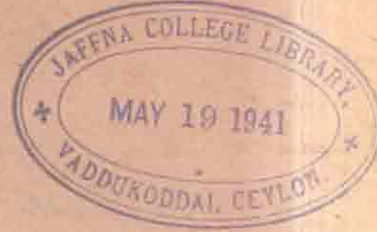


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NO. 7.

CRIME GIVES GREATER CAUSE FOR ANXIETY

INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR IN KNIFE CASES

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE ON CRIME IN CEYLON

THE position of crime gives cause for greater anxiety and far more food for thought. Thus observes Mr. P. N. Banks, Inspector-General of Police in his Administration Report for 1940.

In a large percentage of knife cases, the offender is under the influence of liquor, he adds:

The year ends with an unenviable record of crime and disorder. Crime has increased in five out of the nine Provinces and in Colombo City, and is the highest yet recorded. During the first six months labour strikes spread through the Central and Uva Provinces and rapidly deteriorated into widespread disorder, rioting, and defiance of authority, creating a situation unprecedented in the history of planting. With the detention of the Sama Samaja leaders under Defence Regulations in June, the incentive disappeared and swift retribution dealt out by the courts quickly restored order. Through the untiring efforts of the Department of Labour the movement now bids fair to resolve itself into healthy trade unionism.

The position of crime gives cause for greater anxiety and far more food for thought. During the past ten years it has risen by 39 per cent. Murder is more common and is committed at the rate of 12 a day. One in every 657 persons is a criminal, one in every 530 is a reconvicted criminal, and 34 per cent of the persons convicted are youths or juveniles.

Earlier Reformation

Crime marches on—the army of law breakers replacing casualties from the youth of the country and causing more and more devastation as the years go by. In an attempt to attack it at its base, the Training School for Youthful Offenders was opened in Febru-

ary. But it cannot, by itself, succeed, unless the minimum entrance age of 16 is reduced, or a separate institution is built to cater for boys below this age, for 558 or 18 per cent of the total of 3,153 youthful offenders were below 16. Reformation must therefore start earlier.

Greater care and forethought by the public and less prodigality in the issue of rubber licences would facilitate the work of the Police in the prevention and detection of theft, particularly theft by servants and theft of bicycles which are mainly responsible for the increase under this head, whilst restriction in the issue of licences to deal in rubber would put the number of dealers within the scope of Police supervision.

Influence of Liquor

As regards violence, the favourite weapon of attack is the knife, and in a large percentage of cases the offender is under the influence of liquor. The Prohibited Knives Ordinance is a dead letter and in any case it is not proclaimed in the most criminal districts. It was conceived in 1906 to eliminate or check the use of the kris-knife and this it has, to a great extent, achieved. But it is not effective against the clasp knife a far handier and more convenient weapon which has taken the place of the kris. In October all restriction on the tapping of toddy was removed and the effect is awaited with interest.

The visitation of swift and sure retribution on adult offenders must go hand in hand with any attempt to reform the young. Lenience is, generally speaking, misplaced and binding over and fines are insufficient corrective. Respect for the law is bred of fear, and the surest way of inculcating it is by prompt and deterrent

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Indian Deadlock

Causing Concern in Britain

A New Approach Advocated

London, Friday.

THE time has come, says "The Times" correspondent in India, in a two column article, when three sets of proposals now before India should be subjected to a critical examination so that a common denominator may be found.

Commenting upon this in a leading article, the paper says: "It must be admitted that a continuance of the Indian constitutional deadlock is causing concern in this country and a sense of frustration in India. The recent parliamentary debate, in spite of Mr. Amery's excellent speech, left the House of Commons in a somewhat dissatisfied mood and several speakers with abundant Indian experience—Sir George Schuster and Sir Stanley Reed among them—did not entirely agree with the Secretary of State that nothing could be done failing an agreement between the two chief Indian parties.

"In India, the same feeling of disappointment prevails among the Moderates who took part in the Bombay conference. While no important constitutional changes could be attempted least of all in the present crisis of the war when the Western members of the Axis are challenging our control to the Mediterranean approaches to India and while the attitude of Japan is doubtful, our correspondent in India suggests that a critical examination of the proposals of the British, the Congress and the Moderate might lead to the discovery of a common basis for agreement.

"Thus, while a constitutional change would await the close of the war, there would be a better chance of solving the immediate problem. The present unsatisfactory situation should not be allowed to crystalize. It might be possible, for example, for the Viceroy to appoint a special War Committee with advisory powers from the Central Legislature to assist in the war effort. It might also be possi-

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS

PLEA FOR THEIR CONTINUANCE

FR. LONG'S EVIDENCE BEFORE COMMITTEE

THE Special Education Committee held its sittings in Jaffna this week-end. The Minister for Education, Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara presided.

Rev. Fr. T. M. F. Long, O. M. I., in the course of his evidence said that denominational schools had imparted education to the children of those parents who desired for their children the distinctive education associated with such schools. To attempt to deprive the parent of such power of choosing for his child, or to limit by statute his choice when such a wide variety is already available, was to move in the totalitarian direction or to act on the assumption that such parent was sub-human, which was hardly consistent in a country where adult suffrage obtained.

The English system encouraged the widest variety of schools. He therefore pleaded for the retention of the present system, what might be called the dual system, i. e., state schools and denominational schools open to all who desired them.

"The accusation that the denominational system has been abused has come into such vogue quite recently that

(Continued on page 6)

ble to associate the Chamber of Princes, which commands the services of high talents, with a prosecution of the struggle.

"It is distressing to the friends of India in this country and to the vast number of Indian patriots to see so many Indian politicians, though they are convinced that the British cause is good, continuing to champion the policy of non-resistance in which they do not believe.

"It is not possible that the British Government and the Government of India may be making too much of the opposition of the old leaders and their parties? A new approach to the Indian problem will have to be made sooner or later and it is surely conceivable that it might be made with the aid of new men."



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1941

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS

IN HIS EVIDENCE BEFORE the Select Education Committee last week Rev. Fr. Long made a plea for denominational schools. In a land like Ceylon which is so divided by religion and in which the zeal for the conversion of the heathen is still strong, denominational schools present a problem of great difficulty. The Rector of St. Patricks took his stand mainly on the right of the parent to freedom of choice. It cannot be said that the higher argument of the importance of religious education did not weigh with him. But being an astute logician or tactician he saw that in a country predominantly non-Christian that argument would tell against the church which he represents. We could have better appreciated his stand if he had argued that education without a religious background would not make for inner harmony or true public weal. But the cry that state education would be prejudicial to parents' freedom is nothing but a camouflaged attempt on the part of a religionist to preserve for his church as long as possible the special privileges and advantages which it has enjoyed at the expense of the non-Christian parent's right to give his child an education congenial to his religious tradition. It is common knowledge that through the educational institutions under their control the various churches enjoy a good deal of prestige, patronage, income and even political influence which they cannot otherwise possess. Thus the cry becomes nothing but a flimsy pretext, for what is proposed is not that parents should be penalised for sending their children to schools of other denominations, but that a denominational school should receive state aid only for the students of its own denomination. Christian Missions often forget that their right to educate and receive state-aid for non-Christian children is enjoyed only at the expense of those parents' right to give them religious instruction. For obvious reasons it is advisable to place this restriction on denominational schools. Otherwise a wealthy body of people may start schools where there is no need for a school of a particular denomination and thus deprive the people of that locality of

their right to have a school of their own. The Catholic Church has always opposed state education on the ground that it is pernicious to bring up a Catholic child in a non-Catholic atmosphere. If the state once admitted the justice of this principle, how could it allow grant to a mission school for the education of non-Christian children? For on this principle the Hindu children should not be educated in a non-Hindu school for the atmosphere of the school should be tainted. What the Rector calls the parent's right thus amounts in effect to nothing but the right of the church to deprive the Hindu of a right to a suitable Hindu education. If there is to be a denominational school in a place, it is nothing but fair that it must be of the denomination to which the majority of children in that locality belong. Otherwise it will be depriving the majority community of that place of its right to free choice in the interests of a small minority. There are besides other disadvantages economic and cultural. Denominational schools make it a point not to appoint to their staff teachers of other denominations except for the purpose of canvassing children or of ruining another school in the same neighbourhood or under very exceptional circumstances. In awarding scholarships and free tuition preference is generally shown to children of the same denomination. The Rector denies that proselytisation is one of the objects of Catholic schools. We find no difficulty in crediting him with honesty of purpose, but cannot admit that all similar heads of schools are free from this bias. We hear that in a sister college the head teacher tries to influence the religious beliefs of children in private talks. Recently the head of a school announced with a degree of complacency that he had received written authorisation from a number of Hindu parents to taken them to Church service and to give them undiluted Christian instruction. Perhaps in all schools prizes and marks are awarded for religious subjects. It must be conceded that the income derived from Hindu children goes partly to the support of the Church and Christian teachers. The existence of Christian schools thus deprives the non-Christian teachers of the right to employment which they would otherwise have. We ourselves hold that there is a place for a limited number of denominational schools. If in a certain locality there can be a Catholic College composed mainly or entirely of Catholic children it has a right to exist. But where the population is mainly Buddhist or Hindu it is but fair that the school must be of the denomination of the people.

Saiva Paripalana Sabhai Library And Reading Room

Opened on Friday

Speakers' Tribute To Navalar

THE Library and Reading Room of the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, Jaffna, were opened on Friday last. Religious rites were performed at the Jaffna Hindu College Temple and the Library premises in the noon when "Purana Padanam" of the "Kandapuram" was commenced after due ceremonies. A Theyara class was also started under the leadership of Mr. A. Rasupillai.

The formal opening of the Library and Reading Room was performed at 5 p.m. by Dr. S. Subramaniam. The Pasupathy Chettiar's bungalow where the Library and the Reading Room are housed was tastefully decorated for the occasion. On arrival Dr. Subramaniam was garlanded by Mr. A. Thillaiampalam President of the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai.

After declaring the 'Library and Reading room open Dr. Subramaniam spoke on the antiquity of Saivism and of the many countries that had come under its influence. He cited from the researches of various archaeologists and the evidences he had himself seen in European countries of the existence of SivaLingam as a proof of his statement that Saivism had at one time been the religion of a greater part of the world. He congratulated the organisers of the Library and stressed the duty of those who would use the Library.

Mrs. S. Sathasiva Iyer, Inspector of Schools, paid a glowing tribute to the work of Sri la Sri Arumuga Navalar of hallowed memory whose devotion to and sacrifice for Tamil learning and Saivism had inspired later generations to found the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, and the Jaffna Hindu College. He urged on the present generation to be true to the glorious tradition of their great leaders by improving upon what they had left behind them. The Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, he said, should interest itself in reforming Hindu temples. He congratulated the Sabhai on having opened the Library and Reading Room which supplied a great need in this part of the country.

Mr. C. Arulambalam, Advocate, spoke on the greatness of Vaithiga Saivism and stressed on the need for a good knowledge of Tamil to understand Saivism. He also dwelt on the usefulness of libraries for spreading knowledge among people.

Mr. K. Sitsapesan spoke on the need for conducting "Purana Padanam", one of the effective methods of teaching religion to the people.

Mr. M. Mylvaganam, Secretary of the Sabhai, proposed a vote of thanks to the distinguished guest, to the donors of books to the library and to all others who have helped towards the success of the function. He said that it was their idea to have a permanent home for the library near the Saiva Prakasa Press and hoped they would be able to realise it before long.

How British Soldiers Escaped

Evacuation From Greece

London, Friday.

How thousands of British soldiers lay on the Greek beaches for 24 hours surrounded by the Germans and yet escaped, how a Greek policeman saved a further batch of troops and how a British Colonel, captured by parachutists, escaped and reached a British destroyer—these and hundreds of other individual stories make the evacuation from Greece appear fictionally fantastic.

Thousands of troops under a British Brigadier, says Reuter's correspondent, evacuated with the British forces from Greece, reached the coast in the neighbourhood of Farina, according to a plan where they waited for naval craft for 24 hours. The Germans were hot on their trail and actually reached the coast on both sides of them, as well as occupying the roadway to the west. The Germans had over 100 tanks lined up, but did not press forward to the coast.

Enemy aircraft roared overhead all day but failed to spot the Britishers. After the men had lain hidden in bushes and cornfields all day, a destroyer loomed up and took them off in safety. "Had the German patrols advanced along the roadway, we dare not have fired," one of the escaped soldiers told me, "because we would have given away our positions, but we had arranged a private party of garrotees waiting along the roadside to dispatch any Germans approaching."

Gallant Policeman

Another party of Britishers reached a village on the Peloponnesus coast with the German mechanised forces roaring behind them only half-a-mile away and were saved only by a gallant Greek policeman who directed the Germans to the right, while the Britishers had taken the left.

Another extraordinary escape was of a Colonel who, with a small detachment of men, was motoring post-haste from Athens along the coastal road through Megara to Corinth. He suddenly found a road block which he expected to be manned by Greek soldiers, but to his surprise a German Lieutenant in charge of eight parachutists leapt on his running board with drawn revolver. He requested the Colonel to drive back to Athens, while the Germans followed in commandeered Greek cars. It was pitch dark. No sooner had the Colonel got several miles down the road than he stopped the car and, with the driver, dived into the woods. After the walking several miles, he found another pre-arranged beach around Megara where a British destroyer took him and his companion off.

Saved by Dutch

How 2,000 Australian troops were rescued after a Dutch merchantman, which had picked them up at a small Peloponnesus port, was bombed and sunk was told by a young Dutch officer who arrived here today. Twelve dive-bombers attacked the merchantman a few hours from the port. The escorting destroyers shot down three, but the rest resumed the attack later and the ship was set on fire. Although

(Continued on page 5)

FIRST PAPER FACTORY IN CEYLON

Started by Youths' Social Service
League in Jaffna

**"JAFFNA ALWAYS LED," SAYS
MR. A. RATNAYAKE**

WHAT is claimed to be the first paper factory in Ceylon was opened in Jaffna by Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara, Minister for Education, on Saturday at the Industrial Centre of the Youths' Social Service League, Jaffna, at Vannarponne.

Mr. A. Ratnayake, M. S. C., who spoke at the function paid a glowing tribute to Jaffna's industry and to the lead Jaffnese have always given in the political field.

Invitations for this function were printed on the paper turned out by the factory.

Mr. Kannangara, Mr. Ratnayake, M. S. C. and Mr. A. Mahadeva, M. S. C. were on arrival garlanded by the officers of the League.

Mr. S. Senathi Rajah, Secretary of the League, requesting the Minister to open the factory extended a hearty welcome to the Minister, Mr. Ratnayake, Mr. Mahadeva and all those present.

"Youths have been noted for their over enthusiasm and miscarriage" continued Mr. Senathi Rajah. "To ensure against abortive attempts, our Youths' Social Service League has been always tempering its views with the advice of the elders. It is the same spirit, that has prompted us now to invite one who is keeping the candle of learning bright and radiant, one who is responsible for the future of the youth of this country, to give his blessing and advice and to help our youngsters to grow.

"I do not propose to go into a detailed account of the growth of our society. Our League is now passing from its infancy to childhood, being 3 years of age and has ventured to learn more and practise more. It is our ambition to work for a united and prosperous Lanka. It is on the third year of its life, that we have

and Commerce, that he may visit us at least during the League's annual sessions on the 24th and 25th of this month. I have great pleasure in requesting the Minister to declare the factory open."

Mr. Kannangara declared open the factory by cutting a ribbon tied across the entrance to factory. Accompanied by a large gathering present, Mr. Kannangara then went round the factory to inspect the various processes of paper making, which were explained by Mr. D. Sheard of the Puttur Rural Development Centre. A spinning demonstration was also given by the members of the League.

Great Hopes

Mr. Kannangara said that he was very glad to open that factory. From what he had seen he had great hopes of its future. After referring to the scheme of cottage industries which were worked in some schools and explaining the reasons why they had to be separated and the factories handed over to the Minister of Commerce and Industries, Mr. Kannangara said that he was very glad that the League had been the first public body to start on such a venture. They were able to produce paper at small cost and without much exertion. That spoke a great deal for the activities of the League. They could introduce some more industries and show the way how the unemployed without any means of subsistence could be employed. They had asked him to convey a message to the Minister for Labour Commerce and Industries. He would gladly do so and would also convey to the Minister his personal gratification at the League's efforts. Mr. Ratnayake and Mr. Mahadeva too, he was certain, would support him.

In the small beginnings he had seen, he found elements of success for their venture. He wished them all success.

Jaffna's Led

Mr. Ratnayake paid a tribute to Jaffna as the most industrious place in Ceylon. Jaffna always led in the political field. Mainly because of their leaders and representatives in the Legislative Council and other bodies Ceylon enjoyed some measure of liberty and freedom. He hoped that through their leadership and co-operation the people of Ceylon would secure its legitimate place. He was glad the young men of Jaffna were maintaining the tradition of their elders in taking the lead by starting the paper factory and demonstrating that paper could be manufactured in Ceylon. They used to import a large quantity of paper into the country. The Printing Department alone spent a

(Continued on page 5)

TROUBLE IN IRAQ

BRITISH AND IRAQI
FORCES FIGHT

GERMAN AID ASKED
AGAINST BRITAIN

Saturday.

OPEN fighting has flared up between British and Iraqi forces at Habbaniyah, a British aerodrome some 60 miles from Bagdad, as a result of Iraqi forces firing on British troops. According to the latest reports, the fighting which started yesterday, is still going on. There are no developments elsewhere in Iraq.

It was reliably reported in London last night, says Reuter, that Raschid Ali, the present head of the Iraq Government, has applied to Germany for assistance against Great Britain.

The trouble is, however, no more than an embarrassing development at the present juncture. The Iraq army is neither large nor formidable. Its peace-time formation is about 30,000 with another 15,000 police and gendarmerie.

A Purely Military Revolt

London, Friday.

Reuter's Diplomatic correspondent writes: "The movement in Iraq, which has now terminated in open hostilities with the British forces is a purely military revolt, although some of the student element, as is usual in Oriental countries, is in the thick of it.

Elements of the army in Iraq have always been mixed up with politics. Its recent history has been a record of plot and counter-plot organised almost exclusively by army officers. Many of these outbreaks have been accompanied by bloodshed and several Ministers have fallen victim to political assassination.

The people generally are peaceful and law-abiding, asking only to be left to pursue their commerce and practise their religion without interference. A section of the army however, has shown itself to be imbued with swindling ideas and a disturbing megalomania.

The war has furnished an opportunity for German and Italian propagandists to exploit the situation and to stir up feeling against the exceptional position enjoyed by Great Britain under the terms of her alliance with Iraq although it is in dispute that the trouble in Iraq cannot be otherwise than an embarrassing development at the present juncture.

How it Came About

The concentration of Iraqi troops round Habbaniyah unfortunately led to the clash with the British forces stationed there. In spite of requests for their withdrawal, these Iraqi troops were reinforced on Thursday and early yesterday morning opened fire on the cantonment, obliging the British forces to take the necessary counter-action. Fighting continued throughout the day and is believed to be still in progress.

It will be recalled that when Raschid Ali, supported by some high army leaders, seized power by force a month ago, he declared publicly his intention to honour the Anglo-Iraqi treaty of alliance. Consequently, when His Majesty's Government

Changes in British Cabinet

Lord Beaverbrook
Minister of State

London, May 2.

The following changes have been made in the British Cabinet:

Lord Beaverbrook becomes Minister of State. (A new title).

Lt.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon has been appointed Minister of Aircraft Production in succession to Lord Beaverbrook.

Mr. F. J. Leathers has been appointed Minister of Shipping as well as of Transport.

Mr. R. H. Cross, Minister of Shipping, has been appointed High Commissioner for Australia.

Lord Beaverbrook, as Minister of Aircraft Production, was the impetus behind the phenomenal speed-up of British warplane production. He leaves this Ministry to become Minister of State. He will thus be free to devote his whole attention to War Cabinet problems, unhampered by activities in connection with aeroplane production.

The new Minister for Aircraft Production, Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, leaves the post of Minister of Transport. The Minister of Transport and shipping are combined under Mr. Frederick James Leathers, the 57-year-old captain of industry who has been controlling coal shipments all over the world as managing director of a firm with which he started his business career as a five-shilling weekly office boy.

He has held 53 directorships of coal and shipping companies.

DENTAL NOTICE

S. Imai, (Japanese Dentist)
Colombo,

will be at Jaffna at Tiruchelvam Buildings, Main Street, Jaffna, from 7th to 16th May, 1941.

(Mis. 27. 5-5-41).

notified its desire to open a line of communications through Iraq for the British forces in accordance with the arrangements made with the Iraq Government a year ago, he agreed to this action and troops were landed at Basra without incident. When, however, some days later a further contingent was notified, the Iraqi authorities declared that they were not willing to grant permission for further British troops to arrive in Iraq before those which had already arrived had passed through.

People Deplore it

British insistence on treaty rights and the landing of further troops at Basra was followed by a menacing concentration of Iraqi troops round Habbaniyah, and the local Iraqi commander conveyed to the British Officer Commanding at Habbaniyah a provocative message that no flights or troops movements at Habbaniyah would be permitted under the threat of bombardment. Representations by the British Ambassador to Raschid Ali to secure a withdrawal of the Iraqi troops were disregarded.

There is reason to believe that a considerable section of the Iraqi population deplores the anti-British policy adopted by Raschid Ali and would welcome a restoration of the friendly relations which have so far existed between the countries.

the whole of Lanka—to start this paper industry. We fervently hope that this industry will open a fresh avenue of employment to our unemployed youths in the peninsula. Before I request the Minister to declare the factory open I feel it my duty to thank the Department of Commerce and Industries, their Director, Mr. Sheard their representative who has been a great source of help and encouragement to us. Sir, may I request you to carry a message to the Minister of Industries

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Youth Congress and Independence

Sir,—As one listened to the hairsplitting controversy between two sections of the members of the Youth Congress over the interpretation of the terms "National Independence" and "National self-determination", one could not help being aghast at the hopeless and utter bankruptcy of ideas of the majority of the intelligentsia of Jaffna today. Quibbling and phrase-juggling seem to be the only weapons in the hands of the majority of the intelligentsia of Ceylon to solve the problems facing us today.

What is "National Independence", Is it some abstract absolute entity, having no connections and relations with the day-to-day problems of the people of a country? Is it some very intricate problem which can be understood only by lawyers and constitutionalists? Has it no connection with the life of the ordinary man-in-the-street, with the lives of the overwhelming majority of the people?

What actually is the concrete reality designated by "National Independence"? What is "National Independence" for? "National Independence" can have meaning only when considered in relation to the social, economic and cultural requirements of a country. "National Independence" must be the means whereby a people can order their social relations, relations into which people enter to carry on productive activity, in a way consistent with and determined by the productive forces of a country. If on the other hand, "National Independence" is regarded as an end in itself, an end which will have nothing to do with the ordering of social relations of production, then indeed and inevitably, it becomes a sterile conception leading us nowhere.

Secondly, "National Independence" must be the means to organise the economic structure of a country in a way that will adequately solve the problems of production and distribution, in a way that will put an end to economic chaos. "National Independence" must be considered in relation to the economic conditions of a country, in relation to the poverty and unemployment which prevail in a country. It must envisage the means and methods of solving the economic problems of a country. It must have its roots in the day-to-day problems of the overwhelming majority of the country. Only then will it find response from the people; only then will it lead a people to a clear and well-defined goal. If, on the other hand, "National Independence" is looked upon as an "airy" concept, as something which does not concern itself with "ordinary" economic problems, then, obviously and undoubtedly, it will remain the delusion of a few bankrupt intellectuals.

Culturally, "National Independence" must be a means to provide opportunities for the people of a nation to develop to the full their intellectual capacities and thus evolve a culture which will be vigorous and reflect their consciousness. It must by so ordering the material conditions of a people ensure a continued rise in

the level of their culture which will facilitate the development of a world outlook, in keeping with modern conditions. Culture does not consist in merely admiring the achievements of the past of a country. On the other hand the past culture of a country must be taken over and adopted to suit, and developed according to the changed conditions of existence.

Does "National Independence" on the other hand mean absolute independence? Does it mean that a country should have no connections with other countries, should have nothing to do with other countries? Again, talk of this nature is the result of paying no regard to the concrete historical situation, to the objective conditions of the world. Such talk is the result of tearing the concept, "National Independence" from its context and considering it in the abstract. Can we, in modern conditions, conceive a country being a water-tight, unit? Is it not a fact that developments in one part of the world have very far-reaching repercussions on other parts of the world? Very close interconnections and inter-relations between nations are an undeniable feature of the modern world. Therefore the concept "National Independence" must be considered in this context and our conclusions formulated in accordance with the concrete historical situation.

National Independence, therefore, must be considered in relation to the national and international situation. To slur over the connections between "National Independence" and the national situation (i.e. the social, economic and cultural requirements of a country) and to over-emphasise the connections between "National Independence" and the international situation is as futile and erroneous as to dwell on the intra-national aspect of "National Independence" to the exclusion of its international aspect. "National Independence" must be the means of solving the national problems of a country as determined by the concrete international situation. In countries which have already achieved national independence the international aspect must be given a greater emphasis. In countries deprived of national independence the intra-national aspect should be given a greater emphasis.

Such a view of the content of "National Independence" will lead to correct conclusions. Such a view will effectively dispose of the controversy about "National Independence" and "National self-determination". Let us give up "high-brow" talk and come down to concrete reality,

Yours etc.,

"International Nationalist."

Police and Public

Sir,—There has been quite recently an increase in crime specially in burglary and thefts. It is very unpleasant to find that the general public does not show sufficient concern about the increase of crime and its suppression.

In Jaffna rowdies in various villa-

ges think that they are a law unto themselves and terrorise villagers and live by so terrorising them. The police cannot do much in the matter except with the co-operation of the public. Since the new Asst. Superintendent of Police came to Jaffna, the rowdies here have come to regard him as a man who would not tolerate any nonsense from them but unfortunately these rowdies have been made use of by some influential people either during elections or on occasions when their help was needed, so that the so-called influential men are under obligation to them. Any attempt to suppress rowdism is thwarted with the help of the so-called influential men.

As a Jaffna man I know that sometime ago it was usual to see rowdies congregating at various street corners even so late as 11 or 12 o'clock at night. They are more often than not drunk and are a nuisance to the law-abiding public. Some of the rank and file of the police force taking perhaps the line of least resistance do not interfere with the rowdies. There are even cases where some ordinary members of the police force had behaved no better than the rowdies in their dealing with the public.

Since the present A. S. P. came to Jaffna this gathering of rowdies at street corners late at night has considerably decreased. One feels certain that if the public sufficiently co-operate with the present A. S. P. much would soon be done for suppressing crime and rowdism in Jaffna.

I write this letter in order to invite public co-operation and revive the various anti-crime movements which are dormant so that a definite step be taken in the suppression of crime in Jaffna especially at present when we have a keen and very energetic officer as the A. S. P. It is the considered opinion of competent observers that Jaffna is very fortunate to have an A. S. P. whose devotion and assiduousness is of a very commendable nature.

Yours &c.

S. VYDIALINGAM

Tholpuram,
30th April 1941.

Moolai Co-Op
Hospital

Sir,—With reference to Mr. S. K. Vadivale's letter appearing in your issue of the 28th April on the above subject, please allow me a little space in your valuable paper to point out the true cause of the members being divided into two factions, as Mr. Vadivale has not given the whole and correct version.

It is not correct to say that the tag of war started over the appointment of Dr. Cathiravelu as Physician in charge and that some members of the Committee resigned after Dr. Cathiravelu relinquished his appointment. As a matter of fact, Dr. Cathiravelu resigned after the old Committee resigned in a body (as a protest against the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies unwarranted remarks against that committee at a general meeting) and the new Committee came into power. The immediate cause of resignation was the Committee's interference with the internal administration of the hospital by appointing an assistant to the apothecary who was not quali-

fied for the job in preference to two others who held the diploma of Dresser of the Malayan Government. The appointment of the assistant was made not only on an enhanced salary but without the approval of Dr. Cathiravelu who was responsible for the internal administration of the hospital.

The bone of contention is not the desire of one party to bring back Dr. Cathiravelu, but the present Committee's efforts to appoint a Malayan retired doctor who is a relation of one of the prominent members.

In spite of the present acting doctor, Dr. Selvadurai's willingness to continue for another year on a mere allowance of Rs. 100 per month and in spite of his higher qualifications, the Committee is endeavouring to foist on the hospital a man with less qualifications on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem with free quarters.

Is it not a fact that the doctor whom the present Committee proposes to appoint was retired by the Singapore Government on account of ill health? Is he not a mere Singapore L. M. S., and the present acting Doctor a British qualified man, younger in years and whose services have been appreciated by the Committee and the public?

I know that Dr. Cathiravelu, who was working in an honorary capacity with only a travelling allowance, is not willing to resume unless all the members unanimously welcome him and the two factions begin to co-operate in the interests of the hospital.

Because the President who has contributed over Rs. 5000 to the hospital, and who takes an abiding interest in it, does not agree with the present Committee's plans, there is a feverish agitation to oust him also and elect another President. There is an influential party behind this movement, and there is also another party who are grateful and loyal to the President and who expect to get the President to donate another ward. These are really the two factions who carry on the tag of war.

Yours etc.,

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(Mis 15, 284-5-541)

Moslem Women Education

Moslem Youth League's Ideals

Speaking at a public meeting in Jaffna under the auspices of the Jaffna Muslim Youth League, Mr. T. B. Jayah, M. S. C. stressed on the importance of education for Muslim girls and called on the Muslims of Ceylon to follow the teachings of the Prophet in this respect.

The public meeting was held at the Mazrauddin School hall, on Friday Mr. A. S. Inayathulla presided.

After prayer, Mr. M. A. M. Aliph welcomed the speakers. He enumerated the ideals of the League some of which were co-operating with the Sinhalese and Tamil brethren for a united Ceylonese nation, inculcation of brotherhood with the other communities, and the promotion of Muslim women education.

Mr Jayah delivered a speech in English which was interpreted into Tamil by Mr. T. N. Subbiah, Proctor S. C. He referred to the enthusiasm of Muslim Youths in India and other countries and encouraged the youths of Jaffna in their activities. He said that Muslims in Ceylon should not show any sectional differences but should work to get on as one homogeneous whole, for Islam preached universal brotherhood and the holy prophet had warned against narrow nationalism.

He said that Muslim young men were not impacted proper religious education and hence doubted whether they knew the Prophet's teachings, their traditions and their religious glories. The Muslims, he continued, who gave Science, progress and knowledge to the rest in the past were now groping in the dark. Hundreds and thousands of their boys read the Quoran. Did they understand it as they ought to?"

He referred to the progress made in education by Muslim centres, like Batticaloa and Putalam, and spoke on the essential need of education to Muslim girls, as was stressed by the Prophet. Was it not a shame for the Muslims to be careless about the education of their girls. In Madras, in an assembly of about 5,000 Muslim women, he said, Mrs. Mohammed Ali presided and emphasised education of Muslim women.

Mr. K. K. Natarajah speaking next stressed on unity which was the most essential factor in the growth of an association like this. He appealed to the elders to be a little more tolerant in their views and co-operate with the young men of the League to realise their ideals. Their ideals, he said were very broad-minded and healthy. He also emphasised that the best service one can render to the other religionists was to act according to the teachings of one's own religion first.

Kathi S. M. Abubucker said that there was a gap between the older and the younger Muslims. While the elders remained conventional the younger men were advancing in their thoughts. Bridge builders were wanted to bring about harmony between the two sections. He advised the

KADDUDAI YOUTHS' PROGRESSIVE SOCIETY

4th Annual Celebrations

The 4th annual celebrations of the Kaddudai Youths' Progressive Society came off on the 27th ultimo. Mr. C. Sutharalingam M. A., B. Sc., the Chairman of the day, was taken in procession to the Kaddudai S. via Vidiyalai Hall to the accompaniment of Oriental music. After a few musical items, the Chairman in his introductory remarks stressed the need for integrity and honesty in public life. Messrs. T. Govindasamippilai M. A. and S. Srinivasan of the Annamalai University spoke on "Life in the Sangam Period" and "Thirukovai" respectively. The prizes were then distributed by the Chairman to the winners of the following items: Sports, Games, Oration, Singing, Religion and Essay competitions.

At the business meeting held earlier in the day the following officebearers for the ensuing year were elected.

President: Mr. T. Nadarajah, Vice-Presidents: Mr. A. R. Rajanayagam and Mr. S. Sivasambo, Secretary: Mr. P. Rasiyah, Asst. Secretary: Mr. S. Kanthasamy, Treasurer: Mr. T. Paramsothy, Asst. Treasurer: Mas. K. Theedhanamoorthy, Prefect of Games: Mr. T. Nadarajah and Ground Secretary, Mas. T. Balasundaram.

(Cor.)

MATRIMONIAL

AVASIVAYAMPILLAI—RAJAH

Rajamallikai, the residence of Dr. K. Rajah, (retired Government Medical Officer) Vannarponnai was the scene of a pretty wedding on Tuesday last at 1 a.m. on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter Miss Maheswari with Mr. A. Namasivayampillai, Inspector, Wireless Station and son of the late Mr. M. Arumugampillai, teacher Jaffna Hindu College and nephew of Madaliyar P. Rajagopal.

The bride's father held a largely attended reception at his residence between 4 and 8 p. m. on Tuesday.

Madaliyar P. Rajagopal, uncle of the bridegroom also held a largely attended reception at his residence Aiyarankovilady on Wednesday.

How British Soldiers Escaped

(Continued from page 2)

the vessel was listing heavily, the Australians calmly fired at the bombers with rifles and machine-guns until a destroyer slid alongside and took off 1,000. The rest clambered to the port side and continued firing until they slid down rope ladders into a second destroyer.

All the Australians and crew were safely got away with their rifles, Bren guns and ammunition. The merchantman sank an hour and a quarter later. The Australians warmly praised the conduct of the Dutch seamen.

members of the league to be more cautious and to get the co-operation of the older men before they launched any programme.

The meeting came to an end with a vote of thanks proposed by S. A. Razun on behalf of the League.

First Paper Factory In Ceylon

(Continued from page 3)

million rupees on imported paper. It should be possible for them to produce paper to meet the entire demand of Ceylon. There were other industries such as glass and cement which could be produced locally. India, Mr. Ratnaik continued, was like Ceylon an agricultural country. But wars had helped India to start new industries and also gave a great impetus to make her an industrially advanced country. With the impetus given by the National Planning Committee she would be able to produce all the articles she now imported. If the present opportunity offered by the war was seized and efforts were made, Ceylon could within a few years become self-sufficient.

The enterprise of these young men was very encouraging and gave a lead to the rest of Ceylon. Referring to the paper made in that factory, Mr. Ratnayake said, it was infinitely superior to similar paper produced by cottage industry in Madras. This industry could be started all over Jaffna. Then if they asked for some protective tariff, not only would the State Council give it a protective tariff but a very generous subsidy. In that Council they had with them Mr. Mahadeva, as one of the influential members, who advocated with very great vehemence; He was one of their best friends. Mr. Mahadeva had never forfeited their sympathy, goodwill and confidence. Their member's goodwill would secure for them all what they wanted.

Ambassadors of Peace

Mr. Mahadeva who was called upon by the Minister to address the meeting expressed his very great satisfaction that it had been possible for the Minister of Education and Mr. Ratnayake to be present with them that afternoon. There had been probably in some quarters an impression that "the Sinhalese do not appreciate the good qualities of the Tamils and are out to do them injustice. If you have only listened to the many kind and cordial words of the Minister and Mr. Ratnayake you will realise that there is after all in their hearts a very genuine desire to do justice to the Tamil and to the requirements of the Northern Province. Probably it is in some quarters that goodwill is missing we hope the other Sinhalese members will be infected by the spirit displayed by such friends as these two and always assist us. Sometimes one heard of strained relations. I have myself great confidence that the present tension is but a passing phase and everything will be well in the not distant future. The ambassadors of peace will be the Minister and my good friend Mr. Ratnayake."

Continuing M. Mahadeva said that he hoped that they would excuse him if he referred to the spirit of the pioneers of the North. Many of the roads in the districts of the South were opened cut under the agency of Tamil pioneers. Even in Cottage Industry that pioneer spirit was evident. With very little Government assistance except the services of Mr. Sherrard, that League

Crime Gives Greater Cause for Anxiety

(Continued from page 1)

sentences. I record that the year's showing points to the folly of economy on services which cater for the protection of life and property. The rise in crime follows the policy adopted in 1932 of retrenching Headmen and has inevitably resulted in many calls for the establishment of the far more expensive Police. The rise in rabies follows retrenchment in the destruction of dogs, and the rise in cattle thefts, described in paragraph 18 of this Report, coincides with restriction in the seizure of stray cattle.

Tribute to Public

I pay a most grateful tribute to the public. Their co-operation is exemplified by the many Anti-Crime and Village Welfare Societies springing up throughout the Island, by the ready response to the call for Special Police Officers when disturbance was threatened, and by the numerous offers of service in any capacity during the war.

It has been an eventful year for the Force. Called upon to cope with an increasing volume of crime they have maintained the standard of investigation, and faced with the new problem of organized active labour unrest they have restored order.

The policing of the Northern Peninsula has been completed, great strides have been made in the reorganization of the Colombo District of the Western Province; in the adjoining Avissawella District, stations have been re-sited to fit the crime; and the nucleus of a Special Police Force has been raised at Trincomalee to protect naval establishments.

Four New C.C.S. Cadets

The following candidates have been successful at the examination for Cadetships in the Ceylon Civil Service held in Colombo in January, 1941:—

Mr. N. Manicka idakkader, Mr. A. C. J. Wernickoon, Mr. A. E. Gogerly, and Mr. P. Nadesan.

had started that industry. He hoped that those small beginnings would reach such a volume that they would be sooner regenerating Ceylon industrially than even the Minister of Agriculture do agriculturally with his Food Production Scheme.

Mr. K. K. Natarajah, of the Hewawitarne Weaving Institute, who is the League's Spinning tutor, recited a national song in Sinhalese appealing for a united Ceylonese nation.

Mr. Senathirajah, in proposing a vote of thanks to the distinguished visitors and the audience said that that the League recognised no communal barriers and that the same blood ran in the veins of the Sinhalese, the Muslims and Tamils and other races who had made Ceylon their home.

A group photograph with the distinguished visitors and members of the League was taken,

Denominational Schools

(Continued from page 1)

one body of opinion almost defined the denominational school tout court as an agency for conversion. This accusation is in line with the attempt to twist the traditional meaning of the phrase 'denominational school' into a derogatory one.

"As regards the Catholics whose schools do not exist for the purpose of conversion, the reaction has been to put the Catholic attitude into the short but incomplete formula: 'Catholic Schools for Catholic Children.'

"In itself this slogan is correct but if it is so worked as to involve the exclusion of the non-Catholic, it is opposed to Catholic tradition and practice. Non-Catholics have always been welcome, but I must emphasise the point that it is axiomatic with the Catholic body not to force conversions and our schools have not conversions as one of their aims."

Likely Objects

Father Long said that a possible objection to the continuance of the denominational school system was that the system involved the unnecessary multiplication of schools, e. g., at Nawalapitiya or Eluvathivu, with a resultant rise in the cost to the State and the lowering of efficiency.

Answering this point, he said: "Efficiency, excellent in itself, can be bought at too high a price. It is hardly necessary to labour the point in view of what had happened in Germany.

"The alternative, I take it, to having several denominational schools in an area would be to merge them all into one big state school. Apart from the conscientious objection of many parents to sending their children to such schools, it is open to question whether such mergers will necessarily either reduce cost or improve efficiency.

"As regards cost, the capital expenditure and the complete cost of upkeep will in such case devolve on Government. The merger will not necessarily result in a saving to Government by economising on teachers' salaries, as more teachers may have to be taken on. Thus if three schools of, say 34 boys each, managed by one teacher each are so merged, it will mean 102 boys, i. e., four teachers.

"As regards efficiency, it is open to question whether greater efficiency is to be secured by one teacher looking after a class of 34 boys, where individual attention

is almost out of the question than by one teacher being responsible for five different classes where the number in each class enables the teacher to give more of the personal touch and where circumstances will prompt the teacher to push the children to greater individual effort."

Only Finance

Another possible objection was that Government paid full grant, and, therefore, should take complete control of denominational schools.

"This argument," said Father Long, "proves that Government should take control of the finance as it does now, nothing more. If the argument is pressed any further, it would mean scrapping the denominational system which implicitly at least means that the denominational bodies are certified by the state as being incapable of managing schools.

"Merely being left in charge of the buildings would hardly meet anybody's requirements. The argument would seem to indicate a certain amount of loose thinking in that it would appear to rest on the twin assumptions that

(a) the State's control is derived from the money it pays instead of coming from the state's right to see to the adequate education of the citizen.

(b) State control is thus an object to be bartered by the school managements, an implicit bargain between state and manager. Neither assumption can be seriously maintained.

"If 'full control' is claimed the very circumstances of the case dictate some limitations as will be apparent. It would e. g. be hardly maintainable that even in a state school the Government would insist on imposing on the principal any teacher he seriously objected to because, after all, the principal is the man responsible for the working of the school.

"The mere academic qualifications of the applicant may be in such instances beside the point. In the same way, denominational schools have their point of view, and merely ask in principle for the same consideration that Government shows its own officers.

"In England and Scotland, the State while paying the complete grant for elementary schools is very careful not to interfere with the distinctive character of the denominational school."

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