

# THE Hindu Organ.

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

(Registered as a Newspaper)

[P. M. G., No. H. B. - 59/300 of 13-7-38.]

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889

VOL. L.

Phone 56,

JAFFNA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1938.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 54.

## "WORLD SAFE FOR FASCISM"

### The European Crisis and After

#### BRITAIN'S GRAVE OMISSIONS

By Jawaharlal Nehru

"THE Prime Ministers who after the Munich Conference went to their homes were welcomed as the Saviours of Peace. Not a glance was given at the treaties of alliance and no recognition was afforded to the alliances of Czechoslovakia, and all the obligations arising from her international contracts.

"All that Prague and the Czechoslovak nation received was a crown of thorns. The life of the Czechoslovak Republic is not, however, closed by the Munich Conference." This was the message broadcast from Prague yesterday through the wireless. After these tense days of anxious suspense, of shame and humiliation it is well that we should understand what has happened. It is evident that many people in India have failed to understand the course of events and even the *National Herald* announced at one stage that Mr. Neville Chamberlain had called Hitler's bluff. The *Hindustan Times*, according to *Reuter*, has acclaimed the Munich Conference as a magnificent stand on the part of Mr. Chamberlain, and hailed him in language of extravagant praise. What are we to make of all this sickening stuff? Is it mere ignorance on the part of those who conduct our newspapers? If so, it is inexcusable. Or is it conscious lining up with Fascism? The time is past when we could be vague about these matters. For the future good of India and the world, for our freedom and the freedom of others, we have to be clear where we stand.

"The Congress has long been clear on this issue. We, who have struggled for our freedom and attached the greatest importance to peace and high standards of public conduct, could only view with repugnance the emergence of Fascism, based on human slavery and brutal violence and the destruction of all international codes of behaviour. Where would

India be in a Fascist World?

"World Safe for Fascism"

"During the past four weeks we have been faced by a difficult problem. We stand for democracy and as such, if there was a contest between democracy and Fascism, inevitably our sympathies would go to the former and our resources should go to strengthen it. And yet were we going to strengthen at the same time British Imperialism and allow ourselves to be exploited by it? So put, the question was a difficult one to answer. But in reality the question did not arise. British Imperialism was not going to support democracy, and if by some chance it did so in reality, it would have to shed its imperialism. The British Government understood this well enough and threw all its weight on the side of Fascism. It was not at Munich or Godesberg or Berchtesgaden that the decision was made but months and years earlier. The world was to be made safe not for democracy but for Fascism and with this end in view the British "National" Government has functioned these many years. There were forces in England even in the Cabinet which pulled it back. There was France trying, without avail, to check this movement. There was the mounting displeasure of the United States of America. But the clique that controlled the British Government deliberately and persistently pursued its policy of strengthening Fascism in Europe.

"Spain became a classic example of this policy and slowly it began to dawn on the British people where their Government was leading them. Then came Austria and Mr. Chamberlain by his public statements (no one knows how much farther he went in his private assurances) invited Hitler to annex Austria. Even the British Foreign Office, following a traditional policy,

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## BUDGETING FOR A DEFICIT

### "A Bad Habit"

#### LOCAL GOVT. BOARD PRESIDENT ON U. D. C. BUDGETS

BUDGETING for expenditure in excess of annual revenue can only be justified if surplus funds in excess of emergency requirements are present. The bad habit of budgeting for a deficit in the absence of large surplus balances continues..."

Thus observes Mr. H. Kaufman, Acting President, Local Government Board, in the Annual Report of the Local Government Board for 1937.

The tendency of certain Councils, Mr. Kaufman adds, to budget carelessly and to fail to adhere even approximately to the programmes of expenditure set out in their budgets continues. Kalutara exceeded its estimate of expenditure in 1937 by Rs. 15,932 so that its surplus which stood at Rs. 16,140 at the beginning of the year dropped to Rs. 2,705 at the end of the year. Kegalla exceeded its estimate of expenditure by Rs. 14,415, reducing a surplus of Rs. 21,797 to Rs. 10,840, but had to meet anticipated and heavy emergency expenditure on the overhaul of its electrical transmission line. Matale exceeded its estimate of expenditure by as much as Rs. 19,929 despite the warning given in last year's report, and the small surplus of Rs. 9,583 with which it started at the beginning of the year. In a large number of cases moneys were spent and votes exceeded without the prior sanction of the Council. The nominal surplus standing to the Council's credit at December 31, 1937, was Rs. 1,091, but outstanding liabilities at this date existed to the extent of Rs. 1660. The position could hardly be more unsatisfactory.

Moratuwa exceeded its estimates of expenditure by Rs. 15,681, and reduced its surplus balance to Rs. 16,508 at the end of the year.

Dehiwala-Mount Lavinia exceeded its estimates of expenditure by Rs. 31,064 passing on

extraordinary number of supplementary votes and reducing its surplus of Rs. 31,487 at December 31, 1936, to the low figure of Rs. 14,340 at the end of the year.

#### Careless Planning

In most cases failure to work to programmes of expenditure as laid down in the budget appears to be due to careless planning and to the failure to restrict supplementary votes to a minimum and to cases of real emergency or necessity. Probably the most reckless exponent of careless budgeting and reliance on supplementary votes was the Matara Council which approved 108 supplementary votes amounting to Rs. 60,219.6 during the year and 36 votes amounting to Rs. 11,826.70 in the first month of the year. The expenditure exceeded the original estimate by Rs. 27,664 and the net surplus at the end of the year was only Rs. 29,012. The nominal surplus of Rs. 141,721 standing to its credit includes two sums of Rs. 107,822 and Rs. 4890, being advances for expenditure already incurred on the Electric Lighting Scheme and Kotuweg da market respectively.

The financial position of the Kalutara, Matale, and Panadura Councils at the close of the year was critical. These Councils should husband their resources and adjust their policies accordingly.

Negombo which at December 31, 1936, had reduced its surplus to the dangerously low level of Rs. 8,089 increased this balance by Rs. 15,484 to the figure of Rs. 23,573 by December 31, 1937. Kurunegala increased its surplus from Rs. 46,078 by Rs. 13,000 to Rs. 59,078.

#### Collection of Revenue

The prompt collection of revenue is a prerequisite and the basis of efficient and effective administration by any local

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# THE DIETETIC VALUE OF THE SOYA BEAN

By Cosmas W. D. Alwines

(Hon. Secretary of the Jaffna Health Association.)

THE Public Health Commissioner of the Government of India in a recent report makes the following observations: "Abundant supplies of quinine and the multiplication of tuberculosis hospitals, sanatoria, leprosy colonies, and maternity and child welfare centres are no doubt desirable, if not essential, but none of these go to the root of the matter. The first essentials of the prevention of disease are a higher standard of health, a better physique, and a greater power of resistance to infection. These can be attained only if the food of the people is such as will give all the physiological and nutritional requirements of the human frame."

The part that nutrition can play in the health of a community is becoming one of the corner-stones of nation-building. One aspect must not be lost sight of. It is well and good to disseminate ideas about the balanced diet; but to the poor man, the balanced diet becomes a sort of an ideal far beyond his grasp. He can cast longing eyes on it, but he knows that it is not for him or his children. The soya bean therefore is a sort of manna in the desert. It is going to solve the problem of nutrition for him. In India its use is daily on the increase, and other parts will do well to take a leaf from India. Mahatma Gandhi is using the bean in his *ashrams* and recommending it for the villagers whose wages are estimated at eight annas per day. In Italy Signor Mussolini has founded a Soya Research Institute.

The soya bean is a more wonderful bean than the bean Jack of the fairy tale planted in his garden. The soya bean and plant go to make explosives and paint, biscuits and cakes, vegetable milk and cheese, soaps and celluloid, rubber substitutes and linoleums. Henry Ford is said to use a bushel of beans for every motor car he produces. Its products go to make steering-wheel, rims, door handles, horn buttons, gear-shift knobs, switches.

In an ancient Chinese dictionary written two thousand years ago, the soya bean has been described as "Ta-teon" the grand-pea. It well deserves this appellation. This bean is a native of Eastern Asia. It was formerly called "*Glycine Ussuriensis*". Today its botanical names are several, including *Soja Japonica*, *Soja Max*, and *Glycine hispida*. The plant was found growing in China, Manchuria, Korea, and certain parts of Japan. The plant has been introduced into the United States, South Africa, Egypt, some parts of Europe, Russia, England, Australia, the Dutch Indies, the Philippine Islands, Indo-China, Malay Archipelago, Siam, Burma, Nepal, Afghanistan, and Sind.

There is no food in the world with such a large protein content. Lentils come a poor second with 25 per cent, followed by peas, meat, and ground-nut with 24 per cent. Osborne and Mendel, Daniels and Nichols, and Major General Sir Robert McCarrison have carried on biochemical researches on the soya bean, and state that it contains moderate amounts of vitamins as mentioned earlier. Its proteins are claimed to belong to the perfect or

suitable type,—those that are readily assimilated in the body. It is also claimed that the amino-acids of soya bean resemble those of cow's milk. While the proteins of meat, fish, eggs, and grains are acid-producing in their effects, the protein is also claimed to prevent the formation of uric acid. The fat content is 19.50 per cent. The oil made from it is superior to most varieties of vegetable oils. It contains lecithin and vitamin A, and resembles butter in its properties. It can be used for cooking. Rats fed on soya bean oil showed great energy, while rats fed on other vegetable oils were lethargic. The percentage of carbohydrate is 20.85 per cent. The carbohydrate is not in the form of starch. Thus the soya bean can be used by diabetics. Noorden and Lampe manufactured a food for diabetics from this legume called *Sarton*.

We have shown from the composition of soya bean that it has large quantities of mineral salts. The cereal grains are deficient in mineral salts. Experiments in China showed that soya bean curd called *tofu* was as good a source of calcium as milk. The lecithin content is also fairly high. According to König, lecithin is present in 100 grammes of the following foods to the extent of: Peas, 1.05; beans, .81; wheat, .43; barley, .47; soya bean, 1.64. According to Dr. Jean Freud the lecithin is identical with that of egg yolk.

How can this bean be used, or rather incorporated in our daily diet? Before we consider that question, it is best to examine the nutritive value of our staple article of food—rice. According to Sir Robert McCarrison who carried on research work for about twenty-five years on Indian foods, rice has the following defects: "(1) It contains less proteins than any other cereal grain; (2) The proteins of rice are of poor quality; (3) Whole rice is the poorest of all cereal grains in vitamin B; (4) It is poorer in mineral salts than any other cereal grain." Whole rice (parboiled) has 8.50 per cent protein; .39 fat; .86 mineral matter; and 77.62 per cent carbohydrate. If soya bean flour is mixed with rice flour the nutritive value of the mixture is considerably enhanced. From the point of view of palatability also there is a distinct gain. I have tried various dishes with a mixture of rice flour and soya bean flour and can vouch for their palatability. Wheat flour has 11.77 per cent protein; 1.45 per cent fat; 1.49 per cent mineral matter; 71.30 per cent carbohydrate. Soya flour mixed with wheat flour increases its nutritive value. In various countries bakers mix from 15 to 20 per cent of soya flour to make bread, biscuits, pastry, etc. I have used as much as 25 to 33 per cent for bread, buns, cakes, etc. These buns and bread had a much better taste than those made out of ordinary flour. The following table shows how the food value increases by the addition of soya flour:

Wheat meal bread without soya flour has 14½% protein.  
Whole meal bread with 5% soya flour has 16½% protein.  
Whole meal bread with 10% soya flour has 18% protein.  
Whole meal bread with 20% soya

flour has 21½% protein.

White bread without soya has 1.4% protein.

White bread with 5% soya flour has 14% protein.

White bread with 10% soya flour has 15½% protein.

White bread with 20% soya flour has 18½% protein.

Mahatma Gandhi has used the bean at Maganwadi. In the issue of the *Harijan* of October 19, 1935, he says: "The bean is served both morning and evening. It is soaked for some hours and then cooked well. Water in which it is steamed is strained out and tamarind and salt added to it. It makes a very popular soup. To the bean after straining are added linseed or til oil, and salt making a tasty dish. In the morning the bean is served with *chapati* or *bhakari* and in the evening with rice." The quantity used two to three ounces per head.

There is yet another method of using the soya bean flour and that is as milk. Soya bean milk was originally used in China, Korea, and Manchuria. Other countries, especially Russia, have started using it. The biggest soya bean milk factory is at Moscow. What Nain Tze, the Chinese philosopher, is supposed to be the person who started making it. The home method of preparing it is as follows: Water is brought to the boil and soya flour is gradually mixed, stirring all the time to prevent the formation of lumps. The mixture is then boiled for ten to fifteen minutes and then strained through a cloth. The proportion of water to flour is 7 to 1. Honey, sugar, vanilla, or a little condensed milk can be mixed to flavour the soya milk. The taste of the milk is like barley flour gruel (*congee*) and I find that children relish it. The table given here will show the value of soya bean milk when compared with other kinds of milk:

Soya milk: Water 87.03%, Ash .52%, Protein 2.40%, Fat 3.15%, Carbohydrates 6.90%

Human milk: Water 87.95%, Ash .25%, Protein 1.30%, Fat 2.50%, Carbohydrates 6.00%

Cow's milk: Water 87.30%, Ash .80%, Protein 3.20%, Fat 3.50%, Carbohydrates 5.20%

Goat's milk: Water 87.00%, Ash .50%, Protein 4.00%, Fat 4.50%, Carbohydrates 4.00%

Sir Robert McCarrison says: "I would advise you to advocate the use of soya bean milk for infants and young children, who cannot obtain sufficiency of mother's or cow's milk, or other milk."

The milk can be curdled by the addition of one percent of magnesium chloride. This is called *Tofu*. The Chinese speak of *Tofu* as "Meat without bones."

Soya bean milk can be used by the poor. The price of cow's or goat's milk makes them more than a luxury to the poor man. Besides, cow's milk and goat's milk depend for their richness on the food the animals are given. The conditions under which milk is drawn also affects the purity of the milk. Milk is a perfect food, but it can also be an excellent medium for the propagation of disease. Soya bean

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of 1937 after deducting recoveries made by the end of March 1938:—

	Rs.
Jaffna	7,175
Puttalam	3,465
Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia	2,742
Trincomalee	2,673
Matale	2,660
Panadura	2,438

## Budgeting for a Deficit

(Continued from page 1)

authority, and the manner in which an Urban District Council discharges this duty often provides an indication of the efficiency or otherwise of the general conduct of its affairs. Roughly two-thirds of the Councils reached a commendable standard in the collection of their rates and taxes in 1937, or at least collected them fairly satisfactorily, proving that with the application of ordinary firmness and method the performance of this important duty presents no insuperable difficulty. It must be recorded that the remaining Councils showed very disappointing results and very little disposition to tackle the problem of the collection of arrears.

### Arrears

The following figures indicate the only instances of arrears of property rate in excess of Rs. 5,000 due as at December 31, 1937, after deducting amounts collected up to March 31, 1938. The rates due for the 4th quarter are collected during the 1st quarter of the succeeding year. For purposes of fair comparison the size of the towns and their revenues should be taken into consideration and for this purpose reference is invited to the appendix at the end of this report which shows the annual amount of property rate collectable by each Council.

	Rs.
Meratuwa	44,004
Kotte	22,646
Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia	19,785
Negombo	10,270
Puttalam	9,833
Jaffna	9,659
Nawalapitiya	8,568

Hatton-Dikoya named as a defaulter in last year's report is to be congratulated on collecting its arrears in their entirety. Its collection of revenue during the year under review has been very satisfactory indeed. It is true its task was rendered easier than that of many Councils on account of the properties in the town being owned by a small number of landlords, but the concentrated and effective effort made was nonetheless creditable.

Kurunegala for several years a bad offender made a determined effort in 1936 to put its house in order and continued the good work during 1937, and practically eliminated its arrears.

The Auditor General commented favourably on the collection of rates in the following towns:—Auradhapura, Badulla, Chilaw, Hatton-Dikoya, Kegalle, Kurunegala, Matale, Nuwara Eliya, and Panadura. Bandarawela, Brawala, and Trincomalee may also be mentioned as towns with considerable arrears of the property rate.

The collection of electricity dues offers no real difficulties to a Council conducting its affairs on methodical and impartial lines, but the following statement of the worst cases of arrears shows that an increasing number of Councils have failed to recover their dues in a businesslike manner. The figures show the arrears in respect

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## WHY THIS HOWL AGAINST EDUCATION BILL?

### Influential Meeting Pledges Support for Bill

#### MR. R. L. PEREIRA, K. C. DENOUNCES OPPOSITION

"LET it not be supposed that this meeting is supporting the new Bill and opposing the moves of the Education Board for any other reason than love of country," declared Mr. R. L. Pereira, K. C., presiding at a public meeting largely, held at Colombo Town Hall on Friday and attended by people from various parts of the Island, to pledge its support to the new Education Bill.

Mr. R. L. Pereira, explaining the object of the meeting, said that he declined the invitation of the Rev. A. S. Beatty to speak at the last protest meeting, because he had always held the view that education ought to be in every civilised country a matter for the State.

He traced the history of education in this country from the time when, he said, the Anglican authorities were the sole directors of education, the Chaplain at the time being the Director of Education. The British Government had then undertaken to send six Kandyan lads to England to be educated to hold administrative posts but that undertaking had been honoured only in the breach.

While George Wall, Lorenz and other giants of old had been fighting for political reforms, the Roman Catholics began to fight the Anglicans in the matter of education. The Catholics got a footing on the Education Board of those days and other Christian denominations followed in their wake, but until this century there was not a single Buddhist on the Board. More or less contemporaneously with the introduction of the Educated Ceylonese seat in the Legislative Council one single Buddhist was appointed to the Education Board. Gradually that number increased but still the number of Hindus and Buddhists on the Board remained at 33 per cent.

#### New Era

"The Education Board appears to have forgotten," he said, "that in 1931 a new era dawned in Ceylon, when despite the request for absolute representative government, a share of responsible government was given. Among the subjects entrusted to the Ceylonese for their management were agriculture, local administration, health, communications and education.

"All other boards have automatically ceased to function when the State Council came into being with the exception of the Board of Education which alone, constituted under the Ordinance of 1920, claimed the right to continue to dictate to the people of this coun-

try the educational policy of this country.

"We know that the Ceylon Planters' Association, in the days of yore, used to dictate to the government of this country the hospital policy. Their view was that hospitals were only needed in the tea planting, and later in the rubber planting districts. Their policy was to encourage the construction of fine roads in their districts.

"The Education Board was mainly concerned not in rely with educating those who belonged to their respective denominations but even to proselytise the people of this country.

"The Ceylon Planters have had the good sense to recognise that they as a power in this land are no more, but the Education Board alone claims the privilege to co-exist with the State Council.

"There can be no doubt that we are largely indebted, at any rate for the secondary education, to the various missionary bodies, but gratitude ought not to make us blind to the weakness attached to the principles that actuated the Board in the past, and if any blame is to be laid at anybody's door, it is the Minister's for not having brought up this new Bill in 1931.

#### Nothing Objectionable

"When one reads through the new Education Bill one stands amazed at the effrontery of the speakers who in this very hall roundly condemned this Bill as being based on utterly fallacious reasoning, dangerous political theory and reckless sense of responsibility, and must be thoroughly recast at competent hands. The language is worthy of the rabid Irishman from whom it emanated, but looking at it dispassionately there is nothing in this Bill that any lover of this country can possibly take objection to. In the main, the Bill follows the English Education Act, and for this baneful on the Education Board to pretend that they alone are capable of rightly directing education in this country is to assert something which is groundless."

Mr. Pereira next referred to "other die-hards and reactionaries who cannot see anything good in the new Constitution who also attacked the Bill"; to "the pseudo-aristocrats who expected the people to fall at their feet"; to "Government pensioners who want to add to their income by going to the State Council and talked of non-Buddhist-Sinhalese minority."

"Apparently" he said, "the appeal

of His Excellency Sir Andrew Caldecott has fallen on deaf ears so far as they are concerned. They are trying to create fresh rifts and fresh divisions among the people.

"Fortunately for us we have a constitution to prevent a small coterie dictating to the whole country, and, howl as they may, they cannot prevent the onward progress of this country."

He said that it was strange that while the Ceylonese had been capable of enacting legislation involving the life and death of the people, they were not thought competent to pass the Education Code. The Education Board was to continue under the proposed Ordinance in an advisory capacity and the safeguards provided under it were ample. All rules passed by the Ministry of Education and the State Council had to be approved by the Governor.

#### Sound Common Sense

There might be a few members of the State Council on whom they might not have confidence, but the overwhelming majority of those in the State Council were men of sound common sense.

He quoted extracts from speeches of the Rev. Rigby, the Rev. Dickson and the Rev. Browne who, he said, had all, in their time, supported the State control of education, and compared "those broad-minded views" with the memorandum of the Catholic Board of Education submitted to the Minister this month, which, he said, contained "views that were prevalent in the middle of the last century."

Because there were a few rabid men among them it should not be supposed that they were all communistically minded. "We have not turned and we will not turn Communists for another 1,000 years, but that is no reason why we should not have socialistic forms of government which today are in existence in every civilised country of the world."

"Why are these people howling at the new Bill? Some of them have had the candour to admit that there is nothing wrong with the Bill."

After quoting the Ven. F. L. Beven, he said that it was sorry for Mr. Beven if he could not see the new policy adumbrated in the Bill in taking away the rule-making power from an irresponsible body and giving it to a responsible body representative of the electorate of over a million.

In regard to the demand for a Commission, he said that a Commission was always appointed when a matter was to be shelved. Those who asked for a Commission forgot that any Commission from outside could only advise them on the educational policy and had no right to take away what had already been given to the country by the new Constitution.

"Let it not be supposed that this meeting is supporting the new Bill and opposing the moves of the Education Board for any other reason than love of country. I as a Buddhist assert that if the whole of the Education Board were composed entirely of Buddhists and Hindus we would still oppose the Board. The day of vesting dictatorial power in those who are not the elected of the land is gone for ever, and it is surprising that these men claiming to be the cream of the intellect of the land are slow to realise that."

## A SOCIETY TO AID INDUSTRIES

### CEYLON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

#### SIR MOHAMED ELECTED PRESIDENT

WITH the object of promoting and developing existing, incipient and new industries, which will use the country's natural resources, a meeting over which Sir Mohamed Macan Markar presided, was held yesterday, at the Low-Country Products' Association Rooms, Fort, Colombo, to form the Ceylon Industrial Development Association. Sir Mohamed was elected its first President.

Mr. Raja Hewavitarne, M.S.C., who moved 'that an Association called 'The Ceylon Industrial Development Association', be formed,' said he had been authorised to announce that the Mudaliyar Hewavitarne Industrial Development Scholarship Trust would be open to the Association.

Mr. L. C. Hancox said there was no question that the industrial greatness of countries like England, Germany and the United States had been built up by the actual hard work and enterprise of the people themselves.

"We have to look to Government," he added, "only for co-operation and encouragement: the initiative must come from this body."

Sir Mohamed said that the idea of forming such an Association had originated when a proposal for holding an All-Ceylon Exhibition next year was discussed.

It had been pointed out that exhibitions produced nothing of lasting benefit to the country and were only a means to an end. Mr. Gnanapragasam had then suggested forming an Association.

#### Millions Going Out

Mr. Gnanapragasam, speaking on the aims and objects of the Association, said that its purpose would be to give voluntary assistance in the development of industries.

"What is the need for the development of industries or for industrialising Ceylon?" he asked and, answered: "Out of the 800,000 pupils who attend our schools, nearly 50,000 are going out of school every year and are increasing the ranks of the educated unemployed. Agriculture does not pay except for big capitalists. The Professions are crowded.

"Government Departments are retrenching and are reducing salaries and reducing staff. Commercial houses have very few vacancies. We are spending Rs. 20,000,000 per year on preparing children for life. School life is a series of rehearsals for the final performance in the drama of life.

"While we are spending 20 million rupees on the rehearsals for the drama, nobody thinks seriously of our investing the one million rupees per year in developing industries, which will help the educated ones in the actual performance of the drama itself.

The Banking Commission had condemned the extreme dependence

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## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1938.

### THE EDUCATION BILL

WE WOULD DRAW THE ATTENTION alike of the public and the Government to the proceedings of the Hindu Conference, held yesterday at the Jaffna Hindu College under the Presidentship of SRIMAT SWAMI VIPULANANDA, to discuss the Draft Education Bill and express thereon the considered opinion of the Hindus of Jaffna. The meeting was thoroughly representative of every section of the community, and the speeches made on the occasion are a clear indication of the Hindu support to this important measure. The fact is well known that the Bill has received the serious consideration of the enlightened section of the people and that an unreasoned and unreasonable clamour has been raised against it in some quarters on the ground that the Bill is designed to strike at the root of denominational schools. As has been clearly shown by leading educationists and publicists in the press and on the platform, there is nothing in the Bill, either explicit or implicit, to warrant such an assumption. We feel certain that no thinking man in the country will give his support to an education which is divorced from religion, for such an education may well prove a doubtful asset to the country. No denominational bodies, be they Christian, Buddhist, or Hindu, will tolerate a measure that does not harmonize religion and education, and still less welcome it as an instrument for nationalising the education of the country. All impartial observers will therefore be inclined to believe that the uncompromising criticisms of the Bill have but raised the bogey of denominational schools just to serve their own ends and not the best interests of the country. We do hope they will come to realise that "the Bill is neither a lion nor a mouse, it is a necessary piece of legislation designed to mete out justice where it is long overdue."

We regret to have to observe that, in our absence, there appeared one or two articles in the editorial columns of this paper, which did not reflect the views of the editor or of the Hindu public in regard to this question of far reaching importance to the country. Even at the risk of being misunderstood by some of our readers, we deem it our duty in the public interest to give expression to the Hindu opinion on this question. The Resolutions unanimously adopted by the Con-

ference speak for themselves. We would therefore just touch upon the main Resolution which puts in a nut-shell the Hindu view in this respect. The Resolution emphatically declares that the underlying principle of the Bill, namely the vesting in the representatives of the people of the power and the responsibility to determine and direct the educational policy, is calculated to promote the best interests of the country. The Board of Education, which does not reflect the will of the people, should no longer be permitted to frame the rules governing the education of the country. The Board is certainly an anachronism in the light of the powers conferred on the people by the Donoughmore Constitution. MR. R. L. PEREIRA, therefore, correctly voiced the feeling of the country when he said: "The day of dictatorial power for those who are not the elect of this land has gone for ever." He who pays the piper has the right to call the tune. The State which bears the financial responsibility for the education of the people should enjoy the right to determine the policy that is best calculated to advance the cause of education in the country. The State Council and hence, the Minister enjoying its confidence, cannot be expected to share this responsibility with any other body, however competent or qualified it may be. We need not labour the point that the Bill gives expression to this necessary reform. The Bill rightly provides for a Board of Education to function in a purely consultative or advisory capacity. We have no doubt whatever that our Councillors will endorse the principle underlying the Bill. We reserve further comments on it to a subsequent issue.

### HINDUS SUPPORT EDUCATION BILL

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education should be responsible to regulate the methods of spending it. Of course the Advisory Board of Education must have a chance of criticising the proposed code rules before they are placed before the State Council for its approval as was the right of this Board when it was first constituted in 1896.

Regarding Local authorities taking a share in looking after schools he said that it would be premature to burden local bodies with further taxation till they are developed and the sources of revenue between the Central Government and local bodies are settled in an equitable way.

#### Religion in Schools.

As regards religion in schools he stated that there will be no peace in the country but bickerings between the different denominations till the Law is so framed to embrace the Catholic formula adumbrated by the Catholics in 1919 by which no non-Catholic child should be compelled to be admitted into a school when there exists a Government school or a school belonging to the denomination of the child in that area. Till such Law comes into force so that each denominational body will be allowed to teach the children of its own denomination with Government aid, the

Law must be so framed now as to compel the different denominational bodies to employ as far as possible number of teachers in proportion to the number of children of other denominations in that school. This would enable the children to be taught their religion by teachers of their faith. He also wanted this system to be followed even in Government schools so that the teacher may teach children of his faith even during working days.

He quoted several instances of Christian intolerance and concluded by appealing to the Hindus to be vigilant so that their children may not be lost to them by their indifference.

#### Educational Shanghai in Ceylon

Mr. A. Comaraswamy, M. A., Principal, Jaffna Hindu College, in seconding said:—

I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution proposed by Mr. Rajaratnam. I welcome a principle in the new Education Bill, because it transfers the sole responsibility of the Education of the island to the Education Committee who are the elected representatives of the people. And in the constitutional reforms which we all hope to have in the near future the portfolio of Education will be held by the Minister of Education. This is as it should be, for in all Cabinet Systems of Government a Minister is in sole charge of a department.

The education in this island is unfortunately at present in the hands of various agencies. Such a system of Education naturally suffers from the lack of a unified policy, much less contributes to a national system. Each agency has its own policy, and consequently there arises a conflict of policy which seldom contributes to the building up of the nation. Too many cooks spoil the broth. Each denomination has its own axe to grind to the detriment of the youth of the land. There is, as it were, an international settlement in the educational sphere in the island where the nationals have only little place and less authority. Anything can be left in the hand of foreigners but never the education of a country. It should always be under the control and supervision of the people of the country, and hence in the hands of the State. All self-respecting and self-governing countries have it. We all know of Shanghai in China with its International Settlement and the consequent disaster in that country. The rule-making powers of the present Board of Education must necessarily go and the power should, as in all democratic Governments, devolve on the Education Committee or on the Minister of Education in the Government that is to be. Those set of people who are fondly anxious to retain the powers of the Board of Education fail to realise that it is on the recommendation of the Minister, the personnel of the Board will be formed by the Governor. It is but natural that these will consist of such men as have the same leanings and attitude of the Minister, who therefore will not find it difficult to carry out any of his proposals through such a Board. Hence it is immaterial if the Board of Education is deprived of its powers, and become merely an advisory board to whom the Minister, as the Bill proposes, may refer any matter he so desires. All democratic and self-governing countries have it, and shall our island alone depart from this accepted form of Government?

I am one of those who welcome the idea of a Commission. There are so many problems of Education that have to be thoroughly investigated. But I am certain that a commission from abroad, coming with a clean slate and unbiased minds will report against the present system of education that classifies its schools on the basis of language and gives such free hand to the different denominations whose express purpose is "evangelisation". It will report for a unified system of education, a system that will be truly national, and controlled by the people of this country. A State like that of Ceylon should find in its scheme of education means and measures to actively help the children to be taught their religion, the Catholic child, Catholicism, the Hindu, Hinduism, and so on. The state stands *in loco parentis* and should give expert advice and guidance to parents as to what is to the welfare of their children and to the nation as a whole. None can question the right of the state to step in and give guidance and advice. Why in a small sphere, the Catholic Church does so with the threat of excommunication!

I therefore welcome the principle to be seen in the bill, that places the Education Portfolio in the hands of one person or Committee and which envisages a rational scheme of education that has been the desideratum for so long a time. I heartily second this resolution.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

#### Resolutions

The following resolutions were then unanimously passed by the Conference:—

"This conference, while approving the principle of the gradual delegation of the control of Education to Local Government Bodies, is of opinion that such delegation should not be proceeded with till they are more fully developed and are in a position to undertake the responsibility."

Proposed by Mr. S. Kanagasabai, Crown Advocate Jaffna.

Seconded by Dr. C. Sivasithamparam, Retired Provincial Surgeon.

"This conference requests the representatives of the Tamil Districts to support the Bill and to suggest at the Committee Stage such amendments as may be embodied in a memorandum to be submitted by a Committee to be appointed by this Conference".

Proposed by Mr. R. Sivagurunathan, Proctor, Secretary, Hindu College Board of Directors.

Seconded by Mr. C. Ponnampalam, Advocate, Secretary, Hindu Board of Education.

"That a Committee consisting of the following with power to co-opt be appointed to give effect to the above resolutions and to take such steps as may be necessary to consolidate and promote the cause of Hindu Education.

Proposed by Pandit S. Kanapathipillai.

Seconded by Mr. S. R. Kanaganayagam, Advocate.

### London L. L. B. Examination

Mr. A. Sambandan, Advocate, has passed the recent London L. L. B. examination obtaining Second Class Honours (Lower Division). Mr. Sambandan recently joined the Jaffna Bar and is the son-in-law of Mr. K. S. Veeravagu, Notary Public.

Another candidate who obtained a pass degree in this examination is Mr. S. Soorasangaran.



# HINDUS SUPPORT EDUCATION BILL

## "Necessary Piece of Legislation to Mete out Justice"

### BOARD OF EDUCATION DENOUNCED

#### Largely Attended Hindu Conference Calls Upon Tamil M.S.C's. to Vote for Bill

"TO A dispassionate observer the Bill is neither a lion nor a mouse; it is a necessary piece of legislation designed to mete out justice where it is long overdue."

THUS observed Srimat Swami Vipulananda, presiding at a Conference of Hindus, held last evening at the Jaffna Hindu College and attended by Hindus from various parts of the Peninsula, to consider the new Education Ordinance.

THE Conference unanimously passed four resolutions, one of which expressed the opinion that the main principles of the Ordinance are in the best interests of the country; and another requested the representatives of the Tamil Districts to support the Bill.

Srimat Swami Vipulananda was voted to the chair and the Mr. S. R. Kanaganayagam, Advocate was elected Secretary protem. Others accommodated on the platform were Messrs. S. Kanagasabai, Crown Advocate S. Rajaratnam, Advocate, C. Ponnambalam, Advocate, Member U. D. C., R. Sivagurunathan, Proctor, Secretary Hindu College Board of Directors, T. N. Subbiah, Proctor, and Drs. S. Subramaniam, J. P. and C. Sivasithambaram.

The proceedings commenced with Thevaram.

Srimat Swami Vipulananda in his presidential address said:—

I am glad that the new Education Bill has provided us with this opportunity of meeting one another and discussing questions of vital importance to the Hindus and other communities living in this Island. The Executive Committee of Education has placed a draft bill before the legislature and the country has had ample time to study its provisions. Leading public men, men who are really interested in the welfare of this fair Island of Lanka have studied the bill carefully and have found it quite praiseworthy. On the other hand, reverend gentlemen who hail from abroad and whose main object in life is to save the soul of the poor heathen have seen in this bill an instrument for dispossessing them of the privilege which they now enjoy of proselytising poor heathen children with the help of the heathen taxpayer's money. Some hold that the Minister is in an indecent hurry over the matter, others find fault with him for not having enacted this necessary measure at a much earlier date. A widely-distributed pamphlet which some of you might have seen, pays a compliment to the Minister by calling him a mountain; the bill, of course, becomes the proverbial mouse. The venerable old lady who wrote the pamphlet—the garrulous production warrants such an assumption regarding its authorship—screams at the sight of the so-called mouse and falls into paroxysms of fright that to us mere onlookers it appears as if the old dame has met with a much fiercer animal. Perhaps she saw a vision of the old

Sinhalese lion, waking up after a century of peaceful slumber, shaking its manes and sniffing the fresh morning air.

#### Long Overdue

To a dispassionate observer the bill is neither a lion nor a mouse; it is a necessary piece of legislation designed to mete out justice where it is long overdue. At present the drafting of the Code which means the directing of the educational policy of the Island is in the hands of the Board of Education, predominantly Christian body, a body which is in no way responsible to the people of this island. The new Bill proposes to transfer this power to the representatives of the people. And therefore every true citizen should welcome the measure.

Section 30 (1) relating to the conscience clause and section 33 (d) which empowers the Director to exempt a child from compulsory attendance when there is no School available in the area managed by a denomination acceptable to the parent of the child are provisions which would be welcomed by all fair minded people—be they heathens or Christians.

#### Aliens in our Motherland

Again in the objects and reasons we find it stated that the Bill is designed to ensure a unity of policy for the progressive development and comprehensive organisation of a national system of public education for the whole Island. A century of Missionary directed education has made many of us aliens in our own motherland. Very few of us are acquainted with the history of Ceylon and fewer still know of India, the home of the brave men and women who fostered that great culture which has come as a heritage to the permanent population of this island. For nearly a thousand years Islam has played a great part in the cultural heritage of India, and here in this Island the descendants of the Portuguese and the Dutch and the Malays, who have made this Island their permanent home, have contributed their quota to the national culture. Ceylonese national culture is definitely Eastern in its outlook. The people of this motherland of ours should develop not only a Ceylonese outlook but a broader Asian

outlook. China, Japan and Siam in the East, Turkey, Arabia, Persia and Afghanistan in the West, and India in the immediate neighbourhood are fast regaining their lost heritage. The University which we are long expecting should give expression to the highest national ideals in Art and Literature and consequently should attract scholars and savants from Eastern and Western countries; these scholars and savants will come to us to receive of the best that we have to offer them and they would not put on the superior airs of those who come with the avowed purpose of civilizing the pagan and saving the soul of the heathen. The bill in advocating a national system of education deserves all the support we can possibly give unto it.

#### Local Contribution

The provision embodied in the bill to the effect that the Governor may compel a Municipal Council or a District Council to contribute towards the cost of education within its administrative limits and transfer to it control of educational matters within its administrative limits has frightened some people into the belief that the bill may bring in additional taxation. One fact is certain that the grants which the Central Government now makes to Education District Committees, in choosing the personnel of which the tax-payer has no voice will after the introduction of the bill be made over to Municipal and District Councils composed of the elected representatives of the people. Again the people through their representatives in Council can always see to it that the burden of taxation is equitably distributed over the Central and local Governments. With these remarks I commend this bill for your consideration.

Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Advocate, moved the first resolution:—

"This conference of the Hindus of Jaffna is of the opinion that the main principles embodied in the Draft Education Ordinance, vesting control of the Educational Policy of this country in the hands of the representatives of the people, are in the best interests of the country."

Mr. S. Rajaratnam, in moving the resolution traced the glorious position, the Hindus, Buddhists and Muslims held in India and how it compared very favourably with the system of education that prevailed in Europe. India had not only higher education under Gurukula system but a network of village schools for the education of the masses. He showed how the Portuguese destroyed about 500 schools in the North, and under the British in spite of limited financial aid to the Missionaries, the Hindus in the North had 240 schools of their own by 1834 and how these Hindu Schools were killed in course of time for want of financial aid from Government. He also pointed out how when the

#### A Society to Aid Industries

(Continued from page 3)

of Ceylon on supplies from abroad even for those manufactured articles, the raw materials for which existed in the country. Since the Banking Commission issued its report the imports of such articles had tremendously increased.

"These articles, which are a few of those mentioned by the Commission take away 21 million rupees annually from the country," he explained.

The factors contributing to industrial development had been enumerated by the Banking Commission as follows:— 1 Raw Materials; 2 Supply of skilled labour and technical training; 3 Cheap Power; 4 Capital.

Hindus of Jaffna just as their co-religionists in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay did endeavour to start an English School of their own, the Government surreptitiously encouraged the Christian Missionary to steal a march over the Hindus by establishing Christian English schools. Speaking of the draft Ordinance the speaker said that there was provision for carrying on assisted schools as at present though there is no special mention of denominational or private schools as such in the Ordinance. The new features as far as he could see were three.

(1) the Co-making power is that of the Minister of Education i. e. the rightly-constituted Agent in the State Council elected by a 100% electorate

(2) Municipalities, Urban Councils and Village Committees are to look after Schools in their areas under certain conditions

(3) Religion in schools is somewhat protected by (a) Manager getting the consent of the parent in writing to teach religion to a child if it belongs to a denomination other than that of the Manager (b) a child belonging to a denomination other than that of the Manager cannot be compelled to attend that school if the parents disapprove (c) religion can be taught in a Government school by teachers on non-school days if the child belongs to the teacher's denomination

#### Code Making Powers of the Minister

He said good Government is no substitute for Self Government. It is nothing but right that the people's representative who sanctions the spending of the tax-payer's money on

(Continued on page 4)

#### THE DIETETIC VALUE OF THE SOYA BEAN

(Continued from page 2)

flour is very cheap in India, so that a pint of soya bean milk will cost about two pices.

Soya beans can also be roasted and ground. The powder resembles coffee in taste and smell. There are hundreds of other ways of using them. When they are soaked in water and then allowed to sprout, they contain in addition to Vitamin A, B, and D a fairly large amount of Vitamin C as well. The sprouts can be used to make salads. Soya sauce is widely used in Japan. Puddings, cakes, tarts, muffins, oil cakes pappads, and many other foods can be prepared out of soya flour.

As I have used a good deal of material for this article from the book of Mr. F. S. Kale, the Food Survey Officer of Baroda State, I shall conclude with his stirring appeal:

"We are at a crisis of our national dietary system. The time has come when we must make ardent and united endeavours for making up the deficiency in the present diet, or the Indian nation will sink; again, perhaps for centuries to come. If we are to take our position among the strong and civilised nations of the world we must supplement our deficient dietary system by foodstuffs rich in proteins, fats, and vitamins and low in starch and carbohydrates. To raise the standard of our staple food is a national service, and one way of reaching this goal is by incorporating the soya bean in our daily diet. If we do not do this now, we shall be betraying a sacred trust and be false to our own posterity." (THE ORIENTAL WATCHMAN)



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## The Retrenchment Measures

Sir,—Please allow me the courtesy of your invaluable columns to put forward the following 'Retrenchment Measures'. I found this time more suitable, though I have thought of it earlier because there is the "GOONATILLAKE COMMISSION" to consider these vital questions of economy in conducting the affairs of this Island.

The amalgamation of the Irrigation and the Public Works Departments is the first retrenchment measure for the due consideration of the Commission. These two technical Departments have a sort of affinity towards each other because the engineering features of them are akin. Before 1900 or so there never existed a Department of this manner that is at present called the Irrigation Department. If things had been managed then successfully by the Public Works Department alone why is there no possibility of doing it today?—Some readers may point out the increase of works pertaining to the Irrigation Department. But the Irrigation Engineers who are already absorbed in the Department can assist or rather can be assisted by the P.W.D. Engineers to cope up with the increased work.

By adopting this measure I am of opinion that the Government will be immensely benefitted and will gain its prime aim of economy in all respects. By the introduction of this system the Divisional and sub-divisional Irrigation Offices can be shifted to the P.W.D. Offices of the various districts. Either an Irrigation Engineer or a P.W.D. Engineer can according to the qualifications be made Officer in charge. The Field Officers can carry on the field work supervised by the District Engineer. In provinces where there is much work regarding Irrigation as well as P.W.D. another Engineer can be appointed to assist the District Engineer. This measure will immediately reduce the staff of both the Departments and will satisfy the slogan of the Director of Education who once remarked that the Department was understaffed when he was speaking on the 'Vadamachari Scheme'. In addition to this the establishment charges and those of the maintenance can be reduced to a minimum when these departments are one and the same. A reorganisation resulting in the amalgamation of these departments will provide enough hands for both works.

For instance, there is absolutely no necessity to maintain a couple of District Offices known as the District Engineers Office, the Sub-Divisional Irrigation Office and the Provincial Engineer's Office and the Divisional Irrigation Engineer's Office. The latter Offices can be entirely disposed of and the former two can be managed by one Officer in charge of the district, seconded by the necessary technical assistants. Another vital point that struck me is that the Divisional Irrigation Engineers who are well versed in both the branches can be absorbed in the Head Office where they can tackle difficult questions such as designing and other engineering problems and the Provincial Engineers can be dispensed with. The head of both

these departments should be sufficiently qualified in both the branches and should possess both theoretical and practical knowledge of the works. An expert of this nature would be an asset to our Island. To get at an expert of this kind is not an impossibility because I understand that the ex-chief Engineers of the Madras presidency who were recently invited to prepare a report on the Irrigation Works, are sufficiently qualified in both the branches. Further I understand that these Engineers had managed the affairs of both the Departments efficiently in the Madras presidency.]

This reminds me of the amalgamation of other supernumerary Heads of Departments and economically grouping them under fewer heads to manage several departments under each of them, will solve the problem of ever increasing, top heavy and over head charges. For instance:—

- (1) Survey and Land settlement departments.
- (2) Forest and Agricultural departments.

The Ministers of this country, I presume, are more or less power thirsty and they like to create more departments in different branches to boss over them. It is 'penny-wise and pound-foolish' to dismiss the services of minor hands such as temporary clerks, peons and watchers rather than to dispense with that of the staff-officers. It is fruitless to crowd the departments with engineers as overcrowding will only result in slack of work and draining the Mint. When the Irrigation Department, all these years could execute with skill engineering feats of great importance with available staff or rather with the staff provided without taxing the country's purse, it is at a loss to understand why engineers are being recruited from other countries. The Retrenchment Commission needs timely public advice prior to their winding up, to analyse this fact and investigate into the justice of the action of recruiting Engineers paid in hundreds and cutting down temporary hands who are by no means self-supporting except for their job.

Therefore it is all the more better to have a crucial test of all these above questions and adopt them accordingly.

Yours etc.,

M. AMPALAWARNER.

"Sabarmathy"

Karainagar, 20th October, 1938.

## The Education Department

Sir,—I believe you are aware of the fact that there is a universal complaint in regard to the unnecessary delay in replying to letters written to the Department. There was a time when one was sure of getting a reply to a letter within a week's time at the most. Now unfortunately the Department has gained a notoriety in the matter of attending even to very urgent letters.

The Late  
Muhandiram C. S.  
Kandiah ChettyarPortrait Unveiled  
at Home for the Aged

October 20,

LAST evening a very pleasant function took place at the King George V Jubilee Memorial Home for the Aged at Kallundai, Annai-cottai, when the portrait of the late Muhandiram C. S. Kandiah Chettyar, a leading merchant of Jaffna and a benefactor to many charitable institutions in Jaffna was unveiled in his honour by the Government Agent Mr. R. B. Naish. The route to the Home from the road leading to it was tastefully decorated as well as the premises of the Home.

Invitations for the occasion were issued by Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Arumugam Chettyar, the brother of the deceased Muhandiram and a very large gathering of influential and leading residents of the place were present in response to their invitation.

The proceedings started sharp at 5.30 p.m. Arumugam Chettyar garlanded Mr. Naish while Mrs. Naish was presented with a beautiful chendu by Mrs. Arumugam Chettyar.

Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge, Jaffna, the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Home for the Aged in inviting Mr. Naish to unveil the portrait of the late Muhandiram said that the Muhandiram was one of the original benefactors of that institution. The portrait was the gift of Mr. Arumugam Chettyar, the brother of the Muhandiram. He (the Speaker) was glad to see that evening such a large number of people to do honour to the Muhandiram. He would take the opportunity to appeal to those present to contribute their mite towards the building of a permanent Home for the Aged. That institution as they were all aware was founded in memory of that

written by school authorities. One wonders why such a state of affairs should prevail at a time when such an able and energetic gentleman like Mr. Robinson is at the helm of affairs with an efficient body of enthusiastic subordinate officers to assist him with a clerical staff which is considered to be top-heavy. Sometimes managers of schools are compelled to send a wire to the Director as they fail to get a reply for some of their very urgent letters even after a number of reminders ranging for a period of over a month have been sent. It is a mystery that there is such an unusual delay in replying to letters at a time when there is a cry everywhere that the Education Department is over staffed.

May we hope that the popular Director will personally make a thorough investigation into the matter, so that all branches of the Department may discharge their duties promptly and efficiently without giving any cause for complaint.

Yours truly,  
SPECTATOR

Great Sovereign King George V by the free will of the people of Jaffna. Jaffna had in the past the notoriety of starting undertakings and leaving them not completed. As they had started the Home by their free will, he hoped they would see to it that the name of their great Sovereign was commemorated in a permanent building. He then called upon Mr. Naish to unveil the portrait.

Mr. R. B. Naish addressing the gathering said that he did not have the pleasure of knowing the late Muhandiram Kandiah Chettyar but from what he had heard it seemed to him that the Muhandiram had been in many respects quite a remarkable man. He was one of thirteen children and while yet a boy assisted his mother in building up the business, which is now in a very flourishing state. The Muhandiram died at the early age of 55, having amassed considerable fortune. Of his various acts of charity the gentlemen who would follow would speak. Speaking of the Muhandiram's contribution to that Home Mr. Naish said that it was a great thing men such as he should show their sympathy to those less fortunately placed in life. Then the portrait of the Muhandiram was unveiled by Mr. Naish.

Mr. W. D. Niles speaking next said that Muhandiram Kandiah Chettyar had been a personal friend of his and later a client. At the present time when everything was gloomy in Jaffna, especially as a result of the crime wave that is spreading all over the place and cases which come to their knowledge daily wherein they find that the people do not care for their fellowmen, it was really gratifying to be present on that occasion in large numbers to commemorate one who had done much, caring for his fellowmen, especially those placed in less fortunate circumstances. The late Muhandiram not only gave a handsome donation to the Home but also liberally contributed towards the Building Fund of the Manipal Hospital. He also started a school in the vicinity of his residence which is being successfully managed by his brothers. A large portion of his income was given to the Nallur Kandaswamy Temple by way of a "Mancham". At a time when all the Chetty communities raised the price of paddy and rice and Jaffna was in a terrible plight it was the late Muhandiram who came forward to import rice and sell it at a very much lower price to the people and thereby benefited them.

Mr. C. Arulambalam, Advocate, spoke in Tamil covering the points touched by the other speakers and said that the Muhandiram was the first un-official in Jaffna to be honoured by the Government with a titular rank.

Mudaliyar C. Canapathippillai thanked those present for gracing the occasion and said that it was proposed to start a flag day next February in aid of the Home which will be an annual occurrence. He expressed the hope that all the people would help the movement.

Light refreshments were then served to those present and the gathering dispersed after 7 p.m.

The inmates of the Home were given each a verty and shawl by Mr. C. S. Arumugam Chettyar in honour of the occasion.



# "WORLD SAFE FOR FASCISM"

(Continued from page 1)

viewed with dismay this drift to Fascism and the attempt to make Germany the dominant power on the Continent.

"Mr. Chamberlain did not allow this to come in the way of his pro-Nazi policy. The permanent head of the Foreign Office was removed from this key position. Mr. Eden, the Foreign Secretary, also resigned. For a while the 'National' Government was shaken and it almost seemed that its days were numbered. But the Labour opposition was incredibly weak, undecided and afraid of assuming any responsibility. The moment passed.

## Nazi Promises

"Austria having been disposed of, Czechoslovakia came on the scene. Hitler and the Nazi Government gave all manner of assurances that they had no aggressive design on Czechoslovakia. But memories are short. Had not Hitler said exactly the same thing about Austria a month before its annexation? Earlier still, in 1935, he had stated with all solemnity in his Reichstag speech, 'Germany will tread no other path than that laid down by the peace treaties. We have no thought of invading any other country.' Had he not given his approval to a treaty with Czechoslovakia itself, a treaty of arbitration of disputes?

"Lord Halifax, as Foreign Secretary, referred to these assurances in Parliament on March 14, 1938. He said, 'By these assurances solemnly given and more than once repeated, we naturally expect the German Government to abide, and if indeed they desire to see European peace maintained, as I earnestly hope they do, there is no quarter in Europe in which it is more vital that undertakings should be scrupulously respected.'

"So speak statesmen from their position of authority, deluding a public which still attaches value to their words. Meanwhile they act differently. Goebbels let us have a peep into the Nazi mind on April 7, 1938. 'All this takes place step by step at a time when we run the least possible risk. The risks become smaller the more powerful we become... There was a time when the world spoke of the demands it would make on us. To-day we speak only of the demands which we make on the world.'

## Omissions of Britain

The British Government, if it sought peace and the defence of democracy, had a clear path, a path which led with certainty to both. This was a close association with France and Russia and Czechoslovakia on the firm plank of preventing aggression or the application of force to solve any problem. This was an overwhelming grouping with the backing of many of the smaller powers of Europe and the goodwill of the U. S. A. This would have been

the basis of collective security. It is certain that peace would have been ensued and Nazi aggression checked.

But the British Government pursued an opposite policy and deliberately encouraged Nazi aggression by saying that they would not help Czechoslovakia. They sent Lord Runciman to Prague to threaten and coerce the Czech Government. They did not say a word when Germany mobilised on a vast scale. They did not venture to criticise the campaign of hate and lies which the propaganda machinery of the Nazis broadcast to the world. They did not remind Germany of her promises and assurances.

## Errands to Hitler

At one time it appeared that British public opinion might turn against them. Mr. Chamberlain then started his errands to Hitler and at the same time a desperate war scare was created in England. Mr. Chamberlain certainly deserves credit for the extraordinary cleverness with which he handled public opinion and playing on the fear of war brought about the very thing he had so long worked for—a complete triumph of Hitler at the expense of Czechoslovakia. He also laid the foundations of the Four-Power Pact so that Fascism and reaction may be consolidated and Russia might be isolated.

Mr. Chamberlain succeeded but he did so as an accomplice almost of Hitler's. Mr. Garvin in today's *Observer* sings the paean of praise: 'At the head of 80,000,000 of reunited Germans and with an irresistible influence now over many more millions of other races on the further side of Europe, Herr Hitler stands forth as the mightiest sovereign and ruler since Napoleon and perhaps since Charlemagne.'

The *Observer* represents that very clique which has had a dominating influence over Mr. Chamberlain and British Foreign policy. At this moment of betrayal of democracy and the cutting up of the living body of Czechoslovakia, it can only think with joy of the triumph of Herr Hitler and Nazism. That is the achievement of Mr. Chamberlain and, if praise is to be given for it, let us give it by all means.

## France and Germany

We are suddenly launched into a new world of ultimatums, swift mobilisations, threats of overpowering force, individual leaders hurriedly consulting together and deciding on surrender or war. The old methods of democracy fade away, France, immensely weaker now than ever before, will seek arrangements with Germany. A temporary arrangement may come, but France is too proud a country and too much attached to freedom to go down without a struggle. She has betrayed her ally, dishonoured herself and at the same time disabled herself. Who will support her in time of need? And yet we have to remember that Hitler has declared in his book that France has to be annihilated. War will always be in the air between

Germany and France.

Russia, strong even by herself, will look eastwards more. Between her and the western powers antagonism will grow. There will be no peace between her and triumphant Fascism.

## Britain's Interests

England is already in the German orbit. She has sacrificed others to placate the growing appetite of Germany. A day is soon coming when she will have to decide on conflict or sacrifices which concern her more intimately. She is not likely to give up what she has without struggle. So that there is no peace in that respect.

So in whichever direction we see there is no real peace but prospect of conflict of war. There will be more feverish preparation of war and armaments will grow.

Meanwhile England lines up with Fascism and we await the result of this on Spain and elsewhere. But already there is a visible reaction and a revolt against the "National" Government. This will grow.

Much has happened which has distressed us exceedingly and our hearts go out to the people of Czechoslovakia who have borne themselves throughout these terrible days with an amazing fortitude, dignity and disciplined courage. But we have learnt afresh some lessons that will help us to steer clear of the pitfalls that confront us. The British Government does not stand for democracy but for imperialism and Fascism which are the negation of democracy.

## British Ban on Meetings in Halls

Already we see the methods of Fascism being introduced in England. A mighty demonstration to condemn the Government policy was organised in the Albert Hall for September 30. But there was a ban on halls for this purpose and neither the Albert Hall nor any other was available.

The press here is becoming almost as regimented as in Germany. England's word or her international undertakings have no value. Her friendship is dangerous for it is likely to be followed by betrayal.

There is a great deal of talk of self-determination. Well, we will have it in India and free our hundreds of millions from the grip of imperialism and fascism. We will be independent and cut ourselves away from the pro-fascist policy of Britain. Fascism may dominate in Europe but the world is not confined to Europe. There is America, there is Asia, there is the Soviet Union.

## THE JAFFNA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS will be received by me up to noon on Thursday the 15th December 1938 for the supply and delivery of all Engineering, Electrical, Sanitary and other Stores, Tools, Materials, Stationery and Office Requisites required by the Council during the year 1939.

List of such stores etc., and other particulars can be obtained from this Office.

Intending tenderers are advised to satisfy themselves as to the conditions before sending their tenders.

Sam A. Sabapathy  
Chairman, U. D. C.

Office of the Urban District Council,  
Post Box No. 6  
Jaffna, October 19, 1938  
(G. 25. 24-10-38)

## INTER-COLLEGIATE FOOTBALL

On Friday evening Jaffna Hindu College swamped Jaffna Central College four-nil. Though Hindu scored within the first five minutes of the start they did not make much headway in the first half. Central missed a chance of drawing level when they failed with a penalty. In the second half the Hindu forwards made amends for the earlier lull, their centre forward Pancharatnam bringing off some excellent shots. There was only one burst of brilliance from the Central forwards when their centre forward Kanagaratnam broke through the Hindu defence and had only the Goalie to beat, who however dived for the ball and brought off a brilliant save.

There was no change in the Hindu side. On the central side Thirunavukarasu, Selvadurai and Kathiresapillai played instead of Izzadeen, Richards and Thambi-rajah.

Mr. A. J. Casipillai refereed and Messrs. I. Sundaram and B. R. Motha were linesmen.

On Saturday St. Henry's College beat Skanda Varolaya College three-nil. St. Henry's had their own way and won easily, their opponents did not at any time look as if they could score.

There was no change in the teams. Mr. I. P. Thuraiatnam refereed and Messrs V. Maniccam and E. P. Thuraiatnam were linesmen.

The second match on Saturday, St. John's College beat Hartley College two-nil. The St. John's forwards showed good combination. Their left winger Thangaratnam sent down some lovely shots, while their captain Scott at centre half was a tower of strength.

There was no change in the teams. Mr. R. Rajaratnam refereed and Messrs E. C. Ponnulurai and C. E. V. Navaratnam were linesmen.

## Auction Sale

Testamentary No. 282 D. C. J.

In the matter of the estate of late Elizabeth Saverimuttu wife of Joseph Saverimuttu of Jaffna town

Deceased.

Joseph Saverimuttu of Jaffna town presently employed in Seramban estate Sungei Gadut F. M. S. by his attorney Damian James of Jaffna town

Administrator.

PROPERTY REFERRED

1. A piece of land situated at Pandatharippu called "Traman" in extent of 9½ Lms. V. C. with houses; well, cultivated and spontaneous plantations and young palmyras and bounded on the East by the property of Sanmugam Kathirithambi and shareholders and Anthony Damian, North by the property of Jacob Susai and shareholders, West by the property of Periatnamby Seenivasagam and shareholders, South by lane.

2. An undivided ½ share of a piece of land situated at Karayoor called "Parayan Manal Kadu" in extent 38½ perches with well palmyras and other appurtenances and bounded on the East by road, North and West by lane and South by beach road.

In terms of the Commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna in Testy No. 282 I shall sell the above properties by public auction at the spots on 12 November 1938 at 3 a.m. at Karayoor and at 4 p.m. at Pandatharippu.

Van: West.

N. KANDIAH,  
Commissioner.

[Mis. 174. 24-10-38.]



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[Mis. 167, 10-10 to 31 10 38] [M]

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 648.  
Muttavelu Murugesu of Vannarponnai West  
Petitioner.  
Vs.

1. Murugesu Thanaledchumy of Vannarponnai West
2. Murugesu Navamani of do
3. Valramuttu Sivasampo of Vannarponnai East

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna, on the 19th day of September 1938 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratna Rajah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the said Petitioner dated the 12th day of September 1938 having been read.

It is ordered (a) that the 3rd respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem of the minors, the 1st and 2nd respondents abovenamed to represent them for all the purpose of this action and (b) that the petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled as widower of the abovenamed deceased to have Letters of Administration to her estate issued to him unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 26th day of October 1938 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 12th day of October 1938.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

[O. 53, 20 & 24-10-38]

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testy. No. 167.

In the matter of the estate of the late  
Sinnatamby Saumugam of Vannarponnai West late of Eluthumaddu.

Deceased.  
Vijayaledchumy widow of Saumugam  
of do  
Vs.

1. Sinnatamby Kanithasingam of Manipay
2. Saumugam Ehamparam
3. Maheswary daughter of Saumugam of Vannarponnai, the 2nd and 3rd Respondents are minors by their Guardian-ad-litem 1st Respondent

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 3rd day of June 1937 in the presence of Mr. S. Patanjali Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate as his widow unless the respondents or any person or persons interested shall appear before this court on the 26th day of October 1938 and state objection or shew sufficient cause to the contrary.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

[O. 54, 20 & 24-10-38]

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 471.  
In the matter of the intestate estate  
of the late Vaithilingam Ponnukumar of Mailiddy South

Deceased.

Vaithilingam Ramalingam of do  
Petitioner.

1. Kanapathippillai Kandiah and wife
2. Puthunayagam
3. Vaithilingam Perampalam
4. Kailasapillai Arulanandan and wife
5. Nallammah and
6. Vaithilingam Kumaravelu all of do

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before K. Kanagasabai Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 20th day of May 1938 in the presence of Messrs. Aiyadurai & Thambirajah Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 6th Respondent and the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on the 28th day of July 1938 by the Respondents or any other person or persons interested in this behalf.

Sgd. C. E. A. Samarakkody,  
District Judge.

Time extended to show cause  
for 24-10-38.

Sgd. C. O.

D. J. Jaffna.

[O. 53, 20 & 24-10-38]

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Printed and published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Vannarponnai, East, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai Jaffna, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1938.