

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus
PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY



VOL. LIII.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1941.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 21.

THE REAL HOME RULE

IN THEORY AND IN PRACTICE

THE AFFLICTION OF OVER-CENTRALISATION

BY SIR ERNEST BENN

IN considering world settlement after the war I can think of no two words that would make a stronger appeal to the nations than Home Rule. They would make it clear that there is to be no more of that meddling by everybody in everyone else's business, the end of which must always be war. Whether or not Home Rule could be brought down to the domestic hearth is perhaps a little more difficult. The Englishman's castle, as understood by previous generations, would need more rebuilding than is practical. The rule of the parent over the child has been greatly modified by Education Authorities. When children are paraded every few days for health inspections the rule of the mother tends to weaken.

First Labour M. P.

Indeed, the recollection of our understanding of Home Rule and a knowledge of the sort of rule we enjoy today bring out rather strikingly some of the differences and illustrate how far we have travelled since we were concerned with simple unadulterated self-government—government of the people, for the people by the people.

Compare the public man of those days, and these, the Mayor, the Magistrate, the Alderman, the Councillor or even the Member of Parliament. As recently as 1905 John Burns became the first working-man member of a Cabinet, and mightily proud we were—almost as proud as Honest John himself. A story went round that on making his first official call at the Local Government Board he was received by the Permanent Secretary, one of the most distinguished Civil Servants of his time, Sir S. B. Provis,

K. C. B. 'Ow d'yer do,' says John. 'D'yer write short and?' Burns had the right idea. He was chosen by the people to govern them, and he meant to do so. Imagine a modern Minister, says Mr. Oliver Lyettleton, walking into the modern Board of Trade with the same ideas!

End of J. P. Rule

Lower down the scale, the usurpation of the governing prerogative is even more marked. The change is due, to some extent, to the enthusiasm of Parliament for legislation. We have had many thousands of acts of Parliament since the Home Rule days, produced a hundred times as rapidly as was then considered proper. This spate of legislation has made the ruling business a highly technical affair. The administration of justice has become a matter for hair-splitting lawyers rather than for responsible self-governing citizens.

The jury, perhaps the best of all the symbols of our liberties and our rights, has almost disappeared and we get our law still called justice not from twelve good men and true, but from experts who argue about points which are often beyond the wit of the accused or the plaintiff to understand. There is now a definite movement to do without the lay magistracy, not because the local J. P. is a bad judge of justice, but because he cannot from the nature of things be as expert in the complications and contradictions of Acts of Parliament which come out of Westminster as from a modern mass production factory. So we find the local magistrate sitting up above with all the dignity and trappings proper to the Home Rule ideal, but the power tending to gravitate more and more

A DEFICIT BUDGET

INCREASE IN MILITARY EXPENDITURE

MINISTERS CONSIDER NEXT BUDGET

THE revenue for the next financial year is estimated at Rs. 128,000,000 as against a total estimated expenditure of over Rs. 146,000,000.

A deficit of about Rs. 18,000,000 thus faces the Board of Ministers who are now considering ways and means of bridging this huge gap.

The efforts of the Board of Ministers to reduce the estimated expenditure of approximately Rs. 151,163,123 have, it is learned, resulted in "cuts" amounting to approximately Rs. 5,000,000 leaving an estimated expenditure in the neighbourhood of Rs. 146,000,000.

Last year the Estimates of expenditure sent up by the Executive Committees totalled Rs. 137,579,321. The "cuts" made by the Board and the usual percentage reductions on public works and personnel emoluments amounted to Rs. 10,214,424.

This year the Board of Ministers have to contend with an increase of military expenditure, as compared with that of the present financial year, by over Rs. 8,500,000.

The Railway deficit, which has to be drawn from the revenue, amounts to Rs. 7,453,826.

There are also the normal increases in salaries and pensions.

to the expert clerk, who sits below and who certainly does not write "short" and".

Mass Production of Laws

Consideration of the real position of the Mayor, the Alderman, or the Councillor leads to the same conclusion. These people are ceasing to be rulers and sinking into a position which is much like that of the dummy in the tailor's shop window. They have the tickets upon them, they are designed to keep the public quiet and contented, but when it comes

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SUGAR INDUSTRY IN CEYLON

ESTABLISHMENT URGED

RECOMMENDATION OF THE L. C. P. A.

THE feasibility of establishing a sugar industry in Ceylon with as little delay as possible was urged in a resolution passed at a meeting of the Committee of the Low-Country Products Association.

It was also urged that facilities should be offered to all classes of Ceylonese and provision made for the erection and Management of Central sugar refineries on Government Account.

Mr. James P. Fernando, who moved the resolution, said that sugar was an industry necessary to the national economy. Imports had increased in value from Rs. 5.4 millions in 1934 to Rs. 12.6 millions in 1940 and sugar was third in value in the list of Ceylon's imports.

Sugar was manufactured in Baddegama some years ago but in the absence of protection the local industry had been unable to compete with imported sugar. He thought that the Government should offer facilities to all classes to inaugurate a sugar industry. The Government of Mysore had evolved a special type of sugar cane and the income derived was said to be Rs. 600 per acre.

The Jaffna Sugar Refineries Ltd. had failed for certain technical reasons concerning the variation of the seasonal yield of toddy from the palmyrah palm.

Mr. Wace de Niese, who seconded the resolution, remarked that the Department of Agriculture was engaged in experiments in regard to the selection of a suitable variety of cane from which sugar could be manufactured.

Selection Experiments

The Chairman (Dr. S. C. Paul) said that the Department of Agriculture was carrying out selection experiments with a view to introducing a satisfactory cane, in the delta of the Mahaweli. Toddy could be cheaply produced from the Maldivian variety of the coconut palm.

Wanted

Wanted a qualified lady teacher for the Alaveddy English School. Preference will be given to a Saivite lady capable of teaching music, drawing and handwork. Salary according to C scale.

Apply before 30th instant to.

N. A. Subbaiya,
Manager of Schools,
Alaveddy.

(Mis. 52, 23-6—30-6-41)

**Hindu Organ.**

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1941

THE DEFICIT AHEAD

THE NEXT FINANCIAL YEAR seems to have in store some hard problems for the Board of Ministers. According to the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the next year which are now before the Board of Ministers, a deficit of about eighteen million rupees confronts them. The estimated revenue is Rs. 128,000,000 as against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 146,000,000. The Board of Ministers have succeeded in cutting down the original estimated expenditure of Rs. 151,163,123 to Rs. 146 million. Thus an increase of about 18 millions is estimated over the expenditure during the present financial year. An increase of Rs. 8,500,000 in military expenditure, the Railway deficit of Rs. 6,453,826 and normal increases in salaries and pensions go to swell the estimated expenditure next year.

In the current financial year a similar deficit amounting to about ten millions has been made up by additional taxation, including an increase of 1½ per cent in unit rate of income tax estimated to yield about five and a half millions, and by normal savings and by reservations of expenditure carried out after the passage of the Appropriation Bill. There is already an increased duty on petrol and there seems to be very few items on which increased duties or new taxes can be levied to make up the huge estimated deficit in the forthcoming budget. The country is already over-burdened with direct and indirect taxation. Income Tax receipts next year are expected to yield a larger revenue. But owing to shipping uncertainties the Customs cannot be expected to help to any appreciable extent the revenue position of the Island in the coming year. Consequently the task before the Board of Ministers is an unenviable one.

In finding ways and means of bridging the big gap that exists between revenue and expenditure, the Board of Ministers should not lose sight of the very appalling conditions

in the country. The price of commodities is rising and threatens to work hardship among the people. Any tax on any necessities of life will bear hard on the people. Those who have profited by the war should certainly be asked to pay more and the less fortunately placed should be relieved so that they may face the hard times ahead of them with as little hardship as the situation will warrant. In order to lighten the task of the citizen in balancing his family budget, the State should accelerate the pace of food production and other industrial schemes, so that the deplorable dependence of this country on imported necessities, which, owing to circumstances created by the war, is certain to be rendered precarious, might be minimised and the country made progressively self-sufficient as regards food supplies. The Board of Ministers should give due attention to this aspect of the question in preparing the budget.

A GLASS FACTORY AT MADAMPE**Minister to Ask for 3 Lakhs Vote**

The Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce, will ask for the sanction of a vote of Rs. 30,000 for the establishment of a glass factory at Madampe.

It is expected that the factory will be capable of producing 450 tons of glassware a year, which will meet over one-third of the Island's requirements.

The Financial Secretary in his observations states:

"It is possible that the Factory may pay its way so long as the high prices caused by the war continue, but after the war it will probably need a high degree of protection if it is to continue without loss, which will mean a substantial increase in the cost of cheap glass articles to the consumer compared with the prices which would otherwise be payable for similar imported articles."

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME**Greater Progress Next Year**

During the next financial year greater progress is expected to be made in the construction of the Hydro-Electric Scheme. A sum of Rs. 3,50,000 is being provided in the next budget for this purpose.

Out of the next year's vote for the scheme, a sum of Rs. 2,885,000 will be provided for payments to the Firm of Contractors in respect of civil engineering works.

Departmental Work

A sum of Rs. 645,000 is to be provided in respect of work to be carried out departmentally including land acquisition, Consulting Engineers' fees, administration and a part of the distribution system.

A total of Rs. 4,451,880 has been spent up to September 30, 1940 including the some of Rs. 3,963,162 spent on the original works to the end of September, 1936.

Public Officers and Elections**New Regulation Imposes Ban**

A Public Service regulation has been amended to prevent a public officer from taking any part in a State Council election, except recording his vote, if he is entitled to one.

The following is the new regulation which is published in the Government Gazette:—

Subject to the reservations in (a) and (b) all full-time salaried officers are prohibited from taking any part in local government elections except the recording of their votes. This prohibition includes addressing meetings, canvassing in support of candidates, lending cars for the conveyance of voters and any similar activities.

(a) Part-time officers are not required to obtain permission to take part in or stand for election to membership in Village Committees.

(b) Any full-time salaried officer who desires to stand for nomination or election to a Village Committee and is otherwise qualified to do so must obtain the prior permission of the head of his department. Such permission may be granted in special circumstances if the head of department considers that the membership in the Village Committee will not interfere with the efficient discharge of the officer's departmental duties. It is open to the head of department to refuse permission or to withdraw it at any time after it has been granted.

The regulations are not intended to apply to any acts in connexion with the organization and conduct of elections which a public officer may be required to perform in the course of his official duties.

A DANGEROUS DILEMMA**Buddhist Children in X'ian Schools**

Gampola, Wednesday

He did not mind a Buddhist child attending a Christian School becoming a good Christian, but what happened was the child became not a good Christian but a bad Buddhist, said Mr. P. de S. Kularatne, Principal Ananda College, Colombo, speaking at the Jinara Vidya'aya prize-distribution.

That was why he opposed Buddhist children attending non-Buddhist institutions. He had no hatred for Christian Schools. Usually a Buddhist child was in a dilemma as to which teaching he should believe—his parents' or his teachers'. Many girls, said Mr. Kularatne, had become converts owing to their loyalty to their teachers. Boys, were worse. They pleased the parents at home by following Buddhist practices and in school, they pleased the teacher by pretending to be Christians. Such boys, he said, were a positive danger to the country.

WHAT CEYLON WANTS**QUALITY NOT QUANTITY****DR. JENNINGS ON EDUCATION**

CEYLON does not want a crowd of examination hacks. It wants a few great scholars, a comparatively small number of technical experts, and a somewhat larger number of men and women who have had a broad higher education. It is a waste of public money to produce a large number of crammed B.As. They usually know less than when they started. Ceylon wants quality and not quantity.

Thus observed Dr. W. Ivor Jennings, Principal, University College, in his address at the St. Benedict's College prize giving on Saturday.

"I can assure you, as an examiner of long experience, that it is not the crammed student, the 'nasty little' sweet as we used to call him at school, who gets first class. Consider the people who hold those most glittering prizes, the highest posts in the Civil Service. Do you think that the Financial Secretary works out the budget by means of differential equations, or that the Director of Agriculture prescribes over testubes all day or that the D. P. W. writes learned treatises on the chemical composition of tarmac, or that the Postmaster-General delivers lectures to his staff on what Oxford patronisingly calls the more humane letters?"

"I imagine that, like me, they would all fail in the J. S. C. What they are expected to possess is a complete collection of the more common virtues. If I had to put it in one word, I would call it 'judgment', or, if you like, 'wisdom'. You can have a dozen degrees and still not have these qualities. I know plenty of eminent scholars who could not run a bungalow. We do want a few eminent scholars, but we require a much larger number of people with plain common-sense.

Initiative

"Nothing gets done in this world unless people have energy and initiative. I will not weary you by explaining at length what these qualities mean, or how they can be developed. What I am trying to explain is that a college like this is not solely concerned with scholastic attainments; still less is it true to say that it is concerned with examinations only. There is much to be said for the opinion that all external examinations should be abolished, and that each school should examine its own students. In any case, the formal teaching is a small part of education. The boys of St. Benedict's have to be trained to be men, men of sound judgment, energy and initiative. Be wise, sweet lad, and let who will be clever.

"Consequently, the games, the clubs, the social activities, are at least as important as formal teaching. Parents should welcome these so-called outside activities. They are not the sugar to coat the

(Continued on page 5)

U. S. A. WILL NOT YIELD TO NAZI THREATS

MR. ROOSEVELT GIVES IT BACK TO GERMANY

SINKING OF ROBIN MOOR, ACT OF AN "INTERNATIONAL OUTLAW"

Saturday.

EMPLOYING the strongest language he has yet used to Germany, Mr. Roosevelt yesterday, in a special message to Congress in connexion with the sinking of the Robin Moor by a German submarine, declared that the United States did not propose to yield the use of the high seas to Germany.

The President declared that the sinking was a disclosure of policy, as well as an example of the method of the Third Reich in its plans for further conquest. "It is a warning to the United States," he said, "that the United States may use the high seas of the world only with Nazi consent."

Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that, thus far, lawless acts have been the prelude to German schemes of land conquest. "This one," he remarked, "appears to be the first step in the assertion of the supreme purpose of the German Reich to seize control of the high seas, the conquest of Britain being an indispensable part of that seizure."

General Purpose of the Sinking

Mr. Roosevelt declared that the United States did not propose to yield the use of the high seas to Germany. In his special message to Congress, which permitted stronger language than a formal diplomatic Note, he described the sinking of the United States freighter Robin Moor as ruthless and as the act of an "international outlaw."

The President stated without qualification that the vessel was sunk by a German submarine, and continued that the general purpose of the sinking "would appear to be to drive American commerce from the ocean wherever such commerce was considered a disadvantage to German designs."

Its specific purpose, he declared, "would appear to be the interruption of our trade with all friendly countries. We must take it that notice has been served on us that no American ship or cargo on any of the seven seas can consider itself immune from acts of piracy."

"Notice is served on us in effect that the German Reich proposes so to intimidate the United States that we would be dissuaded from carrying out our chosen policy of helping Britain to survive. In brief, we must take the sinking of the Robin Moor as a warning to the United States not to resist the Nazi movement of world conquest. It is a warning that the United States may use the high seas of the world only with Nazi consent."

"Were we to yield to this, we would inevitably submit to world domination at the hands of the present leaders of the German Reich. We are not yielding and do not propose to yield."

No "Tipping off"

"Mr. Roosevelt proposed no line of action or retaliation to Congress. Apparently, he chose the vehicle

of a special message so that he could couch his protest in the most forceful language at his command. Nor was there any disclosure of what steps the Government might be contemplating to protect American merchantmen on the high seas. It is, in fact, doubtful whether any information would be given on this point in order not to "tip off" Germany as to what to expect either in the field of arming cargo ships or of using the Navy to protect them.

"Mr. Roosevelt told Congress that the Robin Moor was sunk without provision for the safety of the passengers and the crew despite the fact that its American nationality was known to the submarine commander and was clearly indicated by the vessel's flag and markings. The submarine commander, he said, did not display the submarine's flag and did not announce its nationality."

The sinking of the Robin Moor, Roosevelt continued, flagrantly violated the right of United States vessels freely to navigate the seas, subject only to belligerent rights accepted under international law. "These belligerent rights as known to the German Government," he said, "do not include the right deliberately to sink merchant vessels, leaving the passengers and the crew at the mercy of the elements. On the contrary, belligerent law required that the passengers and crew should be placed in safety."

"This chance rescue does not lessen the brutality of casting boats adrift in mid-ocean. The total disregard shown for the most elementary principles of international law and humanity brand the sinking of the Robin Moor as the act of an international outlaw."

"The Government of the United States hold Germany responsible for the outrageous and indefensible sinking of the Robin Moor. Full reparations for the losses and damages suffered by American nationals will be expected from the German Government."

Mr. Roosevelt continued: "The passengers and crew of the Robin Moor were left afloat in small lifeboats for approximately two to three weeks when they were accidentally discovered and rescued by friendly vessels."

Not a Grace

"Our Government believed that freedom from cruelty and inhuman treatment is a natural right. It is not a grace to be given or withheld at will by those temporarily in a position to exert force over defenceless people. Were this incident capable of being regarded apart from the more general background of its implications it might be less serious—but it must be interpreted in the light of the declared and actively-pursued frightfulness and intimidation which has been used by the German Reich as an instrument of international policy."

"This Government can only assume that the Government of the

London Inter Examinations

University's Ruling

Colombo, Saturday

The London University authorities have specifically laid down that the London Intermediate Examinations to be conducted by the University College this year should be limited to students of the University College. It is, therefore, clear that no "private students" will be permitted to be examined with the University College students.

The College students will answer the same papers at the same time as the other students, but the scripts of the former will be marked by the College examiners in the first instance and the results determined, for College purposes, by the Boards appointed by the University College.

A candidate, who is passed by a College Board, will be exempted from the Intermediate, even if he is failed by the London examiners. The effect of that exemption is that he will be considered qualified to take the Final examination two years later.

German Reich hopes through the commission of such infamous acts of cruelty to helpless and innocent men, women and children, to intimidate the United States and other nations into a course of non resistance to the German plans for universal conquest—conquest based on lawlessness and terror on land and piracy at sea.

"Such methods are fully in keeping with the methods of terrorism hitherto employed by the present leaders of the German Reich, who may, however, be assured that the United States will neither be intimidated nor will it acquiesce in the plans for world domination which the present leaders of Germany may have. We are warranted in considering whether the case of the Robin Moor is not a step in a campaign against the United States analogous to the campaigns against other nations. We cannot place reliance on official declarations to the contrary. Like statements, declarations and even solemn promises have been forthcoming in respect of many nations, commencing with the statement that the Government of the Reich considered its territorial aspirations satisfied when it seized Austria by force."

"Evidence that the Government of the Reich continues to plan further conquest and domination is convincing and, indeed, scarcely disputed. Viewed in the light of the circumstances, the sinking of the Robin Moor becomes a disclosure of policy as well as an example of method. Heretofore, lawless acts of violence have been the prelude to schemes of land conquest. This appears to be the first step in the assertion of the supreme purpose of the German Reich to seize control of the high seas, the conquest of Great Britain being an indispensable part of that seizure."

IMPROVEMENT SCHEME FOR CEYLON

PROPOSED LOAN FROM BRITAIN

LOCAL BODIES ASKED FOR DETAILS

"THE Times of Ceylon" understands that the Commissioner of Local Government has asked all government agents, assistant government agents, chairmen of municipal and urban councils, chairmen of sanitary boards and the Chairman of the Local Board of Minuwangoda to submit to him, before July 15th, as many particulars as are immediately available of the schemes they would like to be considered for the village committees of their areas.

It is proposed to apply for grants or loans from the Imperial Government under the Colonial Development Scheme for water supply and housing schemes, and child welfare and maternity clinics.

The schemes must be carried out solely with local resources of men and material and without detriment to the maximum war effort. No expenditure outside the sterling area must be involved.

The schemes must be of such urgency and importance as to justify the expenditure of United Kingdom funds in the present circumstances, and should indicate or form part of a policy of long range development.

The money provided under the Act is intended to aid the development of the territories in the Colonial Empire with a view to their economic expansion and the consequent establishment of improved standards of living for the population in general with appropriate administrative, technical and social services.

Schemes which may be provided will be eligible for assistance by way of grants or loans from money voted annually under the Act either for the full or part of the cost of the work.

Applications for assistance must contain reliable estimates after an adequate survey and careful investigation of costs and of the period required for completion have been made.

The Commissioner of Local Government has asked the officials to include in their memorandum the schemes, if any, in respect of which they have already asked for government assistance so that it will make a complete list of all their requirements.

Tellippali Mahajana English School

The Founder's Day of the Tellippali Mahajana English School will be celebrated on Tuesday, the 24th inst. Among other items, there will be a public meeting at 6 p.m. at which Mr. M. Prasad, C.C.S. Government Agent, N. P., will preside and Mr. A. J. R. Vethavanam, B. A., Divisional Inspector of Schools will deliver an address.

Vivekananda Society Colombo

38th Annual Meeting

THE Thirty Eighth Annual General Meeting of the above Society was held at the Society Hall at 34, Hill Street, Colombo on Saturday the 14th June 1941 at 2 p.m. The President of the Society Mr. S. Natesan, M.S.C., presided.

A vote of condolence on the death of Dr. M. M. Kumaraswamy was passed. The usual routine business including certain amendments to a few rules were gone through.

The report and accounts and the draft estimates were adopted.

The 38th annual report states:—
Reading through the Report it will be observed that the various activities of the Society have made satisfactory progress during the year. The membership has increased. The series of lectures on Sivagnanapoham and other religious subjects have been of great benefit. New life has been given to the sphere of literary activities as may be seen from the number of members' meetings, public lectures, kathaprasangams etc. which have been well attended and appreciated. The musical and dramatic entertainments provided recreation. A larger number of members used the Library. The Reading Room has been well patronised. The Book Depot has produced very good results during the year and continues to serve a great need.

The Hostel has attracted more residents. A good deal of enthusiasm has been evinced in Sports. The musical items broadcast by the pupils of the Vidyalayam have been well appreciated. Keen interest has been taken by the Hindu Schools all over the Island in preparing their students for the All Ceylon Hindu Schools Religious Examination. The classes at Wellawatta have been well attended. The Birth Day of Swami Vivekananda, the Naval Day, the Ramanathan Day and the Parents' Day were celebrated in elaborate scales. Representations have been made to the authorities to provide water facilities and travelling facilities to the Temple at Thirukketheeswaram and to repeal the amendment to the Marriage Registration Ordinance. Even in the financial side we have made a monthly saving of Rs. 15 in the interest payable on the mortgage debt and other collections have increased. Subscriptions are gradually coming in to swell the Debt Liquidation Fund. The News Bulletin has kept the members in close touch and well informed from time to time of the progress made in the various departments. But much more can yet be done.

The interest shown by the general body of members is not sufficient. There is no doubt that there is vitality enough in the Society to grow to be a power and influence among our coreligionists, but to realise these objects it is imperative that the members should individually exert themselves rather than depend upon the Committee to do everything. Every member, whatever may be his position in life, can contribute materially to help the advancement of the So-

ciety, for in this, just as in any other Institution, time, money, attendance, and co-operation are essential units, one at least of which, may not be beyond the power of a member to offer. Individual activity is very desirable in order that the Society may be composed of active workers in every department of its work. Introducing new members, influencing members to be regular in attendance, and to be prompt in payment of their subscriptions and the creation of a lively interest among the other members are some of the lines on which attention should be directed.

Conclusion

In conclusion may we appeal to those members who have not so far had the privilege of associating themselves with the more active work of the Society to come forward and take their turn and to carry forward the message of the Reverend Swamiji to whose loving memory the Society has been dedicated? If members willingly come forward the Society can be relieved of the burden of debt before long, and will be free for extensive service. We also appeal to those of our Hindu brethren who have not so far joined as members to enroll themselves as early as possible and to assist us in any one of the numerous ways in which service could be rendered. Let us realise that here is a great privilege—the privilege to serve. The Vivekananda Society provides an excellent field for service in all directions.

Office Bearers

The Election of Office-bearers resulted as follows:—

President:—Mr. S. Natesan, M.S.C.
Vice-Presidents:—Dr. G. Wignarajah and Messrs. A. Sellamuttu, S. Pararajasingam, K. Kanagaratnam, C. Perumalpillai, S. Periyathamby, N. Nadarajah, K. Vaitthianathan, C. G. S., Perisunderam and H. M. Desasi.

Manager of the Vidyalayam:—Mr. A. Mahadeva

Chairman:—Mr. S. Periyathamby
General Secretary: K. Ponniah
Asst. Gen. Secy:—Mr. T. Ramachandran

Sub-Urban Secy:—Mr. M. Namasisvayam

Membership Secy:—Mr. S. Sundaramoorthy

Establishment Secy:—Mr. S. Saravanamuttu

Examination Secy:—Mr. K. Sivanathamby

Asst. Exam. Secy:—Mr. S. Gnana-segeram

Recording Secy:—Mr. S. Shanmugasunderam

Vidyalayam Secy:—Mr. C. Manunayagam

Auditors:—Messrs. N. Sivapadasunderam and E. Murugesu.

Treasurer:—Mr. T. Rajanayagam.

Asst. Treasurer:—Mr. S. N. Somasundaram

Controller of the Book-Depot:—Mr. S. Sivasithambaram

Additional Controller:—Mr. V. Kanagasabai Mudaly

Librarian:—Mr. K. Sabanathan

Additional Librarian:—Mr. S. Kanagasabai

Additional Members to the council of Management:—

Messrs. G. G. Ponnambalam, S. Sivasubramaniam, K. Rasanayagam, S. Manunayagam, H. Nelliiah, T. Thiagarajah, K. Perambalam, S. Saravananayagam, K. S. Ramaswamy Iyer, A. Thiagarajah, T. Subbiah, C. Rangathan and S. T. Kumarasingham,

Udupiddy English School Old Boys' and Parents' Association

A largely attended meeting of the Udupiddy English School Old Boys' and Parents' Association was held at the School Hall to protest against the transfer of Mr. S. Thampoo, Art Master, to Kayts. Mr. D. Ramalingam, Advocate, presided.

Mr. Sam. T. Solomons, President, Art Association, Point Pedro, addressing the meeting said that he was glad to see old boys and parents who realised the importance of Art Teaching where the Education Department allowed any Dick, Tom and John who is ignorant of the subject to teach it. That Art could not be taught even by a Graduate if he had no specific knowledge of the Subject (ap-
plause) Mahatma Gandhi had said, 'I am now of opinion that children must first be taught the Art of drawing before learning how to write. Let the child learn his letters by observation as he does different objects, birds, etc. and let him learn handwriting only after he has learnt to draw objects. He will then write a beautifully formed hand.'

The uses and importance of the study of the subject could never be over-estimated. That art was now correlated with the teaching of other subjects in schools. In these days when much was written and discussed about Education in Ceylon, it was strange that the subject of drawing had eluded the attention of all critics. The backwardness of students in drawing in higher classes was due to the neglect of the subject in their infancy in Elementary Schools. The interest in the subject must be created in the pupil when they were in lower schools. The attitude of the Education Department in the matter of the teaching of drawing did not deserve any praise. The speaker deplored that art was not sufficiently encouraged in Ceylon schools as he had found it done in India.

He added that Mr. Thampoo was an able art master and enthusiastic member of the Winner Art Club and had 17 years experience in teaching art at Udupiddy English School. That it was unwise to transfer him and do without an Art master who could create a genuine love and appreciation for Art. Continuing the speaker said that parents should take an interest in the curriculum of studies followed in Elementary Schools and see that Art, Handwork and Cottage Industries were also included.

Messrs. C. Thicciam Chelliah, V. K. Kumaravelu and A. Navarathnaswamy also spoke stressing the importance of Art Teaching to children.

The meeting consisted of more than five hundred parents and old boys and unanimously decided that Mr. Thampoo should be retained in the school. The following were elected to go on a deputation to the Manager of the School:—Messrs. R. Kathirgama-thamby (retired Udiyar) K. Thammotherampillai, (Proctor) C. Thicciam Chelliah, S. Appadurai (Proctor) A. Ponniah (pensioner) P. Veluppillai (teacher)

Mr. P. Veluppillai thanked the Chairman and the speakers.

(Cor.)

Ramakrishna Mission Cyclone Relief in Malabar and Cochin

An Appeal

The public are aware of the extensive havoc caused by the recent cyclone in the West Coast. Thousands of poor families have been rendered homeless and helpless. It is necessary and urgent to rush help to the sufferers, as help delayed will almost be useless.

Workers of the Ramakrishna Mission proceeded to the affected area immediately on receipt of the first news of the havoc and began organising distribution of rice and hut-building materials from two centres, one in Cochin State at Trichur and the other in Valapad in British Malabar, reaching a radius of about five miles from each centre. The relief operations will be further extended as funds become available. It need hardly be mentioned that the experience and the past record of the Mission in organising and successfully carrying out relief measures in such devastated conditions have infused confidence in the public, and they know that every pie handed over to the Mission will be well spent. So it is earnestly hoped that those who have a heart to feel for the poor will help the Mission to render effective service to the suffering families in Malabar and Cochin.

Contributions, however small, will be most thankfully received and acknowledged. They may be sent either to President, Ramakrishna Math, Mylapore or the Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home, Mylapore,

SWAMI SASWATANANDA,
President.

Ramakrishna Mission,
Mylapore, Madras.
10-6-1941.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1092

In the matter of the estate of the late Rasamma wife of C. Velupillai of Karadivu West Deceased.
Canapathipillai Valupilai of Karadivu West Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Velupillai Canapathipillai of do and 2. Valupillai Supramaniam the 1st of whom is a minor by his Guardian-ad-litem the 2nd Respondent Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaswamy Esquire District Judge on 5th June 1941 in the presence of Mr. E. Murugesampillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor 1st respondent for the purpose of protecting his interests and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner as her lawful widow unless the abovenamed Respondents shall appear before this Court on 11th July 1941 and state objection to the contrary.

The 5th day of June 1941.
Sd. C. Coomaswamy
District Judge.

(O. 18. 23 & 26-6-41)

INSTRUMENT AGAINST RUSSIA

THE GERMAN-TURKISH TREATY

PREPARATIONS IN RUMANIA

Ankara, Saturday.

The impression is growing here that the German-Turkish Treaty will be used as an instrument by Germany against Russia. It is understood that the German Ambassador, Herr von Papen, in negotiating for an agreement, often referred to the danger which Russia constituted for Turkey.

According to a report which is going the rounds of cafes here, M. Molotov when he was in Berlin last November, asked the Germans for an alliance. He is said to have stated that Russia wanted naval and air bases in the Dardanelles and the cession of a strip of Turkish Thrace to Bulgaria.

The Germans are said to have refused owing to their friendship for Turkey "and because they did not want Russia meddling in the Balkans." This story, however, ignores the fact that Russia refused to join the Tripartite Pact despite Axis pleadings and the most tempting offers.

It is reported here that the Italians were also anxious to sign a treaty of friendship with Turkey, but the Germans vetoed the proposal when Rome asked Berlin's permission.

Turkish newspapers continue to emphasise that Turkey's policy is unchanged and that her alliance with the British stands firm. The Deputy, Yaltchin, writing in "Yent Sabah," says: "Turkey remains entirely faithful to her profound and sincere friendship for her British allies. Turkish-German friendship and the treaty of non-aggression are totally unrelated to the Tripartite Pact and the new order which the Axis Powers are inclined to establish."

"Cunhuriyet" reaffirms Turkey's determination to defend her own integrity. "We are Britain's ally and Germany's friend," the paper writes, "but we remain firmly determined to oppose with arms any challenge or attack against our frontier."

Martial law in certain areas of Turkey has been prolonged for a further three months by the Turkish Parliament, reports the Ankara radio.

In Rumania

Vichy, Saturday.

Reports that the civilian population are being evacuated from Constanza are inexact, says a Bucharest despatch to the Vichy news agency. It says that only a certain number of women and children have left the town.

Precautionary measures have been taken as in other towns of Rumania but there has been no mass evacuation. The despatch adds that reports that Rumanian vessels in the Black Sea have received orders to put into Rumanian ports are unfounded.

NEW SEA MAIL SCHEME

Via New York

The Government has arranged for a new steamer mail service to the United Kingdom by way of New York.

It is proposed to utilise for this mail scheme an American express cargo service, which will be available at least twice a month and which will take about six weeks between Colombo and the United Kingdom.

Transhipment from U. S.

The new service will be additional to the existing mail steamer service via the Cape.

The service by the new route, which will involve transhipment to the United Kingdom from the United States, will be slightly more expensive than the existing one.

The charge for the present sea service via the Cape is fifteen cents for the first ounce and ten cents for every additional ounce.

"DEVASTATING"

Moral effect of Bombing Berlin

New York, Saturday.

The havoc wrought in Berlin by R. A. F. raids is described by the United States columnists Lazareff and Root in their syndicated column.

It is impossible, they say, to walk in any direction through Berlin without seeing one building in fifty wholly or partially destroyed. Military objectives include the army provisions depot in Berlin. The Gleisdreick Stanton, Siemens' telephone company and the Ullstein printing works have also been hit.

The moral effect of the bombing is described as "devastating."

A Farewell Function At Kuala Lumpur

Kuala Lumpur, June 7

Mr. V. Kathiravelu of the Accountant General Office, Kuala Lumpur, who is proceeding to Ceylon on furlough was entertained by his office-mates at a Tea Party at the Wong Kee Gardens.

Mr. S. Kandiah, Accountant, presided and the other speakers were Messrs: M. W. Navaratnam, P. Elathambay, M. Appachy and Col. Khay Jio. These speakers dwelt on the sterling qualities of the guest, who by his simple life and unassuming manners has endeared himself to all who came in contact with him.

Mr. Kathiravelu who was visibly moved, suitably replied.

Personal

Mr. C. J. Eliezer, the Ceylon Government Scholar at Cambridge, who won the distinction unique in Ceylon by becoming a Wrangler in one year at Cambridge, has now obtained Distinction in Part 3 of the Mathematical Tripos. Mr. Eliezer is an old boy of Hartley College, Point Pedro, St. Joseph's College, Colombo and the Ceylon University College. (Cor.)

What Ceylon Wants

(Continued from page 2)

pill; they are the pill. If they are pleasant, so much the better. I am surprised to hear that parents object to sport because they interfere with study; I am not sure that they would not do better to object to study because it interferes with sport. Sport is a way, though only one way, of developing character.

"It is a fact that an increase in the number of our students does not increase the number of degrees awarded. I do not regard a degree as a final criterion. A student who has learned to face life but has failed to get a degree is far better educated than a student who has crammed his way through a degree and done nothing else. The latter has learned nothing and forgotten everything. That is why I am so anxious to get the College to Peradeniya.

"Used by Others"

"I was told the other day that there were people who suspected that I was proposing the immediate creation of the University in order to get it established in Colombo permanently. My astonishment was so obvious that that the person at once amended his statement to the suggestion that I was being used by others who had that motive. I was equally surprised by that suggestion. The main outlines of the scheme were drafted while I was waiting about in England. Its whole purpose is to provide for a safe and rapid transfer to Peradeniya.

"Since I have been in Ceylon I have been working on two converging lines—the creation of the University at Colombo and the building at Peradeniya. You have heard little about the latter because at this state it is primarily office work that is required. We cannot build a university without plans, and I have to help with the plans because the time has come to tell the architects exactly what we shall need in the way of accommodation. The two lines will meet in a few years' time when the buildings are ready. On neither line have I had anything but assistance and encouragement.

"I am certainly being used; I am being used by those who want a real University, and not a puppet show, in Kandy. I am very willing to be used, because that is precisely why I came to Ceylon. I am more anxious than anybody to get the University to Kandy, because I believe that only there will it be able seriously to tackle the problem of educating the brightest youth of this Island.

"At present we are more concerned with teaching and examinations than with education. In a residential University we can be concerned with the education of our students. Meanwhile, parents would be wise to help the careers of their sons and daughters, and also the future of Ceylon, by frowning upon cramming and encouraging the development of personality. Here I speak not only as Principal but as parent, and my children have literally had their baptism of fire."

Heavy Ship Losses

Allies Lose 98 in May

London, Friday

Ninety-eight British, Allied and neutral vessels, representing 461,328 tons, were lost during the month of May, including losses suffered in the Eastern Mediterranean during military operations. The figures included 73 British ships (355,000 tons), 20 Allied vessels (92,000 tons) and five neutrals (14,000 tons).

The Germans, it is stated, claim to have sunk during May 805,460 tons of merchant shipping. The Italians have been content with a claim of 50,000 tons, making the total enemy claims 861,460 tons.

It is estimated that the total enemy tonnage lost (captured, sunk or scuttled) up to June 10th is 1,888,000 tons of German vessels, 1,239,000 tons of Italian ships and 84,000 tons useful to the enemy—a total of 3,211,000 tons, the enemy during the intervening period has suffered the loss of 299,000 tons.

Many losses had not been received when Mr. Churchill made his statement in the House of Commons some days ago. Nevertheless, the statement in relation to the area in which Britain has had the most serious losses—namely, the North Atlantic—remains true.

It is stated that, without doubt, the Germans have changed their tactics and have gone further afield and, as often happens when tactics are changed, they have met with some initial success, and losses further south and further east have gone up. Steps are being taken, authoritative circles add, to deal with this, and these circles hope that the June figures will show an improvement all round.

Malaria & Health Week At Uduvil

The Malaria and Health Week will be held in the Uduvil parish under the auspices of the Uduvil Village Committee and the Rural Reconstruction Society from July 26 to August 1.

The programme of work includes health talks and public lectures on health subjects, food production and house visits. The Health week will be concluded with a Health Concert, under the patronage of Dr. S. C. Thurairajah, at the Uduvil Girls' School on 1st August.

Higher Training For Irrigation Officers

Four officers of the Irrigation Department are to be sent to India this month for higher training in the Universities of Madras and Bombay and the Engineering College at Roorkee.

The Minister of Agriculture and Lands will move a supplementary vote of Rs. 5,500 as travelling expenses, fees etc. for these students to cover the period June to September 1944. The amount required will be recurrent for the next 3 years.

The Real Home Rule

(Continued from page 1)

to governing they are almost entirely under the thumb of the official.

This is not to say that the officials of the Borough Council do very much governing themselves. They exist to receive and follow the instructions of the higher grade panjandrums to be found in the County Hall. These in turn, although more highly paid, accept no responsibility, their function being to apply to the country the orders which flow at the rate of thousands a month from Government offices in Whitehall. **M. P. Low Grade Creatures**

The Member of Parliament himself is from the Home Rule point of view, a lower grade creature than his prototype of only a few years ago. From what I know of him, he spends much of his time as a sort of agent for constituents in distress. If a pension goes wrong it is the M. P. who must see to it. When the post Office fails to meet a proper claim upon it, and the unfortunate claimant has been chivvied about for months from sub-area to divisional area and on to a chief sub-regional something or another, the M. P. will threaten a question in Parliament, and the Post Office will pay up without further delay.

Bureaucratic Bug

It may be that we are too thoroughly inoculated with the bureaucratic bug ever to recover to the full the old conception of real Home Rule. If we could shake off our bureaucratic blinkers we should recognise the impertinence of Mr. Herbert Morrison in presuming to give to local authorities the right to open theatres and music-halls on Sundays. As an individual I am opposed to opening but as a Home Ruler, and

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1022

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Nagaretnam wife of Sundarampillai Sankarasivam of Kokuvil Deceased.

Sundarampillai Sankarasivam of Kokuvil Petitioner.

Vs.

Minors. (1. Sankarasivam Jegasundaram of Kokuvil
2. Sankarasivam Sarojini Devi of do
3. Arumugam Chelliah of Kokuvil

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 14th day of May 1941 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Guanasundram Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner,

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem of the minors 1 and 2 Respondents and that Letters of Administration of the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner who is the husband of the said deceased, unless the Respondents abovenamed appear before this Court on the 25th day of June 1941 and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 14th day of May 1941.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

(O. 17, 19 & 23-6-41.)

supposedly a self-governing citizen, I cannot for the life of me see why we need Mr. Morrison and his impressive and expensive Ministry to deal with a question which properly belongs to each locality. The over-centralised system which now afflicts us is a degradation leading to uniformity and uniformity is death to the soul and spirit of man.

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