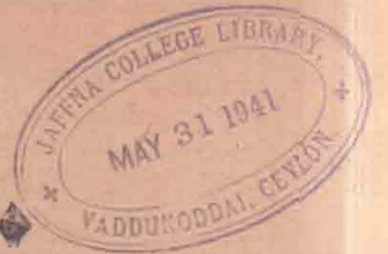


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NO. 14.

CRETE, THE ROCKY OUTPOST OF EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

MEETING PLACE OF CIVILISATIONS

AN ISLAND OF GREAT STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE

BY JOHN ENGLAND

THE strategic importance of Crete, the "Great Greek Island," as it is known, is equalled only by that of Corfu. This controls the entrance to the Adriatic; Crete, home of one of the oldest civilisations, controls all egress from the Aegean Sea, and neutralises the Fascist forces in the Dodecanese, which have already received a terrific battering.

The Italian troops there are in a parlous plight, a fact which is much to the Greeks' satisfaction, for the population is almost entirely Greek, and they wish to effect the liberation of the group from Fascist domination. Crete also acts as an important advance base for the protection of Cyprus—the "Key to Western Asia"—and the Levant, and it is only 300 miles from the Royal Navy's greatest Mediterranean base, Alexandria.

A considerable portion of the Greek Army is regularly stationed in Crete, and its inhabitants always provide some of the finest fighting men in that army. The Cretans have always been war-like, and they will fight the Fascist aggressor bitterly. For hundreds of years the island was the scene of insurrection after insurrection, and of bloody fighting between the Christians and the Mohammedans. The last thirty years or so, since Crete became one with Greece, have been the most peaceful in its history since almost the Middle Ages.

Meeting Place of Civilisations

Crete is the island where Zeus was reputedly born, and it has had an almost uninterrupted history for five thousand years. It has known the successive civilisations of the Minoans, Dorians, Hellenes, Romans, Byzantines, Venetians, Turks, and Romanic Greeks. Because of its geo-

graphical situation, placed nearly midway between Europe, Asia, and Africa, it was the meeting place of civilisations, and inevitably became the scene of much fighting. Egyptians, Romans, Saracens, Venetians, Turks — each in their turn tried to conquer the island, but this proved impossible without the lavish expenditure of both lives and money. The Cretans proved tireless in revolting against foreign masters, and in 1913, at last, became a part of the kingdom of Greece, to which it belongs by race, language, and spirit.

A few years ago Dr. H. Hall, an authority on the Aegean civilisation, could write of Crete of half a century ago, "It was then considered merely a more than usually inaccessible island of the Mediterranean, inhabited by brigands and Turks of more than usually bloodthirsty habits, and visited only by an occasional officer on long leave in search of ibex heads to add to his trophies of the chase, or an occasional don who took the summer term off to wander in an untouched Greek land to collect ancient coins."

Since those days have come the marvellous discoveries of Crete's ancient civilisation, the pioneer in which work was Sir Arthur Evans of Oxford. He and other excavators have unearthed ruins buried beneath the debris of three thousand years, telling the story of the wealthy and powerful civilisation which arose there more than three thousand years B.C. The ancient capital was Knossos, and there has been laid bare the great palace of King Minos, renowned in Greek legend. The ruins are so intricate in plan and so vast in extent that it is suggested they offer an explanation of the

(Continued on Page 6)

THE BRITON AND THE BULLY!

POLITICAL LIBERTY IN GREAT BRITAIN

(BY IVOR BROWN)

IN Great Britain there is still, despite the war, considerable political liberty. But it can always be alleged that economic power precedes political power and that no man is really free who is not, economically, his own master or able to quit one master for another. Accordingly Britain, a land of large-scale industry with few peasant proprietors, is, in fact, far from being the Liberty Hall which it fancies itself to be.

That is not merely the opinion of the Socialist. It is held for example, by Mr. Arthur Bryant who probably calls himself a Tory, though some of his opinions would cause immense dismay among the more influential members of his party, especially the bankers and the business men. Mr. Bryant whose vivid picture of the last hundred years' "English Saga" was a happy part of my Christmas reading, has no illusions whatever about modern "prosperity" and he sees, as clearly as any Socialist denouncers of wage-slavery or right to sell his labour at the best price in the open market, as enjoyed by a poor man with no resources—that is, without the power to wait for a better bargain,—is no guarantee at all of liberty, fraternity, or equality.

The Utilitarians, as Mr. Bryant justly admits, did an enormous amount of good by clearing away abuses and a tangle of legal tyrannies and cruel hamperings of human right, but they were proved wrong about free trade in labour. The Industrial Revolution only liberated the rich; the poor it enslaved. What did "freedom of contract" mean to a mere infant toiling in the mills or mines? The poor mite had sold his labour but it was obvious that such a deed of sale could work as harshly as the whip-lash of a Legree.

Concept In Actuality

So now anyone who is not willing to be spell-bound by a

word must be considering the means whereby this magnetic concept of freedom can be turned into an actuality. There are many sections, but two main divisions of opinion; there are those who look back to a stratified society in which rights and duties were (as they think) equitably mingled according to a dominating religious ethic. There are those who look forward to a use of the State's governmental machinery in order to abolish the handicaps of the poor man in the labour market and to give him effective freedom.

Some of the first section believe that we can establish a true equalitarian democracy of small men in the workshops as well as on the land. Most of us must sympathise deeply with this distributive ideal—and wonder sadly how in any reasonable time, it can be achieved against the drive of modern commerce with its amalgamating and centralising forces. Others indulge nostalgic Disraelian notions about Church and Squire, ignoring the abominable intolerance so long shown by the one and the gross tyrannies practised by the other. Mr. Bryant, of course, is very far from being as simple as that, but he is strangely hypnotised by the curious (and to me wholly unsympathetic) figure of the Jew Disraeli, driving in all his jewelled affectation about the Chiltern country while orating as an Englishman more rustic than a Cheshire cheese and more clerical than a cathedral close.

Dodging The Argument

The Tories had to swallow Dizzy because he could wrap up a defence of the Squire and Parson and state a case for keeping the rich man in his castle and the poor man at his gate in a semi-mystical political jargon. But we shall not have our liberties at last bestowed on us by a warmed up pilaf of Corn Laws, C. of E. and salams to the Squire. Mr. Bryant, to do him justice,

(Continued on page 6)

Vacancies for Learner Guards in the Excise Department, June 1941

Applications for 20 vacancies for Excise Learner Guards will be received up to 12 noon on Saturday, 14th June, 1941 at the office of the nearest Superintendent of Excise. Full particulars can be had on application to the nearest Superintendent of Excise.

2. Intending applicants should apply in the first instance to the nearest Superintendent of Excise, for a copy of the gazette notice calling for applications for the above vacancies. The procedure for making the applications as indicated in the gazette notice should be carefully followed.

3. Applications for the said copy of the Gazette notice should not be forwarded to the under-signed; nor should applications for the post, with qualifications, testimonials etc. be addressed to the under-signed.

4. Applications from Ceylonese only will be entertained.

S. H. WADIA,
Excise Commissioner.

Excise Head Office,
P. O. Box 543,
Colombo, May 20, 1941.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1941

A CEYLON UNIVERSITY

THE WAR HAS BROUGHT TO the forefront the urgency of the early establishment of a University in Ceylon. It was unfortunate that so many precious years were frittered away in a discussion over the question of the site and that the public and the State Council were so long luke-warm on this question. Thanks to the earnest efforts of Dr. Jennings, the Principal of the University College, there is every possibility that the present University College will be raised to the status of a University within a year and that in July 1942 examinations will be conducted by the Ceylon University. In his memoranda to the Minister of Education Dr. Jennings has made a strong plea for the establishment of an autonomous University free from political or bureaucratic influence. The Executive Committee of Education has accepted the principle of an early establishment of the University but does not seem to cherish the idea of an autonomous University. As to the extreme urgency of the University question there can hardly be any difference of opinion. The establishment of the University cannot be delayed any further without seriously dislocating the work of the University College and all the secondary schools in the Island and causing disaster to the careers of numerous students for years. The delay in the publication of the results, now sometimes amounting to six months and more, the chances of the loss of papers both on transit and by bombing in England are risks which force the issue of the University on the minds of the public. Besides it is

silly that in an advanced colony like Ceylon the educational system should be tied to the apron strings of an examining body like the London University. For the solution of our social, economic, and cultural problems a University of our own which is not a base imitation of British Universities is a vital necessity. We can no longer be satisfied with a coaching establishment like the University College. There should be a University which is both a seat of learning and of research.

A beginning can be made without much expense by the raising of the present University College to the status of a University. We need not wait till the buildings are completed at Peradeniya. The Law College and Medical College and the Technical Schools may be incorporated and brought under the authority of the same governing body. As Dr. Jennings rightly insists, if the University is to be productive of the highest good to the country, it must be placed outside political or bureaucratic influence. Within the walls of the University there should be absolute freedom of thought and expression. The State Council may nominate a member or two to the Governing Body of the University but should not presume to control either the appointment of the staff or their conduct and expression of views. All that the Council can do is to lay down the broad outlines of educational policy through the appointment of a commission, if necessary, from time to time, so that the University may fully subserve the economic and cultural needs of the country. If the Executive Committee and the Minister are to be responsible for the administration of the University and the direction of its policy there cannot be any broad outlook or free atmosphere, but all the evils inherent in the existing system will be transferred to the new creation.

Dr. Eddy Asirwatham's Lectures in Jaffna

Under the auspices of the Christian Youth Movement of Ceylon, the eminent Indian author and speaker, Dr. E. Asirwatham, M. A., B. D., Ph. D., Reader in Politics and Public Administration at the University of Madras, will deliver two public lectures in St. John's College Hall, Jaffna, on Thursday and Friday, June 5 and 6, each day at 5-15 p. m. The first day's lecture will be on "An Ideal Social Order" and the chair will be taken by Rev. S. Kulendran, B. A., B. D. The title of the second day's lecture will be: Communalism, Nationality and Race; Mr. A. W. Nadarajah, B. A., Advocate, will preside.

Silver collection will be taken at the meetings to defray expenses.

BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER JAILED IN JAPAN

Five Years for Espionage

The Japanese Supreme Court has confirmed the sentence of five years penal servitude passed on Vincent Peters, described as a British Naval Lieutenant, accused of violating the military secrets Act.

Peters was arrested in Kobe sixteen months ago and charged with spying on Japanese naval construction and the properties of a depth sounder used by the Japanese Navy.

DEBT RELIEF BILL

Referred Back to Council

The Debt Conciliation Bill, passed by the State Council and reserved for His Majesty's assent by the Governor, has been referred back to the Council with certain suggestions for amendment.

Accordingly a draft bill incorporating the amendments suggested will shortly be introduced in Council.

Amendments suggested by the Secretary of State include a clear definition of the qualifications to be possessed by the chairman and members of the Conciliation Board, removal of any element of compulsion that may appear in regard to an agreement between a debtor and a majority of his creditors and notice of any proposed settlement between a debtor and a secured creditor.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE ENTRANCE

425 Sit for Examination

425 candidates sat for the entrance examination to the University College which commenced on Monday.

A few of these candidates, it is understood, have been allowed to sit for this examination provisionally pending the result of the last Cambridge examinations.

DR. WICKREMASINGHE'S APPEAL FAILS

Gaol Sentence to Stand

The appeal of Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe who had been sentenced to gaol and a fine at Matara was dismissed by the Supreme Court on Tuesday last.

Dr. Wickremasinghe had been sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment and fines totaling Rs. 3,000/- for causing to be published three articles likely to cause dissatisfaction, endanger public safety and prejudice the efficient prosecution of the war.

State of National Emergency

Proclamation In U. S.

Freedom of Seas Reasserted

Tuesday, 28.

A solemn re-assertion of the ancient American doctrine of the freedom of the seas was made by Mr. Roosevelt when he delivered his eagerly-awaited "fireside talk" to America and the world from the White House yesterday.

Proceeding Mr. Roosevelt declared: "We are placing our armed forces in strategic military positions and we will not hesitate to use our armed forces to repel an attack." He wound up his speech by announcing that he had issued a proclamation that an unlimited national emergency existed in the United States and required the strengthening of the country's defences to the extreme limit of its national power and authority.

By the national emergency powers, Mr. Roosevelt may commandeer radio stations, powerhouses, conduits, demand preference for troops on any transportation system and suspend trading on securities and exchanges. These are only a few of the broad powers which the President can exercise by individual proclamation. Only Congress has authority to declare war.

DEBTS OF PUBLIC SERVANTS

Token Vote for Advance to Clear Debts

On the motion of Mr. G. S. Wodeman (Chief Secretary) the State Council passed a token vote of Rs. 100 towards an advance of Rs. 50,000 to the Lady Lochore Fund to enable the satisfactory and speedy settlement of debts of public servants.

Jaffna Traders Chamber

The inaugural meeting of the Jaffna Traders Chamber was held on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 7-30 p. m. at No. 35, King Street, Kandy. The proceedings began with pooja and the singing of the varam. Mr. G. K. Selvadurai, Managing Director of the Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd., Kandy, was elected Chairman pro-tem. The object of the meeting was explained and the following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year.

Patron: Mr. S. Nagalingam, Superintendent, Carigingil Estate, Alawatagoda. President: Mr. S. Ramachandran, Proctor, S. C. & Notary Public. Vice-Presidents: Messrs. V. K. M. Sivakolunthu, P. Manikkam, and K. Siniath. Joint Secretaries: Messrs. P. Suppiah, & S. Selvanayagam, Treasurer: Mr. K. M. Arumugam. (Cor)

WILL BRING MAHAWELI GANGA TO JAFFNA

MR. PIERIS' PROMISE TO JAFFNESE

IMPORTANCE OF VILLAGE UPLIFT STRESSED AT SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE CONFERENCE

THAT in thirty years he would bring the Mahaweli Ganga to Jaffna, declared Mr. Darrel Pieris, President of the All-Ceylon Rural Reconstruction Society, presiding at the second day's sessions of the Jaffna Youths' Social Service League Conference on Sunday at the Jaffna Hindu College Tamil School.

Adigar A. Naganather who spoke at the Conference declared that in Ceylon there was not one Sinhalese without Tamil blood and not one Tamil without Sinhalese blood.

Miss. H. G. Somawathie, a rural reconstruction worker from Diwipittya, delivered a stirring address in Sinhalese at the Conference of the Jaffna Youths' Social Service League on Saturday. She said that she had completely dedicated her life to eradicate poverty and evil. People of all communities and religions should work hand in hand for the common welfare. Before starting on rural reconstruction work, they should reform their women and train them as workers. She asked women in Ceylon to follow the example set by their sisters in India, who were so close to them, in their simple mode of life. Women should come out of their kitchen and lead the country. She had come from a village 300 miles away from Jaffna and hoped her words would have some effect.

Bhikku Mahanama speaking next congratulated the young men on having launched such a scheme and said that the salvation of Lanka depended on the young men. Ceylon was not awake to the amount of social work done in India. He congratulated the League, on behalf of the Rural Reconstruction Society, for carrying on their work without any communal, caste or creed prejudice. Right action, he said, should be preceded by right thought and right vision. He advised them to look at things with right motives and understanding, and mediate upon the poverty and problems of economic circumstances. "Work with love and enthusiasm. Love your nation more than yourselves. March forward fearlessly. Now is not the time to speak but to act. Sacrifice is needed most. Swami Vivekananda says 'Awake, arise and stop not till the goal is reached'. Build up your character. Be strong in mind and body. Do your duty and give mutual help'.

No Pure Tamil Nor Sinhalese

Adigar A. Naganather wished to speak a few words on that occasion. He said that the Jaffna history as written by several historians was not correct. There was an unwritten history of Jaffna about which very few had any idea. Most of the place-names in Jaffna were Sinhalese names. That proved that when Tamils from S. India came to Jaffna, it had already a Sinhalese population. The Tamils and Sinhalese then inter-married and

the present Jaffna population was a mixture of Sinhalese and Tamil races. He would therefore boldly declare that in Ceylon there was not one Sinhalese without Tamil blood and not one Tamil without Sinhalese blood.

Mr. K. K. Natarajan speaking in Tamil referred to the ideals of the League such as inculcation of brotherhood, service without observing differences of caste, religion or creed, mutual appreciation of religions and equipping the youth in mind and body to do service. He proved, with apt quotations, that these ideals had also been the ideals of the ancient Tamils.

Second Day's Sessions

The second day morning sessions commenced with a visit to the League's paper factory where the various processes in the manufacture of paper were demonstrated to the visitors. This was followed by industrial demonstrations of making soap, ink, coir-matting, jau, textiles etc.

The evening sessions started at 3 p.m. at the Jaffna Hindu College Tamil school under the presidency of Mr. Darrel Pieris B. A., President, All-Ceylon Rural Reconstruction Society. Proceedings commenced with the singing of national songs by Mr. K. K. Natarajan.

Mr. Jayaekere, a Secretary of the All-Ceylon Rural Reconstruction Society, addressed the conference in Sinhalese. Mr. Darrel Pieris interpreted the speech into English. Mr. Jayasekere said that South Ceylon had advanced in the field of rural reconstruction. He saw in Jaffna the material to carry on the work here. That conference marked a healthy departure from all other conferences which mainly concentrated on platform speeches, in that it paid greater attention to a practical programme. The members of the League should be commended, he said, for the start they had given to agricultural work, whereby the dignity of manual labour was raised.

Volunteer Corps

Mr. M. Karthigesu, Principal Hindu College, Kokuvil, proposed the following resolution:

"This congress resolves that a National Volunteer Corps and Women's Land Army be organised to crystallise the rural reconstruction programme into a practical scheme."

Mr. Karthigesu said that the Volunteer Corps was necessary not to fight the enemy in the Middle-East or in Europe but to fight in our villages the evils of disease, poverty, illiteracy and ignorance. Women could play an equally important part in the national regeneration of a country. He advised our women to emulate the example set by their sisters in India.

(Continued on Page 4)

Snake Bite Cure

Expert Offers To Teach Others

Batticaloa, Monday.

A poor villager at Kolavil, a mile or two away from Akkaraipattu, was bitten the other day by a tip polonga. The patient was first treated by several native physicians, who finally gave up the case as beyond medical aid as the man appeared to be dead. Preparations for burial were discussed.

At this stage, the village headman suggested that Mr. J. M. Thambapillai be consulted. On his arrival, Mr. Thambapillai found that the man had no pulse, but Mr. Thambapillai cured the man within a few hours.

It is well known that specialists in the cure of snake-bites never divulge the secret of their remedies, but Mr. Thambapillai some time ago expressed his willingness to teach the art to selected students from important parts of the district, provided an institution could be opened at Akkaraipattu and a class formed. For reasons unknown the offer has not been accepted still.

Mr. Thambapillai is District Agent of the Methodist Mission at Akkaraipattu, a village about 35 miles from town, on the South Coast road. For four generations now Mr. Thambapillai's family have practised as specialists in the cure of snake bites. Since 1922, Mr. Thambapillai has effected nearly 600 cures.

FIGHTING IN CRETE

Germans Trying To Capture Capital

London, May 27.

In authoritative circles in London it is pointed out that the penetration by the enemy in the Malemi area, mentioned in the communique, must be regarded as serious, but how serious depends on the success of the British counter-attack and, on the depth of the enemy penetration, neither of which facts is yet known in London.

It is obvious that the Germans are trying to get Caena and Suda Bay, where is the best anchorage in the island. The enemy has already suffered very heavy casualties in this bid.

It is considered that the Germans have already had a setback since there is little doubt that they did not anticipate such strong resistance, and it is believed the battle has already cost the Germans considerably more in men, machines and material than they had hoped would have been necessary to complete the operations, which are of course, by no means complete. It seems that, contrary to yesterday's unconfirmed reports, the Germans have not yet succeeded in landing any tanks.

Subhas Chandra Bose In Europe?

A leaflet purporting to be printed under the name of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose from "Somewhere in Europe," dated March 23, 1941, has been proscribed by the Bihar Government as it contains prejudicial reports, says a message of the Associated Press of India.

Dr. Jennings on Ceylon University

Must Be Free From Political Control

Colombo, Monday 26.

When the Executive Committee of Education agreed in principle to the immediate creation of the University of Ceylon, upon a memorandum urging the step by Dr. Ivor Jennings, members raised two important points, questions relating to the constitution of the University and the incorporation of the Medical College.

Dr. Jennings has answered them in a fresh memorandum submitted to the Executive Committee. It was partly discussed a few days ago and will come up again on Wednesday.

Dr. Jennings point out that the proposal to place the University under political control is abhorrent to everyone who has ever taught in a University. The British local authorities provide money for British universities but demand no control over their expenditure other than the presence of two or three of their councillors on the Council of the University.

"Freedom of thought is an essential characteristic of a University," he says, "and freedom of thought requires freedom of expression. It is evident that the University must devote its attention far more to the social problems of Ceylon. It is impossible for civil servants to discuss such problems."

"I would beg members of the Committee to realise that my proposal was put forward in the interests of the students as a matter of urgency. The Constitution approved by the College Council and the Ceylon Committee of the Oxford Hebdomadal Council 15 years ago and by the University Commission is a good one. If we are not to pull to pieces and start again there is no hope of getting anything done for years. In the meantime the work of the College will be stultified and the careers of several generations of students ruined."

On the question whether the Medical College should ultimately be incorporated, Dr. Jennings has not much doubt but he gives reasons why the fusion should should take place at once.

"JAFFNA'S ANSWER" CARNIVAL

Opening by Governor on Saturday

His Excellency the Governor will declare open the "Jaffna's Answer" Carnival on Saturday at 5 p.m.

The Governor will arrive in Jaffna on Saturday, travelling by the night mail on Friday.

Arrangements are nearing completion at the Carnival Grounds, and a large attendance is expected both from Jaffna and outside, during the Carnival week.

Hope is expressed that more than Rs. 30,000, the amount required to make a Lakh for the Jaffna Plane Fund, will be made from the Carnival.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Jaffna — Kandy
Railway Travel

Sir,—May I take the liberty of using the columns of your Journal to ventilate the grievances of Rail-Passengers who desire to reach Jaffna either from Matale, Kandy, or any other up-country station. A practical survey of a trip from Matale to Jaffna reveals the numerous changes that a passenger has to undergo by changing trains at Kandy, Peradeniya Junction and Polghawela. Further a trip to Anuradhapura besides Jaffna, of common occurrence, entails the same difficulties. As the 5-23 p.m. train that leaves Kandy is most liked even by an Anuradhapura passenger and Jaffna passenger as well, I need not impress on the authorities the immediate necessity of attaching a Kandy bogi to the Colombo train which could be conveniently connected to the Jaffna train at Polghawela. This provision was in practice before the historic Madawachi flood-accident some years ago. Previously, the Colombo train bound for Kankasanturai was linked to the Talaimannar Section and the Kandy bogi thus averting undue inconvenience, which I must say is unhappily enjoyed by the present day travellers.

Should not the Railway Authorities who protest so much concern for the comfort of passengers, examine and investigate and extend prudent consideration in bringing about a Kandy bogi to Jaffna (vice versa). The tremendous difficulties and inconvenience experienced by travellers would bear me out and lend point to my suggestion which I am confident will receive due attention by the public and the authorities in particular. A day's study of motor-traffic from Kandy to Jaffna, will show the number of traders who ply up and down for the sake of cheapness and more for convenience. A Kandy bogi (vice versa) may be a source of respectable travel to the public and a sure asset to the railway department. The vacuum compartments that silently slide up and down non-paying rail-sections may be prudently utilised. Repeated appeals to the General Manager of Railways by various associations seem to have had no response whatever. The Jaffna Traders Chamber, Kandy, inaugurated recently has taken up this question seriously and if the matter remains still unattended, may be forced to represent matters to the State Council directly. May I therefore request the General Manager of Railways to investigate personally this suggestion, from the public point of view and if considered beneficial to the public and the railway as well, extend to us the much desired privileges.

Yours etc.,

S. SELMANAYAGAM.

Kandy, 25th May, 1941.

Bismark Sunk

Bismark, (35,000 tons) Germany's newest and most powerful warship which sunk the H. M. S. Hood off Greenland was pursued by a British squadron and sunk, struck by a torpedo of the British Fleet Air Arm.

Immigration Bills
CondemnedJaffna Meeting Suggests
Round Table
Conference

THE two anti-Indian Bills before the State Council were condemned at a public meeting, held under the auspices of the North-Ceylon National League, at the Jaffna Esplanade.

Mr. A. R. Subramaniam, Advocate, presided and Mr. N. M. Vanniasinghe, Secretary of the meeting, read a message from Mr. D. E. Hamilton, Chairman of the Planters' Association of Ceylon, who stated that the last thing which the Planters' Association or himself desired was to upset the economic equilibrium of Ceylon. No money should be spent unless it was going to increase revenue. The main trouble in Ceylon was that people borrowed money and spent it on unproductive objects. He refuted charges that Europeans came to Ceylon merely to earn money and go away. He offered himself for election to the State Council in order to serve the country. He would always be most interested in the people resident in Ceylon.

Mr. Vanniasinghe mentioned receipt of letters from the Dewan of Travancore Messrs. H. E. Newham, C. G. C. Kerr, and H. R. Freeman and others.

The Chairman proposed a resolution which condemned the two anti-Indian Bills, before the State Council and expressed the desirability of convening a round table conference of the leaders of India and Ceylon with a view to arriving at an amicable settlement of all outstanding problems between the two countries.

The Chairman said that the anti-Indian drive was directed at crippling the Ceylon Tamils ultimately. Hence the Ceylon Tamils must resist anti-Indian legislation to their utmost.

Dr. C. Sivasithamparam seconded the resolution which was carried.

Two other resolutions expressing thanks to the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce for opening a cement factory in the north and requesting the Governor to appoint a commission with a Supreme Court Judge to inquire into the allegations of bribery made against State Councillors by the Mayor of Galle were passed.

The latter resolution was moved by Mr. Vanniasinghe and seconded by Mr. T. N. Subbiah. Mr. Subbiah attacked Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Minister of Local Administration, stating that Mr. Bandaranaike was not prepared to lay down the reins of office for the sake of his convictions. It pressed a little further by the Governor Mr. Bandaranaike might even have become an advocate of the Indian cause. They saw the picture of a subservient Minister carrying out the behest of the imperialist ruler of the country. What a tragic spectacle it was for the Sinhala Maha Sabha to have a leader of that type.

Mr. Subbiah added that if the ordinance to register Indians was proclaimed in Ceylon he would

Will Bring Mahaweli Ganga
To Jaffna

(Continued from page 3)

Nearer home, he said, they had one of Lanka's greatest daughters—Miss Somawathi—who had dedicated her life for the service of her country, whose example should inspire them all. The speaker commended the selfless service of the members of the League.

Mr. C. Subramaniam, B. A. seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

Crime Prevention

Mr. Sydney de Zoysa, Asst. Superintendent of Police, Jaffna, delivered a very thoughtful address on "Crime and its prevention through Social Service." Police work and Social work, he said, were interdependent. The policeman's duty was unenviable when he enforced and administered the law of a ruling class, and hence he was not an attractive proposition. Except for a few incorrigible professional criminals, 95 per cent of the crime was committed through social drawbacks. The poor people driven to extremes committed crimes because of economic pressure and poor education. Such criminals could not be mended by a police officer, but by the members of such League. "Village in Ceylon today" Mr. de Zoysa said "is a tragedy of maladjustment. You must create a new bond between the poor of the backward areas of Ceylon and the rich people of the towns". The speaker appealed to the audience to do away with the caste system for under its protective barrier, there was room for committing crime. Effective social work alone, he said, could prevent crime. He hoped for the day when there would be no need for police officers in the country.

Mr. Asoka Obeyesekera, Bar-at-law, addressing on "Youth Movements" congratulated the League on its progress and said that the youth of the country had begun to think and move. He exhorted them to direct their vigour along useful channels and advised them to steer clear of politics. He referred to the youth movements in advanced

break the law and court imprisonment, thereby giving to Mr. Bandaranaike a demonstration in self-sacrifice.

Mr. Natesa Aiyar, M. S. C. for Hatton, said that all the anti-Indian trouble in Ceylon, Burma and Malaya started after the passing of the Independence resolution in 1929 at the Lahore Congress. Those troubles were due to the frantic effort of the Imperialist Government to have control over Indians even after India obtained independence. That was why Burma and Ceylon in the East and Aden in the West were being separated, so as to point like a bayonet at Indian nationalists.

He advised Indians that they would have to fight their own battles and that they would be let down if they planked on the support of imperialists in that matter. The Indians would always be dropped like a hot potato if the imperialists got what they wanted—cheap Indian labour. He was glad to find that at least one Indian in Mr. Subbiah who would be prepared to go to gaol by refusing to register himself if the Bills became law.

countries of the West, of Boys' Clubs and Girls' Clubs which did very good work. He exhorted them to organise youth camps and knock out the class consciousness.

Miss G. Somawathi addressing said that a western philosopher had declared that an individual who did not help his neighbour did not deserve to enter heaven. They all fell short of that ideal. Their mental and physical powers had been declining for the last 400 years. All seemed to be busy but little progress was seen. She appealed to the women to come forward for national service. She exhorted everyone to bury their differences and bestir themselves and march towards a united Lanka.

Miss Rasheetha Meeran Sahib entertained the audience with national songs.

Mr. V. Nagalingam B. A. in the course of his address referred to the craze for Government jobs and the bankruptcy of business habits among the people and said that foreigners made success of business in Ceylon because Ceylonese lacked initiative, co-operation and business training. Nature had lavished Ceylon with very valuable resources which the people here did not care to exploit for their good. He congratulated the members of the League and said that silent work in the villages would be very effective in regenerating the country. Half a dozen educated young men earnestly devoting themselves to agricultural work would spread the infection in a surer way than any amount of speeches. He urged young men to give up the false sense of values and notions of respectability which were a hindrance to national regeneration and adopt healthy and simple ways of life.

President's Address

Mr. Darrel Peries in his presidential address said that honesty of purpose was necessary for a social worker. A real social worker should refrain from politics and should expect no return for his work. He should practise self-denial. They should be strong of physic and mind and give up class, creed and colour prejudices. Agriculture was the backbone of the country. Every inch of available land should be cultivated. "In thirty years," he said "I promise that the Mahaweli Ganga is brought to Jaffna by way of channels." That was not impossible of achievement, he said, judging from what had been done in Holland.

Continuing he said that twenty years ago when he first came to Jaffna not even a single beggar could be seen in the streets of Jaffna. But now he regretted to see that Jaffna had changed during the last twenty years.

In conclusion he exhorted the audience to work for the welfare of their village through their village their peninsula, and through Jaffna Lanka and through Lanka the world. He promised to come oftener to Jaffna and render all possible help in the work that lay before them in the uplift of the country.

Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge, Jaffna, distributed the prizes for the essay, oratorical and sports competitions held by the League. He appealed to the audience to encourage and support the activities of the League.

Maternity Home at Point Pedro

Formal Opening by the D. M. & S. S.

Point Pedro Tuesday

The opening of a Maternity Home at Venayagamudaliyar Road at Point Pedro took place yesterday evening. The need for an institution of this type was originally foreseen by Sister Easter Hayden of the Methodist Mission at Puttur who with her usual zeal in social service activities, started a Health Welfare Centre at Point Pedro some years back and steadily educated the people on the utility and advantages of a Maternity Home. Her selfless and devoted work induced the ladies of Point Pedro to start a maternity home of their own, by renting out a house at Venayagamudaliyar Road.

The members of the public responded wholeheartedly when subscriptions were called for to meet the initial expenses for the establishment, and Dr. S. F. Chellappah, D. M. & S. S. was kind enough to perform the opening ceremony when he visited Jaffna.

The road leading to the Home and the premises were tastefully decorated for the occasion.

Dr and Mrs Chellappah arrived from Jaffna at 5 p. m. accompanied by Dr. S. Thuraiajah, M. O. H., Jaffna, Dr. K. Ponniah, D. M. O., Point Pedro, and Mr. W. R. D. de Silva, Magistrate, Point Pedro. They were received at the junction in front of the Vadamarachy Maniagar's bungalow by Mudaliar N Velupillai, Maniagar, Vadamarachy, and by Mr. Sam. T. Solomons, the President of the Point Pedro Maha Jana Sabha. Dr. Chellappah was introduced by the M. O. H. and was garlanded by the Maniagar and the President Mr. Sam. T. Solomons. Dr. Chellappah and party were then led in procession on Nilapavagai under the canopy of a decorated pandal to the accompaniment of music headed by the headmen of Vadamarachy and followed by school children carrying placards of Health Slogans.

Near the entrance to the Home Mr. S. R. Muthuthamby garlanded Dr. Chellappah and the party were received by Mr. C. P. Thamotharam, Member, Sanitary Board, who garlanded and led the party to the platform. Mr. W. R. D. de Silva, on behalf of his wife Mrs. de Silva, the President of the Health League, presided.

Others accommodated on the platform besides Dr and Mrs. Chellappah were Mr. Naish, Government Agent, N. P., Jaffna, Dr. S. Thuraiajah, M. O. H., Mrs. K. R. Samuel and Mrs. de Silva. Songs specially composed for the occasion were sung by the children of the Methodist Mission school. Alkay, who also staged a play depicting the advantages of a health clinic and maternity home.

Mr. de Silva introducing Dr. Chellappah to the gathering thanked him and testified to the feeling of indebtedness of the people of Point Pedro to Dr and Mrs. Chellappah for having graced the occasion with their presence and for having agreed to perform the opening function.

Mr. R. B. Naish, the Govern-

ment Agent, who was called upon to speak commended the action of the Point Pedro ladies in starting a Maternity Home on their own initiative instead of waiting for Government assistance, and said that he was perfectly sure that the D. M. & S. S. would do his best to grant them all assistance in their needs.

Mudr. N. Velupillai, Maniagar, Vadamarachy, said that he felt it a rare privilege and pleasure to be present at this festive occasion, the first occasion of the visit of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services to this Division and the opening of the Maternity Home. His presence there with them reminded them of his brilliant scholastic career in the early days of his youth as well as his meteoric rise in the service under Government, & the speaker was certain that his (D. M. & S. S.) youthful enthusiasm, galvanic energy and influence would soon lead him higher in the service.

This learned Director would be pleased to learn that the excellent work done in this area by the Officers of his department including the M. O. H., Jaffna, was greatly appreciated by the public. The opening of the Maternity Home was a further indication of the abiding interest, keen enthusiasm and the organising ability of his officers, with whose assistance and co-operation, the public spirited ladies of the town headed by Mrs de Silva, President of the Social League, were able to accomplish this object.

As Chief Headman of this Division, the speaker assured the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services that the ideals for which his Department stood had made their peaceful penetration into the remote villages of this Division. The co-operation between the Officers of the Medical Department and the Chief and Minor Headmen of the Division was such that in the history of the Sanitary Board Town of Point Pedro, many more latrines were constructed in 1940 than in any one year in the past and in the history of administration of Vadamarachy several times, greater number of persons were vaccinated in 1940 than in any one of the previous years.

Next to Provincial Towns in this Island, Point Pedro was an important Town in as much as it

was a historic one and possessed one of the leading Ports in the Island. It was a very crowded area and a Maternity Home has been a pressing need and the residents of Point Pedro were thankful to the lady members of the Social League for supplying this long felt need with the able guidance and assistance of the M. O. H. and Sanitary Assistant. They were also grateful to the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services for his encouragement by his kind presence there in spite of his heavy and arduous duties, at such a long distance from his headquarters, and so soon after assumption of duties as head of a responsible Department. They prayed that the Maternity Home which the Director had been invited to open, would thrive well during his administration and be of the greatest value to the largest number.

Mr. C. P. Thamotharam also spoke and stressed on the need of the appointment of a full time Medical Officer for the Maternity Home.

Dr. Chellappah thanked the speakers and said that he endorsed the statement of Mr. Naish that the ladies of Point Pedro had set a very good example of self-help in starting the Maternity Home by themselves and that he would grant all possible help in that direction and that about the request for a full time F. M. O., he would appoint one as soon as funds were voted. He also emphasised the importance of Maternity Homes and quoted as an example the advantages derived by the Kalutara Health Unit which by accepting the offer of the Government had reduced the death rate in Maternity cases to a very small percentage, while Jaffna which refused the offer was having a much higher percentage of death rates.

He complimented Dr. Thuraiajah the M. O. H. on the interest he took in his duties and stated that the cautious method of his approach to the situation had effected beneficent results. He also stated that the work of the Point Pedro Sanitary Assistant was good and that they should have an abiding interest in their work not by prosecuting and harassing people but by tactful methods.

Mr. N. Jasan proposed a vote of thanks. (cor)

First Co-op. Dairy in the North

The D. M. S. S. Declares it Open

Doctor S. F. Chellappah, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services declared open the Jaffna Co-operative Dairy, Ltd. on Saturday last at the company's premises in Main Street, Jaffna.

On his arrival, Dr. Chellappah was garlanded by the President, Mr. W. M. Kumaraswamy, and conducted to the hall.

Mr. F. A. Sandrasagra, Senior Supervising Inspector of the Co-operative Department, speaking on behalf of the Assistant Registrar, Northern Division, who was unavoidably absent, said that the Dairy was the only one of its kind in the north. That institution was the outcome of the fusion of the efforts of the M. O. H., his assistants, and the licensed dairy owners of the town.

Members of that Society had voluntarily framed rules to improve the standard of milk supply. They had also framed regulations for sanitary stabling, the handling of milk and hygienic distribution. They had also willingly made themselves liable to fines and expulsions if the Society found them wanting in the standards prescribed.

Charge Refuted

He refuted the charge made in some quarters that that was an institution of capitalists to smother the poor. Its aim was to have all the licensed dairy owners in the town as members, and a distribution of nearly 3,000 pints a day.

Dr. Chellappah congratulated the members on the splendid arrangements they had made. "Jaffna is a peculiar place and peculiar methods have to be adopted to have things done," he declared.

Dr. Chellappah gave figures to show the decrease in general death rates, maternal rates and infant mortality rates at Kalutara as a result of the establishment of a health unit there.

Though Jaffna had lost a great deal by its rejection of a health unit, during the last two to three years very good work had been done by Dr. V. Nadarajah, Medical Officer of Health, and the present M. O. H., Dr. Thuraiajah.

Dr. Chellappah expressed the hope that the dairy which was being worked with the help of the Co-operative Department, whose splendid work in Jaffna was well known, and the Medical Officer of Health, would make good progress.

Mr. Kumaraswamy thanked Dr. Chellappah, the Assistant Registrar and the M. O. H.

D. M. & S. S. Visits Point Pedro

Dr. S. F. Chellappah, the Director of Medical & Sanitary Services paid an official visit to Point Pedro and opened a Maternity Home under the auspices of the Pt. Pedro Social Service & Health League.

He then visited the Puloly Government Hospital in the morning with the Divisional Medical Superintendent Jaffna, and the Office of Mr. P. Nadesam, the Sanitary Assistant Point Pedro in the afternoon.

From Pt. Pedro he left for Chavakachcheri. (Cor.)

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The Briton And The Bully!

(Continued from page 1)

wants far more than that, but there may be others who do not.

There remain other forms of corporate action for private freedom, those of the State and Trade Union. The State, of course, means certain people and things, legislators, departments, and officials. These have been given a bad name and it is generally supposed that you have finished the argument when you allude to the fact that a man has a desk and call him a bureaucrat. Bureaucrats have done no more harm in the world than pulpits and the usual dismissal of the civil servant as a dreary form of ogre is simply a dodging of the argument.

The truth is that the social service, enormously expanded in this country since the beginning of the century have, in the long run, worked extremely well to mitigate the injustices of Victorian "free contract" and the dreadful legacy of the Industrial Revolution. These services have been devised and administered by the "hordes of officials" (officials, for some reason, never appear in less than a 'horde') whom it is customary to decry as jacks, or even as jack-booters, in office.

The case against "officials" is often stated by those who are determined to preserve their own privilege and realise, shrewdly enough, that the State can really be the poor man's champion. Their determination to blacken the State is shown by the contradictions into which they plunge. It is common, for example, to hear the same Tory voice maintaining (a) that democracy is a brutal tyranny because it delivers the poor man over to the official for purposes of face-grinding, and (b) that democracy is a fearful menace to the nation because it gives the poor man whatever he wants, every election being a competition in bribes.

"I Look To The Future"

On any just computation of record the civil servant, implementing radical legislation, has done far more for the poor than the Squire ever did and may well be trusted to go on with his beneficent work. I am certainly not claiming perfection for the present methods of conducting public business. But I refuse to be impressed by moanings over the morality of the Middle Ages and the splendours of the English tradition. I care as little for the rustic England of Tolpuddle, which treated the merkest trade unionism as deadly crime, as I do for the clerical England whose chief form of piety was burning heretics.

In this matter of achieving liberty I look to the future, not the past, though not with any overflowing spirit of hope. Perhaps the Briton, who shouts so loud about freedom, never will be genuinely free. He certainly never has been. "G. B. S." summed the matter up in a sentence when he said that the rich will always do anything for the poor—except get off their backs. English History has been a game of leap-frog in which the poor man has continually found himself bending under some new bully.

Crete, the Rocky Outpost of Eastern Mediterranean

(Continued from page 1)

famous legend of the labyrinth in which the Minotaur was imprisoned.

A Siege For Twenty Years

The island had a remarkable code of laws, and a Cretan boy began his training as a soldier at 17, and spent his days in military exercises. For thousands of years, ever since that period, the island has produced fearless warriors. Crete became a noted recruiting ground for armies, and when the Romans rose to power they had great difficulty in subduing it. Later the Saracens were overlords, when it became a formidable nest of pirates and a huge slave mart. Seven hundred years back its chief sold the island to the Venetians, who controlled it for 400 years. They made the island prosperous, although revolts were many. The Cretans thought the Turks would help them to gain liberty, and the island finally fell to them, some of the people becoming Mohammedans. Candia, the former capital, withstood one of the most astonishing sieges in history, lasting 20 years! Last century was marked by much unrest, and, as stated, the Cretans finally hoisted the Greek flag, and the island was ceded to Greece in 1913.

Much of Crete is extremely mountainous, and it is still very much "off the map". Some modern motor roads have been made but many are still very primitive, and the beauty of the island is practically unspoilt. Among the most impressive features of the landscape are its huge caves and the precipitous and narrow ravines, so deep that the sun's rays never penetrate them. The ancients peopled the caves with weird monsters, and the legend says Zeus was born in one of them and was suckled by the goat Amaltheia. Flowers abound, and there are lovely groves of oranges, lemons, olives, etc. but the abundant forests of the higher slopes of the mountains were felled during Turkish occupation.

Canea is the capital now, and a few miles from it is a magnificent natural harbour, of which, no doubt, the Royal Navy will make full use. (Hindu)



(Y. 21. B. 11-8-40—10-8-41)

As he listens now to any backward-looking champions he will only find his pristine persecutors back on top of him, one of the Tory advocate's main functions, in life being the invention of seemingly good new reasons for certainly bad old things.

(Manchester Guardian)

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