

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1944.

NO. 83.

Will Dominions Reverse Gear? Imperial Federation Mooted Again.

"Intrigues of Lord Halifax"

Canadians Suspect Toronto Move.

Moving the reply to the speech from the Throne in the Canadian Parliament on Jan. 28 last Lt. L. D. Tremblay asked, referring to Lord Halifax's speech at Toronto, why people across the Atlantic came to "Canada and lavish upon us their directives which are indiscreet. The latest edition of these mysterious travellers appears to want to refloat the sunken ship of Imperial Federation".

The speaker described the move as the 'intrigues of Lord Halifax'.

It is stated that Lord Halifax made the speech with the prior approval of, if not according to direction from, London.

Winning over Canada to the new point of view is considered essential.

Lord Halifax's Speech

The British Ambassador to the United States, Lord Halifax, speaking on the British Commonwealth of Nations at Toronto to-day (Monday) said: "During the period between the Durham Report and the Statute of Westminster, the whole trend of development in the Dominions was towards equality of status, but there was hardly an equivalent effort towards securing what I would call 'equality of function'. By this I mean, that while the Statute of Westminster assured to each and every Dominion complete Self-Government, it perforce left unsolved more obstinate problems arising in the fields of foreign policy and defence. It remains a fact that much as the unity of the Commonwealth owed to its common head and common thought upon things that matter most, it found little expression in outward form. It is an immeasurable gain if on vital issues we can achieve a common foreign policy expressed not by a single voice but by the union of many. So too in the field of defence while there must be individual responsibility there must also be unity of policy."

Equality Of Function

"The response of the Dominions in 1939 was not thank God, too late to save the cause for which the Commonwealth and the Empire stood and stands but there is a real sense in which it was too late to save peace. I speak frankly as I know you would have me speak. On September 3, 1939, the Dominions were faced with a dilemma of which the whole world was aware. Either they must confirm the policy which they had only a partial share in framing or they must stand aside and see the unity of the Commonwealth broken for ever. It did not take them long to choose and with one exception they chose war. But the dilemma was there

GAGGING ORDER ON MRS. NAIDU.

BAN ON PUBLIC SPEECHES AND PRESS STATEMENTS.

No sooner had Mrs. Sarojini Naidu made the statement to the Press, a summary of which was published in the last issue of the "Hindu Organ", the Government of the Punjab, where she was visiting, issued an order prohibiting her from making any speech or issuing an communication to the Press or participating in any procession within that territory.

The Government of India has now issued a similar order banning all such activities on her part "anywhere in India".

and having occurred twice in 25 years, it may occur again. That is the point at which equality of function lays behind equality of status. The Dominions are free absolutely free, to choose their path, but every time there is a crisis in international affairs they are faced with the same inextricable dilemma from which there are broadly speaking two roads which the Dominions may take.

National Isolation

There is the road of national isolation. They can say that their foreign policy will be unconcerned with any but their own immediate national interests. That it will not reflect the underlying unity of ideal or strive towards unity in action; that they will neither defend others nor expect others to defend them. I am not going to argue against such an attitude, least of all, in days like these or in a city such as yours beyond observing that isolationism is an old policy and that in the shrinking world where we all have to live to-day, it is not an easy policy to pursue and is unlikely to get easier. For most of us, there is a stronger and more compelling argument towards choosing the second road. We believe that the British Empire has proved, not once nor twice, but many times, a powerful and a beneficent world force. We believe that with out it the cause we uphold to-day would have been lost long ago and therefore, that the remedy for the difficulties which I have tried to describe is not that we and you should draw apart but we should try to fortify our friendship.

Closer Unity

"What is, I believe both desirable and necessary is that in all fields of interest common to every part of the Commonwealth in foreign policy, in defence, in economic affairs, in Colonial question and common to us we should leave nothing undone to bring our people into closer unity of thought and action. I may be that we shall find it desirable to maintain and extend our present wartime procedures of planning and co-ordination which, itself adapted and extended the methods we pursued in times of peace. The question admits of no easy answer. But there is one thought which I would like to leave with you. Now the Statute of Westminster was in a sense a declaration of independence

(Continued on Page 4)

Raj Member As Hot Gospeller.

The Future of Harijans.

Dr. Ambedkar Wants Them To Discard Hinduism.

Dr. Ambedkar the Labour Member of the Government of India, who sometime ago publicly stated that he would persuade his followers among the "depressed classes" in India to discard the religion of their fathers and join en masse any other religion whose followers would offer them the greatest inducement, and had to give up that slogan perhaps because of a fear of disrupting his following, returns to the charge.

Addressing an audience of 20,000 men and women of the "depressed classes" at the All-India Scheduled Castes' Conference at Cawnpore, on January 30 last, he reiterated his conviction that the depressed classes must abjure Hinduism.

Dr. Ambedkar asked the people to ponder over the cause of their suffering extending over a long period of two thousand years. The Hindu Dharma, he asserted, was the main cause. Of all religions in the world it was Hinduism that recognised caste distinctions and untouchability. This was the cover, the cloak for all injustices perpetrated on the scheduled castes by caste Hindus. The position even to-day, he regretted to say, was that in villages they could not live with self-respect. He, therefore, reiterated his conviction that they must discard Hinduism and refuse to submit to indignities any longer. What struck him most was that his community still continued to accept a position of humiliation only because caste Hindus persisted in dominating over them. He exhorted the people to rely on their own strength and shake off the notion that they were in any way inferior to any other community.

MR. MAHADEVA REFERS TO "PANAM KODDAI" JIBE.

Mr. A. Mahadeva, Member for Jaffna in the State Council, and Minister for Home Affairs, addressing a meeting of Indians at Kandy is reported as having said that when his ancestors went from Jaffna to the South they were called "panam koddai soopies", in ridicule but that today matters were different. "They were one with the people."

Mr. Mahadeva was speaking on the Indo-Ceylon problem at the eighth anniversary celebrations of the Indian Students' Hostel.

Having referred to the past plight of the Jaffna Tamil in the above statement Mr. Mahadeva thought that the present difficulties of Indians in Ceylon may be similar. He suggested to them that they too might try to "become one with the people."

Mr. Mahadeva declared that he was always for giving full rights to Indians who had resided in Ceylon for a number of years.

SEQUEL TO A CONVERSION.

College In Serious Difficulty.

DISAFFILIATION THREATENED.

Plea Of Principal And Archbishop.

On the ground that the conversion of a student from her own religion to another had taken place in the institution the University of Bombay has a proposal for consideration that the College concerned be disaffiliated.

The College is the Sophia College for Women, Bombay. It is an institution conducted by the Roman Catholic mission there.

History Of The Matter

Over an year ago, on October 22, 1942 to be exact, Mr. K. T. Shah gave notice to the Syndicate of the University that he proposed to move that the college be disaffiliated on the ground of the said conversion.

The fundamental policy of the University is not to permit, in any educational institution conducted by or affiliated to it, any activity which has for its object the conversion of students from one religion to another.

On receipt of Mr. Shah's notice the Syndicate of the University sent a copy of it together with a written statement of the grounds submitted by Mr. Shah to the Principal of the College.

Archbishop Intervenes

The Principal sent a reply to the Registrar of the University with a covering letter from the Archbishop of Bombay stating, among other things, that the girl was a day student living at her own home and therefore the College authorities were not in loco parentis.

The Principal also gave the assurance that no member of the teaching staff will carry on any proselytising activities in respect of any student of the College.

Case Made Out

The Syndicate referred the matter to a committee and on its report resolved that the Syndicate do report to the Senate that in their opinion a case had been made out for the disaffiliation of the College concerned.

A special meeting of the Senate to consider the matter has been called by the Vice-Chancellor, in consequence of a requisition received by him from 20 members of the Senate.

The meeting will take place on February the 12th instant.

INDIA—A VITAL FACTOR

London, Jan. 28.

The Daily Telegraph commenting on the controversy arising from Lord Halifax's speech on future of inter-empire relations, holds that changes in machinery are not required. "It is arguable that we should look for increased common strength rather than the promise of a new status for India and the projected reorganisation of colonies than to any amendments of the Statute of Westminster."



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1944

POST-WAR EMPIRE.

IT IS NATURAL THAT BRITISH statesmen should, in spite of their pre-occupations over the war, pay serious attention to the problems of Empire after the war. Judging from recent speeches and articles, it is not a case of Empire only either. They are candid enough to recognise reality by saying that the future they are thinking about is not the future of Empire only but the future of Commonwealth and Empire. The Commonwealth consists of the Dominions and the Empire of countries like India and others. The distinction is unavoidable for two reasons: the Dominions, having secured the right to manage their own affairs, are not likely to take kindly to the imperial idea, and the colonies and dependencies, not having secured that right, cannot dream of entering the magic circle of the Commonwealth, unless and until they qualify themselves for it. It need hardly be said that a common policy for an entity like this can be none other than the policy laid down by the senior partners. Lord Halifax's recent speech is really an attempt to open the eyes of the Dominions to the attractions of such a partnership. That, in view of the experience gained during the present war, the closest possible co-operation amongst all parts of the Empire is a vital necessity will be recognised by all; but it is quite another matter to build up imperial unity strong enough to stand the shock of another war on the foundations available at present. Even in the Dominions public opinion is by no means ripe for the ideal envisaged in Lord Halifax's speech. How far American opinion has influenced the Canadian public in this matter will be seen from the remarks of Mr. M. J. Coldwell, Leader of the Canadian Commonwealth Federation, on Lord Halifax's speech: "To suggest that the Commonwealth and Empire constitute one of the Four Power blocs may invite further suspicion among the Allies at a time when every effort should be made to avoid it. The new proposals are particularly a dangerous form of isolationism". In the United States there is a good deal of suspicion that the machinery of Empire may be utilised after the war to exclude the United States from the benefits of post-war trade. American opinion is solidly in

favour of freedom of trade and intercourse after the war, while American idealists like Mr. Wendell Willkie feel strongly that the war must be fought as a war of liberation and not for the retention of the pre-war Empires. In this respect Australia is even more conservative than Canada. In the face of Japanese hostility the problem of Australian defence is so vital and complicated that the Empire alone cannot solve it. It can only be solved by the Empire and the United States. One has only to turn to the struggle that is going on in the Pacific to understand what this means.

Then, take the case of Africa. We published in the last issue of the Hindu Organ an article by Lord Hailey on the problems of this continent. We do not think that Lord Hailey has done full justice to the magnitude of these problems. Apart from the claims of France and Belgium, we have to consider the claims of the Union of South Africa and its satellites. These claims and the rights of the native population are mutually exclusive. Lord Hailey frankly admits that the ideal of the South African Union "is the maintenance of the standards of life which its European community has established for itself, and it assumes that in consequence the European must not only retain complete political control, but must see that his economic welfare is not endangered by any form of competition from the African. That view is largely held in Southern Rhodesia also". Lord Hailey's prescription for this serious malady is to improve the conditions of life throughout the country and that effort should be directed in the first instance to improving nutrition. We dare say that not only the Africans but also the people in India and Ceylon will be all the better for improved nutrition and better conditions of life. The real problem is, however, political, and the British Government is powerless to enforce its ideals, even if it had any, as to the political rights of the Africans.

The future, as envisaged by the British Tories, is indeed dark, but there is one ray of hope. Whatever the advocates of imperial solidarity may say Anglo-American co-operation has come to stay. The United States has not the slightest intention of allowing itself to be elbowed out of any part of the world after the war is won. The American has a keen sense of the value of time and energy. He has also a sense of humour. He will see that the world can never be a safe place to live in as long as governments are guided by expediency and not principle. Neither the British Empire nor any other Empire can consider itself safe for any length of time unless its foundations are laid on the bedrock

The Kannangara Report.

By V. Shanmuganathan
B. A., (London).

The Report of the Special Committee on Education though not perfect has its value. Many of its recommendations are accepted by all. The differences can be further discussed and adjusted in the State Council. The country appreciates the services of the Committee which has grappled with the problem of education, this problem which appeared mainly as a financial one in 1937, but took a different shape in 1940. As any other problem, this cannot be solved without due regard to other connected problems. The same problem will crop up when the reconstruction of the world is undertaken after the present war; then opportunity should not be missed to review the problem as a whole and a solution found, which would form the basis of educational progress for the next hundred years.

The Committee seems to me to have laboured to show the uses of the English language. This is no thing but a Ceylon version of England's bluff. We must tell the English plainly that the English language is imposed on us and as we loosen the political grip, our languages must take pride of place.

Denominational System

The present Denominational system is the result of British domination. The Christians have enjoyed a monopoly in education and have entrenched themselves to such an extent that it is very difficult to meet justice to other religious bodies without the aid of political freedom for which we are fighting. The Christian missionaries realise their present position, otherwise the reception to the Report would have been different.

The above considerations need not prevent us from taking an objective and impartial view of things to reconstruct our island on principles of justice and fair play, and also to extend the hand of friendship to one and all.

The State Council will find no difficulty in accepting most of the recommendations. Let the Council thrash out the financial implications and find a way out. I suggest that education should be free from the kindergarten to the eighth standard and liberal scholarships be provided from the eighth standard to the University and that provision should be made to afford free board and lodging to poor students up to the eighth standard.

The above should be provisional, and the working of this should be (Continued on page 3.)

of principle. This constant juggling with policies and expedients does not make for safety. The first thing British statesmen should do is to drop this distinction between Empire and Commonwealth, or rather reconcile themselves to the ideal of a Commonwealth of Nations with equal rights and opportunities trying to achieve the great objects of life in co-operation with others who are willing to extend their co-operation. Otherwise, the world will continue to be divided into hostile camps and the terrible sacrifices of this war will not suffice to deter one country from attacking another. Every method of achieving peace has been tried and found wanting. Let Europe and America try the ten commandments and make the Japanese unlearn the lunacy they had learned from the West.

"FREE EUROPE".

BY
JAN MASARYK.
(Czechoslovak Deputy Prime
Minister and Minister for
Foreign Affairs.)

In years to come the historians will be comparing the two Thirty Years' Wars. Some time ago that great and wise man General Smuts, mentioned the second Thirty Years' War. The idea that we have been at war for thirty years may seem to many people rather startling. They will ask: "did we not have peace from 1918 to 1938?" In my estimation we did not, even if some of us lived peaceful and safe lives. We went through the motions of finishing a war, having an armistice and being intensely grateful for what seemed to us an opening of a new era of peace, collective security, democracy, League of Nations and international decency. But the prerogatives of lasting international co-operation became like loose teeth and, one by one, they fell out. The idea that Germany should pay reparations from one generation to another looks very foolish to us today.

League Semi-Orphan

The League of Nations became a semi-orphan soon after its birth, because one of its parents—the United States—made a sudden disappearance. Geneva became a not-too-happy hunting ground for different types of makeshift settlements, which were ineffectual in averting the terrible conditions of today. The endeavours to make all countries, big and small, economically self-sufficient were a never-failing prelude to the symphony of strife and hate which was bound to come and deafen our unprepared ears.

The advent of Mussolini and his master pupil Hitler should have been viewed as definite warnings to us all. Everything we had fought for was being ridiculed, sundered and destroyed. International law became so flexible and loose that it stopped being either international or law. Non-interference with rampant evil perpetrated by the different totalitarian regimes, connivance with it and making excuses for it took the place of statesmanship. The democracies hoped against hope, wishful-thinking became an accomplished art, and ostriches became our instructors in hiding our heads in the shifting sands of approaching disaster.

Not a very pretty picture I confess, but are you not ready to agree with me that the last twenty years were a steady slide towards a new outbreak and that we have not had a real peace since 1914?

The Future

But enough of the past. What are we going to do about the future? By nature and by intellectual conviction I am an optimist. I am ready to believe that we have learned our lesson, for if we have not, our civilisation is doomed and the ultimate victory of the Powers of Darkness assured. What is the lesson? That all nations, regardless of their size or geographical position, are interdependent. That it does not pay to play cricket with gangster. That Nazidom, Prussianism, the German General Staff, are equally responsible and therefore must be utterly eliminated—no half measures this time. Of Fascism I speak not—it is destroying itself before our eyes in a most undignified Punch and Judy manner. That no country is safe unless the real root of the disturbance is eliminated. In many countries of the world—separated by many miles of land and sea, from Europe—there were many who thought "it cannot happen to us." Well it did, in various degrees. They too, learned a lesson, and discovered—once and for all I hope—that distance and isolation can never be the solution.

(Continued on page 3)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

AN UPPER HOUSE

Sir,—The demand for an upper chamber to our legislature rests not on theory but on facts of experience which has come to us in the course of our experimentation with the Donoughmore Constitution. The conviction has come that had an upper house with members recruited on terms of a standard of education higher than the average and qualifications of high character, merit of public spirited service to be representative of property, commerce, industries and other interests and communities functioned in the last 11 years collaborating with the State Council, the drift of the island to the present sorry state could not have occurred.

(a) The minorities, who were harmoniously gathering together under the older regime, could not have gone so apart.

(b) The expenditure of millions on food production could not have been so barren of results.

(c) The peasantry (food producers) would not have been reduced to the state of stupefaction that they are in today through revolutionary changes in land tenure and land holdings subversive of their social institutions and destructive of credit.

(d) Our Local Government organisations could not have fallen so low in finance and civil decorum.

(e) The waste of public monies on fantastic notions of building townships, isolating historical cities, promoting industries and commerce by incapacity for responsible management would have been prevented.

(f) The revenue paying departments would be paying.

(g) The public departments should be maintaining the high reputation for efficiency and honesty they held under the former regime.

(h) Public morale would not have declined to the extent that all reports of practices at elections make out that they have.

(i) Sir D. B. Jayatilaka, our former Home Minister, would have found no occasion to stand his trial before a tribunal, probably of his own election, and then for his colleagues to stand up to repudiate the verdict.

(j) The report of the Bribery Commission might have been less shocking to the collective civic conscience even if it might not be pleasant reading. An upper house recruited on the qualifications indicated above, even though it may not be invested with powers that may seem to override the wishes of the lower house whose members are in our case elected on the majority votes of proletarians, the very fact of the status and dignity of the personnel of the upper house should impart such a considerable "high influence" as to offer a check on the rash and impulsive actions of the popular house.

R. C. P.

Sir,—In connection with your recent editorial, published on Thursday, 27th January 1944, on a second chamber for Ceylon, I wish to put forward the following suggestions.

A second chamber for Ceylon in itself, without any relation to the basis on which it is to be constituted, can be a means for good or evil to the country, can be progressive or reactionary. For the second chamber to be effective in promoting national unity and national freedom, in ensuring national progress and national self-realisation, it must be on a democratic basis. The purpose of the second chamber should be to prevent discrimination against the national and racial minorities, to prevent it in the interests of genuine democracy. The two chambers of the central legislature must be constituted on a fully democratic basis. The first chamber

must be constituted on the basis of popular democracy, on the basis of population-representation. The principle for the first chamber must be one member for an equal number of the island's citizen-population, irrespective of the nationality or racial affinity of the population.

The second chamber of the legislature should be constituted on the basis of racial or nationality-democracy. The principle for the second chamber should be an equal number of representatives for the different races and nationalities of Ceylon irrespective of their numerical strength. Such a two-chamber legislature on a popular-racial democratic basis can then jointly form the body to select the members of the Government leadership.

The idea of the two-chamber legislature on a popular and racial democratic basis has been given concrete expression in the Soviet Union, where the supreme legislative body, the Supreme Soviet, consists of two chambers—the Soviet of the People, constituted on the basis of popular democracy and the Soviet of Nationalities, constituted on the basis of racial or nationality-democracy.

The success of this two-chamber system on a full democratic basis in the Soviet Union has been acknowledged by non-communist and non-Soviet parties and individuals. In his presidential address at the 24th session of the National Liberal Federation of India held in Bombay last December, Sir Ma araj Singh said on the 29th of December, while speaking on the communal issue, "I believe that I am right in stating that in Soviet Russia, while the right of the various composing nations to freedom of self-determination is recognised, including the right to secede and form independent States, no nation in spite of religious and linguistic differences has so far parted from the Central Government." Similar acknowledgement of the success of the democratic two-chamber system in the Soviet Union in promoting unity and progress has been made by the non-Soviet individuals, Sidney and Beatrice Webb, who have been consistently at variance with the tactics of the communists at parties of Western Europe and America.

"Democrat".

Mr. Mahadeva's Propagandistic Effort

Sir,—An outline of the Home Minister's speech before a body of Indian students at Kandy appears published in a Colombo evening paper under headline "When they came from Jaffna". No one in Jaffna grudges Mr. Mahadeva his position as Home Minister. We are aware that he should make himself one with the other Ministers to denote "homogeneity". But we should object to his distorting historical truths even though it be by uttering half-truths or through innuendos.

Mr. Mahadeva ought to be aware that at the time his predecessors settled down in Colombo, only the inhabitants of the Hill country (Kanda Uda Rata) were known as Sinhalese and the King (a Dravidian) was known as *Sinhala raja*. The inhabitants of the western sea coast were known by various names; certainly not as Sinhalese—Tamil was the predominant language and Tamils were welcome. *Panam Kodai* and *Kes addai* (Jak Seeds) were mutually exchanged epithets in drollery and fun, probably totemic appellations of more ancient days. The Kandyan King refused to budge for Hanturanketa unless the Governor's Mudaliyar Mr. Namasivayam came to accompany him. Who was this Namasivayam?

2-2-44.

R. C. P.

"FREE EUROPE"

(Continued from page 2.)

Security

I could go on enumerating what I believe we have learned in the past. But are we fully preparing the lessons for the future? Do we fully realise that making peace will be even more important than making war? Once victory is ours—and there is no question of that today (what wonderful progress the United Nations have made in the last twelve months—once victory is ours, we must stand together as nations united for peace. The Big Four should lead—the British Empire, America, Russia, China. About Europe, Great Britain, America and Russia must come to a definite agreement. Europe, our mother, must be safeguarded because it would again be Europe where the next world war would start if the Great Powers loosen the links of blood and toil which unite them today.

To my mind, security is the most important, the most essential ingredient of a real peace. The idea of balance of power where little countries like mine become pawns in the hands of selfish interests of Great Powers, has brought about many a war. The ideal of spheres of influence bristles with dangers. There must be a master-plan, not only made but executed. A joint organisation to make aggression impossible must be produced. Call it an international police force, an international army or a League of Nations (this time, of course, equipped with real and not imaginary powers), but security!

I do not think that the people who have not been invaded, desecrated, humiliated and deprived of the fundamental human rights, can fully understand how we, who are going through that hell, crave security. It is a word which I pronounce with religious humility; it is a heavenly ideal, and the millions of martyrs in Europe and Asia feel exactly the way I do about it.

Reconstruction

It is my firm conviction that each and every country has a definite contribution to make to the common good. These should be carefully examined as soon as possible, so that each of us can help to the utmost in the arduous work of reconstruction. By acknowledging the mistakes we all made in the past, we should be able to proceed with the tremendous task of preventing another war. It can be done, it must be done. It is a shocking fact that so far we have waited and shifted until a war was upon us, and then our youngsters are killed, our savings eaten up, our lives disrupted and victors and vanquished suffer also the same consequences. Surely if we make up our minds that this is the last world war we can achieve it. United Nations must become a permanent institution. Security must become our undeniable right, and aggression eliminated for good. Cooperation with Soviet Russia, which will be the most powerful State on the continent of Europe, is a condition sine qua non. Cooperation between the British Empire and the United States is another prerequisite. There will be competition, of course. Competition is healthy and necessary. But the millions of slaves, not only in Europe, must be freed and regain their human dignity and right to live their own lives, otherwise the great Western and Eastern civilisations and Christian civilisation are doomed, and they are infinitely worth while saving. Great sacrifices will be demanded from all of us. We must make them cheerfully and for a long time.

—BBC Press Service.

The Kannangara Report.

(Continued from Page 2)

watched by a Financial Committee and reviewed after a year or two and fresh recommendations made to the Executive Committee of Education. Care should be taken in the selection of the members of the financial Committee.

The Vth Standard Test

Regarding the Vth standard test, it would be better to do away with the test and a choice made "as a result of school records, the teacher's view and discussion perhaps with the parents". If agreement is not found high fees should be charged and the student allowed to continue for one or two years after which period a scientific selection should be made substantially in the following manner: students' view 25 marks, parents' view 25 marks and the state 50 marks. This should be final and binding. The alternative for the parent would be to send the student to any unaided private school.

I do not favour three types of post-primary schools. Two would do, secondary and practical. In the secondary school one subject of a vocational nature must be compulsory for all students. The choice may be made by the students themselves.

Vice-Chancellor's Views

Dr. Ivor Jennings' criticism merits careful consideration. While the states cannot be wholly accepted, I agree that there are not such schools and also that the present compulsory education is not genuinely compulsory, but when he prefers some colleges of a very high standard to many colleges of a fairly high standard, I reject his view, though there is no reason why free education should threaten to "lower the standard of some of the best schools in the island." He also prefers that poor students should not be put in boarding houses and therefore they should not be educated, if his suggestions are not accepted. The following passage in his letter must be scrutinised to discover the flaw in his inferences "In any case, why should poor scholars go to boarding houses, while rich scholars stay at home? Is it not clear that the only children who will benefit from free secondary education, apart from those who get secondary education already, will be those whose parents can afford to maintain them beyond the age of 14 but cannot afford school fee—a small section of a small lower middle class" No, No, I like to draw Dr. Jennings' attention once again to the following recommendation:—page 121 "We recommend that provision should be made to afford free board and lodging to poor students, where necessary, whatever be the type of education they receive."

The present world destruction and chaos are due to intellectual development without a moral foundation, without this moral rock-movels of science and the ingenuity of man would be wrecked. Therefore religious and ethical principles should form the basis of our whole education.

BATTICALOA ASSOCIATION AND REFORMS

At a special meeting of the Batticaloa Association held recently the following resolution was adopted:—

"In view of the fact that there is no agreement among the various interests of the Island on the proposed reform of the Constitution, this Association do take immediate steps to assemble a congress of all political associations and parties in the Island, for the purpose of submitting to the Secretary of State a new scheme for the Constitution that will generally satisfy all interests."

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

The R. A. F. requires well educated young men for Civilian duties in Jaffna.

Pay: Rs 60/ per month plus Government War Allowance.

Leave: 15 days per annum on full pay.

Qualifications: (i) J. S. C. (with English) or S. S. C.
(ii) Age 18 — 40 years.

The R. A. F. Recruiting Officer will interview applicants, who must produce their school certificates at:-

The R. H., KKS.	—	Feb. 8th	—	9 A.M. — 12 Noon.
The R. H., JAFFNA	—	"	—	2 P.M. — 5 P.M.
The R. H., JAFFNA	—	Feb. 9th	—	9 A.M. — 12 Noon.
The R. H., KKS.	—	"	—	2 P.M. — 5 P.M.

(Mis. 217.)

The Assize Sessions.

Three Murder Cases on Calendar.

The first Assize Sessions in the Northern circuit, of the Supreme Court for the current year commenced on Tuesday the 1st instant at the Town Hall, Jaffna.

Mr. Justice Jayatileke is presiding. Mr. R. M. Davies, Fiscal Northern Province, handed the mandate.

There are ten cases on the Calendar of which three are of murder. Six more cases that have been committed will be added to the calendar.

Messrs. P. Ragupathy, R. Santiago and V. Sittambalam were assigned to defend the undefended prisoners in the murder cases.

The first case taken up for trial is one in which Mota Simbr, a private of the East African unit, stands charged with abduction of a woman and criminal assault.

Mr. J. A. P. Cherubim, Crown Counsel, is prosecuting; Mr. C. Vanniamingham instructed by Mr. K. Aiyadurai is defending the accused.

(Case proceeding)

WILL DOMINIONS REVERSE GEAR?

(Continued from page 1.)

ence, but it was more than that—it was also a declaration of interdependence—a recognition that in the world of the twentieth century no country can live by itself alone."

Fourth Power

Looking forward to the post-war period Lord Halifax said that Britain by herself could hardly claim a partnership with the great nations, United States, Russia and China. Yet western Europe would look to her for leadership and guidance. "If in future Britain is to play her part without assuming burdens greater than she can support, she must have with her in peace the same strength that has sustained her in this war. Not Great Britain only but the British Commonwealth and the Empire must be the fourth power in that group upon which under Providence the peace of the world will henceforth depend," Lord Halifax declared. *Reuter*

KARAINAGAR VEYAVILLE SAIVA TAMIL SCHOOL.

Wanted immediately—a certificated lady teacher to teach English and House-craft.

31-1-44. **Manager.**
Mis. 218.

NOTICE.

Distribution of Subsidiary Foodstuffs in Jaffna District.

Arrangements have been made to distribute red onions at four os. per coupon-holder not attached to a co-operative store from Monday, the 31st instant to 6th February 1944 (both days inclusive).

2. Consumers are advised to draw their ration of the above commodity along with their ration of other commodities.

E. B. TISSEVERASINGHE,

Asst. Govt. Agent,

for Deputy Food Controller, N.P.

Jaffna. 26-1-44.

G. 44.

REDS TEN MILES FROM ESTONIA.

Retreating Germans Face Disaster.

Moscow, Jan. 31.

German transport hurrying along the retreat road back to Narva, on the northern front is being smashed and jammed at river crossings and rail cuttings by Soviet planes flying over the Estonian border country.

Marshal Von Kuechler's troops have been thrown into confusion by the speed of the Red army's advance in the past 24 hours. Some of General Govorov's Soviet flying columns are now less than ten miles from the Estonian frontier.

As they drive westward, the Battle for Kingisepp—the last town before the border—is moving north-west towards the banks of the Luga. The Germans in this sector are withdrawing into Kingisepp for a last stand at the gates of the city. In some sectors from the coast down to the Leningrad-Kingisepp-Narva railway German resistance is breaking.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 204.

In the matter of the estate of the late Abdulcader Nabhah alias Thangachiummah widow of Cader Mohideen Sertumohamed of Vannarponnai West Deceased.

1. Asara Marikar Mohamed Sultan and wife
2. Ponnikandu Umrah both of Vannarponnai West

Vs. Petitioners
1. V.M.M.S. Abdulcader Hadjar and
2. Ummankany widow of Sultan Siothanther both of do.

Respondents.
This matter of the petition of the petitioners abovenamed praying for grant of letters of administration to them in respect of the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before James Joseph, Esq. District Judge, Jaffna, on the 10th day of January 1944, in the presence of Mr. K. Nadarajah, Proctor for Petitioners and the affidavit of the Petitioners having been read: It is ordered that the 2^d Petitioner being the sister and sole heir of the deceased abovenamed, the Petitioners be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the said estate granted to them accordingly, unless the Respondents, or any other person or persons shall on or before the 14th day of February 1944, at 9 a.m. show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary,

(Sgd) L.W. de Silva
District Judge.

71. This 10th day of January 1944

NOTICE

Wanted for the Jaffna Hindu Ladies' College a lady Science Graduate—Apply to the Secretary, Jaffna Hindu College Board of Directors before 15-2-44.
(Mis. 230)

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

WANTED men for training as CLERKS, STORE-KEEPERS and DRIVERS in the R. A. S. C. Good pay and prospects and OPPORTUNITIES EXIST FOR PROMOTION TO COMMISSIONED RANK IN THE R. A. S. C. Candidates should be between 19 and 40 years of age, physically fit and willing to serve overseas. Those to be trained as Clerks and Storekeepers should be educated up to the 6th Standard in English while those wishing to become Drivers are only required to speak, read and write English.

Proof of age may be required by the Recruiting Officer. Family allowances will be issued only after marriage and birth certificates of children are produced.

RATES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Daily rate of pay on enlistment is Rs. 2.00 per day.

Accommodation, food and uniform will be provided and in addition the following allowances will be paid.

	Rs. cts.
Wife only 36.90 per month of 31 days
Wife & 1 child 50.89
Wife & 2 children 63.45
Wife & 3 children 74.56
Wife & 4 children 85.56

Maternity Benefit will be paid in all cases of the birth of children to the wives of R. A. S. C. personnel who are enlisted for General Service.

Applicants should apply personally at the Central Recruiting Office, 399, Galle Road, Colpetty, between 8.30 and 10.30 a.m. prepared for immediate enlistment on any week day.

CHIEF RECRUITING OFFICER, CEYLON

(Mis. 92, 29-7-43—)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made	Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,

(Y. 164. A. 21-11-41—20-11-43.) (T's) Shroff.

ZENITH OPTICAL CO.,

11 MAIN STREET, JAFFNA
FOR EVERYTHING

OPTICAL

Mis. 199.

Printed and published by PANDIT V. T. SAMBANDHAN, residing at Vannarponnai West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on Thursday, February 3, 1944.