



THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LIV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1942.

Price 7 Cts.

NO. 51.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

General Clerical Examination

A competitive examination for candidates wishing to enter the General Clerical Class, Grade II, will be held in Colombo, Kandy, Galle, and Jaffna, on December 5, 1942.

Life Terms for Looters

Six men were sentenced at the Colombo Assize Court on Sunday to imprisonment for life, on being found guilty of looting in the Colombo harbour shortly after the Easter air raid.

New Air Letter Service

The new air letter service to the Middle East and India which, as announced earlier this week, will begin in December, will ensure secrecy when that is required as compared with the airgraph and, second, it will enable the sender to use very nearly double the number of words compared with the airgraph. But, airgraphs will still remain the quickest and cheapest means of communication.

Retailers Petition Governor

A petition signed by retail traders in the urban area, has been forwarded to His Excellency the Governor, asking for relief from "hardships" resulting from price control of the necessaries of life. They state that they are unable to obtain boxes of matches, soap and sugar from wholesale dealers at a price which would enable them to earn a profit. On the sale of rice they sustain a loss, while poonac is sold by them without a profit.

"U. S. Victory, Victory for Peoples Everywhere"

"We are in the midst of mankind's greatest war—a war to determine whether the march of progress shall proceed or be halted by a totalitarian conquest." President Roosevelt said this in the course of a statement in connection with the celebration of Columbus Day. "An American victory," he added, "will be a United Nations' victory for oppressed and enslaved peoples everywhere."

UNITY THROUGH EDUCATION

ESSENTIALS OF TRUE EDUCATION

(BY SIR MIRZA ISMAIL)

TRUE education, for there is no denying the fact that the education of Indian youth, as it is, and as it has been for generations, has not been, and is not, fully true to the environment of Indian life. For a good many years I have been concerned in the administration of affairs, including education, and if there is one thing that is clearer to me than any other in the technique of public life, it is that the speed of human progress increases according to the ratio in which positive creative thought and action exceed negative destructive criticism.

Good Manners

Next to good taste, as a fundamental of true education is good manners. My travels in other parts of the world have shown me that we in India, speaking generally and acknowledging exceptions, have much to learn in this respect. I do not mean that we should be mere copyists of other peoples in the niceties of etiquette. To enter a room in England, with your cap on, and your shoes off, would be regarded as the height of bad manners. To us in India it is the correct thing to do in some parts. But by good manner I do not mean such details. I mean the considerateness of one another, the deference to one another, the sense of co-operative differences, as in the two sides of a football match and the accepted part of the players, that are calculated to turn the grim "struggle for existence" into a happy and profitable playing of "the game of life." Good manners acquired in school will pass on to good conduct in life, and lead eventually to the good spirit between individuals and nations that will bring peace, prosperity and happiness to a distracted, because bad-mannered, world, in which integrity of character and honesty of action have become obscured by annihilation and selfishness.

Good Circumstances

I regard as a further fundamental of true education the

provision of good circumstances for both students and teachers. Apart from the element of natural and artistic beauty in school environment which I have already mentioned, I regard it as essential that the accommodation and equipment among which students have to spend so much time daily, should be perfectly suited to their needs. As far as possible, nothing inadequate or ugly should be permitted in the education of the young. If they are permitted, you may be certain that they will produce an inadequate, shoddy and ugly future. Hygiene and sanitation are on the same level of necessity as well printed text-books, and desks arranged for the maximum light and the minimum of bent shoulders.

In good circumstances, I include good health. It is hardly possible for schools to do more than advise homes that an empty stomach is not unlikely to produce an empty head. At the same time it has to be hinted to parents and students alike that over-eating and wrong-eating may lead to the same inefficiency as under-eating. Nutritious food in moderation is the ideal. And, of course, for good circumstances in true education there must be systematic physical exercise for the individual and games and scouting in which the spirit of group co-operation may be developed in the young.

Education and Employment

The foregoing essentials of true education must naturally be associated with the acquisition of knowledge, and with the development of thought and the capacity of expression and communication. All of these are elements of the curriculum of school education. But there is another influence in education that is not part of the curriculum, yet it is profoundly educative in its equipment and tendencies. I refer to that vague but very real thing, the future. You cannot keep education and life

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DOUBT ABOUT DEMOCRACIES

PLAIN-SPEAKING BY MR. WILLKIE

Chungking, Oct. 7.

Mr. Wendell Willkie, on Tuesday, summed up the opinion he encountered in his present tour of 13 countries by saying that the people wanted the United Nations to win the war and get on the offensive but, in varying degree, doubted the readiness of the leading Democracies to stand up and be counted for freedom for others after the war.

"This doubt kills their enthusiastic participation on our side" Mr. Willkie said, "Without the real support of the common people, winning the war will be enormously difficult and winning peace nearly impossible. Even the name Atlantic Charter disturbs thoughtful men and women I have been talking to. Do all those who signed it, these people ask, agree that it applies to the Pacific? We must answer this question with a clear and simple statement about where we stand. No foot of Chinese soil should be or can be ruled from now on except by the people who live on it and we must say so now not after the war."

"We believe it is the world's job to find some system of helping the colonial people who join the United Nations' cause to become free and independent nations. We must establish iron-clad guarantees, administered by all the United Nations jointly. Some say these subjects should be hushed until victory is won. Exactly the reverse is true. After the war changes may be too little and too late."

Great Future for China Forecast

"I do not doubt when the war passes, China will become one of the greatest industrial countries of the world" said Mr. Wendell Willkie, broadcasting from here yesterday (Tuesday) evening.

"I think you have wisdom to avoid the mistakes we made—such mistakes as the disparity of the distribution of the rewards of society that create an industrial empire. I came to China to discuss with your Generalissimo and find out the facts. I did so be-

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MANAGER'S NOTICE

On account of the Saraswati Pooja celebrations in the "Hindu Organ" Office, on Monday the 19th inst., there will be no issue of the paper on that date.

MANAGER.

**Hindu Organ.**

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1942.

INDIAN GOODWILL MISSION TO MOSCOW

IT IS REPORTED THAT AN Indian Goodwill Mission organised by the All-India Friends of the Soviet Union will start for Moscow shortly. The Mission will take messages of goodwill from India to the Soviet Union and hopes to bring back to India messages from Soviet leaders. The idea is a happy and wise one. The ignorance prevailing in other countries of Indian affairs is an indirect obstacle to a speedy settlement of the political deadlock in the sub-continent of 400 million people. Indians accuse Britain of using this ignorance in furtherance of its reactionaries' avowed object of keeping India in fetters as long as possible. A strict censorship sees to it that a true picture of Indian affairs and a correct appreciation of the Indian standpoint are denied to other countries which may sometimes care to make inconvenient incursions into the domestic affairs of Britain. America, Britain's closest ally, at times, unofficially whispers some unpalatable things to Britain about India. Though the Censor takes meticulous care to feed America solely with what officialdom does out for external consumption, enterprising American journalists in India cleverly evade the Censor and transmit their contraband "copies" which help America gather some strange and disturbing ideas about India and its problems. America has, therefore, of late begun to evince some interest in India—and this interest is rendered all the more eager because of India's strategic importance and also because of the presence there of American troops. Despite Mr. Amery's repetition, in season and out of season, of the same theme of Indian disunity and Congress intransigence as the greatest obstacle to the achievement of Indian aspirations, his cousins across the Atlantic seem to have sensed the truth about India, behind the thick veil of verbiage, drawn by the Amerys between India and the United Nations. Mr. Wendel Willkie's tour of thirteen of the Allied countries, his studied omission of India from his itinerary, the frank generalisations he made as

regards the future of subject peoples and his purposeful avoidance of any mention of India in all his utterances—all these serve as but signs of a silent but lowering rain-cloud which might break out into a downpour the moment it reaches the heights of White House. President Roosevelt, perhaps, awaits this disillusionment. Though America and other Allied countries can no longer be kept in the dark as regards India, there is yet the supreme need for India to place first-hand her case before these countries which have now begun to look upon India as a potential mighty bulwark against Axis aggression. The Goodwill Mission to the Soviet is, therefore, a wise and welcome step. A similar mission to America, composed of leading Indian statesmen, will immensely help to dispel all ignorance about India and create public opinion in favour of India's cause. Britain cannot afford to ignore the wishes of particularly America, Russia and China, at a time like the present, and must perforce yield to public opinion in these countries. The most difficult thing, however, seems not the defeat of the Axis powers but the conversion of the Tory diehards from being fanatical opponents of Indian freedom to willing or unwilling grantors of India's right for self-rule. But the march of events and public opinion in Allied countries may be relied upon to achieve this seemingly impossible task. When India is assured of her freedom, she can only then be truly counted as a mighty component of the United Nations' front fighting for the freedom of all peoples now under the nightmare of Axis aggression.

NOTES & COMMENTS**Abandoned Tanks**

ACCORDING to Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, Government Agent, Badulla, traces of an abandoned tank have been discovered somewhere in the Province of Uva. There are many such tanks in the other Provinces too. In the Northern Province from Elephant Pass down to the southern boundary of the province there are a number of these tanks, with bunds breached and overgrown with jungle. In certain parts of the Northern Province one finds by the side of these tanks small groves of palmyrah trees—unmistakeable evidence of the nationality of the men and women who had lived there and disappeared. Apart from the interest which the abandoned tanks of the island must always have for the student of ancient history and antiquities, they are a reminder to us of the great possibilities of the soil that remain as yet untapped. It is a curious circumstance that tanks and tank villages which flourished centuries ago still exist only to remind us of the utter impos-

sibility of the civilisation which is quite vocal on the question of dominion status but which still pretends to be helpless in the face of the grim necessity for the revival of agriculture.

One of the Causes

WHAT is the cause of the decay that has left us only these abandoned tanks as the only heritage of the past? Historians have tried to answer the question but no complete and definite answer has been found. One explanation is that, in the course of the long war with the Portuguese and the Dutch, the population of the Vanni, with the exception of a few remnants here and there, perished. The Vanni chieftains did not easily adapt themselves to foreign rule. They resisted it as long as they could, and in those days as it is today in the case of what is called total warfare, unsuccessful resistance must have brought in its train massacre and destruction. Another version is that the population succumbed to malaria. There is, of course, plenty of malaria in the Vanni today, but this does not necessarily mean that malaria decimated the population in ancient times. Whatever may be the real cause of the present condition of the Vanni districts, which were once famed as the granary of the island, the remedy seems to be plain. With the greater resources which civilisation has placed at our command, we need a much larger population than is at present available if the Vanni is to take its former place in the economy of the island. The Ministers will do well to note this.

A Suggestion

THE annual report for 1941 by the Director of Agriculture makes, as usual, interesting reading. Mr. E. Rodrigo is a great believer in agriculture and his faith and knowledge are reflected in the work of his department. There is, no doubt, much room for improvement, but in course of time, under proper direction, good work is bound to tell. We have, however, a suggestion to make in regard to a matter of great importance to agriculturists. These annual reports are interesting to the student, but as a source of definite and accurate information to the landowner they leave much to be desired. In addition to these reports, even in these days when paper has become costly and scarce, it would pay the country to have a periodical publication under the authority of the Director of Agriculture on the lines of the "Villagers' Calendar" published by the Government of Madras when the Congress Ministry was in power. The Calendar is a veritable mine of information on all matters pertaining to agriculture, from green manure to seed paddy. Some such publication in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil would greatly

help the work of the Department of Agriculture.

Servants or Superiors?

WE are unable to say how far the warning given by one member to the Chairman of the Jaffna Urban Council against falling "into traps laid by certain officers of the Council" is justified by facts, but the warning is useful in that it serves to emphasise the true position of the employees of an Urban Council. As servants of the Council the latter have certain duties, and in the same capacity they have certain rights. Beyond this, they have nothing to do with the Council, which expects them to be efficient and honest in the discharge of their duties. If an employee does not come up to the standard required of him, it is a reflection not only on the employee concerned but also on the Council itself. The Council has therefore to cultivate the habit of dealing with delinquents promptly and effectively. In such a case lenience would be utterly misplaced and is liable to be misconstrued. On the other hand, the Councillors owe it to themselves to resist the temptation to form friendships and alliances with officers of the Council. If this is avoided, the officers will do their duty and the Councillors can attend to theirs without any fear of traps.

The Premier at Edinburgh

IT is not difficult to understand the faith of the British House of Commons in Mr. Churchill who made one of his eloquent and inspiring speeches at Edinburgh this week. His survey of the war is comprehensive and accurate. As the Prime Minister has remarked often, he does not believe in raising vain hopes that cannot be realised. In his realistic account of the war, he has avoided all attempts at exaggeration, but at his masterly hands every setback for the Allied nations is only a stepping stone towards the victory which will destroy the tyrants of Europe. There is one thing which Hitler can never understand about the British and Americans: their refusal to accept the Axis victories at their face value is an old trait in their character which puzzled Napoleon. Mr. Churchill's speech is inspired by the indomitable spirit of resistance which predatory tyranny has always provoked in the British character. Well may the Germans say that they are unable to understand the British nation rejoicing over Dunkirk, but then this is the difference between the Germans and the British, and it is a very big difference. This is why Mr. Churchill closes his speech with an appeal for greater exertion in the common cause, in spite of the German claim to have reached all their objectives in Europe. The concluding words of his speech are really a trumpet call to the nation.

"BRITISH GOVT. IS RESPONSIBLE"

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari
On Deadlock

Bombay, Oct. 8 (Delayed)

"If Britain makes up her mind to-day, she could give a most satisfactory provisional National Government to India without incurring the least risk to Deference. In this sense the British Government is responsible for the continuance of the present deadlock. It is unnecessary to examine the question historically, for that is not the present issue", said Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, in an exclusive interview to the United Press on the eve of the Commons debate on the Indian political situation.

He added: "If I give full expression to all that I wish the British people to know at this juncture, my statement will not get across. I must content myself with what is permissible during war time to say. After themselves ruling out all fresh elections on the excuse of war, it is unfair to raise objections to the scheme of provincial government on the ground of the absence of responsibility. We, on our part, have no objection whatsoever to elections all over the provinces on the fairly wide franchise of the Provincial Legislatures and to a speedy system of indirect elections to the Central Legislature to which the interim Provisional Government may be made responsible for the period of the war. We have no objection whatsoever to any scheme of responsible government which British constitutional and business capacity may invent for us. We were told we can't now have elections and that is why we suggest that an honest attempt should be made to select, not convenient men picked out from the various communities who will carry out just what the Viceroy desires and raise no trouble, but men who are respected throughout India and who are the established leaders of men and women belonging to the various communities, men who will come at the top of any election if actually held.

"Some people raise the objection that the fighting forces of India are not in agreement with the demand for a provisional government. I wish for more reasons than one that this kind of loose talk were not indulged in. We are prepared to accept, if Britain will agree, to a reference, to the free and unfettered judgment of the soldiers of India for the establishment of a provisional government of the national leaders. They would then fight with much greater enthusiasm. I go so far as to suggest that a reference to even British soldiers in India is likely to produce a result contrary to the present British policy of drift.

"When it suits them, some people argue on the basis of moral responsibility for the present deadlock and when it suits them again they want no examination of the responsibility, but want a realistic approach. All this is controversial skill and serves no real purpose. The only consideration is now the defence of India. It is foolhardy to seek to defend India in the present manner and allow discontent and hatred to grow among the people towards the Government. He is no soldier who believes that popular support is not an essential part of defence."

OUR SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD WAR

BY S. A. NATHAN

VI

"Soil'd, tatter'd, worn and thrown
in various heaps
Appear their books and there con-
fusion sleeps"

Book-ridden, examination-ridden and inspection-ridden stands our system of education. Not that books, examinations and inspections have no place, but they should not dominate the process of education. Books have a place and they are a useful aid, but bookishness savours of imitation and thoughtless servility; intelligent examinations provide a measure of achievement, but they can be overdone to the peril of useful knowledge; periodical inspections may reveal bearings, but they can be made engines of persecution of the teacher as well as of the pursuit of valuable knowledge.

But as things are, education in Ceylon is cribbed, crabbed and cabined by all the three means which, while they ought to have been limited to their legitimate purposes, have usurped the place and function of education. We read books and copy others' ideas and play the parrot; our book-market is flooded by attractively got-up volumes by European writers ranging from the socio-political mountebanks to the dime shockers of the penny variety. They propose solutions for world's problems and their solutions do not solve the problems of their own countries. They plague us and cloy our senses and we tend to become as distracted as they. Even the classical literature of the West, valuable as it is, is unsuited in patches to our intellectual needs. Yet we are forced to cram the mind with such fare and it lies "upon the youthful mind a heavy load." Our education is in short meant for examinations both external and internal but not for life.

External Examinations

Our external examinations are of the higher variety. The levv they make on our students is out of proportion to the benefits they confer. Their syllabuses of studies drawn up as they are by men who have no first-hand knowledge of the conditions of life in this country, demand an intellectual labour which has driven many a young man to the perilous verge of insanity. Many are the ruined homes which have staked their all on getting the lad to secure the university label which, in not a few instances, is a libel, as Dean Inge would put it, on knowledge and value and purpose of knowledge. If money, time and energy alone were wasted in this mad adoration of University labels, it wouldn't matter much. But the process gives birth to a greater evil. It lets loose, as Sir S. Radhakrishnan aptly observed and warned, in a convocation address, a type of half-baked intellectuals who on their own assumption of superiority tend to turn up their noses at those who have not had their opportunities in life but who are more than their equals in intellectual calibre and in the acquisition of solid knowledge.

Costly Freaks

Not a few are the uneducated passmen, an irrational system of education and examination has produced and continues to produce, and they are, by reason of their supercilious pose and pretence, lost

not only to themselves and to their fond parents but to the country whose revenue has been strained to produce these freaks. It was perhaps a lively sense of the evils of university labels that demanded of Prof. Laski a condemnation and a comparison. In condemning the British system he referred to the continental system. In European countries, notably in Germany for whose educational methods and means under Hitler we have no admiration, the only label available is a doctorate, which distinction can be won only by some original contribution to the sum total of human knowledge. A creative intellectual alone gets that distinction. All others are given graded School-Leaving Certificates. Doesn't that appear to be a sensible system? It does not make a snob of every other man. It does not help a man to deceive himself and to deceive others. Distinction and prominence can be rightly held only by those who have thrown up something new and novel. Such a system averts waste of labour and all other wastes and gives no opportunity for any parody of the genuine.

Perhaps a fair percentage of our young men who have gone up to the University could have revealed something original and striking had it not been that the external examination imposed on them demands studies unsuited to life and environment here. A student who is called upon by an undiscerning system to 'mug up' Anglo-Saxon and similar other dry rot, simply because he has caught a fancy to wear a label, may do and achieve, something distinctive in the field of the living language. A blind system that operates without differentiation should not be permitted to take its toll a day longer.

Internal Examinations

The internal public examinations show no better organisation. In recent years complaints against them have been many and repeated. There is neither uniformity of standard nor sensible variation. There were even allegations that answer scripts of candidates were valued by clerical hands of the Department. The framing of questions too has been found fault with. The local examinations do not get that hall-mark which the external examinations are granted by the popular craze. It is a serious defect of character in a people to value foreign products and to belittle their own home-made ones. The Department of Education is itself partly to blame for the low value attached to its examinations.

The school inspection periodically by the officers of the Department often toes the line with the farcical and sometimes with the detective. Of course one should own that there are officers who know the business thoroughly well and who go to a school to compare notes with the teacher and to measure the potential ability of the pupil and his achievement and to explore the contributory causes for any lack of standard and so on and so forth. Generally the school inspection has the character and appearance of a criminal investigation by an officer of the C. I. D. It proceeds on the basis that the teacher and the education officer are at cross-purposes. It is no doubt eminently reasonable and

MEDIATION ON INDIA QUESTION

U. S. Religious
Leaders' 'Open Letter'

New York, Monday.

United States religious leaders, in an open letter, have asked the Archbishop of Canterbury to join them in a statement urging Mr. Roosevelt to mediate on the India question. Dr. Temple was asked to join in the statement because "it would have added force were its objective of mutually-satisfactory settlement of the Indian crisis to find strong and sustained response in Great Britain." The open letter stated: "Not only because of the eminent position you occupy in the Church, but also because of the view of world affairs which for so long and so widely has been associated with your name, there could be no response approving the purpose of this statement which could be more effective than yours."

The statement from the religious leaders to Mr. Roosevelt said that the people of the United States view the situation in India with alarm because "it threatens a victory of the United Nations". Both the letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the statement are published in the "Churchman", the journal of the American Episcopal Church.

Element of Mystery

Calcutta, Monday.

An element of mystery is now developing around some attempts at negotiations for a settlement of the Indian problem—the Metropolitan of India in a statement declares that he has no knowledge whatever of a telegram said to have been sent by him to "someone at Karachi that I would be grateful if Mr. Allabux, the Premier of Sind, would come to Calcutta on October 14". The Metropolitan added that he had received a telegram from a Mahommedan gentleman in Lucknow who apparently had received a similar telegram supposed to be from him and stated: "While I desire to promote goodwill among all sections of the people of India, I naturally object to my name being so used."

proper that the inspecting officer should look into the records of work. But he cannot assess the extent and success of work without personally testing and teaching the class. In other words without getting to know the boy, his background of home and environment and without measuring, however roughly, the boy's intellectual ability, it is not possible to make a fair estimate of work attempted and done.

The Tyranny of the Exercise Book

But inspecting officers have been known to bear down on teachers on the barest pretext that a pupil or two have failed to respond to an off-hand question, suited or unsuited to the class, or on the ground that some imp of a boy has failed to keep his exercise book neat or to rewrite an exercise marked by the teacher. Inspectors have been known to comment on the exercise books of pupils without having seen them. Such an attitude presupposes that the teacher's business is not to teach and neglect his duty towards the pupil, and subjectively that the inspector is such a divinity

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Letters to the Editor

DOMINION STATUS

Sir,—A draft demand from the Board of Ministers for grant of Dominion Status to Ceylon will be forwarded to Westminster through H. E. the Governor. Lest the case of the Minorities go by default, H. E. the Governor may be reminded, betimes, of the promise of the Secretary of State to hold an enquiry in order to settle on the form and nature of Government that should suit a composite Community of which Ceylon is constituted.

The 'homogenous' Board of Ministers have been in office for the last 6 years. Who will say that their achievements tended to promote peace, mutual trust or confidence among the various Communities!

The method employed to achieve the "homogeneity" was dubious. In defence it was, at one stage, urged that to expose the imperfection of the Donoughmore Constitution, the result was planned, manipulated and achieved. It was recognised that the kind of homogeneity could not function decently or even help maintain the balance of State evenly and H. E. had the word of his Ministers that the kind of manipulation which produced the "homogeneity" would not be repeated. Their term of office, owing to stress of war conditions, came to be extended and the Board functions, clearing newer grounds of doubtful value and utility.

If tyranny may be defined as "employment of government forces outside the functions of government", then we are seriously in the midst of it. Public money has been squandered and public dissatisfaction is widespread. When Government encroaches on private enterprise and private concerns, naturally economic and social orders become upset, then tyranny and corruption follow. The lesser ones imitate what the great ones do. The position may be mitigated if H. E. the Governor will be pleased to persuade the Secretary of State to send a Commission to investigate without delay.

Yours truly,
R. C. P.

ROADS IN JAFFNA

Sir,—In your issue of the 1st instant you have rightly criticized the apathy of the Jaffna public over the parlous condition of the roads in the Peninsula. Every one knows, as you say, that the public do not get the full benefit of the money supposed to be spent by the Government on the maintenance of the roads in Jaffna. Yet, the people seem to be supremely satisfied; or they are bearing up all kinds of hardship resigning themselves to fate perhaps.

Two years ago there was a good deal of agitation and Sir Baron Jayatillake, whose attention was drawn to the neglected condition of roads in Jaffna during one of his visits, said that he found the Jaffna roads in excellent condition. With that expression of Ministerial judgment all agitation ended and the P. W. D. still continues its happy-go-lucky fashion.

It may be of interest to your readers to know what the Gov-

OUR SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

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that he knows without proper examination all the faults and foibles of the teacher and the taught. There are inspecting officers who loud-mouth the psychological jargon but they cannot throw any light on a problem child, and much less measure his brain capacity. With all their psychological parlance they seriously proceed on the basis that all the pupils in the class are capable of a similar standard of achievement. If they are honestly of that opinion, they are as much at sea as the teacher whom they praise or condemn according to the interplay of extraneous factors.

Some glaring evils of our educational system are inseparable from the mass production plan. They are a legacy of the factory system imported into education. Yet defects may be removed and education advanced to that extent if education officers will visit schools more frequently than they do, visit them not to categorically find fault, but more to assist the teacher, exchange opinion with him, to study the problems of a child, to take a class as the teacher looks on, to see the teacher at work and to meet a few parents at least once a month. An earnest plea must be entered for a change of attitude. Teachers and officers of the Department are partners in a common enterprise but not rivals and antagonists. The sooner some education officers take this view, the better shall it be for the cause of education in this country

ernment claims to have spent on the maintenance of the main roads in Jaffna for the year 1940-41. Here are the figures. The figures of actual expenditure in 1941-42 are not yet available and I am giving the estimates for 1942-43 so that any one interested may watch and see how the money is going to be spent.

1. On the Jaffna-Punnalaj Road (via Manipay) Rs. 913 has been spent per mile in 1940-41; and the estimates for 1942-43 is Rs. 1333-00 per mile.

2. On the Jaffna-Point Pedro Road Rs. 805 has been spent per mile in 1940-41 and Rs. 1024 is the estimate per mile for 1942-43.

3. On the Jaffna-Karainagar Road (via Vaddukodai) Rs. 714 has been spent per mile in 1940-41 and Rs. 947 is the estimate per mile for 1942-43.

4. On the Jaffna-Palali Road Rs. 717 has been spent per mile in 1940-41, and Rs. 1023 is the estimate per mile for 1942-43.

5. On the Manipay-Kaithadi Road Rs. 625 has been spent per mile 1940-41, and Rs. 1047 is the estimate per mile for 1942-43.

6. On the Stanley Road, Jaffna, Rs. 1489 has been spent per mile in 1940-41, and Rs. 1048 is the estimate per mile for 1942-43.

In order to save space I am not giving the figures for other roads. The above will do to open the eyes of the people. The Manipay-Kaithadi Road, especially at Uduvil and Kaithadi, is one sheet of ruts and holes and yet it is said to have consumed over Rs. 600 per mile per year! The other figures speak for themselves.

Yours etc.,
C. N. DEVARAJAN

Manipay, 12th Oct. 1942.

CEYLON'S WAR EFFORT PICTURES

Attention of artists is drawn to the scheme inaugurated by the Secretary of State for the preservation of pictures regarding the War Effort of the Empire.

A Committee has been appointed by the Chief Secretary to carry out the purpose of the Scheme.

Subjects for depiction include recruitment and training of troops, manufacture of war materials, production of supplies including food supplies and other matters pertaining to Ceylon War Effort.

In order to obtain facilities for depicting implements of war or military activities the Committee has the assistance of the Public Relations Officer, Major Drake, to whom such applications will be referred.

Those who desire to compete should apply to the Information Officer, Colombo, for registration on Form A.

If access to military establishments is desired application should be made to the Information Officer, after registration. The subject of the picture and the locality to which access is required should be stated.

While those who derive inspiration from Western art will receive the fullest consideration, artists should take special note that it is the desire of the Secretary of State to encourage artists with local inspiration and locally developed technique to display the type of art which can be described as truly characteristic of Ceylon.

The following prizes will be offered:—

First prize	Rs. 300/-	Third prize	Rs. 100/- and
Second prize	Rs. 200/-	20 Smaller prizes of	Rs. 50/- each.

Artists have now an opportunity of acquiring more than local fame as the best pictures will be selected and forwarded to the Ministry of Information and from those pictures some may be purchased and placed for exhibition in galleries and museums, where they will become part of the record of the war effort of the nation for permanent exhibition. Representative exhibition of such pictures will also be sent on tour through the Empire. Local artists will realise the magnificent opportunity offered to them and should not miss this chance of earning an enhanced reputation which is more than the mere money prize gained.

Exhibits should reach the Information Office not later than 15th February, 1943.

R. PATRICK,
Information Officer,
COLOMBO

[G 30 15 - 22-10-42.]

CULTURE OF THE SANGHAM AGE

MR SACHIDANANDAM PILLAI'S ADDRESS

Vellore, Oct. 1.

Under the auspices of the Vellore Cultural League, Mr. S. Sachidanandam Pillai, District Educational Officer, delivered an interesting address on Sept. 26 in Tamil on "The Civilisation of the Sangham Age". Mr. A. S. Panchapagesa Aiyar, I. C. S., District Judge, presided.

Mr. Pillai pointed out that the Sangham literature disclosed that the ancient Tamils had trade contacts with Arabia, Persia, Egypt, Rome, Sumatra, Java, Indo-China, Borneo, etc. The high state of the Sangham civilisation was also indicated. The kings of those days were great patrons of learning and culture. Poets and seers were the recipients of large gifts. One king was reported to have gone the length of giving his own son to a poet as a gift! Women were enlightened and cultured; there were many women poets. There was perfect equality of the sexes; and a high standard of chastity was enjoined on women as well as on men. As an example of the development of music and allied arts in those days, it might be stated that there was evidence of the existence of 1,000-stringed, 100-stringed, and 24-stringed instruments, and one could note subtle shades of difference in the musical sound, produced by each string.

Mr. Panchapagesa Aiyar observed that the Tamil Sangham had produced great seers and scholars, who were free and independent. It was a glorious age, if one should judge an age by its results. To any dispassionate critic or student of letters, Silappathikaram and Manimekhalai would challenge comparison with any great work in India. It was noteworthy that the greatest academy of that age, the Sangham, was patronised not by the most powerful Tamil king, but by the

U. C. COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE

ELECTRICAL OFFICER'S "HIGH-HANDEDNESS"

At the first meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council to be held after the election of the new Chairman (Mr. K. Aiyadurai) Mr. R. Sivagurunathar referred to the alleged high-handedness of the Electrical Superintendent in cutting off the electrical supply to Mrs. N. Cneliab, of Nallur. He enquired whether a satisfactory settlement could be reached.

The Chairman said that the Electrical Superintendent had reported that the installation was faulty. In reply to Mr. S. M. Aboobucker, he said he did not give permission for the disconnection.

Mr. V. Suppiab said that the connexion had been made on the orders of the previous Chairman. He (the speaker) as acting Chairman had effected the connexion. The disconnection had been an insult to him.

A sub-committee consisting of Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Dr. V. S. Ramanathan, and the vice-chairman was appointed to investigate and report to the Council.

It was resolved to give a wage allowance to employees drawing less than Rs. 200 per month.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam moved and Mr. Ariya Pathirana seconded that the daily wages of labourers be increased by 15 cents in the case of married men.

less powerful Ruler, the Pandyan, showing that learning did not flourish in a country of aggressive kings

Mr. Aiyar continued that the salvation of the country must be brought about by a change-over to the mother-tongue. The noteworthy features of the Tamils were their abhorrence of slavish imitation, their democratic nature, the accessibility of the kings to the common people, the democratic system of justice and the advanced position of women.

(Hindu Cor.)

CATTLE POPULATION ON THE INCREASE

ALTHOUGH MORE SLAUGHTERED

"In spite of the considerable increase in the number of cattle and goats slaughtered, the population of these animals continues to increase," states Mr. Edmund Rodrigo, Acting Director of Agriculture, in his annual report for 1941 which was issued last week end.

The estimated number of cattle, buffaloes, goats and sheeps in Ceylon last year, as compared with 1940, was as follows:—

	Cattle.	Buffaloes.	Goats.	Sheep
1941	1,168,371	592,092	314,162	62,828
1940	1,125,104	567,717	269,812	59,969

The slaughter figures last year and in 1940 were as follows:—

	Cattle.	Buffaloes.	Goats.	Sheep.
1941	140,030	10,859	109,457	9,325
1940	134,065	8,310	102,827	8,421

Mr. Rodrigo states that the number of cattle and of buffaloes is the highest for 20 years. During the past 20 years cattle have increased from just over 1,000,000 to 1,168,371, an increase of 16 per cent and buffaloes from 500,000 to 592,092 an increase of 18 per cent.

Goats show an even greater rate of increase in the 10 years period from 1931; they have increased from 190,000 to 314,162, an increase of 65 per cent. Sheep remain practically stationary at round about 62,000.

"The increase in cattle in spite of a considerable increase in the number slaughtered is doubtless mainly due to the eradication of rinderpest from Ceylon," observes Mr. Rodrigo, "while the very marked increase in goats is undoubtedly due to the stimulus given to the industry by the restriction of imports of goats for slaughter."

"A feature of the slaughter-house returns for some years past has been the steady increase from year to year in the number of cattle and goats slaughtered for food. During 1941 cattle to the number of 140,030 were slaughtered a figure which is nearly twice as great as the figure for 1931, similarly 109,457 goats were slaughtered as compared with only 84,180 in 1934.

"It is of special interest to note that of the 109,457 goats slaughtered less than 24,000 were imported. That is some 85,000 were local animals as compared with 46,162 in 1942.

"The number of buffaloes and sheep slaughtered continues to be small and shows no tendency to increase."

COMPLAINANT BARBER STILL IN HOSPITAL

CASE AGAINST POLICE INSPECTOR

The case was called before Mr. Quentin Fernando, the Jaffna Magistrate, in which Sub Inspector A. D. Rodrigo, of the Jaffna Police, charged Mr. F. D. E. Dassanayake, Inspector of Police, Jaffna, with having caused hurt to E. Kathirevelu, a barber, and wrongful confinement. Mr. A. V. Kulasingham, Crown Advocate, produced a medical certificate from Dr. V. S. Ramanathan stating that the complainant was still in hospital and would not be able to attend Court for another week.

The Magistrate put off further hearing for October 31st.

DOUBT ABOUT DEMOCRACIES

Continued from page 1

cause, in my judgment the hope or failure of mankind in the coming centuries will be determined by whether or not those men who have assumed leadership have the wisdom, vision and imagination to solve problems of the greatest magnitude in terms of human values and freedom.

"America has the duty to see the problems of nations such as China, worked out so that China can be completely free. I expect to devote the rest of my life seeing, speaking and working so that the world can be so reconstructed after the war that all men are free to live under governments of their choosing and with economic rights and basic commodities of the world and so that all men can live a decent life under a constantly rising standard of living. When I do next meet or see, I hope we shall both be citizens of a free country in a world of peace and prosperity."

Mr. Willkie's "Campaign of Oratory"

Washington, Oct. 7. Representative Rankin, speaking in the U. S. House of Representatives said Mr. Willkie had "already brought more embarrassment to the Allies by wild statements than any other person. I am glad the Administration declines to take any responsibility for his campaign of oratory abroad."

After saying "Marco Polo Willkie" was in China yesterday and "probably by now on his way to India", Mr. Rankin added that he recognised Mr. Willkie's right to say what he "damned pleased" to quote Mr. Willkie, but expressed the hope that the people of the Orient would understand that the ex-Presidential nominee was indulging in a "campaign of oratory abroad".

Mr. Willkie Returning

Chungking, Sunday. Mr. Willkie left Chengtu on Saturday by air for home.

LETTERS TO PRISONERS OF WAR

IN JAPANESE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

A Press note issued by the Department of Information states:—

A recent statement in the press indicated that arrangements existed for the transmission, through the Australian Red Cross Society of correspondence addressed to prisoners of war, etc., in Japanese occupied territories. This is incorrect so far as Ceylon is concerned according to a communication from the P.M.G.

The official instructions governing communications with prisoners of war and civilians interned in Japanese occupied territories were issued with the Post Office Daily Lists of 4th July, 1942, and of 24th July, 1942. These instructions have not been superseded as they proved for the quickest method of communicating with prisoners of war in Japanese hands and civilians interned in Japanese occupied territories, and it is not proposed to transmit such correspondence from Ceylon through the medium of the Australian Red Cross Society. A number of items of correspondence addressed through the medium of the Australian Red Cross Society has already been received and these are being returned to the senders.

Copies of the relative instructions, in regard to the correct method of address etc., for correspondence addressed to prisoners of war and civilian internees, can be seen at any Post Office.

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 31.

In the matter of the estate of the late Lizzy Annarataam Chelliah wife of Moses Arumugam Chelliah of Chavakachcheri

Deceased. Moses Arumugam Chelliah of Chavakachcheri Vs. Petitioner. 1. Chelliah Satkanasingam of do 2. Chelliah Inparajasingam of do 3. David Saravanamuttu Muthiah of Irupalai Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal

INDIA'S SYMPATHY WITH SOVIET

GOODWILL MISSION TO LEAVE FOR MOSCOW

Calcutta, Oct. 7.

An Indian Goodwill Mission organised by the All-India Friends of the Soviet Union will start for Moscow shortly. The Mission will take messages of goodwill from this country to the Soviet Union and hopes to bring back to India messages from Soviet leaders as also a report on the achievements of that country both in war and in peace.

The members of the Mission are Mr. P. N. Saprú, son of Sir Tej Bahadur Saprú, from Allahabad, Dr. P. Subbaroyan, ex-Congress Minister, from Madras, Mr. B. T. Ranadive, Communist Leader of Bombay, Prof. Hiren Mukherjee, Joint Secretary of the All India Friends of the Soviet Union, and Mr. Subhanshu Acharya, a prominent member of the Bengal Committee of the Friends of the Soviet Union (both from Bengal)

WANTED

New or second hand Winslow's Tamil dictionary.

Apply: X, C/o Hindu Organ, Jaffna.

[Mis. 138-12, 15, 22 & 26-10-42]

before G. C. Thambiah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 28th day of August 1942 in the presence of Mr. C. O. Somasegaram 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 over the minors the abovenamed 1st and 2nd respondents and that Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as the lawful husband of the abovenamed deceased, unless the abovenamed respondents appear before this court on the 26th day of October 1942 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the minors be produced before court.

This 22nd day of September 1942 Sgd. G. C. Thambiah District Judge (O. 64. 15 & 22-10-42.)

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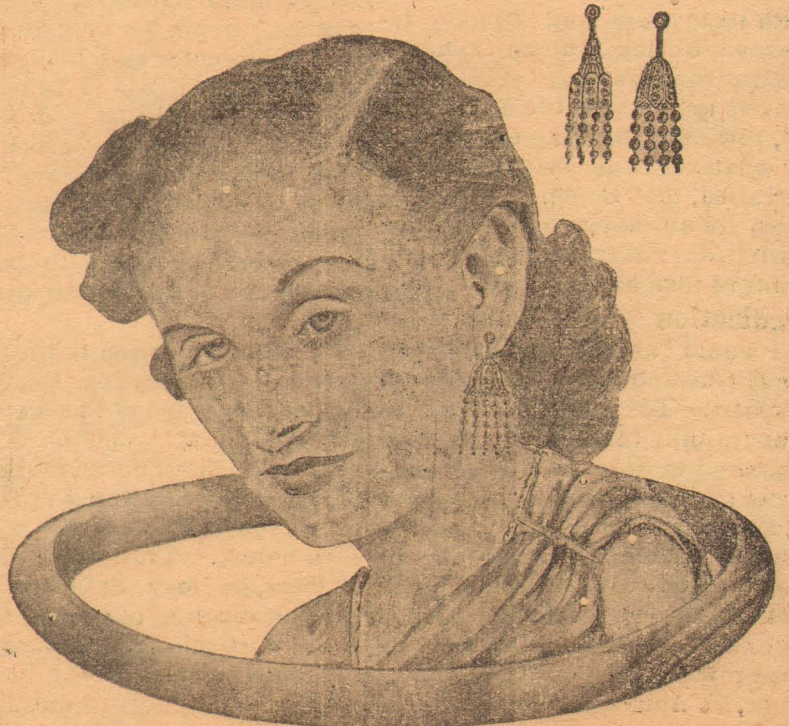
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UNITY THROUGH EDUCATION

Continued from page 1

apart without doing injury to both. Education must be directed towards the fitting of the student as both a human being, and a unit in his or her community and nation within the great unit of India and the greater unit of the world, though at this moment it does appear to be worthy in many parts of it to attract the desire of Indian students to recognise their unity with it. But there is no sense, there is, in fact, a very real danger, in developing the minds and bodies and powers of the young, and leaving them, at the end of their studentships, on the edge of a quagmire of complications and obstacles between them and the attaining of congenial and profitable employment for their developed powers and for the earning of the means to an honourable and sufficing living. I am strongly of opinion that the relationship between education and employment should not be casual but deliberate and systematic. Much of the good is taken out of education by the prevailing uncertainty of what is to happen to the student when education is finished.

Aim of Education

Above and below and permeating all I have in mind regarding the substance and aim of education is the connection that nothing really reformatory can be done in education if it is not imbued with the spirit of reverence and striving towards all that is loftiest and noblest in life. It is also of the essence of religion, and not only of religion in general, but of all the apparently different religions if we only see through the varieties of their external expression to their common inner desire to lift their adherents to the highest possibilities of life. It may be difficult to fulfil this ideal when students of various religions attend the same school. But there are more ways to the spirit of religion than through the creeds, and I say this, as, I would fain hope, a good Moslem. There may or may not be, periods of instruction to groups of each faith, but there ought to be, in my opinion, the definite attitude of reverence towards the kingdom of nature with its mystery and beauty, towards worthy human achievements, towards one another as sharers in common life and, above all, towards the Supreme Being by whatever name that Being may be called, that Being of whom all these are an expression under the limitations under which the religions of man have arisen.

Dedication

I would also distinguish between true and untrue training of teachers. The first essential of true training for one of the noblest and most important of services to humanity is as I conceive it, an inner impulse not to be a teacher of others, for that may be only an expression of self-conceit, but a deep urge to the dedication of oneself to collaboration with the growing nature of the young, to be, as Americans term it, an educator, one who helps to draw out the best in childhood and

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA
(Held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 179/P. T.

In the Matter of the Last-Will and Testament of the late Kailayer Karthigesar Chelliah of Karaveddy North. Deceased.

Thangammah widow of Karthigesar Chelliah of Karaveddy North
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Kailayer Karthigesar Chinniah,
2. Sanmugam Seeniar and
3. wife Ladohumippillai,
4. Ponnachy widow of Chinniamthamby Arumugam all of Karanavai North Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire, Additional District Judge Jaffna, on the 11th, day of July 1942, in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the Last-Will and Affidavits of the Petitioner, the Notary who attested that Will and of the witnesses to that Will.

It is ordered that the said Will be declared proved, that the Petitioner be declared entitled to take out Probate of the said Will as Executor appointed thereunder at that Probate thereof be issued to the Petitioner accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person interested therein shall appear before this Court on or before the 31st, day of July 1942, and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 15th day of July 1942.
Sgl. L. W. de SILVA.
Addl. District Judge.

6-10-42

Extended and Reissued for 15-10-42.
(Intld.) L. W. de S.
A.D.J.

Drawn by,
Sgd. M. Esurapadham.
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 63. 12 & 15-10-42)

youth. I do not think we have much to complain of as regards dedication in India. What else is there in the profession to draw teachers to it, seeing that the emoluments of the teachers of the very young are beaten at every street corner in our cities by the habitual beggar. Dedication is essential, but it needs solid accompaniments. The Vedic Age, in which the teacher was regarded as the highest helper of his kindred, and, therefore, got the lowest wage, which was nothing, is past. The teacher was freed from the necessities of life, and the physical freedom found the highest spiritual notion. But things have changed. The teacher has to mix his avocation with that of protector and householder. Either he or she has to be relieved of the responsibilities and worries of an increasingly expensive domestic life, or given a salary capable of meeting all necessities. I prefer the latter, as it would keep the teacher in touch with the life for which he is educating his pupils.

Next to dedication to the noble service of educating the young comes knowledge of the nature of the young. He would be a poor gardener, who tried to make flowers grow as he wanted them to grow, and not according to their own nature. True, he may modify them, he may hybridise them but the creating of peculiarities is not horticulture. Educational fads may produce freaks, but educational sanity sets itself to aid the development of the finest human beings.

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(Mis. 15. 27-4-42-26-4-43.)

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