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NO. 84.

EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

A Plea for a Scheme Beneficial to the Individual and Country

JAPANESE EXAMPLE COMMENDED

By A. Cumaraswamy, Principal, Jaffna Hindu College
(An address delivered at the annual Conference of the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers held in Jaffna)

EVERYBODY will admit that the present system of education in the Island is the outcome of several educational agencies with various aims and objects, some of them are conflicting and at cross-purposes with one another. With the advent of the British in Ceylon, the Dutch system of compulsory education was abandoned, and the efforts of the Government between the years 1795-1834, to promote education were meagre, the entire sum expended from the general revenue being limited to £2000 a year and consequently all education was practically left in the hands of the different Christian Missionary bodies who conducted a large number of schools without any Government aid at that time. The Missions were reported to have opened schools wherever they laboured and contributed considerably to the spread of knowledge. The activities of the Government with regard to education were confined to areas where there were no voluntary schools. The spread of Christian education and the consequent conversions to foreign faiths awakened the religious instincts of the people who felt that National Schools should be established to arrest the growing conversions. The result is a third agency, which may be called the National, consisting of the Buddhist, the Muslim and the Hindu.

Conflicting Aims and Objects

It is obvious therefore that there are various agencies engaged in the task of educating Ceylon: (i) The Government (ii) Christian and (iii) Nationals. Let us examine their aims and objects. The Government is yet in the stage of making efforts to remove illiteracy in the island; the English education

imparted from the beginning was designed to turn out men who would help to carry on the machinery of the Government. The Missions followed in the foot-steps of the Government as regards the kind of Education for it was the kind that would bring the young pupil under their influence. The Nationals who followed them to educate Ceylon aimed at arresting Christian Education and the only way to do it was to open schools that gave the same kind of Education. Despite the agreement in their methods, the Educational agencies differed widely in their aims and objects. The position therefore resolves to this. The Government schools had one object in view; the Mission schools another, and the Nationals a third; and certainly the Mission and National Schools have conflicting aims and objects. As I remarked on a previous occasion, Education in Ceylon is an International Settlement like Shanghai, with the consequent impediments that retard the Educational development and growth of the Island. No wonder that a scheme of Education carried on by agencies with such conflicting objects has failed to satisfy the state of things today, and everywhere there is a national demand for a revision of the scheme. The same type of education is given in the various schools, with the result that there is a larger supply of men of similar qualifications that there is hardly a demand for them. Consequently there is unemployment, and several students after leaving our schools find themselves economic misfits in their Society. The question that naturally arises is—What is wrong with our Education, and how to adapt it

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"DO NOT UPSET FEELINGS OF INDIANS"

Minister's Advice to His Countrymen

MR. G. C. S. COREA'S IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA

"I WOULD only urge people in Ceylon, while working after the interests of their countrymen, not to use such language as is likely to upset the feelings of Indian," said Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce in the course of an interview with a press representative, on his return to the Island after having attended the All-India Industrial Conference at Bombay.

Mr. Corea said that he had discussed the question of Indo-Ceylon trade talks with the Commerce Minister of the Government of India and he was glad to say that in all probability those conversations would take place within the next two or three months. Pending such talks it could, he said, be assumed that no action would be taken to alter the existing duties.

Anti-Indian Feeling

There was, of course, a strong feeling in South India against Ceylon exporting copra and other coconut products to that country, and the Government of India had been definitely urged to impose a protective duty of Rs. 100 per ton on Ceylon copra. Shortly before he went to India he had found that prominent Ministers of the Madras Government had promised that movement the active support of the Indian National Congress.

In addition, there appeared to be a general impression that there was very intensive anti-Indian feeling in Ceylon and that steps were being taken in this country to make things difficult for Indians.

"Obviously much propaganda work appears to have

been done by certain Indians in Ceylon to create this feeling," continued Mr. Corea. "I did my best to point out to the Indian leaders that there was no anti-Indian feeling in Ceylon, and that if certain measures adopted here appeared to be anti-Indian, such steps were taken purely in the interests of the indigenous population without any intention of discriminating against Indians. I also pointed out the unreasonableness of associating the Village Communities Ordinance with anti-Indian feeling."

Appreciation of Ceylonese Aspirations

"I am convinced that responsible public men in India will view reasonably such measures as may be taken in Ceylon if the facts are placed correctly before the Indian public.

"I would only urge people in Ceylon, while looking after the interests of their countrymen, not to use such language as is likely to upset the feelings of Indians."

"I am sure the Indian leaders will understand and appreciate the national aspirations of the Ceylonese and the need for taking such steps as are necessary to meet such pressing problems as increasing unemployment and the land question."

He was also glad, said Mr. Corea, that he had had the opportunity of discussing the South-Indian "drive" against Ceylon coconut products with two of the Madras Ministers, Mr. Yakub Hassan and Mr. Muniswami Pillai. Both were, he said, presented with a point of view which they had not fully appreciated before, and they were now going to use their influence with the South Indian coconut-growers to undertake joint action with

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TOWN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Jaffna Town Teachers' Association took place at St. John's College, Jaffna, on January 31st, 1939. After the Report and Balance Sheet were adopted the officers for the ensuing year were elected.

Mr. D. C. Arulanantham B. Sc., F. C. S., Dip. in Ed. (London) then addressed the meeting on "An Examination of our Educational Policy." He pointed out that the Educational System of a country must be governed by a definite policy. He pointed out how it was so in most European countries. The fact that a certain system was successful in another country was no argument that it would be successful in Ceylon. Ceylon had peculiar problems of its own and a system, which would favour the Educational Policy of the country, must be worked out. He maintained that working out a system without defining our policy was like putting the cart before the horse. Herein lay the need for a Commission.

He then examined as to what should be one of the essential features of our policy. All would welcome Universal Education, that is, the right for all to receive a certain amount of Education because they are human beings. But in this do they mean identity of opportunity or equality of opportunity. They mean, by the former, that all should receive the same kind of Education and by the latter one best suited to their abilities. He showed how in all progressive countries this confusion is avoided and the students receive an Education best suited to their abilities. He illustrated this from 1937 Education Bill of France. In Ceylon, however, we have a uniform system of Education where the Elementary Schools imitate the Secondary Schools, who in turn imitate the Universities. Speaking on the plea of Cultural Education he pointed out how all Education has always been utilitarian and that we in Ceylon are following a programme of studies, suitable for a leisured class that is not in existence now. Besides the plea was based on faulty psychology for even Vocational Education can be made to be cultured. He then showed how subjects like Building Construction, woodwork etc. can be taught from a cultural point of view.

He said that we must work out a system that would pre-empt this aim. He said that the Educational Bill was a step in the right direction in that it has given the responsibility of educating the young in the hands of local authorities. He said that if local authorities controlled Education it would not only arouse local interest but arouse in the people a sense of their responsibility. He pointed out what the denominational system has been contributing to Education in this country. In the best interests of Education he maintained that a system must be evolved which would find a place for both these questions.

He went on to say that our Secondary Schools must have two aims; to prepare students so that when they leave school they can take their place as citizens of this country and to prepare those who are fit to enter the University. So long as our schools are dominated by examina-

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EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

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to the needs of the times?

Purpose of Education

We have been so far eminently successful in achieving our aims and objects, but the changed conditions of society and the increasing proportion of the Educated unemployed necessitate the revision of our aims. It is one thing to educate children in schools of their faith, but it is another to establish schools as mediums for propagation of faiths. But none can question that the essence of education is that it should be religious. A religious education is an education which inculcates duty and reverence; Duty arises from our potential control over the course of events. And the foundation of reverence is this perception, that the present holds within itself the complete sum of existence, backwards and forwards, that whole amplitude of time, which is eternity. Now apart from this religiousness of education, any scheme of education, according to modern authority, should enable every man to realise that he is a member of a society, that he has a duty to perform, a part to play, a place to fulfil. He should receive an education which would fit him to do these things. But Plato declared in his Republic that Justice consists in every man's minding his own business. Now it is not every man's business to govern; every man cannot occupy the highest position in society; it is enough that every man should find his proper place and keep it till he has proved himself fit for another, which then in due time, becomes his proper place, provided that he realises and remembers that whatever his place may be it is a place in a system, a society, a world and that he is conscious of his relationship to a whole which is larger than himself. Education therefore is not an equipment for getting on in the world, but for understanding it. And to understand it we need something more than technical proficiency in any special work however large its scope and important its character. Hence in any scheme of education, we should try among other things firstly, to get for ourselves and for all our fellows, an education which will help us to understand ourselves and to express ourselves intelligibly; and secondly, while we must all acquire so much of one or another among a hundred special crafts or trades, business or professions, as will enable us to earn a living, we must learn that life is more than a 'living'.

Provision of Facilities

It is obvious therefore that our scheme of Education should also among other things enable us to earn a living. But it should be said at the outset that no country except perhaps Russia has so far succeeded in giving employment to everyone of its citizens. I believe that it is an unfounded charge against our boys to say that they do not realise the dignity of labour, and fight shy to work with their hands. A knowledge of Shakespeare or Milton and electric magnetic currents need hardly prevent a man from selling oil or mending roads in

order to earn a livelihood. The Tamil race in particular takes pride in working hard with their hands. They are experts in opening up roads, clearing jungles, building towns, picking tea, doing conservancy service. What is wanted therefore is the provision of facilities which can supply the country with the required number of skilled workers, well-equipped and educated technicians, and highly qualified engineers and organisers of public economy who are conscious of the needs of the time in which we live.

The Headmasters' Conference last year, considering the question of unemployment, thought of a partial remedy by recommending to the Department of Education that the present Technical College should be better developed and equipped to teach at least to the B. Sc. Engineering standard.

The Wardha Scheme

Every school or Institution must form part of a scheme of education instead of having an independent origin merely to meet a particular demand. It is such a scheme, I am afraid, that is wanting in Ceylon. In recent times India has been formulating schools to solve the problem of employment by means of the famous Wardha scheme and the vocational training recommended by the Wood Abbot report. The original scheme has undergone important modifications to meet various criticisms that were directed against it. The emphasis placed upon production, the importance attached to the proceeds from sales from which the salaries of teachers should be met, and the requirement that all subjects should be studied by manual activity, were some of the features to which objection was generally taken. These and other defects have now been removed and the central advisory Board of Education expressed their considered view that they had no hesitation in accepting the scheme.

The Wardha education scheme is an abundantly modest attempt on modern educational lines to develop a child, integrating his activities of mind and hand; thereby, encouraging him to develop fully. Apart from the Educational value of the Scheme, it is assumed that it will help every man to earn a living. This assumption is based on two grounds: India being rural to a very large extent, modern civilisation and machine-made articles have not yet found their way, and there will therefore be a demand for hand-made things; secondly the scheme proposed that the state should buy the products and find a market for them. Will this not entail a prohibitive Tariff on foreign articles imported into the country?

Theory and Practice

Now education should turn out the pupil with something he knows well and something he can do well. The intimate union of theory and practice aids both. The intellect does not work best in a vacuum. The stimulation of creative impulse requires, especially in the case of a child, the quick transition to practice. We do not want merely to know. Knowledge is to be acquired to appease the passion for discovery. We do not discover in order to

MANIPAL HINDU COLLEGE

Post-Matriculation Class

Aim: Students after passing the Matriculation examination are not able to find out their vocation in life. In former times, the young men who chose any one of the learned professions as their vocation in life did so impelled by an inner urge of an inspiring nature. This inner urge has now been substituted by economic conditions. Economically favoured ones think of Inter-Arts and Science as the next course open to them and keep on sending applications for all sorts of work under Government irrespective of their natural aptitude for the work or their qualification for it. The object of this class is to discover the vocation in life of the students and to give them an opportunity to obtain the necessary preliminary qualifications for admissions to the learned professions, the University, and other departments of work open to them.

Compulsory Subjects: English, Colloquial Sinhalese, Advanced Physical Culture, Hygiene, and First-Aid, Agriculture, Co-operation, Commerce, Civics and Morals, and for Hindu students alone, Religion. Residence in the College Hostel is essential.

Dr. M. O. Chacko and Messrs R. N. Sinniah, C. Ragunathan and K. Somasunderam have consented to deliver one lecture a week on First-Aid, Agriculture, Co-operation and Religion respectively.

Optional Subjects: English, Tamil, Latin, Pure and Applied Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geography, History, Logic and Economics. Special arrangements can be made for the study of Sanskrit, Botany and Geology. Students who want to learn Book-keeping, Shorthand and Typewriting have to pay additional fees. Students can take only 4 of the optional subjects.

Admission: Only students who have passed the London Matriculation or an equivalent examination will be admitted.

Fees: Tuition Fees Rs. 10 00 per mensem payable in advance.
Boarding Fees Rs. 13-00 per mensem payable in advance.

There is a necessity for such a class in Jaffna. The College is starting this class at a great sacrifice and cannot afford to run the class at a loss. Therefore, I appeal to the public to help us make this class self-supporting by sending to us candidates fit for this kind of work.

Applications must reach me before the 15th of February, 1939.

V. VEERASINGHAM.
Principal.

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know, but we know in order to discover.

Keeping this idea in mind as the basis of education I venture to lay before you a rough scheme which I believe will truly educate our children and help them to earn their living. But a few preliminary conditions are essential to the efficient working of the scheme. An educational survey of the school-going population in

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BASIS OF REPRESENTATION FOR TAMILS IN COUNCIL

Two-Sevenths According to Territorial Divisions

TAMIL K. C's CALCULATION

Jaffna Association to Demand Balanced Representation

THAT by careful calculation it would appear that two-sevenths of territorial divisions of Ceylon represented the Tamil contribution to the total area, and that the representation of Tamils ought to comprise at least two-sevenths of the total electorate, declared Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasegara K. C., the new President of the North-Ceylon National League, at the annual general meeting of the League, held at "Wijaya Mahal" Jaffna. He also added that the representation in the State Council ought to be territorial rather than communal.

The Tamil districts, Mr. Sandrasegara continued, were chiefly composed of the Northern, Eastern and the North-Western part of Ceylon. By careful calculation it would appear that 2-7ths of territorial divisions of Ceylon, represented the Tamil contribution to the total area under consideration.

He submitted that the representation of Tamils ought to comprise at least 2-7ths of the total

In the North-Western Province the fishing villages of Negombo and Chilaw would contribute largely to Tamil representation. The fact that people dressed like the Sinhalese but thought and acted as Tamils was a feature of the life of Christian communities in and around Chilaw and Negombo districts.

He knew of distinguished families that bore Sinhalese names but conformed to Tamil habits.

Case of Chetties

Determined efforts should be made to reclaim communities so situated.

By the application of this principle, the division of Tamil and Sinhalese would become more or less equal.

The Colombo Chetty community was essentially Tamil. Their loss in the representation of communities and preference in a manner, to remain Sinhalese, ought to be pointed out as illogical and therefore illegal.

The election of office-bearers resulted as follows:—

President: Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasegara; Vice-Presidents: Mr. T. R. Nalliah; Mr. A. V. Kulasingham; Secretary: Mr. N. M. Vanniasinghe; Executive Committee: Messrs. M. K. Sangarapillai, S. M. Aboobucker, C. R. Thambiah, W. G. Spencer, W. M. S. Thampoe, W. M. K. Kumaraswamy, P. Christopher and E. Tiruchelvam.

Jaffna Association's Demands

Resolutions for General Body's Ratification

Discussion on the Governor's Reform despatch was continued on Saturday at the Executive Committee of the Jaffna Association held at the residence of Mr. S. Kanagasabai a Vice-President of the Association. Three Northern Councillors, Messrs A. Mahadeva, G. G. Ponnambalam and S. Natesan—were present on invitation.

Resolutions

The Committee decided to submit the following resolutions for ratification to a special meeting of the Association to be held on Saturday:

- (1) The Jaffna Association unequivocally reaffirms the demand of the Tamils for an immediate amendment of the Constitution for the restoration of a scheme of representation based on the principle that no single community should be in a position to outvote a combination of other communities.
- (2) That this Association demands that the Northern and Eastern Provinces should be allotted at least 17 seats in a Council of sixty elected and eight nominated members.
- (3) This Association demands the continuance of Government by Committees in the best interests of the country.
- (4) That a joint select committee of both Houses of Parliament should examine and report on the Constitutional position in Ceylon before any final conclusions are reached regarding the future Reform of the Constitution.

'And now' the Obiter- Dictator Politician Protests!

"A house divided against itself
cannot stand"

Communalism croaks hoarse. A practical demonstration this. A straight open letter to a communalist-congress-caucus chief who had until the other day all the chances of making himself an All-Ceylon leader incenses the obiter-dictator.

That open letter to Sir Don Baron Jayatilaka went forward through him to all Sinhalese and Tamil political Pharaohs who know not Joseph. It has gone home, and it has struck fire. Communal Pharaohs, their hearts hardened, fret and fume. In their fury, communal leaders forget the incalculable harm the communal quest for additional seats in the State Council, ministerial portfolios and public services plums is bringing upon this thrice-blissfully captured Isle of Content 'where every prospect pleases... When Ceylon is steadily passing into the grip of the imperialist, the capitalist and the immigrant floating labour, our leaders, bargain and wrangle for loaves and fishes. So it was, Nero fiddled when Rome was burning.

Sir Baron has failed. Judging from the strictures of 'The Ceylon Daily News', the most powerful exponent of Sinhalese public opinion, one surmises that Sir Don Baron has fallen from grace even amongst a considerable section of his own people.

Now that neither Sir Don Baron nor the so-called Ceylon National Congress is going to give a lead to the Country as a whole, will any leader Sinhalese, Tamil, Burgher, Malay or any other Ceylonese come forward and give a lead? United we stand, divided we fall. These quite unbecoming petty squabbles for power and plums among the professional political leaders, or rather councillors and councillor-aspirants are fast converting the country, if not already, into a veritable dumping ground of land-grabbers and seekers of pastures anew.

The country is crying out for a Moses to save her from her political pharaohs. May not this be a voice crying in the wilderness!

T. Muttukumaru.

Opening of the Point Pedro Reading Room

Point Pedro, Tuesday 7.

The Point Pedro reading room was opened under the auspices of the Point Pedro Literary Society on Monday the 6th inst. at 5.30 p.m. at main street, Point Pedro, by Mr. R. Visuvalingam, retired Apothecary, in the presence of a large number of members.

On arrival Mr. Visuvalingam was garlanded by Mr. S. C. RasaRatnam the President of the Society. Mr. Visuvalingam addressed the audience and declared the Reading Room open by cutting the tape. Oriental music was in attendance and all were served with *Santhanam* and betel.

(Cor.)

A CHALLENGE TO GOVERNMENT

TECHNICAL ADVISER
OUTLINES SCHEME

FAREWELL FUNCTION AT VANNARPONNE CENTRE

"I AM proud to see that your people, in your village have started a production centre. This, to me, is a challenge to the Government and will be an eye-opener to the Government."

Thus observed Mr. K. D. Guha, Technical Adviser on Industries to the Government of Ceylon, at a farewell function accorded to him on the eve of his departure from the Island by the Sri Venkadesa Perumal Kovil Atheena Maha Sabai.

Mr. K. D. Guha was taken in procession with oriental music from the Jaffna Rest House, to the pandal which was specially erected for the occasion at the premises of the Luxmi Textile Factory at Perumalkovilady.

The meeting commenced at about four p.m. with Mr. K. Iyadurai, Vice Chairman, U. D. C Jaffna, in the chair. The Chairman and Mr. Guha were garlanded by the President of the Sabai. After farewell song, an address was read and presented to Mr. Guha on behalf of the Sabai. The address was of unique design, the border consisting of a Camboy design fabric produced on a modern Jaffna loom. A woven fabric with the initials of Mr. Guha on it was also presented by the youngest of the passed students of the centre.

Mr. K. Iyanna Chetty, in bidding farewell to Mr. Guha expressed his sincere gratitude for the interest he has taken to revive the time honoured industry of weaving in their midst, which was dying gradually for want of State aid and public support.

Potentialities of the Industry

The Chairman emphasised the merit of the industry and pointed out that the weaving industry was only confined to one community in the past, but now the time has come, when each and every one should be able to practise the industry irrespective of caste or creed.

He stressed how Mahatma Gandhi has found employment for suffering millions in the weaving industry and that India would be free in the near future by the help of this industry.

He thanked Mr. Guha for his valuable services rendered to the Island as Technical Adviser on Industries to the Government of Ceylon.

Mr. Guha's Reply

Mr. Guha replied:—Mr. Chairman, President and members of the Sabai. At the outset, please allow me to express my heartfelt appreciation for the kindness you have shown me. It was my privilege for some time to work for your community on behalf of the

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Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1939

EDUCATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL Meeting of the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers which was held in Jaffna last Saturday the main question that came up for discussion was the acute unemployment which prevails among the educated youth in Ceylon. In recent years the situation has assumed such serious proportions that it may soon prove to be a social menace by releasing into the world a large army of disgruntled youth imbued with socialist or communist ideas. Some practical suggestions as to the way in which the problem may be tackled were put forward by the various speakers at the conference, which, if carried out, will go a great way to relieve the situation. MR. A. CUMARASWAMY, Principal, Jaffna Hindu College, who led the discussion, gave a penetrating analysis of our educational problems and put forward some eminently practical and helpful suggestions for tackling the evil. He also outlined a scheme of educational reconstruction which, if carried out, will go a long way to remedy the lop-sided character of the existing system and tend to produce a more integrated and self-reliant type of educated young men. As he suggested the educational system must be adjusted to the changing social and economic needs of the country by the provision of adequate facilities for vocational training and research and by proper attention to individual aptitudes and requirements rather than to mass production. Another point on which he laid stress was the need for economic and industrial planning on a country-wide scale. MR. S. H. PERINBANAYAGAM, who followed him, advocated the formation of Employment Bureaus on the lines of those obtaining in America to give helpful suggestions to candidates for jobs and to secure employment for them in Government service and in business firms, and stressed the urgency of finding a solution to this problem before it became a serious moral and social menace. The Director of Education, who was also present at the Conference, deplored the great ignorance displayed by candidates at the *viva voce* tests in the public examinations and advised the teachers to give their

pupils practical suggestions as regards their future career.

No serious attempts have been made so far by our leaders to tackle this problem. Whatever attempts made in this direction, have generally been in the region of talk and not of action. Mere platitudes on the dignity of labour and the value of enterprise and initiative or on educational reconstruction will not carry us any far. A re-orientation of education may help us by providing young men equipped with technical and business knowledge. The present system of education has woefully failed to develop the initiative, enterprise and self-reliance of our youth. It has instead unfitted them for the vocations of their parents by putting in their minds false notions of dignity. If our young men are assured of employment they are prepared to incur any expenses to secure the necessary qualifications. Mere provision of technical schools will only help to swell the army of unemployed in the absence of industrial development. In our opinion economic planning on a country-wide scale alone will be a satisfactory solution to the problem. Our leaders may take a leaf from the National Planning Commission in India set up by the Congress Ministries which has already caused nervousness among the business circles in Great Britain. The field of employment is indeed unlimited, but our youth do not possess the business acumen and taste to exploit the field. But they cannot do so unless our leaders show them the way. The Board of Ministers must set up a competent committee of experts to conduct a thorough economic survey of the material resources of the country, the requirements of the population, marketing, and start some large-scale industries. Unless this is done the chances of unemployment relief are very limited.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS

Assurance of Standing Committee

Standing Committee "A" of the State Council met this morning again and considered further the new Education Ordinance.

The Standing Committee, it is understood, has decided to give the denominational schools of Ceylon the guarantee they asked for that nothing would be done under the new Education Ordinance to impair their usefulness.

"Dangerous to the Public"

Magistrate on Jaffna Practice

"There is a persistent practice of driving cars without brakes in Jaffna. That is very dangerous to the public," remarked Mr. E. V. R. Samarawickreme, the Jaffna Magistrate, in sentencing a driver who drove a car with ineffective brakes and knocked down a 10 year old girl at Kalviangadu.

The accused, Sinniah Kathiravelu of Pandianthalvu, pleaded guilty to the charge, and the Magistrate tried the case in his capacity as Additional District Judge.

The accused was driving the car along Pt. Pedro road and knocked down Chelly, 10-year old daughter of E. Appiah of Kilviangadu.

In passing sentence the Magistrate told the accused that both the brakes were inefficient and that he should not handle such cars. The licence of the accused was a clean sheet and the Magistrate presumed that the accused by pleading guilty had decided not to commit such offences in future.

The accused was fined Rs. 400 in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and imprisonment till the rising of Court. If the fine was paid Rs. 50 was ordered to be given to the girl.

The mother of the girl was called by the judge and told to spend the money for the benefit of the girl, or to deposit the amount in the Saving's Bank in the girl's name.

VETERAN TEACHER'S RETIREMENT

27 Years' Meritorious Service

The Staff and the Students of the Skantha Varodaya College, Chunnakam, held a grand function last Wednesday to bid farewell to Mr. S. Eliathamby B. A., who had served the College for over 27 years. The College Hall was beautifully decorated with flags, festoons and evergreens. There was a distinguished gathering. Atigar A. Naganather presided. Among those accommodated on the platform were Messrs. V. Veerasingam B. A., V. Muttukumar, M. A., T. C. Rajaratnam, Proctor, Notary S. Kandiahpillai, and S. Srinivasan, the Principal. Musical entertainment was provided by Bagavathar S. Sellathurai and party. After a touching farewell song, an address artistically written and mounted was presented to Mr. S. Eliathamby by one of the teachers. Then one of the students presented Mr. Eliathamby with an exquisite sapphire ring. The speakers paid sincere and heartfelt tributes to Mr. Eliathamby's lasting service to the College and its Alumni. They spoke of the rare qualities in his character and wished him long life and prosperity in his retired life. Mr. Eliathamby in reply outlined his career and thanked all those who had been responsible for the arrangement of that function. He emphasised that the college was very badly in need of a good playground and a dormitory. After a vote of thanks proposed by the Principal the function came to a close at about 8-30 p. m.

"ON YOUR FEET NOW"

MR NEHRU ON TYRANNY IN STATES

GANDHIJI PREPARING FOR A STRUGGLE

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru in a statement issued to the press on Tuesday says:

"To-day the problem of problems is that of the Indian States and of the people of these States, who have patiently submitted too long already to autocracy and misrule. They will submit no longer and from the northern Himalayan passes to Kanayakumari in the far south millions of them are awake and moving to that freedom, which has so long been denied to them. To-day we face British Imperialism in one of its ugliest phases—that of a patron and supporter of feudalism and slave conditions in the States. To-day, as of old, Gandhiji is the soft but iron voice of India challenging this Imperialism and preparing for a struggle with it. Everything else is secondary to the major struggle, for in its sweep it will comprise Federation, Provincial Autonomy and other impediments to our freedom.

"Rajkot is in the grip of it already, and that noble and beloved lady, Kasturbhai has gone in her old age back to jail. Jaipur has accepted the challenge of Imperialism and India's faithful servant, Seth Jaijnai Bajaj, has disappeared behind prison walls. In Orissa, British Imperialism gathers its armies to sustain tyranny, corruption and degradation of the worst type and to crush newly-arisen people in the States. Travancore autocracy has assumed a Fascist colour and another struggle looms ahead in Mysore. There are beginnings of a conflict again in the great States of Hyderabad and Kashmir. Popular movements are being crushed on the frivolous plea of communalism.

"We have grown complacent and petty-minded and forgetful of our great problems, but the call is coming to us again. India calls and the call grows louder and more insistent. On your feet, men and women of India, on your feet! The time for marching approaches. On your feet now!!"

Musical Entertainment at Pt. Pedro

Point Pedro, Monday.

A musical entertainment was held on Friday at 7 p.m. at Hartley College hall, Point Pedro, under the auspices of the Pt. Pedro Literary Society.

A large number of students, teachers and public were present. The item was a Solo "Violin" and a "Bajanai Kachcheri" by Mr. V. Ganesapillai of Trincomalee.

Mr. Somasundaram, F. M. S. pensioner who presided spoke in appreciation of the Violinist and thanked the organisers and specially the Joint Secretaries of the Society. Mr. R. S. Kandiah, one of the joint Secretaries proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Ganesapillai and to the audience.

RUSSO-JAPANESE RELATIONS 'NOW TENSE'

Govt Urged to Safeguard Japan's Interests

OPPRESSION CHARGE AGAINST SOVIET UNION

Tokyo, Tuesday.

THE situation between Japan and Russia is "now tense" states a resolution introduced into the House of Representatives today.

The resolution urges the Government to safeguard Japan's interests in the Soviet Union, and was put forward after a conference by all the Parties.

It declares, among other things, that Japan's rights and interests in Soviet Russia are being threatened with destruction by growing oppression on the part of the Soviet Union. The resolution specifically referred to Japanese fishing rights.

Japan Claims Another Triumph

Shanghai, Tuesday.

The Japanese claim to have captured all the most important heights near Kuling. Foreigners remaining there have been requested to leave Kuling by February 10th.

Following casualties estimated at over 1,500 by Japanese air raids on Wansien and Kweiyang, the Chinese air defence headquarters has requested permission to carry out the compulsory evacuation of civilians from Chungking.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA
Trust No. 61

In the matter of an application under section 112 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1917.

Visuvanathar Thamotheerampillai of Chavakachcheri Petitioner. This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 23rd day of January, 1939, in the presence of Mr. V. Kanagasabai, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 23rd day of January, 1939 having been read:

It is ordered that the properties of the temple called "Sappachchymavadiyitpillaiyir Kovil" situated at Chavakachcheri be vested in the name of the petitioner abovenamed unless the person or persons interested in the subject matter of this application shall appear before this court on or before the 22nd day of February, 1939 and state objection or shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 6th day of February, 1939
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge

(O. 85. 9 & 13-2-39)

Admissions to Varsity

Minister's Motion for Restriction

Colombo, Wednesday.

IN the State Council this afternoon Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara, Minister of Education, moved the following motion:—

"That this Council is of opinion that no students shall be admitted to the Intermediate courses of the Ceylon University College unless either:—

(1) He passes an entrance test to be held annually by the authorities of the University College, or

(2) Produces a certificate from the Headmaster of an approved secondary school in Ceylon that he has successfully completed at least one year's post-matriculation course in such school."

Mr. Kannangara recalled that the Council had three years ago rejected by one vote a report which the Executive Committee of Education had submitted on this subject.

As a result there was no means of restricting admission to the University College. Admissions had risen from 157 in 1921 to 654 in 1938.

Still They Come

The Principal of the University College calculated, judging from the results of the Matriculation Examination, that over 400 candidates would seek admission this year. It was not possible to provide for such increased admission unless increased staff and accommodation were provided.

Incidentally, Mr. Kannangara mentioned that the building plans for the University at Peradeniya provided only for a limited number of admissions. He read a report from Prof. Marrs advocating, for various reasons, a definite restriction of the number of students admitted to the University.

A Challenge to Government

(Continued from page 3)

Government of Ceylon. When I visited your village about 3 years ago, I was amazed to see the field of local weavers who were using primitive implements. I have heard from various sources, from the leaders of your community, about the prosperity of your community and the height attained by the industry in days past. Food and clothing are indeed essential necessities of mankind. Man can do without food for a day but without clothing for no time. It was the privilege of your community to provide the civilised men with clothing before the arrival of mill made cloth. During the first two decades, the industry was able to withstand the competition of the imported goods. But with improved technique used in producing goods in the western mills, there was deterioration during the last 25 years. Formerly, I heard from the leader of the community, that about 200 families were employed in the industry, but I now suppose hardly 15 or 16 carry on the industry, in their houses. I have visited their houses and I found it is done not with the object of earning money but but as a tradition. But when looking back on the sorry state of affairs you are not to blame, but the Government for allowing this useful industry to dwindle. It is absurd to expect the poor village weaver with primitive implements to cope with the improvements of the West. But it is not impossible to organise the industry even on a cottage basis if the Government and the people co-operate to improve the industry

His Scheme

Of all the raw materials used in the industry, the human material is highly essential and you have got this tradition, and human factor here is very good. So we organised this industry on past tradition and with intrusion of things which are more economic, to meet the competition from the mills. I had the occasion to study the Textile industry in the West and if you want to improve the industry, we must reorganise from the bottom. Our looms should be improved, our designs have to be improved. New dyeing methods should be adopted. Marketing should also be organised. I realise it is not possible to expect all the things from a poor villager. So I introduced a scheme to the Government as how this industry can be placed on economic lines. The first part of my scheme was to send Demonstration Parties to give Demonstrations in Fly-shuttle weaving and modern Dyeing. Six Demonstration Parties were organised and sent to different parts and one of the best demonstrators on the field, Mr. G. E. Gangoda who was trained in Madras on a Sri Chandrasekara Scholarship, was sent to this part. Mr. Gangoda has created a very good impression of the industry here. But mere demonstration alone would not do. So the second part of my

(Continued on Page 6)

SPAIN WAR TO CONTINUE

"RESISTANCE TO THE END"

300,000 REFUGEES ENTER FRANCE

London, Tuesday.

REPUBLICAN Spain means to continue the struggle against the Nationalists.

Senor Negrin, the Spanish Premier, who crossed the French frontier recently, will, with other members of his Cabinet, return to Spain shortly to continue the fight against General Franco's forces, according to an official in the Spanish Embassy in London.

This official added that Senor Negrin and his Ministers will probably establish their Government in Valencia rather than Madrid, in order to "continue resistance to the end."

It is officially stated that about 300,000 refugees have crossed over to France.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testy. No. 663

In the matter of the estate of the late Ponnammam widow of Tillayambalam of Karaidivu East.

Deceased.

Kandar Arumugam of Karaidivu East.

Vs.

Petitioner.

- | | |
|---------|---------------------------------------|
| Minors. | 1. Tillayampalam Kandiah |
| | 2. Tillayampalam's daughter Theivanai |
| | 3. Tillayampalam Sangarapillai |
| | 4. Tillayampalam Subramaniam |
| | 5. Kasinathar Ampalavanar and wife |
| | 6. Sivakamipillai all of do |

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 25th day of October 1938 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read; It is ordered that the 5th and 6th Respondents be appointed Guardians-ad-litem over the minors 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents and the Petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased as the grand father unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this court on the 19th day of December 1938 and state objection or shew sufficient cause to the contrary.

14th November 1938

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Extended to 13-2-39.

Intd. C. C.
D. J.

(O. 86. 9 & 13-2-39.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ceylon Fisheries

Sir,—The Central Fisheries Union of Ceylon is to be congratulated on its persistent endeavours to put the much neglected fishing industry in its rightful place among the major industries of the Island. The deputation that waited on the Minister of Local Administration the other day, has, I hope, convinced the Minister, that the New Fisheries Ordinance, against which there was a storm of opposition recently from all parts of the Island, needs many an important amendment, if it is really to assist the people for whom it is intended. This, it is heartening to learn, Mr. Bandaranayake has undertaken to do. All the unpleasant criticism that followed in the wake of this Draft Ordinance could have been easily averted, had things followed the normal, business-like course.

In this country, it may be said in passing, there seems to be a great partiality for a "Cart-before-the-horse" policy. When there is public agitation for the improvement of industry or the betterment of the recent educational system, what happens? Those at the helm of affairs, wittingly or unwittingly, jump to the conclusion that *legislation* is the only remedy for all our industrial and educational ills. Legislation is of course necessary; but what is far more important than that, is an impartial, thorough and sympathetic enquiry into the problem in hand, by a representative and competent body. This procedure saves time, energy and the taxpayers' money, and it greatly assists the Government to diagnose the case properly and prescribe the best treatment available.

But to return to the subject Mr. T. W. Hockly is reported to have urged on the ministry the immediate necessity for opening fishing training schools in different parts of Ceylon, as in India, to train children of those engaged in the industry, in fish-curing etc. This is a step in the right direction. The deputation did well to point out to the ministry—which thought the elementary schools in the fishing areas could be utilised for this purpose—that the establishment of Fishery Training Schools was indispensable for an effective handling of this problem. I am sure, that all who have genuine desire for ameliorating the hard lot of the Ceylonese fishermen, will readily endorse the opinion of the Fisheries Union.

The Fishing Industry, it has often been deplored on the platform and in the Press, has had the misfortune of suffering terribly from complete neglect and want of state-aid and enterprise. Now that there is a definite move to rectify this big blunder, it is the hallowed duty of the Government to tackle the question in the best, scientific way possible. The net-work of farm schools, Experimental and Research Stations of the Agricultural Department throughout the Island, and the colossal sums of money expended annually on their maintenance, and on huge undertakings like the Minneriya Scheme, are all characteristic of what is being done to a particular section of the Ceylonese peasantry viz: the farmer. Why should not the same quality of assistance be given to the maritime section of the indigenous population? Considering the fright-

ful havoc, the total neglect of their industry has played among the seafaring people, no scheme (provided it is the right one), in my opinion, can be said to be too expensive or premature at this stage, for an economic development of the Ceylon Fisheries.

Yours truly,

TARZAN.

Jaffna, 2nd, February, 1939.

The Headmen System

Sir,—May I be permitted to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned the fact that the present system of selecting hands for the posts of village headmen is very unsatisfactory in view of the fact that most of them fail to perform their duties to the satisfaction of the Government and the public.

At present these men seem to have been selected for their size and height, without considering the other essential qualifications. During Sir William Twynam's time, it was the policy to appoint men of independent means who command some influence in their village for these posts. They cared very much for the welfare of the people and kept their villages free from crime, in order to maintain their good name. They settled most of the disputes, etc. in their villages, and thereby saved the people from going to the courts of law and spending money on litigation. But most of the present day village headmen seem to encourage litigation among the people for the purpose of increasing their income.

In view of these facts, it would be advisable to give future appointments to men of independent means having some influence in their villages, and such men should be free from indebtedness and not addicted to drink. Youngsters fresh from school, however highly qualified they may be, will not be suitable for the posts of village headmen and Udaiyars, as they are lacking in experience. Besides, their standard of living would be higher according to their educational qualifications and if they are not paid adequately, they are bound to adopt corrupt methods of earning an additional income.

If the present condition of criminal tendency in the country is to be tackled successfully, there must be appointed men of experience for the posts of minor headmen. It would be a great boon, indeed, if the services of public spirited men could be secured for such posts. Such men should be highly recommended by Ministers of Religion or well recognised leaders to that effect. Great care should be taken to see that men recommended by Maniagars are not taken If the services of suitable men are to be secured, there should be no restriction of educational qualification or age limit. Also it must be made compulsory for all headmen to retire at the age of 55, as they cannot perform their duties satisfactorily at that age, and also to give room to the younger generation.

A CITIZEN.

Jaffna, 4th Feb. 1939.

A New Political Association

Sir,—Your paper of the 2nd Inst. reports the inauguration of a new

A Challenge to Government

(Continued from Page 5)

scheme was to start production centres, put factories in the different parts of the Island. My main scheme consisted of 5 such factories and a design and marketing section at Colombo. It is not possible for a weaver to buy the yarn and the dyes at reasonable prices. According to my scheme, the Marketing Department should undertake the buying of yarn in large quantities and distributing to the various centres in small quantities. Our design section—design artists will give the village weaver new designs and when the articles are ready they will be taken away by the marketing department to be disposed.

Unhappy to Leave

I knew there are many poor people who have not got enough space to accommodate a modern loom in their houses. So these poor weavers will be taken into our factories and those weavers who like to work, in their homes will be supplied with looms, yarn and other supplies on the instalment purchase system. So the weaver will be required only to produce the article, the raw materials will be supplied. The articles will be bought by the marketing department and weavers who like to work in factories will be paid fixed rates and men who want to work in their homes will be supplied with the necessary things. This will enable the weaver to concentrate on the industry than worrying over the raw materials or on disposing finished products. Well all the details of my scheme had been worked out and supplied to the Government about 2 years ago. More than a year ago, I came and selected a site for a production

political association in Vali-West. The purpose of the Association, according to Mr. J. V. Chelliah is "to acquaint the masses on how they should exercise their votes". This does not strike me as a highly laudable purpose. If Mr. Chelliah had meant to say that the purpose was to educate the unsophisticated masses in their civic and political rights so that they may be imbued with the desire to exercise their rights, impervious to sinister influences, solely for advancement of general welfare, then his presidentialship should tend to some good purpose.

But why did Mr. Chelliah fail to explain to the Bandarawela Community of Jaffnese engaged in trade there, that there was no "hostile feeling against the Sinhalese" but that our efforts are focussed on securing equal rights and mutual respect. If he had explained the true purpose of our struggle the poor traders living far away from home would have been confirmed in their faith in leadership of Jaffna.

Well, as to the story of appointment of a Tamil to be head of a department, if Mr. Chelliah had been trained in judicial temper or procedure, he would have published the fact with names; so that no such "stab in the dark" may hereafter take place. *Salus populi suprema est lex.*

Yours truly,
Ignoramus.

BURGLARY, THEFT AND ROBBERY

Jail for Accused

In the District Court of Jaffna, one Vinasy Nannian of Irupalai was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for committing burglary in the house of one Vallipuram of Irupalai and theft of clothes, brassware, paddy, kurukkan and fowls.

Thalikkody Robbery

Nallathamby Rasiah of Neervely was sentenced by the District Judge to two years' rigorous imprisonment for robbery of thalikkody belonging to one Sinnatangam of Neervely.

centre here. But unfortunately, the Government has taken a long time to launch the scheme.

I must confess that I am not happy, to go at this stage, when my scheme is not launched. But I would very much like to see the success of my scheme and I shall come to your place from Calcutta to see the improvements. I must repeat that our demonstration alone is not enough but it should be followed by some scheme which will cope with the needs of the industry.

A Challenge to Government

I am proud to see that your people, in your village have started a production centre. This to me is a challenge to the Government and will be an eye-opener to the Government. The problem of the industry requires careful handling and I hope this enthusiasm created by the villagers in this village will be utilized by the Government to put up a primary centre.

I shall be leaving Ceylon very soon, but I shall be in constant touch with my scheme. I shall be happy to see your centre making much progress.

A few months ago, when I knew that I have to leave Ceylon, I took your Demonstrator Mr. G. E. Gangoda to Colombo, and explained to him, the various complications of my scheme. I hope in my absence Mr. Gangoda will be able to improve the industry in this area. I shall also try to bring to bear the little influence I have on the authorities to improve the industry—the tradition of this village.

In my scheme there are provisions for sending your men on Government scholarships to India, to learn new methods in weaving and dyeing.

I hope that the authorities will give preference to youngmen of this community. I discussed this matter with your member Mr. Mahadeva and he has promised to take up this matter if necessary.

This is all I can say today. But I shall always remember the kindness shown to me this evening. I am grateful for your invitation and presenting this beautiful address. I shall keep this as a memento of those who appreciated my work for their wellbeing. I should like to express my thanks to all of you and I hope to visit this place in a couple of years.

The meeting terminated at 5.30 p.m. with a vote of thanks to the chair and the audience, proposed by the president of the Sabai.

A group photo was also taken with Mr. Guha and some of the audience.

A Son of Jaffna Entertained at Ipoh

**Mr. N. Eliathamby,
J.P., M.C.H.**

A representative gathering of Ceylonese from all over Perak was present at the Ceylon Association, Ipoh, when a reception was held in honour of Mr. N. Eliathamby, J. P., of Taiping, to congratulate him on the receipt of the Malayan Certificate of Honour.

Mr. S. Rajaratnam, the president of the Association, presided and had on his right the guest-of-honour and on his left Dr. M. E. T. Chelvam. The Association premises were tastefully decorated.

A band of Indian musicians supplied music at intervals. The function was attended by a number of ladies.

After the gathering had partaken of tea and light refreshments, Mr. Rajaratnam paid a glowing tribute to the valuable services rendered by Mr. Eliathamby to the Hindu community in particular and the Ceylonese in general. The speaker said that Mr. Eliathamby was one of the worthy sons of Ceylon who had played a great part in the opening up and development of this land. Mr. Eliathamby had always been in the forefront in all public undertakings and had given generously for all deserving purposes. The services which he rendered during the great flood at Kuala Kangsar in 1926 would occupy a prominent place besides his substantial help to the Ceylon Association of Taiping and the Y. M. H. school at Taiping. He wished Mr. Eliathamby long life and all happiness and hoped that more honours would be bestowed on him.

Mr. Thampiah, Assistant Post Master, Ipoh, Mr. Arumugam, senior master, Clifford School, Kuala Kangsar and Mr. S. S. Maniam, of the Engineering Branch, P. & T. Department, also spoke in appreciative terms of the services rendered by the guest-of-honour and wished him long life and prosperity.

The gathering then repaired to the lawn, where a group photograph was taken with Mr. Eliathamby in the centre.

Receptions in this connection were also given to the Eliathamby by the Malayan Saiva Siddanta Sangam, Kuala Lumpur, the Taiping Ceylonese Association of which he is the patron, the Hokkies Chinese Community of Taiping, the Cantonese Chinese Community of Taiping, the Indo-Ceylon Community of Taiping, at which the British Resident was present.

ACTING MANIAGAR, PALLAI

Mr. F. J. R. Vikramasinkam, Chief Clerk, P. R. C. Jaffna, has been appointed acting Maniagar of Pachilapally and Karachy Division with effect from 12th February 1939 in place of Mr. E. R. Sandrasegra, Maniagar, who is going on leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. Vikramasinkam was Chief Headman of Tenmarachy division for over an year and is the pioneer of the Anti-Crime movement in the North. He is the son of the late Chevalier V. F. Thampo and cousin of Mubandiram P. Rajagopal, retired Maniagar of Pooneryn and Pachilapally-Karachy.

TOWN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

tions we must have an examination in Ceylon that would aim at both these. It is futile for all students to waste their time and energy in preparing for an examination that has only the entrance for the University as its sole aim. The recent trend of Secondary Education in Ceylon has been unfortunately on these lines. He strongly felt that the encouragement given to the London Matriculation as against the Cambridge Senior was definitely detrimental to Education. The Matriculation was only a University Entrance Examination and not a School Leaving Examination while the Cambridge Senior aimed at both. The strongest argument against the London Matriculation, he said, is that even Schools, fostered by the London University, in England do not prepare their students for this examination. Until and unless we have a University of our own the Ceylon S.S.C. cannot be a substitute for the Cambridge Senior as it does not profess to be a University Entrance Examination. An interesting discussion followed after which Mr. M. Jacob proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 687.
In the matter of the Estate of the late Pillaiammah wife of S. Sadasivam of Nallur Deceased.
Sinnathamby Sadasivam of Nallur presently of Houpe Estate Kaha-watte Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Thangeswari
2. Selvapooshanam and
3. Goonapooshanam daughters of Sadasivam and
4. S. V. Kandiah of Nallur Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 15th day of December 1938 in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nalliah Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minor 1st to 3rd Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in these testamentary proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner as her lawful husband unless the abovenamed Respondents appear before this Court on the 15th day of February 1939 and state objections to the contrary.

The 15th day of December 1938.
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

(O 849 & 13-2-39)

Education and Employment

(Continued from page 2)

every province has first to be undertaken to ascertain the number of children between the ages of five and thirteen, and between thirteen and eighteen. Then again an Industrial and Agricultural survey in each province is necessary to find out what industries can be developed there, and what agricultural pursuits can be effected with profit. These industries should be nationalised and carried on in the interest of the people. If they are left in the hands of capitalists, I fear that it will not be practicable for the Government to provide every one with work. Then again, the classification of schools into English and vernacular based on the medium of instruction should disappear and schools should be classified on the basis of the type of education given. And lastly education should be the prime concern of the state and the state must undertake education giving ample provision for the teaching of the faith to which the child belongs.

When the educational survey has been taken, it will be possible for us to know precisely the number of schools required in every district for children between the ages of 5 and thirteen. In these schools, which may be given a suitable name, the medium of instruction will be the vernacular, and no foreign tongue will be taught. Manual work will be introduced here not with a view to giving any vocational bias, but merely to aid theory and to promote intellectual development and growth. At the age of 13, elementary education ends; then the children between 13 and 18 will go on from these schools to schools where English will be taught as a compulsory 2nd language and technical education will be given so far as it can be compressed within a school curriculum. When this course is finished the careers master will give him the necessary guidance as to the vocation he should follow. He will be directed to a junior technical School, or a polytechnic or to the University for higher studies, literary or technological, as the case may be. The scheme of studies and the period of time it is to take are details which I shall not attempt here. What is to be borne in mind is that such Industries shall be developed in each province as will fit in with its natural resources; and therefore it is that the Industrial survey is a prerequisite. Now when these Technical or Technological studies are encouraged, we shall be faced with the problem of unemployment unless the industries are nationalised and run in the interest of the state. It is only then the State can undertake to give work to every man, and give him the work he can best do. The hours of work will be less; the work will best be done because he does the work he loves. Here begins not mere wage-gaining work, but work of art and all those aesthetics which go to make life worth living. The workman will have ample leisure which he could best use for the advancement of

his mind and the elevation of his soul. Facilities for these in the form of recreation clubs, libraries, theatres etc. are essential and should be provided for.

Guiding Factors

This sketch which is placed before you for discussion is, I admit, very rough, and I cannot do anything more here. If we are really anxious and keen to solve the problem of unemployment and to provide facilities for every citizen to make a proper use of his leisure, I can visualise no other. I can assure you that a better equipment of the Technical College in Colombo, as recommended by the Head-Masters' conference, will not help to solve the problem of employment though the recommendation was made in connection with the question of unemployment. Even establishment of a number of technical schools and opening up of technological Departments in our University will not help to solve the problem of employment. We shall then have too many of these technicians whom the Industries will not be able to absorb unless they are nationalised. Schools will work with the object of developing the personality of the child while enabling him to fit in economically in the society in which he is placed. Unhealthy rivalry as it now exists, will disappear. The child's wants and the country's wants will be the guiding factors in education. A nation's wants and requirements must be taken into consideration in any scheme of education.

Need for a Commission

A determined effort of the state to formulate a scheme of education beneficial to the individual and the country is not impossible, though I am afraid strong forces are likely to override it. A commission may be entrusted with the formation of a scheme. The terms of reference being—a scheme of Education for Ceylon (a) to develop the personality of the child, (b) to develop national industry, and (c) to solve the problem of unemployment. A nation may be rich but its people may be poor. This is the state in most of the Western countries and with all their success in the developments of technical and scientific works, they have failed to give work to every one and the system of doing is a sorry commentary on them. You may think that nationalisation of Industry is a question too early even to visualise, but can we not take a lesson from a capitalist country like Japan and try first to make the country rich and then to give work to a good number at least. We depend on foreigners for all kinds of expert advice, and never think of educating our people on such matters. The regeneration of the Japanese is a striking example of what a sound system of Education can do. The Imperial oath of five articles was taken by the Emperor on the 6th of April 1868 and knowledge was sought throughout the world so that the welfare of the Empire might be promoted. Forty years of state education created a new Japan and raised it to a place among the great nations of the world.

"Do not Upset Feelings of Indians"

(Continued from page 1)

Ceylon both to increase the consumption of coconut products in India and to realise a higher and more economic price for coconut products in India.

Example of Mysore

Mr. Corea then referred to his visit to Mysore State and had nothing but praise for the great progress that had been made in the development of that State. Agricultural and industrial development of that State, said Mr. Corea, were worth copying.

He saw the Krishnasagara—an enormous tank constructed by building a dam one and three-quarter miles long and 124 ft. high—the work of Mysore engineers—which was intended to irrigate 120,000 acres. It

was said to have cost over Rs. 80,000,000 and already over 80,000 acres had been brought under cultivation.

"That shows how necessary it is sometimes in agricultural matters to ignore the cost especially where irrigation facilities have to be provided.

Mr. Corea said he had discussed with both the Dewan and other members of the Government the possibility of establishing trade relations between Ceylon and Mysore. Mysore required plumbago and some of the other products of this country while the people of Ceylon required coffee. Mysore grew some of the finest coffee in the world.

"I have come back with the feeling that this country should also, like India, pay intensive attention to industrial and agricultural development. That is the most important work that lies ahead of us," he concluded.

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