

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LII.

*Phone 56,

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1940.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 39.

DECREASE IN CRIME IN THE NORTH

Leaders of Notorious Gangs Rounded Up

VILLAGE COMMITTEES SHOW MORE EFFICIENCY

THE figures obtained from the various Magistrates' courts of the district indicate that there has been a decrease in crime says the Government Agent, Northern Province, in his Administration Report for 1939.

	1938.	1939.
(a) Total number of institutions	12,005	11,226
(b) Total reported crime cases	1,260	1,237
(c) Total true cases in (b)	758	459
(d) Total convicted cases in (b)	210	163
(e) Total prosecution for motor offences	1,837	1,546
(f) Total excise prosecutions	1,201	1,083

The decrease is due to fewer number of institutions under Vaccination and Sanitary Board Ordinances and cases of theft and robbery, housebreaking, knife and grievous hurt.

Village Tribunals were established in the Chief Headmen's Divisions of Islands, Vadamaradchi, Pachchilaippali-Karachchi, and Punakari-Tunukkai excluding the island of Iranativu on November 1, 1939. It is too early to express an opinion about their effect on the work of the Magistrates' courts.

During the year under review the Police have been successful in rounding up the leaders of three notorious gangs, which resulted in the breaking up of these gangs and an appreciable decrease in grave crime.

Local Administration

The local government bodies functioning in the Jaffna District during the year under review were:—

- the Jaffna Urban Council for Jaffna town,
- the Sanitary Board for the Jaffna District for the three Sanitary Board towns of Point Pedro,

Valvettiturai, and Kayts and

the thirty-eight Village Committees, for their several sub-divisions.

The three-year term of office of the Village Committee for the Tellippalai village area expired on June 30, 1939. The new Committee which came into office on July 1, 1939, was elected in accordance with the provisions of the amended Village Communities Ordinance, No. 60 of 1938, which came into force on January 1, 1939. This was the first time that the franchise for voting at Village Committee election meetings was extended to women, and it was encouraging to find that the women of this district though generally conservative availed themselves of this privilege.

Village Tribunals

Village Tribunals were established in the Chief Headmen's Divisions of (a) Islands, (b) Vadamaradchi, (c) Pachchilaippali-Karachchi, and (d) Punakari-Tunukkai excluding the island of Iranativu on November 1, 1939. With the establishment of these Village Tribunals the whole of the Jaffna District excluding the Jaffna Urban Council area and the island of Iranativu has been brought under the jurisdiction of Village Tribunals and thereby the Village Committees in the district have been relieved of judicial functions for which they did not show much aptitude. There is every reason to think that the establishment of these Village Tribunals is a great advance in the administration of this district.

Child Welfare Centres

Two maternity and Child Welfare Centres were established in the district during the year under review—one in the

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NEW ORIENTATIONS OF THE EDUCATIONAL CREED

The New Social Forces

By Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar, M. A.

BUT if in 1940 I were to start again on a career of educational propaganda and pedagogic patriotism it would not do to depend exclusively on those ideas. Nor is it necessary to reproduce in toto all the ten articles of my Educational Creed of the *Swadeshi* period. The effective advances of Bengal nay, of all India in education and culture as in politics, economic development and social life have rendered some of those articles superfluous or rather postulates of the pedagogic apparatus. That creed has to be re-made and adjusted to the novel psycho-social pattern or *Gestalt*. Indeed, a somewhat new educational creed requires to be constructed in consonance with the new conditions of life obtaining today.

Several noticeable features of the present social and cultural atmosphere may be singled out. In the first place, the government of the country has come into the hands of the people to no negligible extent. In other words, freedom-in-democracy or democracy-in-freedom is already a part of the people's experiences. The situation which inspired Bengali patriots and educational statesmen during the *Swadeshi* period to embark on establishing schools and colleges independent of Government or University control hardly exists at the present moment. Without much pricks of conscience it should not be unreasonable to declare that practically every school and college in Bengal today that is administered by the Government or submits to the supervision and control of the Universities is more or less a "national institution" as understood by the *Swadeshi* revolutionists. In regard to this item of Government vs People we must however, observe as in regard to other items of human progress:

"I have climbed a height indeed, But alas, the highest is yet to come."

In other words, higher doses of freedom and democracy are to be found in our present de-

mand-sheet. All the same, the patriotism of establishing schools and colleges independent of the Government or the University is not likely to flourish on a mentionable scale in the atmosphere of 1940. This consummation,—the swarajification of Government, partial and halting though,—is indeed a tremendous justification of the Bengali nationalistic movements of a generation ago.

In the second place, individualisation and technocracy with which the *Bengali Swadeshi* movement was identified in its economic aspect have made advances in Bengal as elsewhere in India during the last generation. Factories, banks, insurance companies, export-import houses and so forth are to be counted among the Bengali enterprises of today. Equally noteworthy are the new agricultural methods, the renovated varieties of rice, wheat, sugar-cane etc, and the expansion of industrial crops throughout India. Roads, railways and irrigation works have also felt the urge for expansion and improvement. All this has succeeded in improving to a certain extent the economic condition of the people. New careers and avenues to employment have not failed to make their appearance. The standard of living, health and efficiency has been somewhat rising not only among the middle classes but among the peasants and industrial workers as well. These indices of progress in the material line, however slight they be, have justified the activities of the Bengali revolution of 1905-14. That revolution aimed, be it recalled, first, at the assimilation of modern machinery, tools and implements, and, secondly, at large-scale and intimate contacts with the industrial powers like Japan, U.S.A., Great Britain, Germany and France, both in business concerns and institutions of technical learning.

Thirdly, it is worth while to note that during the first de-

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

NOTICE

"We are glad to announce that the 'Hindu English School, Urumpirai', has been made 'a Senior Secondary School' as from 1st July 1940 and that the Matriculation classes are to be opened as early as possible before the beginning of the next year. Arrangements have been made to strengthen the staff, at present, by the addition of one graduate of the London University (Mis. 101. 22 & 26-8 40)



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1940.

MR. CHURCHILL'S WAR REVIEW

MR. CHURCHILL SPEAKING IN the House of Commons on Tuesday surveyed the war situation in an inspiring and masterly manner. He began his review with a comparison of the first year of the present War with the Great War of a quarter of a century ago. He stressed the striking differences between them and illustrated by facts and figures how this War is better suited to the genius and resources of Britain and the Empire. In the last War "men and shells" was the cry and the British casualties alone in the first twelve months of it amounted to 365,000. In this war the casualties have not exceeded 92,000, of whom a large number are alive as prisoners of war. This war—to quote Mr. CHURCHILL'S words—is a conflict of strategy, of organisation, of technical apparatus, science, mechanics and morale. The sad but striking contrast between the France of today and that of 1914—18 was graphically described in the following words: "The entire body—it might almost seem at times the soul—of France succumbed to physical effects

incomparably less terrible than those which were sustained with fortitude and undaunted will-power twenty-five years ago." It is clear why France with all her past traditions and historic memories so easily succumbed to the enemy.

From Mr. CHURCHILL'S account one can clearly understand that Britain is stronger today than ever before and is prepared and determined to fight the enemy to the bitter end. Apart from material resources and moral, the manpower of Britain is being exploited to the full so as to secure clear victory. Her geographical position, the command of the sea, and the un-failing friendship of the U. S. A. have made available to her all the means that are necessary for success in this war. She is preparing herself in every possible way to bring this war to a speedy end by convincing the enemy "not by words but by deeds, that we have both the will and the means not only to go on indefinitely, but to strike heavy and unexpected blows". Britain's grim resolve to enforce the strict blockade not only on Germany and Italy but on all other countries that are under German sway is likely to produce telling results in the near future. Despite Hitler's boast that Germany has large stocks of food to last through a long campaign, it is clear that he has not taken into account the huge problem of feeding the whole of Europe now adversely affected by the British blockade. Impartial observers agree that Europe is confronted with the spectre of famine.

The air battle which has been in progress over Britain for weeks reached a high intensity during the week-end. Since there has been a comparative lull in this respect. It may be that the German High Command are beginning to realise that air raids alone will not break the morale of the people nor prove advantageous from a military point of view. The well known writer, Mr. H. R. Knickerbocker, observes in the course of an article to an American journal that, considering the losses inflicted on the German air force "if Hitler does not attempt to invade Britain soon, he will not have an air force left to do it." Mr. Churchill's review leaves no room for doubt that Britain will ultimately win the war.

HINDU BOARD OF EDUCATION

Sixteenth Annual General Meeting

The sixteenth annual general meeting of the Hindu Board of Education will be held on Saturday, the 31st instant at 4.30 p.m. at the Saamastha Bhodana Bilina I School, Chermiya Street.

PUNCTUALITY OF TRAINS

Special Notification To Staff

The need for giving the public a more punctual and efficient train service is emphasised by Mr. W. G. Hills, General Manager of the Railway, in the course of a special notification to the staff calling for "increased vigilance and diligence" in bringing trains in to scheduled time.

The extensive damage caused to the rail-road in various sections by the recent floods and washaways has badly affected the punctual running of trains.

Damage to the rail-road has also necessitated the introduction of restrictions on the speed of trains.

Numerous efforts have been made to counteract these handicaps and to improve the punctuality of the trains but these have not produced the effect desired. A more comprehensive effort is now being made in which drivers, guards, stationmasters, foremen, supervisors and inspectors are called upon to make a concerted endeavour to bring trains in to time and to avoid complaints from the public.

Individual Effort

"Exemplary conduct and 'drive' on the part of the superiority staff", states Mr. Hills, "and sustained individual effort by all is necessary at this time of exceptional conditions under which we operate in order to improve and maintain an efficient service."

MORE THAN 7,000,000 "EDGE TOOLS"

To be Made by Britain for World's Farmers

Britain's edge tool industry has organised its own Export Group to send overseas this year more than 7,000,000 "pieces," nearly all of them agricultural implements. These are, for the most part, plantation hoes, forks, picks, spades, shovels, scythes and hatchets used in the production of sugar, tea, coffee, rice, maize, cocoa, cotton, rubber, palm oil, soya beans, oranges and bananas.

About two thirds of them will go to the Empire including Australia, New Zealand, India, Ceylon, Burma, Cyprus, Malaya, North Borneo and the Mandate of Palestine. The others will be exported to Greece, China, Indo-China, the Netherlands East Indies and the Philippine Islands.

The plant is now at work, for the greater part in the English Midlands, on this considerable output. It has an important bearing on Britain's food supply which might suffer from lack of tools for agriculture; indeed, after 30 months of the last war the dearth of tools in Nyasaland became so acute that the Government made an order that their manufacture should take precedence over war work already in hand.

Capital Sentence at Northern Assizes

Sentence of death was passed on a man at the Northern Assizes.

Nagan Maniccan of Chankawari who stood charged with the murder of his uncle Ka hiran Nagan, was found guilty of murder and was sentenced to be hanged at the Bogambara Prisons on September 24th.

Saline Paddy For Ceylon

Bombay Varieties Found Suitable

It is proposed to establish a Saline Paddy Station at Madampe in order to multiply saline paddies and to conduct trials of growing these varieties in Ceylon.

In this connection it is revealed that two Bombay varieties of saline paddy have been found suited to the low-lying paddy land area on the banks of the Nilwala Ganga after saline paddy trials conducted at Naimana.

A report on these trials states that a valuable and extensive tract of low-lying paddy land on the banks of the Nilwala Ganga is subject to the frequent influx of saline water and is more or less abandoned.

Use of Bulky Manures

Trials were undertaken in the maha season 1938-39 in order to (1) establish a suitable saline resistant variety of paddy and (2) to determine the suitable treatments for improving such soils.

All the varieties were killed out due to influx of saline water which had an admixture of 36 per cent. of sea water. In the subsequent trials of the four Indian and two local saline paddies the two Bombay varieties Kagga and Bile were found suited to this area, and it was observed that the application of bulky organic manures, viz. green manures or straw improves drainage and favours growth of paddy.

Multiplication of saline paddies and future trials will be conducted at the proposed saline paddy station at Madampe.

ACQUISITION OF BASES BY U.S.A.

Talks With Britain

New York, Wednesday.

Mr. Roosevelt told a Press conference yesterday that talks with Britain on the acquisition of bases were progressing satisfactorily, but he was not willing to predict when definite developments might be expected.

Asked whether there was a possibility that his agreement with Mr. Mackenzie King to establish a Canadian-American Defence Board might involve the use of American destroyers Mr. Roosevelt remarked: "That is just a newspaper story."

He hoped to announce tomorrow the names of the United States members of the Canadian-American Defence Board. He also said that reports that Canada and the United States might occupy certain strategic areas jointly were "pure, unadulterated speculation."

The Washington correspondent of "The New York Times" says that some diplomatic circles foresee the possibility of American destroyers patrolling Canadian waters as a result of Mr. Roosevelt's week-end meeting with Mr. Mackenzie King. It is pointed out that if these vessels are so used British destroyers or other naval vessels could be released in proportion for home waters. This would be equivalent to sending Britain destroyers while avoiding legal obstacles.

BATTLE OF BRITAIN

HIGHEST CRISIS WITHIN
SIX WEEKS

HITLER'S TIME IS
LIMITED

Rugby Aug. 18.

Mr. J. Gardiner in the "Observer" while appreciating the magnificent successes of the R. A. F. so far considers that the next fortnight may prove the most fateful Britain has known.

Highest Point of Crisis

"It seems certain at least that the air war which is bound to determine the issue of the whole conflict will rise to its highest crisis well within the next six weeks if not at once. The reason is that Hitler has reached his most favourable time with respect both to weather and numbers.

"It is a limited time. If before mid-autumn he had not risked his direct in the air ordeal and gained some decisive success he would fall under the fatal blow of decreasing opportunity and diminishing returns. All the world would see the running out of his sands.

"By the failure of glittering promises and by the approach of winter the belief of his own people would be shaken within them despite Goebbels and the Gestapo. Either at once or in the next weeks Hitler must stake against Britain the full strength of his luftwaeffer whatever it may be or lose his last chance.

Enemy's Main Idea

"The enemy's main idea now is to attack our aerodromes and accessories, to wear out the resources of our fighter organisations, to arrest the devastating work of our bombers in the Reich itself and upon its bases in occupied territories and, in short, to beat down our whole air power. It is the only way of laying us bare to conquest.

"That is the key of the battle of Britain which is the battle of the world. That is why the mighty work of the R. A. F. last week against the redoubled efforts of the luftwaeffer is of immense significance and great augury."

R.A.F. TRAINING FOR CEYLONESE

May be Possible
Early

Information has been received in Ceylon from the Secretary of State for the Colonies that training facilities for Ceylonese for service in the Royal Air Force may be possible at an early date.

It is likely that arrangements will be made locally with the Aero Club for the initial training.

At a meeting held today the Board of Ministers considered the question of the next war contribution.

They decided that the testing of the fitness of the recruits for service in the R. A. F. should be carried out in Ceylon, after which the authorities will decide where the picked men will be trained.

Details of the cost of the scheme are now being worked out for submission to the State Council. The expenses to be incurred in this connexion are likely to be Ceylon's next official contribution to the Empire war effort.

**Vast Air Raids by
R. A. F.**

Germany, Italy and
France Bombed

London, Tuesday.

AN Air Ministry communique states: "Our bombers again bombed Italian aircraft factories at Milan, Turin and works at Badrheinfelden and chemical works at Walds hut, near the German-Swiss frontier. Buildings were wrecked by direct hits and left in flames.

"Aerodromes at Freiburg and Habsheim, near Mulhouse, were heavily damaged. Coastal command aircraft made another successful attack on Boulogne harbour in the face of intense searchlight activity and heavy anti-aircraft fire. All our aircraft returned."

For the third time within a week R. A. F. heavy bombers on Sunday night attacked the Caproni aircraft factory at Milan and the Fiat works at Turin, states the Air Ministry news service. Other squadrons of R. A. F. operating 150 miles further north severely damaged the aluminium works at Rheinfelden on the German Swiss frontier. A factory, near the Rhine was attacked for ninety minutes. To reach it our aircraft had to fly some 600 miles.

One of the first salvos of heavy bombs caused a high chimney stack to fall. Then, as more bombs found their mark, there followed steadily spreading fire. Next, hydro-electric plant housing turbines and generators was hit, and, later more high explosives and canisters of incendiaries caused fires to spread rapidly. Another section of raiders saw wrecked plant illuminated by eerie green flames. Explosions occurred as further heavy bombs found their targets, including a direct hit on a converter plant. The whole area appeared by now to be ablaze.

**Belgian Govt to be Set
Up in Britain**

London, Tuesday.

There is a strong possibility that further prominent members of the Belgian Government will shortly come to England and set up the Belgian Government in his country, Reuter's diplomatic correspondent understands from foreign circles in London.

It is understood that the British Government is desirous of maintaining diplomatic relations with the Belgian Government. There are now in London, the Belgian Ministers M. de Vleeschauwer, M. Gutt and M. Jaspar. The first is in charge of Congo Affairs, M. Gutt is concerned with Belgian finance, while M. Jaspar is Minister for Public Health.

There are also in London a group of Belgian parliamentarians—the only members of the Belgian Parliament that have come to this country—who have already declared their confidence in Allied victory and given an assurance that Belgium is prepared to co-operate in full with the Allied effort.

**GERMAN MINES
ADRIFT**

Warning by German
Embassy to U.S.A.

Washington, Tuesday.

A German Embassy spokesman here said that although the "American Legion" would not be attacked by German air or naval forces, the refugee transport was probably in an era of "grave danger."

He added: "We are concerned about the danger of mines which we no longer can control."

**FLOOD SCHEMES
URGENTLY
REQUIRED**

For Villages in The
North

New flood schemes are urgently required for the villages of Suthumalai, Urumpirai, Myiiddi etc. says the Government Agent in his Administration Report for last year.

Total mileage of channels maintained under the annual maintenance vote for 1938-39 was 52 miles inclusive of 22 minor channels which were maintained satisfactorily, adds the Report.

**Food Production by
Youthful Offenders**

Inmates of the Training School for Youthful Offenders at Watupitiwela will be given instruction in food production.

A comprehensive memorandum on the subject prepared by the Superintendent Mr. V. N. Pillai, was before the Executive Committee at its last meeting. The Committee unanimously approved of the scheme, which its author points out will not only help in some measure the food production drive inaugurated by the Government, but also give the boys a training in gardening which will be of help to them in after-life.

The Committee has authorised the necessary initial expenditure, which is about Rs. 250.

**Madras Mayor To
Visit Ceylon**

Mr. S. Satyamurthi M. L. A., Mayor of Madras, has accepted an invitation to be present at the forthcoming session of the Ceylon Indian Congress. Among others invited are ex-Premier of Madras, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, and two ex Ministers, Messrs. V. V. Giri and S. Ramanathan.

Jaffna Urban Council

A special meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council will be held at the office of the Council today at 5 p.m.

Obituary

MR. G. ASAIPPILLAI

We regret to record the death of Mr. G. Asaippillai, F. M. S. Pensioner, which occurred at his residence at Urumpirai North on the 18th inst. Our condolences to the bereaved family.

**Teacher Can be U.C.
Member**

Move to Disqualify
Fails

Negombo Case

Negombo, Tuesday.

Mr. Roland de Zoysa, Negombo Magistrate, acquitted Mr. M. G. P. Fernando, a teacher of St. Joseph's College, Colombo, who was accused under the Urban Councils' Ordinance by Mr. Anthony Lanza, of being a public servant and therefore not entitled to a seat in the Negombo Urban Council. He was also accused of having committed an offence by attending and taking part in the Council meeting of May 14th.

Mr. Earle de Alwis, Secretary of the Council, gave evidence regarding the election of members, the objection lodged against Mr. Fernando and provisions of the Ordinance. Mr. Cyril Perera spoke on behalf of Mr. Fernando. No witnesses for the defence were called. Mr. A. E. Aserappa, who appeared for Mr. Lanza, replied.

The Magistrate, in his order stated: "The case for Mr. Lanza rests entirely on the question whether Mr. Fernando can be deemed to be a person holding a public office under the Crown, within the meaning of any written law or otherwise. It is not contended that Mr. Fernando is a public servant merely because he is in receipt of a salary from public funds. Accordingly, I need not address myself to this point.

"It was, however, argued that by virtue of Section 26 of the Education Ordinance Mr. Fernando is to be deemed a public servant and that as such he is disqualified to be a member.

Notice of Appeal

"Section 26 states that every officer appointed under Part 3 shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Penal Code. Before Section 26 can come into operation it must be shown that part 3 of the Education Ordinance has been made applicable to any particular area—in this case the Municipality of Colombo—by proclamation published in the Government Gazette. There is nothing to show that Part 3 has been made applicable to any area by proclamation.

"The evidence of Mr. Somasekaram, of the Education Department, is that it has not been proclaimed for any area so far. Mr. Lanza must therefore affirmatively prove that it has been so proclaimed... Mr. Lanza has failed to do so.

"Even if the proclamation dated 24.8.39 can be considered as having brought Part 3 into operation, there is nothing whatever to show that Mr. Fernando is an officer appointed under Part 3. An officer appointed under Part 3 may include a schoolmaster is not necessarily an officer appointed under Part 3.

"In view of this finding it is not necessary for me to consider whether a public servant, within the meaning of the Penal Code, can be regarded as a person holding public office under the Crown".

Mr. Aserappa gave notice of appeal.

Tuberculosis On The Increase

Alarming State Of Affairs In Jaffna

"Pulmonary tuberculosis seems to be steadily increasing. This is an alarming state of affairs, and steps should be taken to arrest its spread," states Dr. S. C. Thurai Rajah, M. O. H. Jaffna, in his report of health activities of the district for the second quarter.

In suggesting measures for the control of this disease, Dr. Thurai Rajah states that "the matter is very much under the public eye at present." After referring to the facilities which exist in Jaffna to deal with this disease, he remarks that much could be done for the care of tuberculosis patients and contacts if only the existing facilities could be properly co-ordinated and utilised.

He also suggests the establishment of a central dispensary in Jaffna which could be placed under the tuberculosis officer in charge of the Kankasanturai Sanatorium.

Another suggestion is the establishment of village settlements round the Sanatorium and the utilisation of the services of Social Service League and Village Committees to check the disease.

He mentions that the number of cases notified during the quarter was 29 and the total under care was 83.

THAT CYCLONE OF 1939

Relief Granted by Govt. in the North

As a result of the unusual heavy rain followed by a cyclone on April 12-13, 1939 which caused much damage to tobacco, chillies, and other plantations there was distress in certain parts of the Jaffna District, says the Government Agent, N. P., in his Administration Report for 1939.

Relief works were provided from August 16 ending on September 21, 1939, in the Maniagar's Divisions of Valigaman North and East, Valigaman West, Tenmaradchi and Koonaryn-Tunukkai. Relief works were also provided at Delft on account of the distress caused by the prolonged drought and failure of crops. The works chiefly consisted of deepening of tanks and earth work on roads. At Delft Crown lands were turned into paddy fields. A sum of Rs. 20,611.72 was spent on this account.

Flood Relief

A sum of Rs. 17,251.50 was given to 1,314 persons to rebuild or repair their houses damaged by the floods on November 15, 1939. The people who were obliged to vacate their houses temporarily as they were under water had to be given relief till they returned to their houses. A sum of Rs. 3,881.23 was spent on the issue of free food-stuffs.

Personal

Mr. and Mrs. Sam T. Solomons of Point Pedro will be at Vavuniya from the 25th August to 10th September as the guests of Mr. K. A. Sebastian, Kachcheri Mudaliar and Mrs. Sebastian. (Cor.)

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE BOARDING HOUSE

Term-End Pooja and Dinner

On the occasion of the Term-end pooja was conducted with great solemnity and devotion, at the College Vyravar Temple by Brama Sri Somasundara Kurukkal, under the auspices of the Hosteller's Literary Union. The College Hostellers gathered in large numbers and received the grace and blessing of their presiding deity. "Prasatham" and "panchamirtam" were served lavishly to all those present. It is gratifying to note the great devotion which the present hostellers showed in arranging this pooja and making it a great success. It is hoped that this would be made a regular feature of our Hostel life.

S. Ramachandran,
Hony. Secretary,

The Hosteller's Literary Union,

Inter Hostel Union Dinner

The members of the Jaffna Hindu College Inter Hostel Union had a term-end dinner on Thursday night before the College closed for the Nallur Festival holidays. The hostel was decorated with flags and festoons. Mr. M. Sinnathamby, the hostel warden, presided and Mr. V. Subramaniam was the chief guest.

Mr. V. Subramaniam in the course of his speech remarked that it was the best eastern dinner he had known conducted on the western style.

A toast to the hostel staff was proposed by the president of the Union and was responded by the Warden.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. N. S. Kandiah and was seconded by the secretary of the Union.

V. Ariaratnam,
Hony. Secy., Inter Hostel Union.

Free Sinhalese Classes at Kondavil

The inauguration ceremony of the Free Classes in Sinhalese, organised by the youths of Kokuvil-Kondavil, came off on Saturday, the 17th of August 1940 at about 8.30 a. m. at the Kondavil Saiva Tamil Mixed School under the kind patronage of Mr. M. Kanagasasingam, the School Manager. Mr. S. S. Navaratnam, the Chairman, Kokuvil Kondavil Village Committee, presided.

The day's programme commenced with the singing of Devira. The Chairman in his presidential address wished the classes all success. This was followed by two speeches by Messrs. A. Amirthalingam, Teacher, Kokuvil Hindu English School and M. Perjathamby, Head Master, Kondavil Saiva Tamil Mixed School, on "The Sphere of Youths' Activities," and "The Knowledge of Sinhalese is Indispensable for National Advancement," respectively. After a vote of thanks was proposed, the proceedings came to a close.

The class of which Rev. Sangharakkita Thero, Lecturer in Sinhalese, Jaffna Hindu College, is in charge, began. He has kindly consented to conduct the classes every Saturday between 9 and 10 a. m. (Cor.)

Farewell to Maniagar Vikramasingam

Presentation of Gold Medal and Chain

At a public farewell accorded to Mr. F. J. R. Vikramasingam who was officiating as Maniagar of Pachchilapalli-Karachchi divisions by the residents of these divisions at Pallai, a presentation of a gold medal and chain was made to him. The Maniagar was taken in procession with music to a Pandal specially erected. Special songs composed for the occasion, a group photograph, light refreshments, Indian dances and illuminations enlivened the functions.

Mr. S. R. Kanaganayagam, Advocate, presided. Mr. A. P. Sinnadarai, Head Master C. M. S. School, Pallai, speaking referred to the qualities in the Maniagar that had endeared him to the public during the period of one and half years he had been with them. The speaker would compare the administration of Mr. Vikramasingam to a beautiful ship gliding without any mishap over a smooth sea.

Mr. M. Karthikesu speaking next described Mr. Vikramasingam as the protector of Pachchilapalli-Karachchi divisions for the past one and half years. That large gathering drawn from every strata of Society in that division demonstrated in abundance their feelings towards one to whom they owed so much. Mr. Thiravianathan of Mirusuvil said that the Sakti which had drawn them to the Maniagar was Love. Mr. Gnanapiragasam of Kodikamam speaking as a framer said that what struck him most in the conduct of the Maniagar was his straightforwardness and sincerity.

Mr. Rajasundaram said that in the past the Chief Headmen had considered themselves as demi-gods. Mr. Vikramasingam had by his conduct proved the fallacy of that kind of thinking. Mr. Vikramasingam was the last of the Maniagars. The designation had been changed into that of Divisional Revenue Officer. Addressing Mr. Permainar, the new D. R. O. who succeeds the Maniagar, the speaker expressed the hope that public health would receive the first consideration at his hands.

Mr. E. R. Sadrasingara, retired Maniagar of that division speaking said that there was no doubt that Mr. Vikramasingam would receive further elevation in Office.

Mr. Perumaisar, D. R. O. on being invited to speak appealed to the people to give him the same co-operation that they had given to his predecessor.

The Chairman said that speaker after speaker had stressed the fact that the departing Maniagar had captured the hearts of the residents of that division. Love, said an old Hindu adage, was Sivam. He was happy to note that Mr. Vikramasingam's administration had been marked by that all pervading love. It might perhaps interest them to know that that year known in the Hindu Calendar as Vikrama year saw the dying out of Maniagars, the last of whom was Mr. Vikramasingam. Mr. Kanaganayagam expressed the hope that Mr. Vikramasingam would be promoted to a greater sphere of usefulness in the near future. Mr. Vikramasingam briefly replied. These assembled took the Maniagar to some distance in procession amidst a grand display of fireworks. (Cor.)

Decrease in Crime in the North

(Continued from page 1)

Village Committee area of Chankalai and the other in the Village Committee area of Puttur. The opening of a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in the village of Urumpirai in the Village Committee area of Neerveli had to be postponed as the Village Committee could not secure the services of a qualified midwife. It is regretted that the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Delft which was doing useful work had to be closed because the Village Committee of Delft could not provide the necessary funds.

As in the year 1938, several Village Committees during the year under review too were keen to employ registered midwives but they could not do so because Tamil-speaking qualified midwives were not available. The present rate of salary is not sufficiently attractive to Sinhalese midwives for them to take up appointment in this District.

Supervision of Village Works

The Superintendent of Village Works continued to do useful work during the year under review in supervising works done out of Government grants. He also assisted the Village Committees in technical matters. The Chairmen of Village Committees were afforded ample opportunities for making the fullest use of the services of the Superintendent of Village Works. It is feared that at least a few of the Village Committees in the district do not get full value for the money spent by them on works costing Rs. 100 and less. It is desirable that such works should be inspected periodically by the Superintendent of Village Works.

It is gratifying to note that the Village Committees are gradually discarding the pernicious habit of becoming involved in unnecessary litigation and thereby frittering away Village Committee funds. It is significant that during the period under review not a single Village Committee in this district became a party to any new litigation though a few of the Village Committees had to pay substantial amounts in settlement of decrees entered against them in previous years.

During the period under review the majority of the Village Committees showed marked improvement and efficiency in the management of their affairs. On the whole the relations between the Village Committees and the Kachcheri were cordial.

Health of Cattle

The health of the cattle throughout the Jaffna District was on the whole good during the year under review. There was an outbreak of Black Quarter disease at Pungudutivu in October when the rains prevailed. Of the 105 head of cattle reported to have been affected 102 died of the disease and the remaining three recovered. The grazing grounds of the Island of Pungudutivu are subject to

(Continued on page 6)

'BRITAIN STRONGER THAN EVER BEFORE'

MR. CHURCHILL'S REVIEW OF THE WAR

London, Aug. 20.

LIKE the Royal Air Force in recent times, the House of Commons, including the Prime Minister, had their tails up this afternoon, writes Reuter's Parliamentary correspondent.

With the air over Parliament tranquil, except for a genial breeze coming past the wires of London's balloon barrage, Mr. Churchill, buoyant yet quietly confident, delivered his review to an attentive House.

There was no wild demonstration when Mr. Churchill entered unobtrusively, but there was one good loud cheer and then members settled down to listen. The next big ovation came when Mr. Churchill referred to the great air battle which had been in progress during the past week.

From that point it was clear why the House and the Premier were displaying so vigorous a fortitude and so calm an outlook. The air defences had not only held but were already reaching out towards vital enemy points and affording good hope of the final Allied offensive to which Mr. Churchill had referred.

Throughout there was nothing spectacular about the speech, only plain facts, the usual touches of humour and the usual contempt for rhetorical devices. It was a plain recital by a confident man to a confident audience.

The speech was warily praised afterwards among members of all parties as being right in both tone and temper. Frank approval was also expressed regarding the proposals to enable the United States to have naval and air bases in Newfoundland, the West Indies and elsewhere.

Points from Premier's Speech

Points from Mr. Churchill's speech in the House of Commons yesterday:—

We must prepare for the campaign of 1941 and 1942.

We must refuse to allow food to be passed through our blockade.

Britain would arrange speedy supplies of food to any country which genuinely regained its freedom.

Britain is stronger than ever before and would face whatever was coming. She was sure of herself and of her cause.

The whole British Army is at home. The Navy is far stronger than at the beginning of the war.

The magnetic mine has been effectively mastered.

The enemy are still far more numerous than we in the air, but our new production exceeds his largely.

Britain could continue the war as long as the enemy pleases.

Far larger operations are impending in the Middle East.

The invasion of Britain becomes much more difficult weekly.

Facilities for U. S. Defence

The United States were offered facilities to assist her naval and

Guns Fired From French Coast

London Views Them Only As Nuisance

London, Wednesday.

It is believed in London that high velocity guns are battering at the English south-east coast. Fragments of metal have been examined and experts concluded that they are splinters from shell fired from the French coast.

The Dutch wireless states that the shells were fired from an eleven centimetre gun. If that is so the probable weight of the projectile will be about 35 pounds, but it is stated in London that the evidence shows that the gun was much bigger and it is believed the shells are fired from a twelve or fourteen inch gun.

There should be no technical difficulty in making a gun with a range of a hundred miles, but the cost would be tremendous and inaccuracy very great. The view in London is that guns having this range never have anything more than a nuisance value. They cannot produce any military result.

Observation cannot be accomplished by plane and the spotters would never go unmolested. Further, the range is greater than accuracy. Because London would come within the range of such guns there is always the possibility that some random shells may be fired into the capital.

It is recalled that "Big Bertha," the huge German naval 3-inch gun which had a range of 80 miles and fired projectiles each weighing 260 pounds on Paris in the last war, had little effect after the first few days of surprise.

Although it was fired every third day for 140 days, only 250 were killed and many of these during the earliest period. The disadvantages of using such large calibre guns include their shortness of life. "Big Bertha," could only fire 60 rounds although the new steel process might now make the life of such a weapon somewhat longer.

Also, the body of the projectile must be exceptionally thick, leaving little room for explosive, the amount being actually less than that in the shell of a low velocity howitzer.

Mr. Eden was interrogated in the House of Commons on the long-distance shelling of Britain but replied "It is not in the national interest to make any statement on this subject."

air defence in Newfoundland, the West Indies and elsewhere.

There is no question of any transference of sovereignty in these facilities; but for its part His Majesty's Government are entirely willing to afford defence facilities on a 99-year lease-hold basis.

Undoubtedly this process meant that these English-speaking democracies of the British Empire and the United States would be somewhat mixed up together in some of their affairs for mutual and general advantage.

I don't view the process with any misgiving. None can stop it. Like the Mississippi it just goes rolling along.

THE PATH TO SWARAJ

Gandhiji's Thirteen-Point Programme

Bombay, Aug. 18.

A thirteen fold programme of constructive work, "in the fulfilment of which would lie the non-violent attainment of Swaraj," is expounded by Mahatma Gandhi in the course of an article in the *Harijan* to-day.

The constructive programme includes items like Hindu-Muslim or communal unity, removal of untouchability, Prohibition, khadi, other village industries, village sanitation, New or Basic Education, adult education, uplift of women, education in hygiene and health, propagation of the Rashtrabasha, cultivating love of one's own language and working for economic equality.

Mahatma Gandhi says: It is the want of all these things that is responsible for our bondage. The constructive programme of the Congress did not include all the items. We have to go further forward. We have to stabilise and perfect Ahimsa and so we have to make the constructive programme as comprehensive as possible. There should be no room for doubt that, if we can win Swaraj purely through non-violence, we also can retain it through the same means. In the fulfilment of the constructive programme lies the non violent attainment of Swaraj."

After explaining in detail the various items, Mahatma Gandhi concludes by saying that "the whole of his programme would be a structure on sand if it was not built on the solid foundation of economic equality. Economic equality must never be supposed to mean possession of an equal amount of worldly goods by everyone. It does not mean however that every one will have a proper house to live in, sufficient and balanced food to eat, and sufficient khadi with which to cover himself. It also means that the cruel inequality that obtains to-day will be removed by purely non violent means."

52 PROSECUTIONS AGAINST NOTARIES

1,240 Notaries Practised Last Year

As a result of the examination of deeds and the inspection of the non-proctor notaries' offices, apart from the discovery of other irregularities, a sum of over Rs. 24,000 was recovered as deficiency of stamp duty, penalties, fines and affidavits, says the Registrar General in his Report for 1939.

Fifty-two prosecutions (of which forty-three were in respect of failure to deliver duplicates by due dates) were entered against notaries during the year by the Department for offences under the Notaries Ordinance. Four warrants had to be obtained for non-appearance in cases filed against them during the year.

1,240 notaries (1,024 proctors and 216 non-proctors) were practising in the Island at end of 1939. Twenty-five notaries ceased to hold office during the year and 54 were newly appointed.

The number of proctor-notaries shows an increase of 33 over the number of the previous year, and the number of non-proctor-notaries a decrease of 4.

"Not Acceptable"

Indian Congress on Viceroy's Statement

Wardha, Aug. 21.

The Working Committee of the Congress is understood to have reached definite conclusions that the Viceregal declaration in the present form is not acceptable to Congress, but a final decision on the subject is not likely to be made until the Viceroy has had time to see the Congress President should the Viceroy desire to do so.

While the changes of a Viceroy-Azad meeting is at present remote, those in touch with the leaders do not completely rule out such a possibility. These circles also do not expect that if there is no basis of approach between the Government and the Congress the immediate result will be some form of satyagraha by the Congress. The view held is that some time is bound to elapse before such action is taken.

INDO-CEYLON RELATIONS

Time Opportune for Conference

Madras, Aug. 19.

"It is a happy augury for a satisfactory settlement of the disputes that have arisen between India and Ceylon that the conference arranged to take place in November between Ministers from Ceylon and representatives of the Government of India has been heartily welcomed in the Island," writes the "Hindu" in the course of an editorial on Indo-Ceylon relations.

The paper adds that time is opportune for such a conference for in the past some months a perceptible improvement has been witnessed in Indo-Ceylon relations thanks to the personal contact brought about between representative spokesmen of the two countries.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 52 PT

In the matter of a Fresh Application for the Appointment of

Guardian-ad-litem over the

minors Sithankany daughter of

Rasihah and Rasiah Loganayagam,

Walliammal widow of Sinnah

Sinnar of Thondamanar Petitioner

1. Sithangany daughter of Rasiah

2. Rasiah Loganayagam of do

presently of F. M. S.

3. Elaiyathamby Rasiah of pre-

sently of F. M. S. by his

Attorney Veluppilal Elaiya-

thamby of Thondamanar

4. Veeragaththiar Thambimuttu

of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal

before Simon Rodrigo, Esquire Addi-

tional District Judge, Jaffna on the

11th day of May 1939 in the pre-

sence of Mr. S. Mailvagam, Proctor

on the part of the petitioner and on

reading the petition and affidavit of

the Petitioner.

It is ordered that the 4th Respond-

ent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem

over the minors the 1st and 2nd Res-

pondents unless the Respondents ap-

pear before this Court on or before

the 2nd day of June 1939 and shew

sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 11th day of May 1939.

Sgd S. RODRIGO

Additional District Judge.

19-7-40

Extended for 30-8-40

(Intld) S. R.

A. D. J.

(O. 46, 22 & 25-6-40)

New Orientations of the Educational Creed

(Continued from page 1)

cade or two of the present century Bengali culture, especially in its modern aspects, was in the main man-made. The evolution of the *Swadeshi* movement has in its natural course engendered the class-consciousness of creative woman, both Hindu and Muslim. Today the civilization of modern Bengal is marked by gradually increasing doses of constructive femininity. The Bengali woman, indeed, the entire womanhood of India, is at present in evidence in social service and politics, as in journalism, fine arts, sports, education and what not. The schools, the colleges and the Universities have therefore been adapting themselves more and more to the requirements of girls and young women. The social transformation implied in this aspect of the female sex on the culture of Young Bengal constitutes a fundamental *differentium* between 1940 and 1905-14. And this bids fair to grow in intensity, variety and quantity as a social force. The alleged functional distinction between man and woman is going to be a thing of the past in Bengal and in the rest of India as in other parts of the modern world. Occupational equality between the sexes, i.e. the masculinization of woman in the vocations of life is tending to become a reality of Bengal's as of entire world's societal structure.

Last but not the least is to be mentioned the self-conscious manhood of the peasants in the villages on the one hand and of the workingmen in the industrial areas on the other. The "ideas of 1905" were hardly cognisant of the peasant and the working classes. It is chiefly during the last two decades that the economic, political and cultural requirements and demands of these classes have forced themselves upon Bengali (and all-Indian) *Swadeshi* revolution. Very little however, has yet been accomplished in order to meet the wants of these two classes. But no planning of any sort in India today and tomorrow can be of any worth which fails to respond adequately to the cry from these newly awakened masses. Bengali culture cannot any longer be treated as the culture exclusively of the Bengali intellectual, *bhadralok* or other bourgeois-minded classes. For Bengal has already been growing into the fatherland of the teeming millions comprising as they do the peasants and the industrial proletariat.

These four sets of social forces in the Bengali as in the All-Indian culture-complex call for a fresh re-making of educational visions. Situated as we are in 1940 we cannot but indulge in a profound discontent and engender a disequilibrium in our educational and cultural perspectives, in our socio-economic relations and in political forms. The cry for more socialism, more sex-equality, more industrialization, more careers, more food, more health, more culture,—no matter under what slogan—has got to be embodied in new educational creeds.

(The Hindu Heritage)

Decrease in Crime in the North

(Continued from page 4)

inundation during the rains and the Black Quarter disease occurred in this island previously, four years ago. In the present outbreak animals between 9 months and 4 years old were affected.

The Veterinary Dispensary at Jaffna continued to do useful work but as a retrenchment measure the dispensary ceased to function from October 1 this year. During the 9 months 935 animals were brought to it for treatment. The commonest ailments among the cases treated were yokegall, opacity of the cornea as the result of injuries, tympanitis, and diarrhoea in calves.

During the year demonstrations with Burdizzo's castrator were given at Kilali. Fifteen bulls were castrated with the Burdizzo's castrator and 2 men were trained to use the castrator.

A Jannarpari stud goat was kept in charge of a farmer at Pandaterippu and kids off this stud goat can be seen at Pandaterippu, Sillalai, Jaffna Town, Vaddukoddai, and Uduppiddi.

A stud bull of the Ambrit Mahal breed was owned and maintained by a farmer at Mathagal and imported cows of the same breed and country cows were served by this bull.

The Veterinary Department proposes to do animal husbandry work at Kayts, Karampan, and Naranthana in the future and not at Pandaterippu and Mathagal as the former area would be visited oftener by the Veterinary Surgeon, Jaffna, since he visits Kayts on quarantine work frequently.

Three hundred and ninety seven bulls and six cows were imported during the year under review through the port of Kayts. No disease occurred among the cattle imported. Out of a batch of 54 head of cattle imported on May 1, four head of cattle died on board the sailing vessel as a result of injuries received during a severe storm.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 876.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Thanukody wife of Kandiah deceased, of Karainagar west.

1. Sanmugam Kandiah of Karainagar west Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kandiah Nadarajah

2. Parupathy widow of Sanmugam of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 10th day of June 1940, in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 31 May 1940 having been read.

It is further declared that the 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st respondent and that the said Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 17th day of July 1940, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 26th day of June 1940.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy District Judge.

Extended to 26-8-40

(D. 45, 22 & 26-8-40)

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Printed and published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Vannarponnai East, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1940.