objections under Article 23, section 2, of the Ceylon (State Council) Order-in-Council, 1931, with regard to the financial provision made by means of a Governor's Ordinance for the maintenance of the prisoners.

This provision, it will be recalled, was deleted from the Budget by the Council but was restored by the special powers vested in the Governor.

Unanimously for Release

In their statement of objections the Members individually state:

"I am informed and I have had that information verified to my satisfaction that the Executive Committee of Home Affairs which is responsible for the maintenance of law and order decided to recommend the release of the detenus detained under Defence (Miscellaneous No. 3) Regulation.

"In this connection Your Excellency's attention is invited to the written statement read by the Leader of the State Council on June 25, 1940, wherein he states that at Your Excellency's request the Chief Secretary and the Leader discussed the matter with you on June 17, 1940, and that they both concurred in the making of the orders which Your Excellency made.

Ministers' Decision

"The State Council at its meeting held on February 23, 1943, decided unanimously in favour of the release of the detenus.

"I am also informed that the subject matter of this motion was discussed at a meeting of the Board of Ministers which decided to recommend the release of the detenus.

"When the Appropriation Bill for 1943-44 was discussed it was pointed out that the State Council, the Board of Ministers, and the Executive Committee of Home Affairs having already decided to recommend the release of the detenus financial provision for their further detention was no longer required and the monies provided under Head 8, Defence Expenditure, Sub-head: Custody

Continued on page 4



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1943.

THE HINDU BOARD OF EDUCATION

GREATER or nobler work than that undertaken and being carried out by the Hindu Board of Education has not been done by any other organization of Hindus in Ceylon. During the short time the Board has been functioning it has achieved much. Every Hindu has, we dare say, reason to be thankful for it. Its founders and promoters will long be remembered as men of vision who wrought nobly to refashion the foundations of Hindu education in this island. By close association with the public life of the country and through their knowledge of the trends of thought among the educated stratum of Hindu society they realized the perils of the present and the dangers ahead. Not a day too soon did they set their hands to the work; and, considering the difficulties they had to face and overcome, no fair-minded person can deny that the achievement has been satisfactory. Hindu education, in common with all education in the country as a whole, has suffered from a grievous lack of purpose. Too long has education been allowed to remain the hand-maid of bureaucracy. Too long has it been the special preserve of foreign agencies. Public-spirited men and women who laboured in the field of education in the past failed to free education from the grip of the bureaucracy and the influence of foreign agencies for the simple reason that the State remained in foreign hands. With the progressive association of the country's leaders with the Government of the land perceptible, though not fundamental, change of purpose and method become noticeable; and today the constitution has left open the whole field to the leaders of the country to re-fashion the educational system, root and branch, in keeping with the genius of the peoples who inhabit it and in order to subserve the purpose of nation-building. Those in whose hands this great opportunity lay during the last ten years and more have not so far proved equal to the task of fundamental re-construction. The Special Committee on Education have arrived at far-reaching decisions calculat-

ed to re-fashion the educational system.

Whether or not the Committee have succeeded in the task they undertook to do can be judged only after a careful study of the recommendations of the report which has just been published. Now that the long-awaited report has been published the Hindu Board has urgent work to do. The Report must be studied by a committee of competent educationists specially formed for the purpose and the views of Hindus must be made known to the State Council. If the Special Committee's recommendations are far-reaching and aim at the fundamental reconstruction of the educational system, Hindus must be satisfied that the proposed changes really afford room for the growth of Hindu ideals and aims in the training of the young. It will certainly not do for the Hindu Board of Education or any other Hindu educational agency in future to remain satisfied with attempting to train Hindu Youth according to Hindu tradition and educate them for the larger purposes of re-nacent nation-hood in the cramping atmosphere of an imposed system. Financial reasons have compelled, all these years, Hindu and Buddhist educational agencies to confine their endeavour hide-bound to the "code" system of education. This slavish allegiance to the "code" should come to an end sooner or later and education must be allowed to breathe the atmosphere of freedom. The Hindu Board and other indigenous educational agencies must bestir themselves now if they are not to be deceived. They must have a decisive voice in shaping the system of the future.

The measure of the immense opportunities and responsibilities for planning the future of Hindu education that lie before the Board is the measure of its present supreme mission. The appeal for support made by the committee of the Board in the annual report, published *in extenso* elsewhere will, we have no doubt, evoke suitable response. We are aware that the Board has its critics, even among Hindus, not all of whom are malicious. No human organization is without its critics. The well-meaning of them, for it is only they that matter, could be won over by careful handling. Let the Board lay its cards openly on the table. Let all constructive criticism be welcomed and everytime such criticism is found to be just and well-founded the drawback be remedied resolutely. The leaders of the movement are doubtless doing much constructive and "unostentatious" work. Why must they give room for cavilling tongues to wag? May the escutcheon of the Hindu Board ever remain, pure and unsullied, the shield and symbol of selfless endeavour and wise educational leadership.

FREE FROM KINDERGARTEN TO UNIVERSITY

Recommendations of Special Education Committee

Setting themselves the task of recommending an "educational system suitable for a democracy", the Special Committee on Education, whose report is just published, have arrived at far-reaching conclusions and recommendations.

EDUCATIONAL FINANCE

The Committee recommend that education should be free from the kindergarten to the University and that provision should be made to afford free board and lodging to poor students.

OTHER CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee consider that an educational system suitable for a democracy should both enable a pupil to achieve the highest degree of all-round development irrespective of his wealth or social status and qualify him to use his abilities for the good of the nation and exercise the franchise intelligently. The committee also consider that the "fundamental need in Ceylon is to weld the heterogenous elements of its population into a nation".

The Committee would, therefore, not impose any limitation on educational development consistent with the democratic way of life.

Denominational Schools

The Committee recommend that the system of direct State control and the system of Denominational control of education should be permitted to exist side by side.

Denominational schools, to be recognised, must have at least 30 pupils, of school-going age, of the same denomination as the controlling body who reside with their parents within a radius from the school of two miles for boys and one mile for girls and children under 8 years of age.

If a denominational school is within 2 miles of an existing State school, children of an "unlike" denomination shall not be counted for grant. If it is within 2 miles of a State school established later children of "unlike" denomination shall be counted for grant.

Religious Instruction

The Committee recommend that religious instruction shall be provided in all State Schools.

Denominational Training Colleges should continue to be assisted from public funds if they are organized as educational centres in accordance with the requirements set out in Ch. XII of the report.

No school established in the future and controlled by an individual proprietor shall receive grant and all new schools seeking grant shall be under the proprietorship of a religious or educational society.

No undue restriction is to be placed on unaided schools.

Classification of Schools

The Committee recommend that school education be divided into two stages, primary and post-primary, the bifurcation taking place at the end of the fifth standard. The primary school is to be of a single

type to be organized in six stages or classes.

Post-Primary Schools

Post-primary Schools are of three types:—

- (a). Secondary Schools leading to the University and professional colleges.
- (b). Senior Schools leading to Polytechnics and Technical schools.
- and (c) Practical Schools leading to the Agricultural and Trade schools.

Medium of Instruction

In the Primary School, it is recommended, the mother tongue shall be the medium of instruction; English being introduced as a language subject where it is not the medium and where English is the medium Sinhalese or Tamil shall be a language subject. In schools where there are a sufficient number of Muslim pupils Arabic should also be taught as a language.

In the lower department of the Post-primary schools the medium of instruction, they recommend, shall be the mother-tongue or bilingual (one of the languages being English). If the medium is not English or bilingual English shall be a compulsory second language. If the medium is English, Sinhalese or Tamil shall be a compulsory second language.

In the higher department of the Secondary or Senior Schools the medium of instruction is to be English, Sinhalese, Tamil or bilingual. If the medium is not English or bilingual English is to be a compulsory second language. If the medium is English, Sinhalese or Tamil shall be a compulsory second language.

The higher practical course shall be given through the mother tongue or bilingual medium.

Technical and Vocational Education

After the conclusion of the course in the Practical School, they recommend, the pupil who desires to continue his education may go into an Agricultural school or into a Trade school.

At the conclusion of the higher department course of the senior school the pupil may go into a polytechnic or technical school.

To The University

At the conclusion of the Higher department course of the Secondary school the pupil may go into the University or a Professional college.

JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL

Election Day

FOUR RETURNED UNCONTESTED

Four were today declared elected members of the Jaffna Urban Council, there being no contestants against them when nominations were received by the Government Agent. Those returned unopposed are Messrs:—

- C. Ponnampalam, Ward No. 5
- K. V. Sinnadurai Ward No. 6
- V. S. S. Coomaraswamy Ward No. 7 and
- S. Patanjali, Ward No. 8.

Contested Wards

Opposing nominations were received in the case of the eight other wards:

The following are the contestants for the respective wards—Their colours are in brackets:—

Ward No. 1: 1. Mr. J. D. Veerasingham (Green); 2. Mr. S. P. Nadaraja (Red); 3. Mr. Aria Pathirana (yellow)

Ward No. II: 1. Mr. J. Patrick (Green); 2. Mr. Vital A. Moses (Yellow)

Ward No. III: 1. Mr. V. A. Thuraiappah (Red); 2. Mr. J. Sebastiampillai (Green); 3. Mr. V. Suppiah (Yellow)

Ward No. IV: 1. Mr. P. Casipillai (Red); 2. Mr. V. M. Saravanamuttu (Green)

Ward No. IX: 1. Mr. S. M. M. Aboobucker (Yellow); 2. Mr. S. M. Abdulcader (Red)

Ward No. X: 1. Mr. Sam A. Sapapathy (Red); 2. Mr. A. Kanagasabai (Green)

Ward No. XI: 1. Mr. C. T. Navaratnam (Yellow); 2. Mr. S. R. Thalayasingham (Green); 3. Mr. C. C. Somasegaram (Red)

Ward No. XII: 1. Mr. P. Mortimer (Green); 2. Mr. E. T. Hitchcock (Red)

The election will be held on Saturday, November 27.

The election bids fair to be a very lively one, the contests being very keen in every ward.

JAFFNA FORMS LAW SOCIETY

At the Annual General Meeting of the Jaffna Proctors Association held in the Jaffna District Court premises it was unanimously resolved on the motion of Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Crown Proctor, seconded by Mr. S. Patanjali that a Jaffna Law Society be formed and be affiliated to the Law Society of Ceylon to promote and protect the interests of Proctors and of the public.

Messrs. S. J. C. Kadirgamer and Valentine S. Perera, the President and Secretary respectively of the Law Society of Ceylon addressed the gathering on the aims and ideals of the Law Society. Mr. J. F. Ponnambalam, the Secretary, made a statement of the work done by the Association during the year.

The following Office-bearers were elected:

President: Mr. E. Murugesampillai; Vice-Presidents: Mr. T. Kumaraswamy and Mr. C. R. Tambiah; Hony. Secretary: Mr. J. F. Ponnambalam; Hony. Treasurer: Mr. C. C. Somasegaram.

The inaugural Meeting of the Jaffna Law Society was followed by a Tea-Party at which the Proctors entertained the Judges and Advocates.

DIABETES SURVEY IN JAFFNA

WORK COMMENCES TODAY

The Medical officer of Health with the aid of a number of assistants started work today in Jaffna on a survey of the incidence of diabetes among the inhabitants of the town,

Diabetes, it is feared, is widely prevalent in the area; and people generally are not aware of it when the early symptoms appear. The disease, medical practitioners, emphasise, is one which could be brought under control if treatment is given at the very early stages. Hence the necessity to detect the complaint in the incipient stages.

The present survey, it is hoped will yield good results. The cordial co-operation of the public will greatly assist the promoters of the campaign.

DEEPAVALI DAY

Deepavali Day was celebrated at the Vivekananda Society Hall, Hill Street, Colombo on Thursday 28th October at 6 p. m. N. Nadarajah K. C. presided. Proceedings commenced with a poojah at the Society shrine room. Mr. Nadarajah in the course of his speech referred to the ideal of life as expounded in the Hindu shastras and explained why days of religious significance like Deepavali Day should be celebrated. Mr. S. Sinnathambi, Inspector Mudaliyar Supreme Court who spoke next stated that Deepavali was a day of triumph a day that marked the triumph of virtue over vice and exhorted the audience to observe such days in the proper manner. Mr. V. Mailvaganam referred to the victory of Sri Krishna over Narakasura and explained the significance of Deepavali. Some musical items including a 'kummi' were given by the children of the Vivekananda Vidyalayam. Mr. C. Perumalpillai thanked all who took part in the celebrations. *Prasadam* was distributed among those present. The meeting then came to a close with the singing of Thevaram.

JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL

As a meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council held on Thursday last the Council resolved to pay the following dearness allowances daily to the conservancy labourers. Rs. 1 to married labourers; 76 cents to those over 21 years of age and 50 cents to those under 21 from 1st October 1943.

The meeting was specially convened to consider the matter.

Only six members, the quorum, were present. They were the Chairman, Mr. K. Aiyadurai and Messrs. R. R. Nalliah, R. Sivagurunather, C. Ponnampalam, Aria Pathirana, and Chevalier S. Arulanandam. The Medical officer of Health also attended.

TEMPORARY STENOGRAPHER

Wanted.—Stenographer for the Emergency Kacheheri, Jaffna. The post is temporary and non-pensionable and carries a salary of Rs. 2. 50 per day plus War Allowance. Apply to the Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna with copies of Certificates and Testimonials before the 22nd instant.

Sgd. E. B. Tisseverasinghe
The Kacheheri, for Deputy Food Controller,
Jaffna, 3rd Nov-ember, 1943. Jaffna.
Mis. 162, 8 and 11-11-43

JAFFNA SCHOOLS SOCCER COMPETITION

The following are the results of the matches so far played in the Jaffna Schools Soccer competition.

1st Team Competition

A Group	Goals	Goals
Central	4	Victoria 0
St. Patrick's	1	Manipay Hindu 0
Manipay Hindu	3	Paramesvara 0
Central Jaffna	2	Jaffna 2
St. Patrick's	3	Jaffna 0
Central	1	Manipay Hindu 1
Paramesvara	2	Victorial 0
St. Patrick's	5	Victoria 0
Central	2	Paramesvara 3
Jaffna	3	Manipay Hindu 0

B Group

Jaffna Hindu	2	Chithambara College 0
St. John's	3	Skanda Varo. 0
St. John's	2	St. Henry's 2
Skanda Varodaya	1	Chithambara College 0
Jaffna Hindu	4	Skanda Varo. 0
Chithambara Col.	2	St. Henry's 1
Jaffna Hindu	0	St. John's 0
Jaffna Hindu	2	St. Henry's 0

2nd Team Competition

A Group

Kokuvil Hindu	2	Union 0
Jaffna	3	Union 0
Jaffna	1	Kokuvil Hindu 1
St. Patricks	3	Kokuvil Hindu 0
Jaffna	2	St. Patricks 1

B Group

Jaffna Hindu	2	Urumpirai H.C. 0
Urumpirai H.C.	5	Central 0
St. Johns	5	Central 0
Urumpirai H.C.	2	St. Johns 1
Jaffna Hindu	12	Central 0
Jaffna Hindu	5	St. Johns 0

PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. V. S. C. Singham have left for Bombay after a short stay in Ceylon.

NOTICE TO KILINOCHCHI CULTIVATORS

Cultivators are requested to surrender immediately all their surplus paddy to the Land Officer, Kilinochchi. If cultivators desire the paddy to be taken from the field, this can be done by arrangement with the Land Officer.

No paddy transport permits will be issued for the next fortnight, or until all the surplus had been bought in whichever is earlier.

Sgd. E. B. Tisseverasinghe,
For Deputy Food Controller,
Jaffna, 3rd Nov., N. P.
1943.

Mis. 151. 8 and 11-11-43.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testy. 115

In the matter of the estate of the late Kander Karthegesu of Vannarponnai East Deceased, Karthigesu Ayadurai of do

- Vs. Petitioner.
1. Karthigesu Chelliah and
 2. Theivannapillai widow of K. Karthigesu of do

Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 12th day of May 1943 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Somasundram, Proctor, on the part of petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read it is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate as one of his heirs and the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this court on the 28th day of June 1943 and state objection or show sufficient cause to the contrary.

Sgd. G. C. Thambiah
District Judge
Time to show cause extended to 11th November 1943
Sgd. James Joseph 12-5-43
O. 53, 8 and 11-11-43

MURDER SEQUEL TO RICE SMUGGLING

TWO ACCUSED GET DEATH SENTENCE

Tanjore, Nov. 2.
Delivering judgment this afternoon in the Somanathapatnam Rioting and Murder Case, in which 61 persons stood charged with rioting in a boat on the night of August 6, 1942 and of causing the death of Mr. Perumal, Excise Sub-Inspector at Kattumavadi, and of three other persons, Subbaya, Md. Hanfa and Kattupoochi Rowther, Mr. M. Ananthanarayana, I. C. S., Sessions Judge. West Tanjore, convicted nine accused, sentencing two of them (Mariappan and Ratnaswami alias Palaniswami) to death, and seven to transportation for life and acquitted the remaining 52 accused. It was alleged that the Excise Sub-Inspector, with a party of Excise peons and some others, proceeded on the day of occurrence, to the Somanathapatnam beach with a view to seizing a number of bags of rice and a bundle of opium, which were about to be smuggled to Jaffna across the sea and entered a boat, when the accused surrounded and attacked them, causing severe injuries, as a result of which the Sub-Inspector and three others died. —“Hindu”

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 181
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Veeragattiar Vallipurampillai of Dindigul in South India Deceased
Ramalingam Chintamani of Malla-kam in Jaffna Petitioner.
Vs.

1. Weluppillai Muttuveluppillai Kumaraswamy and wife
2. Kamalambikai both of Jaffna Town,
3. Ambalavanar Ratnasabapathy Arumugam,
4. Ambalavanar Ratnasabapathy Subramaniam, both of Athiady in Jaffna,
5. Ambalavanar Ratnasabapathy Ambalavanar of Government Technical Schools, Colombo,
6. Ambalavanar Ratnasabapathy Sivagurunather of Athiady
7. Suntharam Nadarajah and wife
8. Vallinayaki both of Nallur in Jaffna, Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire, Adm. District Judge, Jaffna on the 20th day of October 1943 in the presence of Mr. M. S. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read: it is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner abovenamed as next of kin and as an heir of the deceased entitled to a half share of the property left behind by the deceased, unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person shall appear before this Court on the 19th day of November 1943 and show cause, if any, to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. James Joseph,
District Judge.
Jaffna, The 20th day of October 1943
(O. 56. 8 & 11-11-43)

THE HINDU BOARD OF EDUCATION

Continued from page 1

Vidathalpallai Kamalasya Vidyaalai and Mareesankoodal Hindu School have been placed under the control of the Board. The Board has not taken up the management of the latter.

The Ponnalai Varatharajaperumal Vidyasalai donated by Dr. C. Chelliah Maruthankerny Shanmugananda Vidyasalai started by the efforts of Brama Sri S. Coomarasamy Kurukal of Atchuvally, and Sir Duraisamy Vidyasalai at Punguduthivu have been registered for Government Aid. Chunnagam Nageswary Vidyasalai, Punguduthivu South Rajarajeswary Vidyasalai and Karaveddy East Yatkaruvinaiyaga Vidyasalai will be registered in the near future. Sri Waitialinga Vidyasalai at Vaanarponne North West is likely to be registered before the end of 1943 and steps are being taken by the Board to have the Araly, Chavakachcheri and Delft Centre schools registered for Government aid without much delay. We propose to apply for Government aid for our Classical school organised by the efforts of Pandit Kanapathipillai in 1935 for Government aid as a centre for adult education.

Maintenance Of Registered Schools

When the maintenance grant was Rs. 1-50 for every unit of average attendance, the Board had to spend very little extra. Now after the maintenance grant was ruthlessly reduced to 50 cents per unit, the Board has to spend over Rs. 7,500 every year on maintenance and equipment over and above what the Government pays us on account of our schools.

Hindu Ladies College

The authorities of the Jaffna Hindu College, at our instance, took up the responsibility of establishing the Ladies College some two years ago. The Board is glad to note that the College has already been opened on 10-9-43. The necessary lands are being acquired for a permanent building. Our President Dr. S. Subramaniam, J. P., has subscribed Rs. 5,000. A strong Committee is at work and we are confident that all Hindus will rally round and make this College a first class institution and a pride to the community and supply a long-felt want.

Home for Hindu Girls

Mr. N. Nadarajah, K. C. and Mrs. Nadarajah have in response to our appeal come forward to provide the Home with a Dining Hall. This is in the hands of our contractors and the building would be completed early. We yet require a good kitchen for this Home, besides a well round its premises.

In running this Home and the Home for Hindu Boys, the Board is spending substantial sums besides the Government grant and any special contribution by the public. Feeding, clothing and educating the needy Hindu children and especially girls is a great and noble work. The Board appeals for funds to run these institutions. Will those who have a kindly thought for helpless children do something tangible to alleviate their condition. It costs Rs. 120 per child per year. A deficit on this account of over Rs. 2,000 during 1942, was met by the Board. In 1943, it is likely to exceed that amount.

It appears that from October, 1943 every orphan who has one of the

parents living or destitute child had to be maintained by us unless some friend or well-wisher of the child comes forward to help the child. Under the Orphanage Ordinance of 1941, which came into force in October, 1943, ordinarily an orphan is one who has lost both his parents. If one of the parents is surviving, these will be no Government aid unless that surviving parent (a) is imprisoned or (b) is permanently insane or (c) is bed ridden or disabled and is in a hospital or is an inmate of an institution run on poor relief for poor persons. There are no such institutions for poor persons in Jaffna.

The Training School

We are pleased to hear that the Special Committee on Education is after all allowing Assisted Training Schools to continue. There was a time when our Training School had over 100 teacher students. The Department persuaded us to reduce the number to about 88. Then by Code-amendment and unreasonable reduction of quota year by year it has been reduced to 40. We are glad to learn that the Special Committee is recommending that the minimum number of students should be 100. The Department would not allow our students to learn the practice of teaching in any Bilingual School. The Special Committee wants, we are glad to note, a senior or secondary school also attached to a Training School. The selection of students is going to be from among the teachers in active service who have been selected by selective tests from among those who have passed the S. S. C. Bilingual or S. S. C. English with Tamil or S. S. C. (Tamil) with an adequate knowledge of English.

Needs of the School

Now that we are sure that our Training School has a future we have to remedy a few outstanding defects in our building etc, insisted on by the Department as a condition of their allowing our school to continue:—

(a) A new dormitory must be built as the old one has been condemned (b) A new water tank has to be built in place of the old main tank which collapsed during 1941.

The committee proposes to make this a mixed institution where men and women students would be trained.

Free Bilingual Schools

Of the few students who completed their course of studies in our Bilingual Schools (before our Bilingual Schools were allowed to prepare students for the S. S. C. (English), four students have passed the London Matric Examination within two years of their leaving school. Only two out of our five Bilingual Schools are now preparing students for the S. S. C. (English). For some time past the Department would not allow any new Bilingual Schools to be started or the Tamil schools to be converted into Bilingual. We wonder whether—after what we understand the Special Committee on Education to have recommended that practically all schools must be of one type viz. Vernacular with English as a second Language—we would be given permission now to convert a few of our big Tamil schools in rural areas into Bilingual Schools.

As the numbers in our Saamarka, Bodhini Vidyasalai has increased we have got about an acre of land in the neighbourhood (Annasathiram Land) on 99 years' lease. A vigorous local committee is going to give us a substantial building. When this is done your committee has decided to

run it as a girls Bilingual School with a Boarding attached to it. We are hoping to secure on long lease the adjoining Sivan Temple land of 2½ acres for the use of this school.

New Director of Education

We extend our welcome to the First Ceylonese Director of Education Mr. H. S. Perera. It was during the time he was Divisional Inspector of Schools in Jaffna that the Board was started. During the time he was Divisional Inspector the Board had no occasion to complain of his attitude towards the Board. On the other hand, it remembers with gratitude the even-handed justice he meted out to all without showing any difference between our schools and the Christian schools. It is a pity that he has been promoted as Director only in his 58th year and not earlier. Let us hope that the Government would see its way to extend the time of his service beyond the age limit.

During the year the Committee met 5 times and had a special meeting of the Board. At the Board meeting it appointed Mr. V. T. S. Sivagurunathan one of its Directors and retired Head Master of Ananda College as Organising Secretary to organise for (a) liquidating the debt of the Board, (b) for maintenance of schools and (c) for an endowment fund. He hopes to start the campaign before long.

Finances

The Board received as grant inclusive of the salaries paid to teachers over Rs. 375,000. It received Rs. 20,275 as subscription, donation etc. It spent on salaries of teachers Rs. 5243; on lands and buildings Rs. 1975; on rent Rs. 744; on equipment and furniture Rs. 6911; on interest on loans Rs. 1730; on salaries of staff and postage and stationery Rs. 1115 and on allowance to Mr. S. Rajaratnam (personal) Rs. 3600 and car Rs. 1200 and on miscellaneous expenses Rs. 1397. By the end of 1942 it had reduced its debts of Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 31,000. Now it has been reduced to Rs. 23,000.

An Appeal

The Board has to meet over Rs. 10,000 on a new dormitory for the Training College, Rs. 2,500 on the water tank, Rs. 7500 for meeting the extra charges on maintaining the school buildings and thatching them at the proper time. Many of our school buildings require substantial repairs. New schools have to be opened and additional lands have to be bought for some of the existing schools to provide gardens and large playgrounds.

There are many helpless orphans and destitute children who have to be fed clothed and educated. There are many Hindu children in Christian schools who are being slowly but surely weaned away from the Hindu religion. Some are converted. Some Hindu teachers are compelled by economic circumstances to embrace Christianity to teach Christianity to Hindu children in Christian schools. This national blot has to be removed. It can be done only by the united effort and sacrifice of every Hindu.

We appeal to every Hindu to help the Board to do its duty by a kindly thought, a good word and exemplary act of financial aid.

GOVERNOR AND THE DETENUS

Continued from page 1

and Maintenance of Detenus, was deleted.

"Violation of Spirit of Constitution"

"The detention Orders passed under the Defence Regulations concerned the internal security of this country; as such the Minister of Home Affairs concurred in the making of the detention orders framed by Your Excellency. The Minister of Home Affairs has now advised Your Excellency to release the detenus. This decision is supported by the Chief Secretary and by the State Council. Your Excellency's action in refusing to act on this advice therefore constitutes a violation of the spirit of the Constitution for it virtually takes away the responsibility for law and order out of the hands of the Executive Committee of Home Affairs.

"I have no option therefore but to object to the Governor's Ordinance.

To Censure Governor

Mr. Susanta de Fonseka (Panadura) gave notice of a motion at last Tuesday's meeting of the State Council condemning the action of the Governor in not releasing the detenus, despite the unanimous request of the State Council, the Minister of Home Affairs and the Executive Committee and the Chairman of the Board of Ministers.

Mr. de Fonseka said that the action of the Governor was violation of the Constitution and of the Royal Instructions.

He said that he would move the suspension of all relevant Standing Orders to enable him to move his motion on November 17th.

DENTAL SURGERY, JAFFNA

Mr. S. Chas. Pathirana, Licensed Dentist and Optician will be at the Dental Surgery, 43, Main Street, Jaffna, from the 3rd to the 15th of every month.

KURUNEGALA BRANCH

From the 20th to the 30th he will be at his branch Dental Surgery, opposite Courts, Kurunegala.

His Jaffna Patients are advised to make prior appointments, if possible, by writing to his Kurunegala address.

(Mis. 98. 5-3—31-12-43.)

WANTED.

Batticaloa Co-operative Central Bank Ltd.

Wanted a Manager for the Batticaloa Co-operative Central Bank Ltd. with a knowledge of Accounts, Book-keeping and type-writing. The salary attached to the post is Rs. 100/- per mensem and the selected candidate should give security in cash of Rs. 2000/- Application should be addressed to Mr. R. C. S. Cooke, Co-operative Office, Jaffna, and must reach him before the 10th instant.