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NO. 8.

EDUCATION FOR CITIZENSHIP

The Duty of The State

(By S. Subramaniam B. A.)

III.

AN year ago President Roosevelt of U. S. A. attempted a definition of democracy thus: "Three institutions are indispensable now, as always, to Americans—Religion, Democracy and International Good Faith.....Religion, by teaching man his relation to God gives the individual a sense of his own dignity and teaches him to respect himself by respecting his neighbours. Democracy, the practice of self-government, is a covenant among freemen to respect the rights and liberties of their fellows. International Good faith, a sister of Democracy, springs from the will of civilised nations to respect the rights and liberties of other nations and men." The problem of Education for Citizenship is so intimately connected with the practice of political democracy in self-governing states that we are tempted to identify the one with the other.

Plato's Ideals

The idea of Education for Citizenship is as old as Plato himself. He held that the aim of education is to produce citizens for an ideal city. Given the ideal city, it is certainly the duty of the educator and the State to educate citizens. He divided human beings into three classes. There are those who are adapted by nature to fill the post of Guardians, the intellectual class, the leaders, the creative and governing group in the city. These must be educated for the function which Nature seems to have designed for them. This class corresponds to the Brahmins in the ancient Hindu polity. The second class is constituted of those who by their original endowment are fitted to fulfil the functions of solidiers and executive officers. This class corresponds the Kshatriyas in the social organisation of the ancient Hindus. The third class is composed of human beings who are fit for the basic work of the world, the labourers who work under the direction of others. These correspond to

the Sudras among the ancient Hindus. The Vaishya is not found in Plato as no profiteering is allowed in Plato's Republic, which is a proto type of the modern Communistic state. Thus we find that Plato's training of citizens was based on class-divisions, a system radically different from the ruling conception of citizenship, in a modern democratic state. According to his theory the meaning of Social Justice is that each one should have a place in Society and the work which is adapted to his nature, that he should stick to his work and not do some one else's.

The Nazi, Fascist and Soviet Ideals of Citizenship

In a school under the Hitler regime what stands out most prominently in a Geography or History room is political information. One sees the boundaries of Germany before the Treaty of Versailles and the boundaries today. The areas which it is the duty of every German to strive to bring into the Fatherland are shaded. There are diagrammatic pictures of the armed forces of the other countries and the comparatively smaller size of the German force. There are pictures of colonies which once belonged to Germany and are now gone. Thus we find that boys and girls are trained for the service of the State right from the Kindergarten to the end of their University career. Exaggerated notions of patriotism are instilled into the minds of the children. Precisely the same thing is done in Italy. In Russia the school is so much linked with industry and social life that every school is attached to a factory or collective farm. In all these the school and society have been made into one organic unit. Youths in the schools feel that they are playing an important part in the life and work of the community. The schools

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Wrestling Tournament in Jaffna

Contest Between Jaffna & Colombo Teams

For the first time in sporting in Jaffna, the Jaffna public will be treated to two exceptionally good Physical Displays organised by the Ceylon Amateur Wrestling Association which will be staged on the 18th and 19th, two days of the All Island Industrial Rally and Carnival organised by the Jaffna Hindu College.

These entertainments are in accordance with the recently formulated policy of the Wrestling Association, which stresses the need for educating the public as to the benefits accruing from the study of Wrestling by means of Exhibitions and demonstrations.

A very attractive and representative programme has been specially arranged for the purpose and a feature of considerable interest will be a contest between teams representing Jaffna and Colombo. The Jaffna team is captained by Mr. K. Duraisingam, Ceylon Feather Weight Champion who is also the holder of this title in South India, while Colombo will be led by Mr V. R. Alexander, the present Light Weight Champion of Ceylon. He also contested in the South Indian Olympic Meet last year. The Jaffna team includes some of the best wrestlers selected from all parts of the peninsula. The Colombo team constitutes a few former Ceylon Champions and this clash of wrestling talent of Jaffna and Colombo will prove to be the most interesting part of the programme.

Other items include feats of strength by Professor Rudra who has astounded many a Colombo audience with his thrilling feats. Acrobatic and Gymnastic displays will be provided by the Benedictine Quartette, ably led by the ever popular Mr. Murugesupillai, the several time gold medal winner in Gymnastics and Acrobatics. A delightful and welcome item will be the Musc's Control display by Mr. Amarasekera the well known physical culturist and Y. M. C. A. Chairman. For those who would appreciate the gentle yet effective form of sport, an Exhibition bout of Jiu-Jitsu, the Japanese art of self defence, will be given by Messrs. R. D. Lankatillake and Mylvaganam, two fine exponents of this valuable art.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE IN CEYLON

SINHALESE AND TAMIL NOT POSSIBLE

CHIEF SECRETARY'S VIEW

IT is learned that the Chief Secretary is of the opinion that the Sinhalese and Tamil languages cannot be used in the ordinary business of Government and of local Government bodies.

It is understood that a memorandum, on this subject by the Chief Secretary is now receiving the attention of the Board of Ministers.

A private member's motion moved in the State Council last year recommended the use of Sinhalese and Tamil in the Magistrates' Courts.

The Ceylon National Congress at its last annual session adopted a resolution that immediate steps should be taken to introduce Sinhalese and Tamil.

The Congress was also of opinion that the mother tongue should be the sole medium of instruction in the schools, with English as an optional language.

The Congress expected its Ministers to take steps to give effect to these resolutions.

Not Possible

It is understood that the Chief Secretary has, in his memorandum expressed the opinion that so far as the Courts are concerned it is not possible to conduct their proceedings in Sinhalese and Tamil.

The question has been raised whether the Sinhalese and Tamil languages could be used in the ordinary business of Government and of local Government bodies.

It is learned that the Chief Secretary has reported that such a step could not be taken at the present moment when all Government servants are not proficient in both languages.

May 21 A Bank Holiday

Tuesday, May 21, the day following Vesak, has been declared a Bank Holiday by the Governor, in a notification published in last Friday's Gazette.

NOTICE

It is hereby notified for the information of the Public that the portion of the lane behind the Jaffna Hindu College leading from Neeraviady Road towards the North up to the end of the premises belonging to the Jaffna Hindu College will be closed to the public from the 12th to 2nd May 1940.

Sgd. C. PONNAMBALAM,
Chairman,
Urban Council, Jaffna.

Office of the Urban Council,
Jaffna, April 30, 1940.
(G. 3, 65-40)



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1940.

ITALIAN ATTITUDE

FOR SOME TIME PAST EVENTS have been moving very fast towards a crisis on the Mediterranean. Following close on the appointment of a Germanophile Italian ambassador to Berlin came the announcement that British shipping has been warned to avoid the Mediterranean route. The latest information to hand is that the Italian navy is concentrated on the Dodecanese region and that a strong Allied fleet is in readiness at Alexandria to meet any crisis. Von Papen, the German ambassador to Turkey, is summoned home to report on any recent developments in Turkey. It may be that the Duce is not this time merely bluffing, but means something serious. The Norwegian reverses to Allied arms may have gone some way to persuade Mussolini that the psychological moment for him to strike has arrived with a view to achieving his imperialistic ambitions. But it is as yet difficult to believe that the Italian Dictator, the calculating man that he is, will be drawn into a conflict with the Allies which will end in nothing but disaster to his country.

The causes which kept Italy out of the war in September continue to operate all the same today. The German Navy has been crippled by the two Narvik battles, while the Allied naval strength has not been appreciably weakened. In spite of recent preparations, Italy's strength both on land and at sea is obviously inferior to that of France. Owing to Allied pre-occupation with Germany, there may not be any immediate danger to Italy by land. But the Allies with their control of the sea from Gibraltar to the Suez can land effective forces on the African shores and cut off Italy's colonies and her overseas supplies the moment war is declared. Italian towns also will be exposed to attack by the Allied navy. On the other hand Italian air fleet and

submarines may inflict considerable damage on British shipping. With all that both from the military and economic point of view Italy will rather be a liability to Germany than a real asset.

There are besides other factors which may dissuade Mussolini from embarking on the hazardous enterprise of war. Under the leadership of Turkey the Balkan states are building up an anti-aggression bloc with a view to preventing extension of the conflict to South-East Europe. Even the strongly revisionist Bulgaria seems to be favourably disposed towards the move for the creation of a peace bloc. It means that any aggression by the Axis powers will have to reckon with the combined resistance of the Balkan States. Turkey's pro-British sympathies and strategical position astride the Mediterranean will also work on the side of peace. Both the Italian King and the people have their traditional sympathy for France and Britain. There will be no repetition here of the tale of the invasion of Poland and Norway. Italy cannot steal a march on the Allies by a sudden attack on Jugo-Slavia. The Allies will render effective help in time to prevent the victimisation of Jugo-Slavia by Italy. Italy will be making a fatal miscalculation if she underestimates the strength of the Allies and throws herself into a desperate gamble of war.

Italian radio says that Italy does not intend to be put aside in the present conflict because she has claims to be put forward. Italy is annoyed that Britain and France are in a position to dominate the Mediterranean which she claims to be her exclusive domain. She also puts forward claims on Corsica, Tunis and Nice, besides other unformulated claims on Britain. Both France and Britain with their vast colonial possessions on the Mediterranean cannot allow Italian domination on this region. While they may be disposed to discuss and concede any fair adjustments, they cannot agree to any impossible claims put forward by Italy. It is too early yet to predict whether the move is the usual bluff of the Italian dictator or a serious challenge thrown to the Allies.

Secretary of Ramakrishna Mission To Visit Jaffna

Srimath Swami Madhavanandaji, General Secretary of the Ramakrishna Math and Mission, and a distinguished scholar in Sanskrit and Indian philosophy, is expected to visit Ceylon during the last week of this month. During his stay in Ceylon, he will visit Jaffna among other places.

THE FUTURE OF THE JAFFNA TAMILS.

S. A. P.

IT is usual now for our public men to draw a gloomy picture about the future of our people. They say Malaya is closed to us; Rangoon is closed to us; our tobacco industry is in a parlous state; and the Sinhalese politicians are trying to deprive us of our legitimate share in the public service of the country.

The Past

Before we examine whether the future is so bad as it is painted, let us have a look at our past. The advantages that Jaffna had in the past were due to the early introduction of English education into our peninsula. It is well-known that the first two graduates of the Madras University were students of the Batticotta Seminary. Students from this Seminary went over to India and occupied high positions there. Later many English schools were started in different parts of the peninsula and young men who had acquired a smattering knowledge of English went over to Malaya and Rangoon and got lucrative posts there. Even in Ceylon we had an earlier start than the Sinhalese and this was one of the reasons why the Tamils occupied such a predominant place in the public life of the Island.

The Present

Now these advantages have disappeared and there is keen competition everywhere. English education has spread rapidly in Malaya and Rangoon, not to speak of India. In addition to this there is a steady growth of nationalism in these countries and as a result of this foreigners have no chance of getting jobs there. Can we who are against outsiders coming and competing with us find fault with this policy?

In Ceylon too English education has spread among the Sinhalese and there is greater competition than in the past. The future of the people as regards the public services largely depends on our ability to meet this competition.

As regards our tobacco industry, people who have studied the Travancore market tell us that this industry cannot depend on Travancore for a long time and that we have to find other outlets for our tobacco.

The Future

Now that we have considered our present position, let us look into the future. One thing is certain and that is we have to adapt ourselves to changing conditions. We cannot hide the fact that as a race we have become very fond of government service. Speaking about India, Tagore once said that as a result of foreign domination there was only one caste in India at present and that was the Sudra caste. This is more true of Ceylon and the result is that we have lost all initiative. In future our economic well being cannot completely depend on government service. Our young men have to take up to trade, commerce and agriculture. In this respect, we have to follow the example of the South Indian Brahmin. Like us, he was also very fond of government service at one time, but now some of the best business men and bankers are to be found among them.

I am sure, given the opportunities, our young men, the descendants of men who braved all ills in opening up Malaya, will be equal to their

Gandhiji Wants a Charter of Duties of Man

Wells at the Wrong End

(By Ritchie Calder)

While details of the final draft of the British Declaration is being cabled round the world, news is coming to hand of the debates and discussions which are going on in dozens of countries.

From India, Ceylon, Malaya, Japan, Cuba, Holland, Jugoslavia, East and West Africa and South America reports are being received.

In India the debate has been in progress through the "Hindustan Times" (Delhi), edited by Gandhi's son, and the "Hindu" Madras.

The two papers had all the material for the debate printed in pamphlet form and circulated throughout India.

Duties of Man

Leading Indians of all religions and sects have taken part.

Gandhi sent a cablegram to Mr. H. G. Wells as the proposer of the debate, and said:

"You will permit me to say you are on the wrong track.

"If I were I can draw up a better Charter of Rights than you have done. But of what good will it be? Who will become its guardian?"

"If you have intended propaganda or popular education you have begun as the wrong end.

"I suggest the right way—begin a Charter of the Duties of Man, and I promise that the right will follow as spring follows winter.

Greater Rights

"I write from experience. As a young man I began life by seeking to assert my rights, and I soon discovered I had none—not even over my wife.

"So I began by discovering and performing my duty by my wife, my children, my friends and society, and I find today that I have greater rights perhaps than any living man I know."

The views of Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru were before the British drafting committee.

The new Declaration embodies Gandhi's plea for the recognition of duty.

And Nehru will find that the introduction makes it very clear that the social and economic structure under this Declaration must be changed.

task. The pity of the whole situation is that our politicians in fighting for our political rights have neglected this aspect altogether. That is why all right thinking men are thankful to the "Hindu Organ" for its endeavours to settle the communal question.

Once the communal question is settled, we shall have the necessary atmosphere to think about the economic development of this country. If the natural resources of this country are properly tapped, it can support a much larger population than the present. So to this end, we have to persuade our government to appoint a national Planning Committee on the lines of the Indian Committee with a man like Mr. Balasingam as Chairman. What a pity it is that Mr. Balasingam's knowledge, experience and ability are not made use of by our people. He is one of the few men who can show the way to economic swaraj to Ceylon.

WHITHER CEYLON?

By Son of Lanka

MUCH has been talked of the ancient culture of the people of Ceylon, of Ceylon's natural beauty, of her being the Pearl of Indian Ocean etc. etc. But how many Ceylonese have paused to ponder over Ceylon's present position? How many of us realise the dismal conditions into which Mother Lanka, this Pearl of the Indian Ocean, is rapidly sinking—nay has already sunk? How long will it take for us to realise the great injuries that have been and are being caused to Mother Lanka as a result of our self-complacency? Is it not high time we thought of doing something to pull Mother Lanka out of the dirty mire in which she is already wallowing?

The question, therefore, that rises in the minds of self-respecting Ceylonese is:—“Why is it that with so noble an example set up by the Indian National Congress, we in Ceylon have not turned a hair to follow in the footsteps of Mother India?” This question can best be answered by considering three important aspects—the educational, economic and political—of the lives of the Ceylonese.

What is the state of Ceylon's education today? The greatest defect of our educational system is the lack of a university, the place where healthy nationalist ideas can take root and firmly grip the youth of the country. In India, the many universities are contributing immensely towards the national struggle for independence but unfortunately for Ceylon, she has not even one university. The present University College whose only purpose is to spoon feed students in preparation for London Examinations, does not encourage nationalist tendencies in the young men who go there. “The whole atmosphere that surrounds it is official, oppressive and authoritarian.” The monotonous routine of a Government Office is everywhere in evidence and there is no indication to show that it is a centre of learning where students can take part in free and healthy discussion. Consequently, except for a few exceptional cases, the fine instincts of the Youth are effectively suppressed and deadened and the majority of the students develop a mentality best suited to Government Service. If this be the state of the institution that trains young men who are to be Ceylon's leaders, what hopes can we have of even taking one step forward in the direction of freedom?

What happens in the many secondary schools in the different parts of the island? The majority of the students are given that kind of training which makes them rank communalists and place-seekers. These when they come to the University College are entirely influenced by communal considerations in all college activities. Consequently, when they come out of the University College, they come out finished communalists ever-willing to play into the hands of our exploiters for some cheap advantage over the other community. Thus in Ceylon, education which

should be the chief instrument of spreading nationalist and progressive ideas, has the opposite effect of instilling anti-national and narrow-minded ones into the minds of Ceylon's intelligentsia.

This being the fate of the educated few of Ceylon, let us see what efforts are being made to spread education among the masses who form the majority of Ceylon's population and need education to understand the responsibilities and duties of citizenship. It can safely be said that no attempt whatsoever is being made by the power-that-be to extirpate illiteracy, “that gangrenous plaque which is rotting our body-politic”. Education, on the other hand, is made so expensive that only a few from the wealthy classes can afford it and even these few are given the training which makes them fit for Government Service and communal politics. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his autobiography writes thus:—

“Democracy to be successful must have a background of informed public opinion and a sense of responsibility. Instead, we have an all-pervading atmosphere of authoritarianism, and the accompaniments of democracy are lacking. There is no mass educational system, no effort to build up public opinion based on knowledge. Inevitably public attention turns to personal or communal or other petty issues.”

This is true of Ceylon also. Democracy, the virtues of which have been proclaimed from every house-top in the so-called democratic countries, Great Britain and France, must not co-exist (as it no doubt does today) with corruption and hypocrisy, both inevitable characteristics of a body-politic in which the majority are ignorant and the educated few are anti-national and selfish. If we desire that Ceylon should enjoy the fruits of liberty, that Ceylon should be a genuinely democratic country (and that must be the ambition of every worthy son and daughter of Lanka) then surely the anomalies of our educational system must be rooted out and a mass educational system evolved. Until and unless this is done, Ceylon's future shall be as ignoble as its present.

What of Ceylon's economic condition? The problem of unemployment is assuming large proportions but our present leaders (or more correctly our mis-leaders) do not seem to be worried about it. The following quotation from Pandit Nehru's autobiography is worth considering, as it gives us an exact picture of Ceylon's conditions also.

“Government job was to protect the State and leave the rest to others. Their public finance dealt with military expenditure, police, civil administration, interest on debt. The economic needs of the citizens were not looked after, and were sacrificed to British interests. The cultural and other needs of the people, except for a tiny handful, were entirely neglected. The changing conditions of public finance which brought free and universal education, improvement of public health, care of the poor and feeble-minded,

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ORIENTAL MUSIC ACADEMY

Opening Ceremony at Wellawatte

The urgent need for a true presentation of Oriental Music was emphasised at the opening ceremony of the Oriental Music Academy at ‘Lakshmi Bhavan’, Wellawatte, on Wednesday the 1st May 1940.

A large gathering was present, and included many distinguished Tamil and Sinhalese citizens of Colombo.

The proceedings began with Pooja ceremony and Devotional Music chanted by the students of the Academy with the accompaniment of Veena and mirthangam.

Prof. C. R. Maharaja explained the objects of the Academy and said that it was not intended to be a rival to any other institution of a similar nature in the Island. The main object of the founder Mrs. Kāṅgalakshmi Ammal was to promote the study of Oriental Music.

‘I am also glad that this Academy was formed without the backing of any political party.’

Dr. A. P. de Zoysa, M. S. C. and Mr. A. M. K. Kumarasamy, Inspector of Schools, spoke at length in praise of the study of oriental music and thanked the founders for having given them an opportunity to associate themselves with an institution that will give the poor and the rich alike a chance to study oriental music at very cheap rates.

Light refreshments were served. Then a pleasant musical evening followed and many musical items both vocal and instrumental were given by the students and tutors of the Academy, including: Mrs. K. Kōkīladevi, Messrs. Sanmugam, T. N. Nadaraja, Krishnasami Mudaliyar (Madanga Puri samasthan), Vidvan Sadris Master, and other well-wishers.

The proceedings ended with the singing of Mangalam and National Anthem by Misses. Parthasarathy.

(Continued)

is to be revived, as an impetus to the leather industry.

Ceylon crocodile, cabaragoya and talagoya skins have consistently been at the top of their markets or very near the top.

Reptile farms have successfully established in South Africa and Australia and it is thought that the objections raised some time ago against the establishment of a farm in Ceylon can easily be met.

Further, Ceylon cowhides are rated very high in England and could be used for local leather manufacture.

The plywood factory which will be opened shortly at Gintota will manufacture all manner of plywood articles, but particularly tea chests and decorative panels.

The village industries are being gradually modernised through the department's activities and machine-twisted coir is being produced in large quantities, fetching more than double the price of hand-twisted coir.

INDUSTRIAL DRIVE

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING

DEPARTMENT EVOLVES SCHEME

A COMPREHENSIVE scheme of industrial planning for the Island has been evolved by the Department of Commerce and Industries.

Based on results already achieved, the scheme aims at producing sugar, glass, quinine, chinaware (from Ceylon kaolin, which has departmentally been classed as the fourth best in the world), and leather goods, especially from the expensive crocodile, talagoya and cabaragoya skins.

In addition, textile manufacture, which is already a thriving cottage industry, and has stimulated the formation of a private factory, with a capital of Rs. 2,000,000, is to be further developed in order to make the Island more self sufficient in this line.

The key officers for this scheme have been appointed—the Industrial Engineer who will be responsible for planning the details of the various factories that will be built and the Industrial Chemist who will be in charge of the industrial laboratory, a research institution which will work in co-ordination with the Tea, Rubber and Coconut Research Institutes.

They will be reinforced by a battery of experts, recruited from specialists in the various branches of work. In addition to the plywood, leather and ceramic experts, it is proposed that two other specialists, a textile expert and a quiniologist, should be appointed.

At present under the textile manufacture scheme 284 spinning wheels and 19 looms have been sold to villagers on the hire-purchase system and the cloth manufactured has been readily sold in Colombo.

To provide for the economic production of quinine in Ceylon, a concurrent re-afforestation policy is to be carried out. The possibilities of manufacturing quinine in the Island have already been shown.

Glass Prospects

Following the discovery of suitable sand for glass manufacture at Chilaw and Nattandiya, it is proposed that steps be taken to manufacture glass for window panes and for glass bottles, as the nucleus of a new industry. The sand available can be economically used for a green bottle industry.

The possibilities of working a sugar industry in Ceylon, to meet the Island's needs, has already been demonstrated at Kurunegala. In 1921 a scheme to manufacture sugar from coconut and palmyra toddy fizzled out, but it is now proposed to grow beet and sugar cane for a sugar industry. It has been pointed out that both beet and cane grow very quickly in Ceylon.

The question of establishing a reptile farm, as proposed by the Ministry of Local Administration,

(Continued on previous Col.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Political Snobs

An Open Letter to the President, Jaffna Association

Sir,—I have to invite your attention to the article of Mr. M. Balasunderam, which appeared in the "Hindu Organ" of the 20th April 1940 under the above heading. Though I am not a member of your Association, I am really aggrieved at the charges brought by him against 'a political association'—I think he refers to the Jaffna Association which is the most important political Association of the Tamils in Ceylon. He had indulged in mud-slinging at the association. This shows what kind of mental calibre the writer possesses. The Jaffna Association is composed of stand out men of Jaffna and no doubt it maintains its tradition. Surely it must not take eccentric and undesirable men as its members. Perhaps Mr. Balasunderam's grievance is that the Association passed fifty-fifty resolution recently. I do not think there is anything wrong in the said resolution and I am sure that if the minorities have not 50 per cent of the members in the reformed State Council there will be no use and the minorities will be crushed by the Majority Community. There is absolutely no use in having a few seats more for the minorities. Supposing that a bill is introduced in the reformed Council, it is all the same if the said bill is passed by a majority of 20 or 15 or even 2. This must be borne in mind by those Tamils who advocate against the fifty-fifty basis.

I would suggest that you or one of the Secretaries give a suitable reply to Mr. Balasunderam through the "Hindu Organ" in which paper his article appeared. Perhaps your Executive committee will con-

sider Mr. Balasunderam's article before going a rep'y.

Yours faithfully,
K. SIVAPIRAGASAM.

Sivapiragasam Road,
Jaffna, 3rd May, 1940.

Youth Congress and Its Task

Sir,—Now the task before the Jaffna Youth Congress is Himalayan. A united and prosperous Ceylonese nation is no joke and the foundation of it has been laid in Jaffna by the young politician who is expected to play a part in shaping the political destinies of North Ceylon in particular.

Apart from the self-seeking individuals who cull out from public platforms for the purpose of capturing votes for the coming elections, Jaffna recognises Mr. Balasunderam as one who is capable of contributing his mite towards the general welfare. At this juncture when adult education in Jaffna is at stake the Youth Congresses are as pearls before the swine.

The chief obstacle that retards national progress and needs immediate remedy is the worthless and ambitious cry by those who exploit the masses and mislead them. If the level-headed and broad-minded leaders of the Tamil community work in harmony with the Majority Community for the good of the whole country certainly they would be preferred by the Sinhalese to their own men in the political and public spheres.

Therefore do we extend our arms to those who sacrifice their time at the altar of communalism and beg of them never to cater for communal demands but contrive hard to bring about unity and harmony, for there lies glory and real success. In the meantime we should not forget to ask of the majority community to show generosity and goodwill towards the minorities.

Yours etc.,
S. P. S.

Sivapiragasam Road,
Jaffna, 28th April '40.

Education For Citizenship

(Continued from page 1)

are used as a medium for propaganda.

Citizenship in a Modern Democratic State

Here we do not find the enthusiasm of the dictatorship schools. The reason is obvious. Here we are appealing to motives that are second rate—a Matriculation Certificate, a Degree or at the most a job under the Government. The aim of modern education for citizenship can be summed up as the 'development of personality in an international world,' or the Service of Mankind.

Sir Earnest Simon sums up the characteristics of Education for citizenship under the following heads.

1. A Sense of Social responsibility.
2. A Love of Truth and Freedom.
3. The power of clear thinking in everyday affairs.
4. A knowledge of the broad political and economic facts of the modern world.

The first two are emotional and the other two intellectual. The fifth one is practical ability in the duties and tasks of Citizenship.

Let us examine the various stages in Education for Citizenship. We must first give the child an understanding of its immediate surroundings, population, buildings, means of transport, food-supply, industries etc. In the second stage the curriculum should consist of studies of the organisation of community life, of taxation, finance, local and central Government, of social institution, organisation of banks, industries and other public enterprises. An intelligent and informed interest in the political, economic and social problems should form the crown of Education for Citizenship.

Certain institutions in the school should commonly be in the hands of the pupils. Games, prefectship, the editing of the school magazine, the school stationery, bookshop, the library and the school museum can be entrusted to the pupils. Reliability, responsibility, courtesy, efficiency, and adaptability are essential virtues in the corporate life of a democratic state. The emotional problem is equally important. Love of truth and freedom is an accepted part of Education for

PT. PEDRO CASE BEFORE 3 JUDGES

Sentenced Revised

Colombo, May 4.

Judgment of the Bench of three Judges, comprising the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Soertsz and Mr. Justice Keuneman, in a case stated by Mr. Justice Nibill in connection with a point of law raised in an Assize Court case from Pt. Pedro, was delivered yesterday.

After trial at the Assize Court defence counsel had made an application that a case should be stated regarding the direction to the jury that "mere abuse unaccompanied by some physical act was insufficient provocation." The defence contention was that that was a matter for the jury to decide.

The Acting Chief Justice, in the course of his judgement, with which Mr. Justice Soertsz and Mr. Justice Keuneman agreed, held that the question should have been left to the jury. Had that been done the jury might well have convicted the accused person of causing grievous hurt upon grave and sudden provocation.

The conviction for causing grievous hurt was set aside and a conviction for causing grievous hurt under grave and sudden provocation was substituted. The sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment was reduced to four years.

In this case Ponniah Kumarsamy had been tried for the murder of a woman and had been found guilty of causing grievous hurt.

Mr. H. V. Perera, K. O., with Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, appeared for the prisoner, and Mr. J. W. K. Illangakoon, K. C., Attorney-General, with Mr. M. F. S. Pulle, Crown Counsel, appeared as amicus curiae.

Citizenship. Our schools must do their work in such a manner that the generations which are growing to manhood shall be stirred by the poverty, the injustice and the insecurity that make life unbearable for fellow-human beings everywhere in the world. We shall share through our elected governments the responsibility for the good or evil management of the world. Unless the next generation realises this responsibility better than its elders, there is no hope for civilisation.

SPECIAL-TEAK

REDUCED PRICES

TEAK!

TEAK!!

NEW SHIPMENT

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THE FUTILITY OF VIOLENCE

WHAT THE WAR SHOWS

GANDHI'S REPLY TO A FRIEND

Bombay, Saturday.

"This war is showing the futility of violence" writes Mr. Gandhi in the "Harijan" today under the caption "Of What Avail Non-Violence?" The article is in reply to a letter from an "Indian friend" who questions if India is really making a non-violent contribution towards the world problem.

"Supposing Hitler becomes victorious over the Allies", says Mr. Gandhi, "he would never subjugate England or France. It will mean another war. Supposing the Allies are victorious, the world would fare no better. They would be politer, no less ruthless unless they learn the lessons of non-violence during the war and unless they shed the gains they made through violence.

"The first condition of non-violence is justice all round and in every department of life. Perhaps, it is too much to expect of human nature."

Mr. Gandhi then adds, Indian non-violence has brought no relief to the culture of Western Powers because it is still poor stuff. "Not until the Congress, or a similar group of people represents the non-violence of a strong will will the world catch the infection."

Mr. Gandhi next describes the Congress attitude towards this war and explains the distinction in the attitudes evinced towards the last war and this. He would do nothing to embarrass Great Britain. "What the Congress cannot do" he declares, "is to lend its moral influence to Britain. I do not wish Britain ill. I shall grieve if Britain goes down, but the moral influence of the Congress cannot avail Great Britain unless she washes her hands clean off India."

Estate School Teachers

Mr. J. H. de Saram, Chief Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, writes:—

There is an increasing demand in the Estates of Ceylon for educated youths who are able to fill Clerkships, Teacherships etc. at the same time making themselves useful by organising recreational activities for children and adult.

The Scout Colony at Kalutara has therefore decided to admit a limited number of young men for training in Montessori and Wardha work, Cub Scout, Rover and adult club work, Games, Handicrafts etc. and in methods of earning by such supplementary activities as the keeping of Cattle, Poultry and bees and the cultivation of home gardens. The minimum qualifications for an Estate School teacher, I understand, is the J. S. C. Tamil or J. S. C. English with Tamil as one subject.

Youths educated in English will also be able to receive a training in commercial subjects so that they may add to their income by serving as School Master-Clerks. Those interested in the above plan are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

MATRICULATION RESULTS

Jaffna Hindu College Passes

According to a cable received yesterday the following candidates from the Jaffna Hindu College have passed the London Matriculation Examination held in January last:—

First Division

Kanagasabapathy
Sambasivam

Second Division

Balakrishnamoorthy
Sellathurai
Kanagaretnam
Kathirgannathamby
Kulenthirarajah
Gunaretnam
Mahatheva
Nadarajah
Idakkadar
Nadarajah Chettiar
Navaretnam
Palasubramaniyam
Pannaretnar
Rajadurai
Retnasabapathy
Selvaretnam
Shanmugam
Singaram
Sinnathurai
Sitambalam
Sivapalan
Somasekaram
Sothiretnam
Suppiah
Thambiah
Thavachelvam
Thillainathar
Thuraiappah
Thuraietnam
Vamathevan
Velautapillai
Vijayasekeram
Yogaretnam
Sambasivam.

ALLIES IN NORWAY Operation to Continue

London, Saturday.

Authoritative quarters in London emphasize that despite the withdrawals in the south of Norway the Allies intend to continue their operations with the greatest vigour.

The intention in seizing ports to the north and south of Trondheim was to form bridge-heads through which more troops could pass. These troops included territorials. It is disclosed that the troops who landed at Andalsnes were commanded by Brigadier H. De Rimer Morgan.

The Paris newspapers deal frankly with the lesson of the Norwegian campaign, but there is no deep pessimism, rather a grim determination of the future.

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(Y. 19. 2-5 40 to 1-5 41.)

Whither Ceylon?

(Continued from page 3)

insurance of workers against illness, old age and unemployment etc. in other countries, were almost entirely beyond the ken of Government. It could not indulge in these spending activities, for its tax-system was most regressive, taking a much larger proportion of small incomes than of the larger ones, and its expenditure on its protective and administrative functions was terribly heavy and swallowed up most of the revenue." It is a terrible misfortune for Mother Lanka that she has not yet produced a son with the outlook of people like Pandit Nehru. If our present "leaders" would only study the works of such great leaders, Ceylon might well be considered fortunate. But study and inquiry of conditions in progressive countries are too much to expect of Ceylon's "great" men. To them government means a contrivance which enables them to be parasites on the country and gives them "influence" and "name" which in their turn are useful in getting jobs for their relatives and friends in some part of the administrative machine. If these leaders would only study and understand the passage quoted above with all its implications and make the necessary deductions, Ceylon will be well on the road to prosperity. But whether such ideas as expressed in the above passage can enter the thick craniums of the big ones in the State Council is a matter of very great doubt.

As to Ceylon's political development, one will not be wrong if he says that she is progressing backwards. To quote Pandit Nehru again,

"The questions that a country puts are a measure of that country's political development. Often the failure of that country is due to the fact that it has not put the right question to itself. Our wasting our time and energy and tempers over the communal distribution of seats, or our forming parties on the communal award and carrying on a sterile controversy about it, to the exclusion of vital problems, is a measure of our political backwardness. These wise words of the great leader conclusively prove that Ceylon is in the darkest depths in the matter of its political development. In the days of Sir P. Arunachalam and others, the beginnings of a national organisation, with the imposing name Ceylon National Congress were made. But this same body, instead of developing in the direction of nationalism and independence, has taken the wrong turn and is rapidly advancing in the direction of communalism and subservience. Some of its members are the embodiments of qualities which are definitely anti-national, and it can be said that there is no essential difference between the body that is the Ceylon National Congress (National, mark you!) and the Sinhala Maha Sabha or the Jaffna Association, both out-and-out communal and anti-national bodies."

The all-important question in politics today is the communal one. Parties are formed on communal basis and the leaders of these parties are engaged in a never-ending controversy about the number of seats to be allocated to the various communities, and

Revision of Electoral Registers

Ministers Meet Governor

Colombo, Saturday 4

All the Ministers except Major J. L. Kotelawala, who is away in Colombo, met the Governor at a conference at Queen's Cottage this morning, and, further discussed questions relating to the revision of the electoral registers.

When this matter was considered at a similar conference here on April 18th the Board of Ministers went away with the assurance that the revision sought would conform to the voting qualifications set out in Sir Herbert Stanley's recommendations. The revision of the electoral registers is sought mainly in regard to Indians, many of whom, it is contended, came on previous registers without the necessary qualifications.

The Ministers appear to be mainly concerned with the fact that as a result of that irregular procedure the Up country districts were almost swamped by the Indian vote and that those interests consequently failed to be properly represented.

Sir Herbert Stanley's recommendations required that Indians had to prove their domicile by ten years' continued residence in the Island, by the possession of a certificate of registration of domicile, or by proving their intention to be permanently domiciled in Ceylon.

There was nothing to suggest at the last conference that these conditions would not be adhered to in a revision applicable to the registers for 1941, but some hitch, the nature of which has not been divulged, appears to have arisen for the matter to be thrashed out again. Subsequent to the primary conference the Legal Secretary had a conference with the provincial heads who are in charge of revision work, and the result of that conference is stated to be that the revision will be begun in June—at an appropriate cost of two lakhs!

Information that the Ministers suggest amending legislation to enforce recommendations of Sir Herbert Stanley seems to indicate that the Ministers entertain some doubt that without such legislation (the irregularities of the past might in some measure again recur.

such petty issues. The vital social and economic problems which need immediate solution, if Ceylon is to be saved, are pushed to the background. Unfortunately our politicians are incapable of realising that the solution of the communal problem too would only come by a diversion of interest to social and economic issues. It requires the insight and statesmanship of leaders like Pandit Nehru to understand the situation and to bring about the appropriate remedies. The present "leaders" of Ceylon have never learnt to look beyond their noses and as such it is well nigh impossible for them to tackle the problems of the day. They are suited only for communal politics. Therefore if ever we are to go forward, every patriotic citizen of Ceylon must realise the futility of this endless communal controversy, and devote his attention to the vital problems of the day and follow true and sincere leaders who have the welfare of the country at heart. These self-seeking "bogus" leaders must go!

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Auction Sale

D. C. J. 14504
The Jaffna Mutual Benefit Fund
Ltd. Vannarponnai
Vs. Plaintiff,
Manickam Sellathurai of Vannar-
ponnai West
Defendant.

All that piece of land situated at Vannarponnai West, called 'Vannarponnaiyit Kulankarai and Vannarponnaiyit Kulankarayit Thalamadal' in 3½ lms. V. C. with house, well and cultivated plantations and bounded on the East by the property of the heirs of Sabapathipillai Sivagurunather, North by the property of Chelappah Veeravagu, West by road and South by the property of Muthammah wife of Appapillai exclusive of the share in the said well with the right of way and water course belonging to the southern boundary landowners.

In terms of the commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna in Case No. 14504, I shall sell the above property by the public auction on Friday the 31st May 1940 at about 4 p. m. at the spot.

N. KANDIAH,
Commissioner.

(Mis. 28. 6-5-40.)

Auction Sale

D. C. J. No. 12806
Velauther Nagalingam of Karaitive
West Plaintiff,
Suntharammah daughter of Kan-
nammah of Vannarponnai East,
Defendant.

Land situated at Vannarponnai East called "Edsaddy" and other parcels in extent of 3 Lms. V. C. together with stone built house put by the defendant, well and cultivated and spontaneous plants and bounded on the East by the properties of Theivansipillai daughter of Appadurai and others, North by the property of Ramalingam Veluppillai and share holders, West by the property of the heirs of Annam daughter of Sellam, and South by lane. Out of this whole of this land, well and plantations and undivided half-share but the house belongs absolutely to the daughter.

In terms of the commission issued by the District Court of Jaffna in Case No. 12806 D. C. J. I shall sell the above property by public auction on Monday the 3rd of June 1940 at about 4 p.m. at the spot.

N. KANDIAH,
Commissioner.

(Mis. 29. 6-5-40.)

BAN ON SOME IMPORTS LIFTED

New Regulations Gazetted

A Gazette Extraordinary issued on Tuesday seeks to amend certain provisions of the Defence (Control of Imports) Regulations to permit of the importation, under a license granted by the Controller of Imports, of curry stuffs (coriander seeds and cummin) confectionery, unrefined sugar, plates and sheets (coated, galvanised, corrugated), tubes and pipes (wrought iron and steel 1/8 in. to 6 in diameter), hollow ware (household kitchen etc., enamelled or tinned utensils) and petroleum (refined—lubricating oil)

Under the original provisions of the Ordinance the importation of these goods was altogether prohibited from any territory or place not forming part of the British Empire and from Canada.

The prohibition placed on the importation of the following goods have been removed:—bolts and nuts, foundry and workshops machinery, prime movers (not electrical), textile

machinery, gas mantles, jewellery and gold and silversmiths' wares (including gold wire and thread but not including silver and gold plate), sports and athletic materials, (other than firearms, ammunition and rubber belts) and harrows.

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(Mis. 242. 4-1-40 to 31-3-40)

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(Mis. 5-2-40-3)

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