

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

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Editor:
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NO. 54.

DEFECTS IN PRESENT SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Minister on National and Free Education

"I charge the Government of the country with neglect of duty, in matters educational, for the last hundred years. It allowed outside people to come and carry on the education of the country in any manner they liked. Of course the foreigners did not know the language of the country, the peoples' customs and manners and they even ridiculed and condemned the religions of the people. They did not know how to carry on education on national lines. They just made our people fit certain posts. The Government simply palmed off its duty to other people. I am not at all attacking the missionaries. If I were in their position I also would have done the same thing. It was entirely the fault of the Government. If people say that because you have been educated in a missionary institution you should not condemn the system, it is down right humbug. I have been often misreported in the press "The Times", "the Daily News" and "the Observer" often used to give distorted versions of my speeches and I have been often severely criticised. I do not care, I fear no man as long as my conscience is clear. I hope that the Jaffna press at least will not distort my speech" said Dr. C. W. W. Kannangara, Minister of Education, presiding over the prize-giving function at the Skanda Varodaya College, Kantherodai, Jaffna, on Thursday, the 19th inst.

The Principal, Mr. C. Subramaniam, read an interesting report stating that the College was founded by Mr. S. Kandiah fifty years ago with 14 students and to day it had over 310 on the roll doing very useful service to the village and the surrounding area. The examination results in the S.S.C., J.S.C. and the London Matriculation examinations of 1943 were very satisfactory, and the boys' successes in the field of sports also very commendable. Out of the 300 on the roll no less than 280 students were daily engaged in garden work with their parents in the morning and evening and as a result he did not insist on the students doing much work in the school "show garden". Mostly poor boys who could not go to bigger schools attended their college and, therefore he welcomed the Free Education proposal which would be of immense help to the people of the locality. Mr. Kandiah had been conducting the college at great self-sacrifice and inconvenience and now it was the present Manager, Dr. Subramaniam's generosity that enabled the deficit to

be met every year and give free or half-free education to a large number of children in the school. He detailed the various requirements of the school and appealed for support from Old Boys and the public.

Mrs. C. Coomaraswamy, wife of the Government Agent distributed no less than a hundred and fifty prizes donated by the Old Boys and other well-wishers of the college.

Adult Education Necessary

Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, Government Agent, congratulated the Principal and staff on their excellent work and said that he would not say anything on educational matters that evening so long as he was not an educationist and the Minister of Education was there to deal on educational problems. He paid his tribute to Mr. Kandiah who had undoubtedly helped a large number of people by his life-long devotion to the institution he founded, and was very sorry that Mr. Kandiah was on sick bed at the moment and was not able to be present at the function. The college was however, fortunate in having Dr. Subramaniam as its present Manager. His generosity was well-known all over Ceylon and no good cause ever failed to win his sympathy and support.

The speaker continued that he had been taken to task for certain remarks he made at a similar function elsewhere recently. He felt that one must not fear to give expression to what one honestly felt for the sake of the good of the public. It was for the people and the future to decide whether one was right or wrong. Much of the success of the British Government depended on the criticisms offered by the Opposition in the Parliament. When criticising others no motives should be attributed. They all knew that the world was changing rapidly and it was their duty to move with the times. It was the duty of their leaders to help the people in their march for progress with sound ideas and guidance. It was high time they started adult education movements and made the people fit for the increasing powers they were getting into their hands. They would have all read His Excellency's speech the other day in which the Governor referred to the "unfitness of the masses to deserve the franchise bestowed on them. Unless the masses were

(Continued on page 4)

INDO--CEYLON RELATIONS

APPEAL AT MEETING IN MADRAS

VILLAGE WELFARE WORK IN INDIA AND CEYLON

A public meeting under the auspices of the Indo-Ceylon Rural Reconstruction Congress was held on October 14, at the Gokhale Hall when several speakers dwelt on the aim and object of the Congress and of the Goodwill Mission to establish closer relationship between the people of India and Ceylon. Dr. Syed Niyamathullah, Mayor of Madras, presided.

Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu welcoming the delegates and visitors to the Congress, said that the aim of the organisation was to bring about better understanding between the peoples of India and Ceylon. India and Ceylon had much in common in spheres of religion, art and literature. It was the system of indentured labour that created difficulties and ill-feeling between the two peoples. He personally believed that the system must stop. In his view, India could afford, if proper national politics were adopted, to feed not only one million of people but 800 millions even. They in India could give an undertaking to Ceylon that under no circumstances would they send labour from here to that country if not wanted; at the same time the position must be made clear that those Indians who had settled down in Ceylon and made it their home should have the right to the citizenship of that country recognised. The fact that a few years ago Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who visited Ceylon, as India's unofficial representative received a warm reception proved how it was quite possible to bring about "cultural and economic contact" between the two countries through such goodwill missions.

Mr. D. N. W. Padmaperuma, General Secretary, read goodwill messages, among others, from Mr. K. Vaidyanathan, Representative of the Government of Ceylon in India, the Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University and the National Council of Women in India.

Mr. Dayananda Priyadarsi explained the aims and objects of the Indo-Ceylon Rural Reconstruction Congress and the Indo-Ceylon Goodwill Mission. The people of Ceylon had no ill-will towards India which they regarded as their mother country. They wanted Indian leaders to come to Ceylon to inspire the masses there with greater love for India.

Mr. T. Chengalvarayan said that liberation of India was not only in India's interest but also in the in-

terests of Ceylon. In that view he felt sure that the future of Ceylon was closely connected with that of India.

The Chairman said that so long as Indians went to Ceylon to settle there as permanent citizens of the soil there ought to be no question of denying them citizenship rights, though the position was different in respect of other classes of emigrants.

Housing of City Destitutes

Resolutions were adopted that a National Council of Rural Reconstruction with 100 members be formed to direct a ten-year programme for the spiritual, cultural, social and economic regeneration of the masses of India and that the Madras members of the Council be requested to assist the Commissioner of the Madras Corporation in developing his Fund for the rehabilitation of the destitutes of Madras by inaugurating a "one-day income self-denial fund" and that an Indian Rural Development Fund be formed to carry out the ten-year programme of rural reconstruction, was also suggested.

Two other resolutions asked that an Indo-Ceylon Rural Reconstruction Council of 100 members be constituted to co-ordinate village welfare activities in both countries through exchange of welfare workers and that an Indo-Ceylon Rural Workers Training Centre be organised to train leaders for post-war reconstruction work in both countries.

At the morning session, Mr. H. F. Kapadia presiding, Mr. Dayananda Priyadarsi outlined his "ten-year programme for the spiritual, cultural social and economic regeneration of the masses" in the light of various welfare activities that are being carried on in the island of Ceylon. He appealed to the people of India to organise a national "Self-denial Fund" to help destitutes to settle down in co-operative, industrial and agricultural colonies on the lines of the Dayalbagh Colony and suggested in that connection that the students of the Christian College who were doing rural reconstruction work in 16 villages and those of the Queen Mary's College in Madras who were doing social welfare work in some of the cheris, should be helped to develop model units to train workers.

—The Hindu.

THE ALL-CYLON TAMIL CONGRESS

Inaugural Business Meeting

All foundation members and signatories to the manifesto issued by the conveners, and members of the District organisations in Jaffna, Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Colombo, and all supporters and well-wishers of the Tamil Congress are invited to meet at the Town Hall, Colombo, on Sunday, the 29th October, at 9-30 a. m. for the Inaugural Business Meeting of the Congress.

Agenda

- (1) Adoption of the Constitution of the Congress.
- (2) Election of Office Bearers.
- (3) Election of Members of
 - (a) The A. C. T. C. General Committee,
 - (b) The A. C. T. C. Working Committee,
- (4) Any other business, notice of which must reach either of the undersigned on or before the 27th instant.

DR. E. M. V. NAGANATHAN
S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM
(Organising Secretaries)

156 Hultsdorf,
Colombo, 19th Oct. 1944.
(Mis 14j. 23)



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1944

CASTE AND POLITICS

IT WILL BE RECALLED THAT, at a meeting recently convened by the Government Agent of the Northern Province and attended by leading residents of certain parts of Jaffna Town adjacent to the crematorium at Villundi, a proposal was made for setting apart a portion of the crematorium as a general cremation ground for all classes without any distinction. In supporting this proposal the Government Agent rightly emphasised the great progress India has made towards doing away with caste distinctions and appealed to the audience to accept the proposal. If the meeting had accepted the proposal, it would have been a great step forward in the progress of Tamil society towards social equality. We heartily endorse all that Mr. Coomaraswamy has said about the futility of caste in modern times. It is the duty of every enlightened Hindu to help to remove, gradually but none the less inexorably, the social inequalities in our midst.

At the same time, we do not share the view of the so-called depressed classes that cremation on the same ground as that used by the "higher" castes is a sign of social equality. On the contrary, a sense of dignity and the fitness of things should have persuaded the champions of equal rights to see the wisdom of having

their own crematorium. They have one at present. If this is not quite convenient, they have the means to acquire another. It is not often realised that the "depressed" classes are quite prosperous and are in a position to look after themselves.

Besides, as we pointed out in a recent issue of the "Hindu Organ", it is only true knowledge and culture that can make caste disappear altogether. It is rather difficult to persuade a number of conservative and comparatively ignorant people to change over to a way of life and thought to which they are not accustomed. We are not, therefore, surprised at the refusal of the meeting to accept the proposal put forward by the Government Agent, though we are confident that, in course of time, people will feel ashamed of rejecting a proposal like this, just as British law and justice have already insisted on and made possible other changes far more radical than the one advocated by the Government Agent.

We notice in this connection that the "Times of Ceylon" has returned to the attack. We publish too in another column a letter from an esteemed correspondent, who is a progressive and ardent Hindu. We agree with all that our correspondent says but we cannot agree with the "Times" that the success of the Tamils before the Soulbury Commission will depend on the prompt abolition of the caste system. Our contemporary has of late developed a great amount of passion in the cause of social justice and political reform, but we are afraid that his exhortations to the minorities will have to be considered in the light of his recent achievement in trying to convince himself that the "Tamils can hardly demand that the Singhalese cease to oppress the minorities of the island if the Tamils themselves continue to hedge in their own minority with degrading and oppressive 'time-honoured' customs". Let the "Times" consider for a moment the equally degrading and oppressive customs that prevail in the United States and in South Africa and ask itself seriously whether political progress can be made to depend on the successful solution of social problems. We would remind the "Times" that it is too late in the day to pretend that social injustices necessarily stand in the way of political progress, unless, indeed, there is a third party like the "Times" to profit by it. According to the "Times" the Singhalese must be divested of political power because they are unfit and caste ridden, and the Tamils must share the same fate for the same reason, leaving the "Times" and the Europeans sole masters of the situation. It is for this reason that we have always

held the view that the political salvation of Ceylon depends on communal unity. Once disunion has been brought about, it is easy for the "Times" to sit in judgment and lay down the law for all the communities in any manner best suited to its own interests.

EDUCATION AND VESTED INTERESTS

We trust that those Hindus who on some occasions find themselves unable to speak with no uncertain voice on the place of Hindu schools in any scheme of education will read and digest the interesting speech delivered by Dr. C. W. W. Kannagara, Minister of Education, at the prizegiving of the Skanda Varodaya College, Kantherodai. If anyone attended Mission schools, said the Minister, when there were no other schools established by the Government, and now condemned those old Missionary type of schools and asked Government to give to the country what was necessary, that did not mean ingratitude to the old Mission schools. Nor does the fact, referred to by the Government Agent of the Northern Province in a recent speech, that excellent work is being done by Mission schools in their own field, serve as an excuse for glossing over the danger that attends the education of Hindu and Buddhist children in Christian schools. It is far from our intention to encourage religious strife or controversy, but it is nevertheless true that many persons, with the best of intentions, have a habit of ignoring this danger in their praise of Missionary institutions, and we are glad that Dr. Kannagara presented his indictment of the old system of education in very plain terms. Referring to this system, the Minister said that "it allowed outside people to come and carry on the education of the country in any manner they liked. Of course, the foreigners did not know the languages of the country, the people's customs and manners and they even ridiculed and condemned the religions of the people". These are some of the evils which education, suited to the culture and traditions of our people, is intended to remove. We do not think that there is any use in vested interests committed to the cause of Missionary education trying to sidetrack the inevitable march of events. Hindu and Buddhist leaders should be on their guard against such attempts. And there is need for watchfulness. A correspondent, who is a great worker in the Hindu cause, writes to us as follows on this important aspect of the matter: "The Missionary efforts to create cleavages in various guises are not fully realised by many of us. The

Missionaries have a good press. Comments and utterances by Hindu or Buddhist leaders favourable to the Missionary cause are readily broadcast in the daily papers. But when anyone has the temerity or rather audacity to rebut such utterances, such communications are not published. That has been my unfortunate experience these two years in this country."

Letters to the Editor

Social Disabilities of the Depressed Classes

Sir,—The unfortunate tragedy which occurred at the Villundi crematorium last month casts a slur on all "high caste" Tamils and Hindus. True, high caste Tamils and Hindus may feel wounded at the breach of a time-honoured custom when persons who belong to the depressed classes took one of their dead to be cremated at a place where only the high caste people were cremated. But, the violence committed thereafter is much more repulsive to the Tamil trait and the spirit of the Hindu faith than the breach of the time-honoured custom itself. Even custom changes. What was in vogue fifty years ago is not custom today and vice versa, and therefore Tamils and Hindus should keep pace with the march of events and be more tolerant in their views. In fact tolerance is the keynote of the Hindu Religion and no greater damage could be done to this great faith than to commit acts of violence for dubious causes in the name of religion and custom.

Moreover, this is an age of democratic equality and caste dominance cannot be justified. We do not advocate any revolution, but we should not stand in the way of evolution. It is the duty of the Tamils and Hindus to remove those customs which are oppressive to any particular class or creed. We who demand justice for ourselves should be just to others as well. Even otherwise we should do so for the sake of justice itself.

Now, in order to prove our sincerity to the cause which we are espousing we should without reservation throw open one of our crematoriums for the use of the depressed classes. It is not immediately possible—for sometimes it takes time to convince a conservative people—we should with all speed construct a public crematorium for the use of all irrespective of class or creed. Will the Urban Council and the Tamil and Hindu leaders move in the matter?

Yours faithfully,
A. Arulambalam,
Ner viady,
Jaffna, 2.10.44.

National Education

Sir.—I trust you will publish in full the vigorous speech of Dr. C. W. W. Kannagara, our much maligned Minister of Education, delivered last night at the Skanda Varodaya College Prize giving. The Missionary efforts to create cleavages in various guises among a down-trodden subject people, is not fully realised by many of us. The Missionaries

Departure Of The Governor

Sir Robert Drayton
Assumes Charge

His Excellency the Governor Sir Andrew Caldecott, G.C.M.G., C.B.E., has left the Island on leave preparatory to retirement (stated a communique issued from the Governor's Office on the 19th instant, and Sir Robert Drayton, C.M.G., Chief Secretary, assumed the administration of the Government of Ceylon with effect from October 17.

Sir Andrew Caldecott assumed the office of Governor on October 15, 1937. His term of office, which should have normally expired in 1942, was extended in September that year.

R. Drayton's Career

Sir Robert Drayton arrived in Ceylon in 1940 as Legal Secretary in succession to Sir John Howard. Before he arrived in Ceylon Sir Robert was the Attorney-General of Tanganyika. Two years later, he succeeded Mr. G. S. Wodeman, as Chief Secretary.

OBITUARY

We regret to record the death of Mr. C. Cumaravetpillai retired Chief Clerk, Statistical Branch H.M. Customs Colombo on Wednesday the 11th instant at his residence "Rama-Vasam" Neeraviady Jaffna. He was a son of Mr. C. Kathirithamby of Chavakachcheri and had a distinguished career in the Customs Service for over thirty years. He served in the Northern ports as Sub-Collector for over ten years.

He leaves behind besides the widow, four sons and five daughters.

have a good Press. Comments and utterances by Hindu or Buddhist leaders favourable to the Missionary cause are readily broadcast in the daily papers. But when anyone has the temerity or rather audacity to rebut such utterances, such communications are not published. That has been my unfortunate experience these two years in this country.

Our "Leaders" are most of them selfish men. Integrity, Independence, Selfless Service and Sacrifice are unknown virtues in this Missionary infested land of ours. Religion is only a label. How many of our English educated leaders understand the principles and philosophy of their religion, of their cultural heritage.

Ramanathan and Arunachalam were able exponents of our religion and our culture. They were staunch supporters of our cause. But after them? None that I know of. It is easy for high officials to utter platitudes from Missionary platforms and win cheap applause. Patriots are made of sterner stuff. National education is essential for National advancement.

In this connection, I wish to draw the attention of your readers to the urgent necessity of a daily paper for the advancement of Tamil cause in particular and the Ceylonese cause in general.

Yours etc,
C. Chelliah.
20-10-44
Vaddukodai.

PRESERVATION OF INDIA'S UNITY

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar
On States' Duty

Depressed Classes, 'Flesh of our Flesh Blood of our Blood'

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, speaking at the South India Club, on October 13th, drew attention to international inter-dependence on the one hand and the prospect of international competition on the other in the post-war world and strongly emphasized the need for internal unity if India were to be even a moderately effective international entity.

To-day, he said, the world had come to such a pass that it was not open either to England, America or the USSR to say that any one of them could stand alone without co-operating with the others. If such a proposition could be legitimately stated as inescapable in the case of these powerful countries, how could one doubt its applicability to India, which was economically weak, politically yet unevolved and socially driven into factions or groups? In post-war years, every country in the world was going to compete with every other producing finer qualities and selling at lower prices. If in those conditions, India was dissected into Hindustan, Pakistan, Dravidistan, Keralastan and even Scheduledstans, she would be lost in so many issues connected with customs, bounties and legislation and interpretation of treaties and obligations and so on, that her trade, commerce and economics would be captured by people round the corner.

Sir Ramaswami Aiyar referred to one recent situation which should have brought home the supreme need for a unified administration in India. That was the food situation. Anyone charged with the task of meeting and overcoming that situation would have had the lesson unmistakably brought home that without Central control, protection and guidance it was not possible to run even the ordinary life of the country.

The obligation to look at India as a whole rested no less heavily on the Indian States than on other units. Sir Ramaswami Aiyar suggested. He reiterated his recent declaration that no Indian State had a right to exist which was unwilling to come into line with the All-India national policy or objected to the erection, creation and maintenance of a Central authority charged with the duty of looking after the affairs of India as an integral unit. But he strongly objected to sweeping and indiscriminate generalisation about Indian States. Difference in standards of administrative efficiency existed between one State and another as it existed between one province and another or even between successive Central Governments. He failed to see any consistency in people who approved of two great leaders of India coming together and agreeing to create two kingdoms, but objected to the very existence of Indian States, some of which had a continuous history of 1,500 years. Equally he failed to see what had

happened during the last few years to justify the theory that people professing one religion became a nation; how for instance the Prophet's follower in Malabar, who could only read the Koran in Malayalam translation could claim identity of nationhood with Muslims in North India. How, again, one could ignore the fact that in Nagore in South India there was a mosque, the bulk of whose income came from vows made by Hindus, in the belief that the Muslim saint whose tomb was in the mosque was so holy that vows made to him would grant them their heart's desires.

The problem of the Scheduled Castes Sir Ramaswami Aiyar admitted, was a difficult one, and the fault lay with the Hindu community; but that problem was being solved and he suggested in considering that problem a sense of historic perspective should be preserved. To indict a whole nation was not right; dominance of one section of the community by another was not an evil peculiar to or inborn in an Indian; the history of mankind as a whole was full of instances of such dominance; all had erred. But that was no justification for refusing to treat the Scheduled Castes as flesh of our flesh and blood of our blood.

—A. P. I.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES ORGANISE

An Association called the Local Government Service Association was formed in Jaffna last Saturday, when a large number of employees of the various local Government institutions in the Jaffna, Mannar and Mullaitivu districts met at the Town Hall for the purpose. Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Chairman, U. C. Jaffna, presided and said that he would, as a direct result of his personal experience in the administration of the affairs of the Urban Council of Jaffna for a considerable time, state that until and unless the local government service was free of political pressure it would not be possible to attract to its service educated and intelligent men with honour and integrity. He strongly urged that it would be in the best interest of the Local Government Institutions of this Island if the power to make appointments, dismissals and other disciplinary actions were taken away from the elected representatives and placed in the hands of an Independent Local Government Service Commission which would act quite impartially both by the employers and the employees. He said the principle was a very good one and deserved the support of every right thinking man.

Messrs S. Patanjali, Member U. C., Jaffna, C. Thiagarajah, Chairman, V. C. Manipay; A. T. Vethaparanam, V. C. Vaddukodai, L. R. Alagaretnam and S. Nagendra spoke in support of the movement. The following resolutions were passed: That those assembled here as well as the employees of the various local Government Institutions of the Northern Province do form themselves into a body to be called and styled as "The Northern Province Local Government Service Association" as from this date" Proposed by Mr. F.

J. R. Vikramasinkam, Chief Clerk, P. R. C. Jaffna and seconded by Mr. T. Sinnathamby, Chief Clerk, Sanitary Board, Jaffna.

"That while this assembly conveys their sincere gratitude to the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Administration and the Commissioner of Local Government who have done all in their power to bring into existence a Unified Local Government Service, requests the Authorities to expedite the establishment of the Service with the minimum delay possible as it aims to promote the best interests of the Local Government Institutions and the Employees alike".

"That this Association of Local Government Employees and well-wishers urge upon the members representing the Northern Constituencies in the State Council to support the Local Government Service Bill and to do everything in their power to see the bill passed".

Mr. Nagendram requested Mr. S. Natesan M. S. C. who was present to take with him the mandate given by that gathering and to tell his associates in the Council the reasons urged by the meeting in support of the Local Government Service Bill.

Mr. Natesan M. S. C. speaking said that he was glad he had been given the opportunity of being present and to learn for himself the various views expressed both by the employers and employees and assured the meeting that when the time came for the consideration of the bill he would certainly support it.

Messrs E. W. Kannangara C. C. S. and C. Coomaraswamy C. C. S. were elected Patrons with Mr. C. Ponnambalam as President, Mr. L. R. Alagaretnam as Secretary and Mr. V. Sanmugam as Treasurer; Seven Vice-Presidents and ten members of the Committee were elected.

Parameshvara College Old Boys' Dinner

The Parameshvara College Old Boys' Association Dinner came off on Friday night the 20th inst. at the College hall. The President of the Association Mr. S. Natesan M. S. C. presided and had on his right the chief guest Hon. Dr. C. W. W. Kannangara, Minister of Education, and on his left Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, the Government Agent. Covers were laid for over a hundred guests among whom were a number of ladies.

After the loyal toasts were proposed by the President, Dr. Kannangara proposed The toast of "The College" to which the President responded.

The toast of "The Old Boys Association" was proposed by Miss. R. Chelliah, M. A., Inspector of Schools, to which Mr. V. Chittambalam, Advocate, an Old Boy, replied.

Mr. V. Muttukumar, M. A. Vice-Principal of the College proposed "The Sister College" and Mr. V. Veerasingam, B. A., Principal of the Manipay Hindu College, replied.

The toast of "Our Guests" was proposed by Mr. N. Sivagnanasundaram, Advocate, an Old Boy of the College, to which Mr. C. Coomaraswamy C. C. S. Government Agent responded.

Dr. Kannangara's speech will appear in our next issue.

DEFECTS IN PRESENT SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

(Continued from page 1)

educated on correct lines they would not be fit for any power. The speaker further appealed for increased effort at food production. Although he knew that the Jaffna farmer had to meet greater obstacles than the farmer in other parts of the Island and the same results could not be expected of him as in other places yet they should all endeavour to produce as much as they could.

National Education

Dr. Kannangara said that he readily accepted the invitation to preside at that day's function because he always stood for anything national. National education meant education given by the nation with their national languages, customs, manners, history and traditions as the background with a view to fit their children for the building up of the nation in the future. It was the duty of the Government of the country to look after the people just as it was the duty of the Government to see that sufficient food was made available to the people for the good of the body it was also the duty of the Government to provide education for all for the benefit of the mind.

After saying the words quoted above, the speaker went on to say that in former days people were used to traveling long distances in bullock carts. Then the horse and carriage came and the people used them. Then the Railway train was used and later the Motor car was freely used. Very soon the aeroplane would become a common conveyance even from Jaffna to Colombo and the travelling would be accomplished perhaps within one hour. If, therefore, they used the Motor car or aeroplane in these days did that mean that they were ungrateful to the bullocks or carts which did such useful work long ago when there were no other facilities for travel? If any one attended Mission Schools when there were no other schools established by the Government and if one now condemned those old Missionary type of schools and asked Government to give to the country what was necessary now, did that mean ingratitude to the Mission schools of old? It was because the Government did not do its duty by the country the Principal was compelled to make a simple but true statement in his report that it was boys who could not go to bigger schools that came to his school. No doubt it showed absolute inferiority complex, but surely it was much better than the superiority complex shown by others.

The apostles of free education for the country were the honourable members of the Education Committee of whom the speaker was only the mouthpiece. There were great obstacles against them and those who criticised the proposal severely were those who had all these days been enjoying unfair advantage, who had got deep into it and who would now be exposed. They did not know that for thousands of years there was free education in this country and it was only during the last 100

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 29.
In the matter of the intestate estate of Yogasanthay wife of Thampiah Sivathasan of Anai-cottai Deceased
Sinnathamby Appukkuddy of Anai-cottai Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Savundaram wife of Appukkuddy of Anai-cottai
2. Thampiah Sivathasan of Sathumalai presently of Narrangalla Estate, Badulla Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before H A de Silva Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 1st day of August 1944 in the presence of Mr. S Tirunavukkarasu Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 25th day of July 1944 having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be hereby declared entitled as an heir and the father of the deceased to have letters of administration of the estate of the deceased issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 22nd day of September 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 1st day of August 1944.

(Sgd) H A de Silva, District Judge.

22-8-44 This Order Nisi is

extended for 3-11-44.

Initialed H. A. de S.

D. J.

O 91, 23 & 26

years the people were asked to pay for education.

Defect in Educational System

The greatest defect in their educational system was the division of schools into Vernacular and English schools. That was responsible for the division of the people also into higher and lower ones. Those who attended the bigger English schools were thoroughly denationalized. If the Executive Committee said "Abolish the system", the objection comes from the higher schools that "We are losing our advantageous position. We cannot any more collect money and employ all kinds of teachers." As the mouthpiece of my Committee it is my duty to see that the Free Education scheme is passed by the State Council. If it meets with approval that will be the day when the redemption of our children will start." In conclusion the speaker paid his tribute to the unselfish services of Mr. S. Karthiag, the founder, the generosity and popularity of Mr. D. Subramaniam, the present Manager, who was one of his best friends in Galle and to whom the petitioner did not go or pay in the proportion of fifty-fifty, and congratulated the Principal and staff on the satisfactory work carried out during the year.

Mr. Coomaraswamy, the Government Agent, Mrs. Coomaraswamy, Mr. S. Natesar, M. S. C., Adigar A. Naganathan, Mr. V. K. Nathan, the Education Officer and the Principal, Mr. C. Subramaniam, were accommodated on the platform along with the President.

Mr. W. M. Gumaraswamy, Advocate, an Old Boy of the College proposed a vote of thanks which was seconded by one of the students of the College.

CEYLON'S FUTURE CONSTITUTION

Indian Community's Demands

The attitude of the Ceylon Indian Congress vis-a-vis constitutional reforms in Ceylon is set out by Mr Abdul Aziz, President in the course of a statement. He points out that any settlement acceptable to the Indian community should be in accordance with principles laid down by the Congress and these are: adult franchise to all Indians in the island; full rights of citizenship for Indians with a total period of five years' residence in Ceylon; status and rights of Indians who may come later, to be settled between the Indian and Ceylon Governments, but the Congress urges upon the Government of India, that as far as possible, they should not permit further flow of Indians to Ceylon unless they are assured of full citizenship status after an agreed period of not more than five years; balanced representation between majority and minority communities in the future legislature.

Mr. Aziz explains that minority representation, to be effective, must be on a basis of 50 per cent for all minorities together and 50 per cent for the majority community

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 75

In the matter of the estate of the late Vinasithamby Santherasegaram of Ketpaly Deceased
Thangamrah widow of Vinasithamby Santherasegaram of Ketpaly Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Theivanaipillai daughter of Vinasithamby Santherasegaram of Ketpaly
2. Nagamuttu Santherasegaram of Udahthalpalai Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 11th day of September 1944 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Karthegesu Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the abovenamed 1st Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner and the legal widow of the abovenamed deceased unless the abovenamed Respondents appear before this Court on the 13th October 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction

'DEAD' MEN REVIVED

According to M. Robert Magidoff broadcasting from Moscow a group of Soviet doctors and surgeons have developed a new method of treatment for severely wounded Red Army men in death agonies or those already dead for several minutes. Twelve out of 51 treated were saved and others lived for hours, even days, talking, eating and writing letters.

M. Magidoff instanced the dramatic story of a young soldier who was officially registered dead through shock and heavy loss of blood. His heart stopped beating and breathing ceased. Three and a half minutes after the soldier's clinical death, Doctor Negevsky, head of this experimental group of doctors, applied artificial respiration with specially constructed bellows and also blood transfusion direct to the artery feeding the heart. Within one minute, the heart began to beat again and two minutes later the patient began to breathe. He regained consciousness within an hour and has now fully recovered after careful nursing.

Order Absolute in the First Instance

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 315
In the matter of the last will and Testament of Vallipuram Chinniah of Erlalai, Jaffna Deceased,
Nesammah widow of Chinniah of Erlalai. Petitioner.

This matter coming on for disposal before H A de Silva Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 23rd day of September 1944 in the presence of Mr. C. Ramalingam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the notary and witnesses to the last will of the deceased having been read:

It is ordered that the last will of Vallipuram Chinniah deceased abovenamed dated 1th April 1944 and now deposited in this court be and the same is hereby declared proved, it is further declared that the said petitioner is the executrix named in the said will and that she is entitled to have probate of the same issued to her accordingly.

This 23rd day of September 1944

Sgd. H A de Silva,

(O 90, 23 & 26) District Judge

of the court to the contrary.

This 11th September 1944

Sgd. H. A. de Silva,

District Judge,

3-10-44.

Order Nisi

Extended for 31-10-44.

Init. H. A. de Silva,

D. J.

(O 92, 23 & 26-10-44)

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(Ms. 149, 23-10-16-11)