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PROHIBITION NOT A FALSE IDEAL

What it Means

GANDHIJI'S REPLY TO BOMBAY ARCHBISHOP

GANDHIJI writes in the *Harijan*:—

His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay has been kind enough to send me a letter and a copy of his address to the Rotary Club against Prohibition. I have read both with the respect and attention their author deserves.

Serious Flaw

My study of His Grace's letter and address at once revealed a serious flaw for which I must be held primarily responsible. The word "Prohibition" is a misnomer for what the Bombay Government and other Provincial Governments where the Congress controls the Ministries are doing regarding the liquor trade. What the Governments are in reality doing is not prohibiting drink but they are closing liquor shops which are absolutely under Government control. The shop-owners have no statutory protection save what they get from year to year. Every owner of a liquor shop knows that his licence may not be renewed next year. He may be even outbidden if he possesses a country liquor or toddy licence, as these are auctioned every year. Therefore, the licensees have no vested interest in their licences beyond the year for which they are held and then too subject to the observance of the stringent conditions laid down for them. Therefore I claim that the law for the abolition of liquor licences "is an ordinary reason for the common good made and promulgated for the community by the competent authority".

All that the State is doing is to remove from the drinker the temptation or the facility which the State considers is harmful to him except for medicinal purposes.

The Archbishop says, "To win the allegiance of body, of

mind and of heart needed by any law...that law must be just," that is to say, "the conscience of millions must say this is just."

I have no difficulty in endorsing the proposition. Viewed in the manner indicated by me, the State does not need to carry with it the conscience of millions. But I hold that India is the one place in the world where the conscience of the millions would justify the law of abolition of the State trade in intoxicating liquors and drugs. There is no need to take any referendum. It consists in the overwhelming number of legislators approving of the law.

History of Reform Movement

Let me remind His Grace of the past history of this great reform movement. It began with the G. O. M., Dadabhai Naoroji. In 1920, it became an integral part of the Congress' constructive programme. In the absence of political power, the Congress arranged an elaborate programme of picketing liquor and opium shops. In this programme, thousands of men and women took part all over India. All communities, including Parsis, took part in the picketing programme. Attempts were made even in the days of non-co operation to induce the authorities to undertake the abolition legislation. Without exception they pleaded financial inability, never the impropriety of so-called interference with the right of the people to be supplied with liquor by the State. One Minister told me that if I would help him to raise the revenue needed to make up for the loss caused by the drop in the drink revenue, he would introduce Prohibition at once. It is an open secret that the reform has been delayed simply for the sake of the revenue. In other words, the people have been tempted to drink for the

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ONE THING AND ANOTHER

Shall We Perish?

By Panangkoddai

WE the Jaffnese have very good reason to go to the nearest lake and drown ourselves, if things are really as black as they appear to be, and if a small clique of communal-minded self-seekers in power at Colombo can do all the mischief that they are thought to be capable of. It is easy enough to lay all the blame for Jaffna's misfortunes on that homogeneous Ministry which wants to show the Jaffnese their proper place in the scheme of things, but why should they really be responsible for all this mischief?

* * *

Altogether things are indeed black for us. We ask for one at least of the northern ports to be re-opened for passenger traffic with India; a distant and disused old port is promised to be opened, but for Jaffna residents only. Close on its heels is sent the announcement that all Jaffna ports are soon to be closed for goods traffic. Jaffna figures rather too prominently in the Indian press nowadays and a Travancore boycott of Jaffna tobacco is held out as a grim threat against the Ceylon Government. The people of Jaffna have not recovered from the shock of the devastation and damage caused by the rains of April, and the statesmen in Colombo are still "considering" the need for government assistance to the poor Jaffnese affected by the storm. Are these not enough to make one go mad?

* * *

Now, is it beyond the wit of man to do anything to get the northern ports opened for passenger traffic with India without restriction? Is it really necessary to stop goods traffic in Jaffna ports to avoid infectious diseases? Should Jaffna be sacrificed at the altar of Sinhalese-Indian enmity, and should tobacco be the only thing on which the Jaffnese can stake their future?

* * *

The causes of our backwardness and failure to cut any ice with those in power are far deeper than any of our politi-

cians seem to imagine. Is it any wonder, that, having spent our hey-day in aping the West on the scrapings of a few adventurous men who crossed the seas, and generally done everything to present wrong values of life, we now find that we are neither there nor here. Malaya's money that was sunk into fields and wastes in Jaffna for the glory of individual magnates can no more be got out, nor is any more coming. The high life, so-called, that had been started in Jaffna among the well-to-do and copied in the lower grades with faithful accuracy, has left the people now in abject want.

We neglected the God-given gifts of the peninsula in the shape of land products as beneath our new-found dignity and civilisation, the coconuts and the palmyrah fruits were allowed to rot at the bottom of the trees, even the cattle thought it *infra dig* to touch them. We gave up our ancient foods and foodstuffs for foreign fineries and frills and fancies, and have come in for a good crop of strange afflictions. Old habits and customs, manners and methods were all forgotten or deliberately dropped for attractive new ones which have left us an imbecile, unmanly crowd, seeking to blame all and sundry but ourselves for our miserable condition.

* * *

If we had followed in the footsteps of our forefathers not all the schemings nor all the cunning of our neighbours could affect us or our position. With nothing to get from the land we hanker after clerical jobs, and in the rush with a people who are more capable of aping than we, we find ourselves elbowed out, and we begin to grumble about the iniquity of the Sinhalese. Was it thus two decades back? Today our public men profess to be more capable than our leaders of the last two decades, but what real good have they done for our peninsula that can compare with the most

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THE CEYLON UNIVERSITY

What It Should Be

DR. W. T. STACE ON ESSENTIALS OF A UNIVERSITY

Colombo, June 19.

"WHEN you have chosen a fine site and built fine buildings upon it, you have not thereby got a University. You have got nothing but the empty shell," said Dr. W. T. Stace, former Civil Servant and Mayor of Colombo and now Professor of Philosophy at the University of Princeton, U. S. A., in a broadcast talk entitled "Some Thoughts on the Ceylon University Scheme," from the Colombo Station last night.

"What makes a University is not buildings but men," he added.

Dr. Stace said that Oxford was a great University not because of its buildings—beautiful as they were—but because of the great men within its walls—great teachers and great research workers.

It was a commonplace, he went on, that Universities fulfilled the two functions of teaching and research. Research included not only scientific discovery and historical investigation but any kind of original intellectual achievement by the professors or students of the University.

Teaching and Research

"Universities may combine these two functions, teaching and research, in varying proportions. In one University the greater emphasis may be placed on teaching, in another on research, or the emphasis may be equally divided.

"At Oxford and Cambridge in England, and Princeton, Harvard and Yale in America, perhaps the proportion is something like fifty-fifty. These are great teaching institutions and also great research institutions."

But there were Universities which were simple teaching institutions and nothing more, Dr. Stace continued. And it was also possible to have a University intended solely for research and doing no teaching at all.

"A very interesting example of such a University is the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey," he said.

"It has twenty or thirty Professors and not a single student.

"The professors include some of the most distinguished intellects in the world. The celebrated Prof. Einstein, for example, is one of them."

These professors, said Dr. Stace, were highly paid and had no duties whatsoever, except "to think, to research, to discover, to write—along any lines they please."

No one asked them what they were doing and they were free from all annoying surveillance.

Ceylon University

Referring to the Ceylon University, he observed, that it was quite obvious that it was bound to be, at any rate at first mainly a teaching institution.

The main emphasis would be, and ought to be on teaching.

That was the prime need of the country.

But there was a serious danger for the Ceylon University in that it might be taken for granted by everyone, by the Ministers and politicians in charge of educational policy, by Government officials, and worst of all by the public opinion of the country, that the Ceylon University was to have no function at all, except to teach.

"In the making of estimates, in the working out of teaching hours, in the making of appointments to the professional staff, in all such matters, only the teaching function may be remembered. The aspect of research may be simply forgotten.

"If this is the way in which things are allowed to develop in Ceylon," he emphasised, "she will be making a tragic blunder and will be saddling herself with a third or fourth rate educational institution, which will have no standing in the world of learning."

Research and Prestige

It is always the research carried on in a University which gave the institution prestige and standing. Famous Universities had achieved fame owing to the research work done by their men. Perhaps it would not be possible to found such an institution in the Island. It was no use trying to fly too high.

"But you do want a University which shall have a reasonable degree of prestige and standing, and which will bring honour to Ceylon," Dr. Stace continued. "A purely teaching institution will never achieve this. It will be unheard of in the world of learning. Even the degrees it confers will be at a discount—at any rate outside Ceylon."

In a University where research was neither expected nor encouraged, the teachers would tend to become hackworkers. They would not themselves be taking part in the great educational movements of the world, and would have no share in the great adventure of advancing human knowledge.

They would, knowing this, develop a sense of inferiority, and tend to become a lower caste in the Kingdom of intellect and when this happened they would cease to be even good teachers.

"A University which does nothing but teach, does not teach well, but badly," Dr. Stace remarked.

"If Ceylon excluded all research she would get, not a University, but a polytechnic."

There were, however, many difficulties in the way of research. Absolutely first class men were necessary,—men capable of pioneer work in mathematics, philosophy, science, history. But it was not easy to get the best men who would go to the best Universities.

He was not advocating emulation of Oxford, Cambridge,

Princeton or Harvard. That would be foolish. What he urged was that the policy of encouraging research should not be forgotten.

What Ceylon can Do

There was at least one field of knowledge in which in the matter of research, Ceylon scholars ought to have a positive advantage over Westerners the field of Oriental studies—Pali, Sanskrit, Sinhalese and Tamil Literature, particularly.

Not only was Ceylon located in the right place for such studies, but other things being equal, Ceylonese professors ought to be better researchers in the field than Europeans could be, for they ought to have more natural insight into oriental culture than Western scholars would have.

There were, also, certain subjects like tropical biology, in which there were facilities and advantages not to be found in Europe.

Another important aspect to be considered was that in the appointment of professors, a narrow nationalistic policy should not be followed.

There is not the slightest reason why Ceylon should not produce first rank men fully worthy to be professors, but if you specially aim at a policy of Ceylonization, you are going to ruin your University.

Not Competence Alone

"A merely competent professor is never what you want," Dr. Stace continued. "You want the most brilliant man in the world whom you can induce to come to you. That is the only way of getting a distinguished University.

"In the second place, the sphere of intellectual labour is international, not national. It ought not to matter to you whether your professors are Ceylonese, Englishmen, or German Jews."

Dr. Stace added that he was not advocating this internationalism as a temporary policy while Ceylonese were being trained, but as a permanent policy for all time.

"I am saying that nationality should have nothing to do with professional appointments. You cannot get anything like a body of first class men if you try to narrow the field of selection to Ceylonese only."

America's Example

Ceylon could, he went on, learn more in this matter from America than from England. In his opinion English Universities did not go far enough a field in making their appointments. But American Universities were eager to get the best men from anywhere.

The majority of the professors were American, but there were also many Englishmen, Canadians, Frenchmen, Germans, Poles, Russians and others among them.

"There may be perfectly competent Americans to fill these posts, but if a foreigner is more distinguished they will appoint him. The international character of University work is even recognized by the American Government in its legal system. For while immigrants from foreign countries are rigidly restricted

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ONE THING AND ANOTHER

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insignificant that the old leaders had done? Today they gloat over pyrotechnical pride in Council and public platform, and display the crudest forms of advocacy, and sometimes indulge in rowdy behaviour, and we are to believe that in this year of grace 1939 we are a very advanced lot. I ask, is it impossible to get some of the most necessary things done for Jaffna, if our public men were really earnest and sincere and painstaking? Let them answer with their hands on their hearts.

I have been of the opinion that the boycott of Council in Jaffna some years ago was a very good starting point. Unfortunately for us we did it on an impulse, in a wave of patriotic enthusiasm that was wafted across the narrow strait and was all too flimsy. In India they had a good grounding before they started their movement, but in Jaffna, beyond the croakings of a few whose best was the pickings from the battle-ground of others, there was hardly anything on which to build a national or rational movement. This lop-sided activity soon came to grief. The boycott was good, but it was rather too previous, for the people had not been educated out of old notions and into fresh ideas. The self-seeking manoeuvres of a few clever people did the mischief and here we are worse than ever before, now blaming the aberration of the boycott as if that was our undoing. If the boycott had been steadily pursued with vigour and determination, not merely in relation to Council but in regard to many other affairs, especially the use of foreign articles, the picture would have been quite different today.

It was a good wiggling that our countryman Mr. E. W. Ariyanayakam gave to Jaffna the other day. Many of our leaders might have felt hurt by his remarks, but they deserve more rough-handling like that. We who cannot produce even some of our necessities and depend on the tender mercies of our neighbours, and today are actually helpless to avert the disaster that is to overtake us, still pose as leaders. Insular and isolated we are bound to perish, unless something miraculous happens to save us. May we not take a leaf out of the Gandhi cult of which we speak so much, and do something to start national regeneration from the base? Have we not a band of young men who can plan a scheme of village reconstruction, educate people out of their apathy and show them the dignity of labour and the pride of producing the articles to satisfy their human wants? We must unlearn quite a lot before we begin to learn and this work is great indeed. If a dozen villages start the work in right earnest, in five years Jaffna's miseries will have all but vanished. Nobody need pay any heed then to the share in Council representation, nobody rake the past of his opponents, none need analyse the racial purity or impurity of his rivals. Action, action, in the right direction, is what is wanted. Not one but all the ports of Jaffna could be opened for all traffic. Shall we act, or shall we perish?

"CUT" IN ALLOWANCES OF GOVT SERVANTS

To Come Into Force From July

RECOMMENDATIONS OF RETRENCHMENT COMMISSION

Colombo, Tuesday.

THE travelling, subsistence and lodging allowances of Government servants will be subject to an all round cut from July 1st. Government departments have been informed that under the amended regulations there will be a material reduction in the rates of these Allowances.

THE reductions which are the outcome of recommendations made by the Retrenchment Commission should, it is stated, remain in force as long as the conditions now obtaining do not materially alter.

THE subsistence allowance of the Governor and the Chief Secretary has been reduced from Rs. 80 to Rs. 60, and of judges of the Supreme Court and members of the State Council from Rs. 15 to Rs. 12.

Other Rates

The new rates of subsistence and lodging compared with the present rates, according to the salaries of officers are as follows:—

£1,400 and over, subsistence allowance Rs. 6.50, lodging allowance Rs. 2.50. The present subsistence allowance of these officers is Rs. 9 per day and lodging, Rs. 3.

£840 and over; new rates—subsistence Rs. 6.50, lodging, Rs. 2.50. Present rates Rs. 8, subsistence Rs. 2.50.

£450 and over; new rates—subsistence, Rs. 6, lodging, Rs. 2. Present rates—subsistence, Rs. 7, lodging Rs. 2.

£300 or Rs. 4,500 and over; new rates—subsistence, Rs. 5.50; lodging, Rs. 1.50. Present rates—subsistence, Rs. 6; lodging Rs. 1.50.

Rs. 2,840 and over; new rates—subsistence, Rs. 4; lodging Rs. 1.50. Present rates—subsistence, Rs. 5; lodging Rs. 1.50.

Rs. 1,600 and over; new rates—subsistence, Rs. 3.50; lodging Rs. 1.50. Present rate—subsistence, Rs. 4; lodging, Rs. 1.50.

Rs. 1,250 and over; new rates—subsistence, Rs. 3; lodging, Rs. 1 per day. Present rates—subsistence, Rs. 3.50; lodging, Rs. 1.

Motor Bill

Mr. S. Phillipson, Controller of Establishment in a circular to all Government Departments states.

"It will be observed that under the amended regulations there will be a material reduction in the rates of motor mileage and of subsistence and lodging allowance. The period which it is necessary for an officer to spend away from his station in order to qualify for subsistence allowance half day and full day has been increased.

"The new rates of mileage and of subsistence and lodging allowance have been fixed by the Retrenchment Commission after careful inquiry into the expenses

which officers actually incur under present conditions.

"I am to draw particular attention to the recommendations of the Retrenchment Commission on the subject of fixed transport allowances and commuted travelling allowances. The Retrenchment Commissioners have proposed that the rates of fixed transport allowance for motor cars should be as follows:—Cars weighing over 12 cwt. Rs. 60 a month; cars weighing over 15 cwt. but not over 21 cwt., Rs. 50; cars weighing over 11 cwt. but not over 15 cwt., Rs. 40. (The fixed transport allowance for cars weighing over 21 cwt. to be limited to officers drawing £1,000 and over; new entrants, Rs. 10,800 and over).

"This recommendation has been embodied in the amended Financial Regulation and the opportunity has also been taken of including in that regulation the standard fixed transport allowances for a bullock cart, motor cycle, and bicycle."

INDIANS APPEAL TO CONGRESS

Mr. H. M. Desai's Mission to Bombay

Colombo, June 20.

Indians in Ceylon are appealing to the All-India Congress Committee for redress.

Mr. H. M. Desai, President of the Indian Mercantile Chamber, is leaving for Bombay today to state the case of the Indians before the sessions of the Congress on June 24th.

"My mission to Bombay," said Mr. Desai to a press representative "is to request the members of the A. I. C. C. to use their good offices in bringing about a rapprochement with Ceylon."

Rule on Jaffna Proctor

Date Given to Show Cause

Colombo, Tuesday.

Pursuant to a rule issued by the Supreme Court Mr. J. M. Tharmamayagam Cooke, Proctor, of Jaffna appeared before a Divisional Bench to show cause why he should not be removed from the roll of proctors.

The Bench consisted of the Acting Chief Justice and Messrs. Justices de Kretser and Wijewardene.

The rule, which was issued at the instance of the Acting Solicitor-General, was made on the ground that Mr Cooke was on January 2nd last convicted before the criminal sessions of the District Court of Jaffna of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 300 and was sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 400.

Mr. Cooke said that he had cause to show and moved for a date to retain counsel.

Mr. J. W. R. Illangakoon, K. C., the Attorney-General, with Mr. M. F. S. Pulla, Crown Counsel, appearing in support of the rule, had no objection.

Their Lordships fixed the matter for June 28th.

Founder's Day Celebration

The Founder's Day celebration of the Tellippalai Mahajana English School will come off on Saturday, the 24th inst. Among other items, there will be the feeding of the poor during the day time and a public meeting at about 6-30 p.m. presided over by Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy, Chairman of the Jaffna U.D.C. There will be two speeches, one on "Brotherhood" by Mr. S. Sinnadurai, Office Assistant, Federal Secretariat, Kuala Lumpur, and the other by Mr. C. Vanniasingam, B. A., Advocate on "The Task before us." (Cor.)

Coconut Board Manager Leaves for Bombay

Mr. C. H. Z. Fernando, Chairman of the Ceylon Coconut Board, left for Bombay on Monday. He will, it is understood, have informal talks with trade and State Officials in India on the subject of Ceylon coconut products. He returns on June 29th.

Propaganda Van for Coconut

A propaganda Van for coconut will shortly be on the road, and at carnivals and exhibitions bringing home to the public throughout the Island the extensive range of coconut products. This scheme is sponsored by the Coconut Board as an effort to popularise coconut products in Ceylon on a wider scale than in the past.

THE BANK OF CEYLON

CAPITAL OVERSUBSCRIBED

MINISTER CAUTIONS THE PUBLIC

Colombo, Tuesday.

"I LOOK upon the Bank of Ceylon as the first step in our attempt to break through all those difficulties that have surrounded us for nearly a century," said Mr. O. E. Goonetilleke, President of the Ceylon Economic Society at the annual general meeting of the Society held at the Galle Face Hotel last night.

Referring to adverse comments that had been made in the past with regard to the business capacity of Ceylonese, Mr. Goonetilleke said that he never failed to disbelieve the charge that a collection of men, who were practically running the whole of the administration of this country, had some very incurable weakness which prevented them from taking their proper share in the business life of the country.

The announcement that the capital of the Bank of Ceylon had already been over-subscribed was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

The President appealed to the various communities living in this Island to regard the Bank of Ceylon as a real effort on the part of the people of this country, and to show their essential goodwill, which a bank of that type had a right to expect from every one of them.

He then called upon the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, Mr. G. C. S. Corea, to address the meeting.

Mr. Corea said that it gave him very great pleasure to express the deep debt of gratitude which this country owed the financial Secretary, Mr. H. J. Huxham, for the invaluable part he had played in the discussions that took place in London and for the definite way in which he had urged the need for the establishment of a State-Aided Bank. (Applause)

He also expressed his great appreciation to the expert committee in London for the most valuable assistance and advice which they had given Mr. Huxham and himself once they (the expert committee) had decided in favour of the establishment of the Bank. (Applause.)

Expectations Surpassed

Referring next to the present position of the scheme for the establishment of the Bank, Mr. Corea said that the share-lists were opened to the public on June 2 and would close on the afternoon on June 23.

"It gives me very great pleasure to announce that the response has exceeded our expectations and that the capital has already been over-subscribed," continued Mr. Corea, amidst applause.

In conclusion, Mr. Corea cautioned the public not to be disappointed if they did not see spectacular results achieved by the bank, because, after all they were really in the dawn of the financial revolution of the people of the country.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 742.
In the matter of the estate of the late Sivagamipillai widow of Murugesar Vytilingam of Navaly Deceased.
Vytilingam Mailvaganam of Navaly Vs. Petitioner.
Theivanaipillai widow of M. Ramalingam of do Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge on 22nd May 1939 in the presence of Mr. E. Murugesampillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and his affidavit having been read: It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased be issued to the Petitioner as her sole heir unless the Respondent shall appear before the Court on the 28th June 1939 and state objection to the contrary.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge. 29-5-39.

(O 20. 22 & 26-6-39)

Bungalow For Sale

At Mallakam, Stone-built terraced house in 20 lachams garden, fruit and other trees. Good Virgin soil, fine well water. Large frontage on road to Court, 2 furlongs from Kankasanturai Rd. Junction, ¼ mile from Station, close to Court. Opp. American Mission School. Property free from encumbrance. Inspection by appointment. Apply to: T. Coomaraswamy, 27 Gengu Reddy St Egnore, P. O., Madras.

(Mis. 63. 15 & 22-6-39.)



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1939

THE WRITING ON THE WALL

WE HAVE HAD OCCASIONS in the past to warn our politicians against indiscriminate and thoughtless utterances that do more harm than intended by their authors. Communal differences, though there existed hardly any during the time of the last generation of leaders, have now been multiplied and intensified, thanks to the hot-heads and irresponsible talkers in the country who care more for the plaudits of the mob than for the welfare of the people. Ceylon today is seething with petty problems which have been created by thoughtless gas-bags, and which threaten to poison the peaceful conditions in the country. The anti Indian feeling as a result of the repatriation measure and the anti-Tamil propaganda which is being carried on in South Ceylon, consequent on an irresponsible utterance of a Tamil politician, and the anti-Ceylon feeling that is being fanned in India as a reaction to the repatriation measure of

the Ceylon Government, throw a gloomy shadow over the country. What renders the situation more gloomy is the threatened estrangement of feelings among the indigenous population of the Island.

As we have observed earlier much of the communal ill-feeling that is growing today has been the result of thoughtless speech. The members of the majority and minority communities stand equally to be condemned on this score. Anti-Tamil slogans let off by some Sinhalese politicians were the order of the day up to a few months ago. But one was feeling glad that, prompted by statesmanship or prudence, the anti-Tamil cry was ebbing away giving place to some sort of understanding between the two communities. We had almost thought that pettiness had given place to magnanimity and that things were taking a bright and hopeful turn with the talk of conferences between leaders of the communities. That seems to be but a pious wish. A verbal bomb-shell dropped unwittingly by a Tamil politician at Nawalapitiya appears to have set the South on fire and the opportunity is availed of by communalists to reap their harvest. A slander against a community by an individual, though unintended, is inexcusable. We know how India paid her compliments to Miss Mayo. The slander deserves strict censure. But the greatness of the community thus libelled does not depend upon returning the compliment to the other community and calling it names simply because a member of that community, in a moment of heat or indiscretion, blurted out an unpleasant idea.

We are told that as a result of the now famous Nawalapitiya episode, which has had a good press in the metropolitan dailies, Jaffna is threatened to be victimised. It is reported that masses in the South are being urged to boycott Jaffna products as a measure of retaliation for the verbal indiscretion of an individual. This is a highly dangerous game which is bound to set back the progress of the country. Just at the time when rapprochement should be the watch-word of every member of every community in the best interests of the country, it is suicidal to preach mantrams of hatred and vengeance against one another. We know that ambitious self-seekers catch at opportunities to further their ends. But it should be the duty of leaders to have their fingers on the pulse of the country and to be in readiness to set matters right whenever and wherever they go wrong. We have had enough of political cock-fights in and out of the Council Chamber. Elder leaders among all communities should assert themselves and cry halt to this

sickening fight worthy of market women. If individuals fight, let them settle it between themselves. Let not communities be dragged into the vortex by designing individuals who care a "brass button" for the welfare of the country as a whole, if only their personal ambitions are advanced. It is foolish and suicidal if on the eve of great changes we allow petty squabbles to assume the importance of national issues. Let us hope that wise statesmanship will prevail among leaders who should realize the imperative need for the welding of the communities into a Ceylonese Community for the political and economic salvation of the country. The writing on the wall is too clear to be ignored.

King and Queen Return Today

Great Welcome Awaits

Plans have been completed for the great welcome home which will be accorded to the King and Queen, who are expected back in England today after their triumphal tour of Canada and their very successful visit to the United States.

As the crack C. P. O. liner, Empress of Britain, in which Their Majesties are making the homeward journey, approaches Southampton, ships of the Home Fleet will fire a Royal Salute and, when the liner berths, Queen Mary and the other members of the Royal Family will go on board to welcome back Their Majesties.

Mr. Chamberlain and other Cabinet Ministers, diplomatic and civic dignitaries, and representatives of the Dominions will meet the royal train at Waterloo Station. Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose will accompany the King and Queen in the carriage procession from Waterloo to Buckingham Palace.

(The Times.)

(Continued)

blame the bird than Mr. Ponnambalam. It is not strange."

"Not Unfair"

Mr. Ponnambalam had said that the Sinhalese could not be trusted and that they were unfair. He had forgotten that with the help of the Sinhalese he had obtained a scholarship and gone to England; that the Sinhalese majority had voted him to be an acting Minister and the pan-Sinhalese Board of Ministers had elected him to represent Ceylon at Singapore.

Was this the gross injustice the Sinhalese had done him? He regretted to say that when he visited Singapore and Malaya on his return from Australia, he found many Sinhalese there greatly annoyed by the conduct of Mr Ponnambalam in that country.

Mr. Ponnambalam's N' pitya Speech

Mr. Bandaranaike's Challenge

A STATUE of Mr. Ponnambalam was suggested by Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, who presided over the inaugural meeting of a Sinhala Maha Sabha Branch at Nawalapitiya. They should be grateful to Mr. Ponnambalam, he said, for provoking the formation of a branch of the Sinhala Maha Sabha.

There was more in Mr. Ponnambalam's speech than an ill-considered and thoughtless insult. It was an attempt to prove that the Tamils had the chief claim to Ceylon, by saying that they were the original settlers, that there was no pure race, such as the Sinhalese, and the Tamils were responsible for their culture, literature, etc.

He challenged Mr. Ponnambalam to point out the nation that was free from mixture. The English themselves were a mixed race.

The large part of Sinhalese History had been created in their fight against the Tamils.

From nearly 2500 years ago, from the day the Buddha entered Nibbana, the Sinhalese nation had existed in the guardianship of Sikkara Deva into whose hands the Buddha had entrusted the nation. This hybridized race had progressed in spite of various troubles and foreign invasions.

"Only Replying"

"It is not my intention to speak against the Tamils. I am only replying to Mr. Ponnambalam," said Mr. Bandaranaike.

"After the attacks made on Mr. Ponnambalam at the anniversary of the Anuradhapura Sinhala Maha Sabha he rushed a letter to the 'Times of Ceylon' several days after his address at Nawalapitiya."

"I still cannot understand the meaning of that letter. Mr. Ponnambalam did not deny the remarks he is reported to have made, but he declares that he did not intend a slur on the Sinhalese nation, while in his address, he said, that there was no nation called the Sinhalese."

He would advise Mr. Ponnambalam not to employ English in speech-making as it was a dangerous weapon in his hands, the meaning of which he did not know: "Let him speak in 'andaramala' in future."

Mr. Ponnambalam did not deserve blame, however, since there were Sinhalese who possessed similar views and said that there must be a Ceylonese nation. He deplored that the Sinhalese had become so very poor on account of the foreign monopoly of trade and employment.

"It is in this fallen stage that the Sinhalese have become victims like the wounded bullock fallen down and pecked at by crows. After all you can no more

(Continued on Previous Column)

BRITAIN TO WAIT FOR RETALIATORY ACTION

Tientsin Situation Dangerously Confused

AMERICA URGED TO STAND BY BRITAIN

Wednesday, June 21.

UNTILL all hope of a solution of the Tientsin affair by reasoned argument is definitely lost, the British Government will not embark on retaliatory action against Japan.

Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador in Tokyo, saw Mr. Hachiro Arita, the Japanese Foreign Minister, yesterday and, says Reuter, protested in strong terms against the treatment meted out to Britons passing the Japanese barriers at Tientsin. It is understood that Sir Robert is also endeavouring to clarify with the Japanese Government a situation, which appears from London to have become dangerously confused as the result of the unnecessary complication of a local incident by the raising of wider and largely irrelevant issues.

These issues, regarding which the London papers emphasize that no compromise is possible, include:

- (1) The "open door" in China.
- (2) The International Settlements and foreign concessions in China.
- (3) Foreign trade and interests in China which Japan is trying to dominate.

The United States is urged to stand by Britain and France on the Tientsin question, in an editorial in the "Evening Post," the only American newspaper in Shanghai, which gives a warning that failure to co-operate on the technical ground that America has no territorial interests in Tientsin will only encourage the Japanese to take similar action later in Shanghai.

Governor Advised Rest

It is understood that the Governor has been obliged to cancel his official engagements for at least one week on medical advice on account on throat trouble.

Anti-Municipality Meeting

A meeting of the Jaffna Urban Rate-payers Central Association will be held today at 6 p.m. at the Man-kaiyatkarasi Vidyasalai, Nallore, to consider further steps for the prevention of the introduction of Municipality in Jaffna in 1941.

HONOURS DIPLOMA IN TAMIL

Awarded to Mr. V. Mylvaganam

Mr. V. Mylvaganam of the Ceylon University College who obtained the Arunachalam Scholarship in Tamil in the 1938 B.A. Examination has been awarded second class Honours Diploma in Tamil as a result of the examination held in June 1939.

This is the first time that the Honours Diploma examination in Tamil has been held by the Ceylon University College and Mr. Mylvaganam is the first and only candidate who sat for the examination.

Mr. Mylvaganam intends proceeding to one of the South Indian Universities for further studies in Dravidian languages. Mr. Mylvaganam is the son of Mr. A. Visuvanathan of Copay and an old boy of Parameshvara College.

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE

(Continued from page 6)

Sabapathy 71, Selvadurai 38 and Casipillai 24½.

Individual Championship

Seniors: V. Jeevaretnam, (Nagalingam) and C. Yogaretnam, (Casipillai). **Intermediates:** A. Ramalingam, (Nagalingam). **Juniors:** R. Mahendran, (Selvadurai). **Post-Seniors:** A. Ramasingam, (Sabapathy).

Senior Championship Challenge Cup

V. Jeevaretnam, (Nagalingam) and C. Yogaretnam, (Casipillai).

Intermediate Championship Challenge Cup

A. Ramalingam, (Nagalingam).

Junior Championship Challenge Cup

R. Mahendran, (Selvadurai).

Relay Challenge Cup

Pasupathy House.

Tug-of-War Challenge Cup

Selvadurai House.

Inter-House Championship Challenge Cup:

Nagalingam House.

Donors of Cups

C. Coomaraswamy, Esq., C.C.S.

Dr. K. Kanagaretnam

V. Sivasubramaniam Esq., Advocate

The "Hindu Organ"

Hindu College Tamil School

Messrs. The Pioneer Sports Ltd.

Mrs. S. T. M. P. Sithamparanatha

Chettiar

R. C. Mannavarayan, Esq.

Oriental Languages In Eng. Schools

Withdrawal Of Govt. Aid

Colombo, June 20.

The withdrawal of the claim to which English schools had been entitled for years of employing additional teachers for the purpose of teaching Sinhalese, Tamil and other Oriental languages is to form the subject of discussion at a meeting of the Executive Committee of Education.

Numerous representations have been made by the Managers and Principals of English schools that the alteration of the Education Code withdrawing this provision has entailed hardships on their schools, which are now faced with the prospect either of closing down some of their classes in Oriental languages or engaging teachers on their own without any financial aid from Government for their payment.

Considerable encouragement has been given by the Education Department in the past to the teaching of Sinhalese, Tamil and other Oriental languages in the English schools and additional teachers, who did not come under the quota conditions, were allowed to be employed.

Economy Measure

Provision for this had been made by regulation in the Education Code for many years but another regulation has now been brought into operation and as an economy measure the employment of additional teachers for the teaching of Oriental languages has been cancelled.

All English schools have been affected by this change and numerous representations have been made with regard to the altered position.

The Director of Education, however, is unable to help in the matter as no financial discretion is now allowed him.

Jaffna Tamil Found Dead

Colombo, June 20

Velaithan, a dispenser at the Municipal Dispensary at Prince of Wales Avenue, Colombo, was found dead this morning, with a bottle of acid and a measuring glass by his side.

He was a young married Jaffna Tamil with two children.

Festivals

The Annual Festival at the Kaudavana Temple, commenced on Saturday the 17th instant and the Ther and Theertha festivals take place on the 30th instant and the 1st proximo respectively.

Nainativu

The high festival at the Naga-pooshani Amman Temple, Nainativu, commences today.

INDIA TO RETALIATE

MADRAS MAY BAN CEYLONESE

CONGRESS COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER SITUATION

Colombo, Wednesday.

MESSAGES from Madras, Bombay, Trichur indicate the extent of feeling there against Ceylon's scheme to repatriate daily-paid Indian labourers in Government employment.

"The Madras Government is anxiously watching the situation in Ceylon and the injustice of the steps the Ceylon Government has been taking against Indian employees," said Mr. Ramanathan, Minister of Public Information, when interviewed by the Associated Press regarding the attitude of the Madras Government towards the situation in Ceylon.

The Minister added: "It is very hard upon wage earners that having been admitted to employment on terms which are particularly favourable to the Government, they should now be turned out at the end of a substantially-long period of service.

"We are examining all avenues of approach for a solution of the problem, such as the prohibition of Indian labour emigration to Ceylon, an embargo on imports from Ceylon, measures preventing the admission of Ceylonese into the public services of India, discouragement of Ceylon ports and the extension of the Foreigners Act to Ceylonese"

The whole matter, the Minister said, was under the consideration of the Madras Government in consultation with the Government of India.

Bombay Move

The Congress Working Committee has a heavy agenda to go through during its six days' session in Bombay, commencing today.

The Working Committee will review the working of the Provincial Governments and see how the programmes and policies can be co-ordinated on the question of Indians abroad and the treatment meted out to them with particular reference to the position of Indians in Ceylon.

The Ceylon Ladian deputation to Kerala, consisting of Messrs P. V. Velayi and K. A. Krishnan, arrived at Trichur yesterday. Mr. K. R. Bishambharan M. L. C. received them at the station.

They intend to wait on the Dewan of Cochin and the Dewan of Travancore and to meet the Kerala leaders. The deputation will tour Kerala and address mass meetings to urge the public and the Government to boycott Ceylon Copra and Tobacco.

In a statement issued to the Trichur Press they say that the position of Indians in Ceylon is deplorable and request the immediate intervention of the Indian National Congress and the various Provincial Governments.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Tellippalai V. C. Election

Sir,—Tellippalai V. C. elections took place on the 16th and 17th inst. According to the new V. C. Ordinance both males and females over 21 years of age are eligible to vote. The P. V. of each village is expected to know all the individuals in the village. But it is absolutely impossible for anybody to identify every female in the village. That is why at the recent V. C. elections at Tellippalai the same lady is reported to have voted a number of times, and this could not be detected by anybody. The presiding officer was wise enough to get the gates of the compound in which the polling was going on locked up at about twelve noon. If this had not been done, there was every likelihood of a much larger number of persons voting than the number actually living in the village and eligible to vote. There were some women living far away from the area who are reported to have gone a number of times dressed differently and in different cloths each time and voted without being detected and brought to book by anybody. This is a disgraceful form of voting and something should be done at once to check the names of the persons voting, as is being done in the State Council elections. Each candidate selects a number of agents who are well versed in the art of increasing the number of votes by all kinds of questionable methods, and according to the regulations, there is no way of preventing some of the unfair means resorted to by unscrupulous agents of the candidates who are heavily bribed for this shameless act.

The Government should do everything in its power to frame the rules governing the V. C. elections in such a way as to give no room for unprincipled men to use any questionable methods. Very often a worthy candidate fails to be elected while a very undesirable one has an easy victory by having recourse to very mean and questionable ways of increasing the votes. The power given to the presiding officer to lock up the gates at any time he likes is also unfair. There should be a time limit, and all the voters should go to the polling station between the hours fixed, as is done in the case of the State Council elections. Every person in a village cannot find time to go to the polling station and do the voting within one or two hours of the commencement. If he knows the closing time, he can adjust his other duties in such a way as to go to the place of voting conveniently even five or ten minutes before the closing time.

It is hoped that the V. C. elections will also be conducted hereafter on exactly the same lines as the State Council elections, especially in view of the universal franchise which has now been introduced. If this is done, there will be no cause for complaint, there will be no undue rush of the voters at any particular time, and the charges of false personation or any other foul play will also be reduced to the minimum, if not totally absent. These are times when Village Committees are expected to do some responsible work, and unless really capable men are elected, there will

Jaffna Hindu College

Inter-House Athletic Meet

A very large and distinguished gathering was present at the Jaffna Hindu College Playground last Saturday to witness the five Houses of the College fight for the Inter-House Athletic Championship. The fight was more interesting than in previous years as, owing to the formation of a new House in honour of the late Mr. V. Casipillai, there was a better distribution of the athletes among the several Houses.

Out of this interesting struggle Nagalingam House emerged the winners, while Pasupathy House, who were placed 2nd last year, repeated their performance. Sabapathy House, who had trotted out easy winners for the last 3 or 4 years, were fighting to the last, but had to be content with a good 3rd place. Selvadurai and Casipillai Houses were 4th and 5th respectively.

The Meet was very well conducted and the College authorities deserve much praise for it. The presence of a large number of ladies was a very encouraging sign which augurs well for the future of the Meet. An imposing array of Cups added lustre to the occasion. When the Play ground is extended to normal size—this we understand, will be soon—this Meet will be one of the most popular social events in Jaffna.

To pick out the stand-out performances, of which there were several at last week's Meet, is a task, but Ratnasingham's Long Jump feat deserves special mention. With a strong wind against him he broke his own record made in Colombo last year. He jumped a distance of 21 ft. 5½ in., despite the wind and despite the fact that he took his stepping quite a foot behind the line. The O. d. B. y's Race, The Visitors' and Officials' Race and the Cooks and Servants' race were three interesting items, the last of which was won by the veteran College Hotel cook who had served the College for more years than one cares to remember. His was a very popular victory. During the interval there was an exhibition of wrestling by the students, which was largely appreciated by the spectators. The Government Agent, Mr. Naish, who gave away the several cups and certificates, made a speech in which he congratulated the authorities on the acquisition of the Playground and on the success of the Meet. With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam, Advocate, the Meet came to a close. A very enjoyable evening.

The results of the Meet are given below. The five houses that entered the competition are Nagalingam, Pasupathy, Sabapathy, Selvadurai and Casipillai.

Long Jump

Juniors: P. Ehamparam (Sabapathy); R. Mahendran (Selvadurai); P. Rajasundaram, (Nagalingam). **Intermediates:** A. Ramalingam, (Nagalingam); K. Shanmugarajah, (Pasupathy); M. Sabanayagam,

be no opportunity for selfless men to contribute the benefit of their knowledge and experience for the welfare of the people of their division.

Tellippalai,
19-6-39.

Spectator.

(Pasupathy). **Seniors:** C. Yogaratnam, (Casipillai); M. Selvaratnam, (Nagalingam); T. Senathirajah, (Casipillai). **Post-Seniors:** A. Ratnasingam, (Sabapathy); A. Kailasapillai, (Selvadurai); C. Pancharatnam, (Sabapathy).

High Jump

Juniors: K. Anandarajah, (Pasupathy); R. Mahendran, (Selvadurai); S. Kumaraswamy, (Casipillai) and P. Rajasundaram, (Nagalingam). **Intermediates:** K. Shanmugarajah, (Pasupathy); A. Ramalingam, (Nagalingam); C. K. Thurairatnam, (Nagalingam). **Seniors:** C. Yogaratnam, (Casipillai); A. Balasubramaniam, (Nagalingam); K. Elangarajah, (Pasupathy).

Pole-Vault

Intermediates: K. Shanmugarajah, (Pasupathy); C. K. Thurairatnam, (Nagalingam). **Seniors:** C. K. Rajaratnam, (Sabapathy); V. Sockalingam, (Pasupathy); S. Mahesen, (Nagalingam).

Shot-Put

Seniors: C. Kathirgamathamby, (Nagalingam); T. Sivasithamparam, (Pasupathy). **Post-Seniors:** C. Pancharatnam, (Sabapathy); A. Ratnasingam, (Sabapathy); M. Nagaratnam, (Nagalingam).

440 Yards

Intermediates: C. Parameswaran, (Pasupathy); T. Packiarajah, (Pasupathy); P. Nagarajah, (Selvadurai). **Seniors:** S. Jevaratnam, (Nagalingam); M. Selvaratnam, (Nagalingam); K. Elangarajah, (Pasupathy).

Half-Mile

Seniors: S. Jevaratnam, (Nagalingam); S. Nadarajah, (Selvadurai); C. Kathirgamathamby, (Nagalingam). **Post-Seniors:** A. Kailasapillai, (Selvadurai); K. Balasingam, (Nagalingam); T. Thalayasingam, (Selvadurai).

Crab-Race

Infants: R. Mannavarayan, (Pasupathy); A. Jeyarajasingam, (Sabapathy); C. Mahadevan, (Nagalingam).

Three-Legged-Race

Infants: A. Jeyarajasingam and T. Thanabalasingam, (Sabapathy); A. Ramanathan and R. Mannavarayan, (Pasupathy); C. Mahadevan and T. Thiyagarajah, (Nagalingam).

80 Yards

Infants: A. Jeyarajasingam, (Sabapathy); A. Ramanathan, (Pasupathy); R. Mannavarayan, (Pasupathy).

100 Yards

Juniors: R. Mahendran, (Selvadurai); P. Ehamparam, (Sabapathy); S. Kuguthas and P. Rajasundaram, (Nagalingam). **Intermediates:** A. Ramalingam, (Nagalingam); M. Sabanayagam, (Pasupathy); C. Parameswaran, (Pasupathy).

100 Yards

Seniors: C. Yogaratnam, (Casipillai); M. Selvaratnam, (Nagalingam); K. Elangarajah, (Pasupathy).

100 Yards Hurdles

Seniors: A. Balasubramaniam, (Nagalingam); C. K. Rajaratnam, (Sabapathy); S. Sabaratnam, (Sabapathy). **Intermediates:** T. Kulaganam, (Pasupathy); T. Packiarajah, (Pasupathy); C. K. Thurairatnam, (Nagalingam).

220 Yards

Juniors: R. Mahendran, (Selvadurai); P. Ehamparam, (Sabapathy); K. Balachandran and S. Nadarajah, (Pasupathy). **Intermediates:** A. Ramalingam, (Nagalingam); T. Kulaganam, (Pasupathy); M. Sabanayagam, (Pasupathy). **Seniors:** C. Yogaratnam, (Casipillai); M. Selvaratnam, (Nagalingam); K. Elangarajah, (Pasupathy). **Post-Seniors:** A. Ratnasingam, (Sabapathy); C. Pancharatnam, (Sabapathy); P. Kailasapillai, (Selvadurai).

The Ceylon University

(Continued from page 2)

by a quota system, this system does not apply to University Professors who are admitted as immigrants freely and irrespective of any quota."

There were, he went on, professors at the Ceylon University College, professors who had done and were doing, valuable original research work which was internationally known among specialists. But it was necessary to make conditions of work such that research would be possible.

Importance Of Leisure

The most important condition apart from the provision of laboratories and libraries, was adequate leisure. By "leisure," he meant freedom from an overload of teaching.

"Experience unfortunately shows that the temptation to overload teaching schedules is specially great in Universities which are controlled by Governments and Municipalities.

"The reason is that politicians as a rule have no imaginative understanding of the needs of the University worker."

The work of a University professor was intellectual, and utterly different not only from manual labour but even from the brain work of the engineer, the business executive, or Government official.

Leisure to the intellectual did

(Continued on Page 7)

retnam, (Sabapathy); P. Kailasapillai, (Selvadurai).

180 Yards Low Hurdles

Seniors: V. Jeevaretnam, (Nagalingam); C. K. Rajaretnam, (Sabapathy); A. Balasubramaniam, (Nagalingam).

Mile

Seniors: V. Jeevaretnam, (Nagalingam); S. Nadarajah, (Selvadurai); C. Kathirgamathamby, (Nagalingam).

Relay Races

Juniors. (4×110) Pasupathy, Nagalingam and Casipillai. **Seniors:** (4×440) Nagalingam, Pasupathy and Sabapathy. **Intermediates:** (4×220) Pasupathy and Sabapathy. **Seniors:** (4×110) Nagalingam, Sabapathy and Pasupathy.

Tug-o'-War

Selvadurai.

Old Boys' Race

Mr. C. Sivasubramaniam and Mr. S. U. Somasegaram.

Cooks' & Servants' Race

Eliathamby, Murugesu and Perumal

Visitors' and Officials' Race
Mr. S. P. Rasiah, and Mrs. K. V. Mylvaganam, Mr. M. Sinnathamby and Miss. Annaledchumy.

Ranking of Houses and Points

Nagalingam 99½, Pasupathy 88,

(Continued on Page 5.)

Prohibition Not a False Ideal

(Continued from page 1)

sake of raising the revenue. The black history of the opium trade bears out the truth of this statement.

Individual Freedom

Those who speak in the name of individual freedom do not know their India. There is as much right of a person to demand drinking facilities from the State as there is to demand facilities for the supply of public women for the satisfaction of his animal passion. I hope that those who pride themselves on their moderation in drinking, will not feel hurt by the illustration I have taken. In this country we are not used to legislation for the regulation of vice. But in countries like Germany the houses of women who sell their virtue are licensed. I do not know what will be more resented in those countries, the stopping of the licences for the houses of ill fame or the houses of drink. When woman realises her dignity, she will refuse to sell her virtue and those members of the sex who are jealous of its honour will move heaven and earth to have legalised prostitution abolished. Will it be then contended that such abolition will go hard with the prostitutes and their dependents whose only means of livelihood depended upon this calling?

I plead that social workers cannot work effectively so long as licensed liquor dens continue to lure the drinkers to enter them. It is curious that in all India any opposition to Prohibition comes from the Parsis. They pride themselves on their temperance and resent what they call encroachment upon their personal liberty. They also make it a grievance that the Europeans have been given facilities, thus constituting a bar sinister against Asiatics. I have already pleaded with the Parsis that they should rise superior to their habit and allow the great reform to proceed with their active co-operation. As to the alleged bar sinister, let me point out that a bar sinister is imposed from without. In the case in point, we, the Asiatics, voluntarily recognise the limitations of the Europeans. But even they have to secure exemption and submit to regulations. The proper course for the Parsi friends would be to agitate, if they wish, for the removal of the discrimination, not use it for securing similar exemption for themselves.

Price for Reform

His Grace has further argued that if the price to be paid for removing the temptation of drink from the drunkard "is out of all proportion to the good attempted," the reform is harmful. The proposition is well stated, but it is a matter of opinion whether the price to be paid is out of all proportion to the good attempted. I have endeavoured to show that the whole of the excise policy has been not to supply any felt want but to increase the revenue. I would invite the Archbishop to study the history of the excise

administration. He will find that all the advanced legislators have condemned the policy in unmeasured terms. The price that is being paid for the attempted reform is insignificant if the history is borne in mind. And even the insignificant price will not have to be paid, if the Archbishop and the influential Parsi friends will lead an agitation for the reduction in the wholly indefensible Army expenditure and free the money thus saved for the purpose of bringing about all-India abolition of the liquor traffic. It is an overdue reform. They should congratulate the Bombay Ministers on their courage in levying a tax which was the easiest to be borne. But I have no doubt that the Ministry will gladly remit the tax, if they are helped by the Central Government. Only they could not delay the reform whilst they were fighting the Central Government single-handed. Let all the parties recognise the necessity of the reform and demand justice from the Central Government and the hardship referred to by the Archbishop will be reduced almost to a nullity.

There is a curious question asked of Dr. Gilder. To do the Archbishop justice, I must copy the question in his own words: "Does he admit that there are several kinds of intoxication which have nothing at all to do with drink? Drunkenness paralyzes the reason and wrecks homes. But the intoxication of false ideals is now wrecking whole nations and the world itself. Moreover, does Dr. Gilder admit that such intoxication is highly infectious? He will hardly deny it, knowing as he does the recent history of the nations. Then will he tell us, 'Is India necessarily immune from the infection of false ideals which intoxicate?'"

This suggests that the exercise by the State of the undoubted discretion to stop the issue of drink shop licences is a false ideal which intoxicates and which has infected Dr. Gilder. Of course, everything is possible in this world. But I venture to suggest that this abolition being a half-century old national cry is not likely to be a false, intoxicating and infectious ideal. An ideal that is false and intoxicating and highly infectious must in its nature be temporary.

A Conundrum

The last paragraph of the address is a question addressed to me. The half dozen lines are packed with suggestions which hardly answer known facts. Thus His Grace suggests, among other things: "Prohibition tends to be regarded by its advocates not as one possible course but as the only possible religion." Nobody has called it a religion. After having stated the proposition His Grace ends: "Is he still quite certain that all religions are true?" In any other mouth, I would consider the question to be unparadigmatic. But I do not expect a busy administrator like the Archbishop of Bombay to study all a man like me may say or to verify his quotations. His question to tally with what I have said should have been: "Is he still quite certain that all the known great religions

The Ceylon University

(Continued from page 6)

not mean idleness, but opportunity for the working of the mind.

In conclusion, Professor Stace summed up his observations and said that if the Ceylon University was to prosper, those who were responsible for it ought to aim at an institution which would not only teach but would do research work.

It was no use saying "yes, yes, of course we want research," and leaving it at that. It was no use paying lip service to the ideal while taking no steps to implement it.

"It is no use making your arrangement, your teaching schedules, your estimates, your appointments, as if you were only concerned with teaching, and merely hoping that somehow or other, by hook or by crook, research will get itself done."

He ended his talk by asking two questions.

"First, how many Committees and Conferences of State Councillors have considered the question of the site—which is a question of physical environment."

"And second, has any single committee or Conference ever seriously addressed itself to the question what positive steps ought to be taken to encourage research—which is a question concerning the inner spirit and life of the University?"

of the earth are equally true?" My answer to this revised question would be "Emphatically yes." Only the revised question is obviously irrelevant to the Archbishop's thesis.

His Grace has propounded a conundrum in his letter which now hardly needs a separate answer. So far as I know the Ministers have no qualms of conscience. They are robbing no one. All trade is precarious. Liquor trade is doubly so everywhere. The Bombay Government are straining ever nerve to see that poor traders do not suffer avoidable hardships.

There is one sentence in the letter which makes me pause: "The last few months have convinced me that the cause of charity in Bombay is threatened with a shattering blow." All the Archbishop's beliefs have been based, as I think I have shown, on unproved assumptions. I should want proof for this unqualified assertion. If the cause of charity is threatened as stated, I would request him to produce the proof before the Ministers and I doubt not that they will soon set the thing right.

The Archbishop's last paragraph in his letter is worthy of his high office. Only his offer appears to be conditional. Let him and his assistants and disciples unconditionally become total abstainers and help the noble cause of temperance. They will lighten the task of the law-giver and help to make of the abolition of liquor traffic the success that it deserves to be in this land where the public conscience, that is the conscience of the dumb millions, is undoubtedly in favour of the abolition.

KOMPAYANMANAL MAYANA PARIPALANA SABHAI

The following Office-bearers were elected at the 7th annual general meeting of the Kompayanmanal Mayana Paripalana Sabha held on 10-6-39 at 5 p.m. at the Jaffna Hindu College Tamil School:—

Patron: Mr. S. Sivapragasapillai, Notary Public; President: Mr. R. Sivagnunathar, Proctor; Vice-presidents: Messrs. A. Thillaiampalam, Neeraviady; K. Aiyadurai, Proctor; and Vaidya Esan A. Vairamuttu; Mudaliar P. Rajagopal; Vidvan, K. Ramalingam. Honry. Joint Secretaries: Messrs. C. Nadaraja, Merchand; S. P. Rasiab, Teacher, Hindu College. Joint Treasurers: Messrs. P. Thampu, Teacher, Hindu College; S. Saravanamuttu, Retired, Government Servant; Auditor: Mr. C. A. Kandapasegaram, Clerk, Hindu Board.

Members of the Executive Committee:—Messrs. S. Sabaratnam, Clerk, Registry of Marriages &c. S. Saravanamuttu, Chetty Street, V. Selvadurai, Forest Ranger, K. S. Rajaretnam, Teacher, Hindu College, E. P. Rasiab, Retired Excise Inspector, Jaffna, T. Ramalingam, Physician, N. Mailvahanam, Merchant, R. S. Ponnampalam, Retired F.M.S. Pensioner, V. Umopathy, Kantharomadam, K. Aiyanna Chettiar, Chermiya Street, V. Thampu, Kockuvil West, M. Kanagasabai, Kockuvil West, Pandit T. Kumarasampillai, Parameshwara College, K. Mailvakanam, Physician, S. Mailvakanam, Merchant, K. Sothimuttu, Apothecary, K. Veluppillai, Merchant, S. Appiah, Merchant, V. Kandiah Patter, Jeweller, A. Eliappah, Registrar of Marriages, T. Tharumalingam, Apothecary, R. S. Thalaisyasingham, Merchant, V. M. Velauthapillai, Merchant, S. Sinnatamby, Athiady, K. Coomaraswamy, Athiady, M. Ramanathy, Merchant, V. K. Eliatamby, Jeweller, P. Nagalingam, F.M.S. Pensioner, M. Selvadurai, Licensed Pawn Broker, and C. C. Somasegaram Proctor.

Kanopathy Vally was confirmed as Moopan for Van. South West and Maruthan Eliavan was appointed Moopan in place of Kathiran Narayanan for Van. North West.

Pasupathy Subramaniam was appointed as watcher in place of Ampalavanar Sinnatamby.

According to balance sheet for 1938-1939,

Amount received	Rs. 330-36
Amount spent	Rs. 257-45
Balance in hand	Rs. 72-91

Total number of cremations and burials for the 12 months from 1938 May to 1939 April was 275—Males 151, Females 124—of which 87 were children under 5 years.

Mr. E. P. Chelliah and his brothers have undertaken to erect a shed at a cost of Rs. 400 for the hearse.

The firm of S. P. M. have made arrangements to complete the building this year for cremation during the rainy season.

The Sabhai feels that a sub-committee should undertake collection of funds for providing at the Crematorium facilities for storing firewood and a hearse for the convenience of the public.

21,000 Unemployed Registered

Nearly 200 Ready for Conservancy Work

Over twenty-one thousand unemployed have been now registered at the Government Employment Bureau and about eight thousand men have yet to be registered.

In order to cope with the enormous amount of work involved in the registration, the Exchange authorities have recruited additional staff and as a result the number of daily registrations have appreciably increased from 40 to 150 per diem.

The belief that there would be a dearth of men to take conservancy work has no foundation for it is stated that there are already nearly 200 who are prepared to do work of this nature.

No 548

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary No. 684.

In the matter of the estate of the late Chellammah wife of Thampapillai Saravanamuttu of Chundikaly Deceased.

Thampapillai Saravanamuttu of do. Vs. Petitioner.

1. Pathmavathy daughter of Thampapillai Saravanamuttu &
2. Ponnamma widow of V. M. Nagalingam of do. The 1st Respondent is a minor by her Guardian-ad-litem the 2nd Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 8th day of December 1938 in the presence of Mr. S. Patanjali Proctor on the part of the 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 her husband unless the Respondents or any person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 3rd day of February 1939 and state objection or show sufficient cause to the contrary.

20th December 1938.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

This Order Nisi is extended for 23rd June 1939

Sgd. C. C.
D. J.
(O 19. 19 & 22-6-39)

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[Y. 160. 29-9-38 to 28-9-39.]

[T]

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