

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, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1938.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 55.

“BRAZEN FALSEHOOD” ABOUT EDUCATION BILL

Minister's Reply to His Critics

BILL NOT CALCULATED TO BE A BLOW TO CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS

“IN view of the diabolical campaign pursued in the country, from East to West, and North to South, propagating the brazen falsehood that the new Education Bill has been conceived in opposition to the Christians, I have decided to make a statement,” said Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara, Minister of Education, who made a public statement on the Education Bill, at a meeting held on Sunday at the Ananda College, Colombo, in support of the Bill. Mr. Kannangara continued:—

The opponents of this Bill take objection not so much to its clauses as to the decision of the Board of Education to amend Section 12 of the English Code and Section 13 of the Sinhalese Code to prevent the unnecessary multiplication of schools.

At present a number of schools are opened in an area not because the number of children warrant so many schools but because of the existing denominational rivalry; and the net result of this rivalry has been the swelling of the annual education bill which is a burden on the taxpayer.

While there are a number of areas with innumerable schools there are many others where no schools exist at all within a radius of 10 miles and more. Take Nawalapitiya for example, where instead of one English school run by Government, there are four, belonging to the Roman Catholics, Anglicans, Hindus and Buddhists.

Misconceived Opposition

Who is held responsible for this state of affairs? I have to be responsible to you, to the State Council elected by you and to the Executive Committee of Education chosen by the Council, but I have no power

to prevent the growth of superfluous schools.

The proposed Ordinance only seeks to clarify the rightful capacity of the present Education Board as an advisory board, but the Christians are bolstering up an opposition to it based entirely on misconception.

Today the Board of Education is a dictatorial body composed of 19 members, of whom, strange to say, 13 are Christians, three Buddhists, two Hindus and a Muslim. I say it is an anachronism under the Donoughmore Constitution which has granted to the State Council, elected by the people of this country, practically its entire management.

Sir Baron Jayatilaka has the management of the Police Department; he manages the Prisons Department (perhaps it may be said that he has had previous experience here because of the 40 days he spent in one of them 23 years ago).

Other Ministers are in charge of other departments and all of them, it is agreed on all hands, have acquitted themselves creditably, but the Executive Committee of Education alone is said to be incapable of directing the educational policy of this country.

Tactics of Opponents

A reverend gentleman has called me Sardiel. Perhaps my dress may be the same as that of that brigand, shorn of the scurf, but Sardiel or no Sardiel I declare here that the pinch is on the other foot—the sting is in the tail.

I have not time at my disposal today to make a full and complete exposure of the tactics of the opponents of this Bill, but I shall let out a few rabbits from my bag.

The amendment of the Sec.

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WILL THE GANDHIAN TECHNIQUE OUTLIVE THE MAHATMA?

A Political Prophecy

By K. R. Kotelingam

WHAT will India be after Gandhiji?

I am putting that question because I see clearly that even now this country is heading to a crisis. As one who has learnt to love the Mahatma, I confess to a feeling of anxiety as I open my daily paper. “How is Gandhiji's health? What is the state of his mind? For Jesus Christ's sake may he live long—amen”. That has been my political prayer for some time. Because Mr. Desai once wrote that the Mahatma's blood pressure shoots up if the words and deeds of his co-workers give him pain.

But something is most certainly happening in that great mind. His prolonged silence has to me, a profound meaning. His angry, sometimes hasty eruptions into Congress politics in the *Harijan* and the discordant voices that burst over such statements—some of them even lacking that respect and pride in the greatest personality of the world today—fill me with distrust and despair about the future of India.

Has India no need for Gandhiji?

If ever there was need for the entire country to rally round one man that hour is now for India, and that man is Gandhiji. The Munich Agreement has not brought peace. It has brought war. The Indian Muslims, under the leadership of Mr. Jinnah—the man who sent for Mahatma Gandhi to see him in his Bombay house to discuss Hindu-Muslim unity!—are deliberately heading towards civil war. “The nine crores of Muslims must conquer India,” is the latest Muslim aspiration. A propaganda of untruth has been started to whip up the ignorant Mussalman against the Congress. The Hon'ble Dr. Katju, the Law member of the United Provinces, has had publicly to express surprise at such deliberate falsehoods.

Always strong on the stronger side

Europeans in this country are watching. India is theirs. India ought to be theirs for as

long as it can possibly be. Bengal is at their feet. Assam lies panting and their fingers are ready extended to clutch it. And they are not a minority in the sense that the Jinnah Muslims feel they are—the European has long vision and he can appreciate Congress rule. What, after all, is the Congress mentality except the mentality associated with Gladstone and John Morley? Provided their money making interests—to put it bluntly—are not interfered with, Europeans in India will ever be strong on the stronger side.

This is India as I see it. And this India gets its daily nourishment and its essential vitamin of political life from the Mahatma. No, Gandhiji is not a four anna member of the Congress. Yes, he is the most violent critic of Congress shortcomings. But his and his alone is the force that holds India together. The Frontier Gandhi takes the Mahatma to look for himself the situation there! When Dr. Khare attacks the Congress, he quotes Gandhiji!

If this force ceases to be? I shudder to write the word—if Gandhiji dies? What will be the course of India?

I see, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru walk up and clutch the wheel. The vessel will not drift. It will be in the grip of a trained Captain.

But what of the high seas? We have seen Subash Bose as President: a need shaken by the wind. We have seen Congress Ministers at work—trampling down Congress idealism in their eagerness to govern.

What about the Crew?

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be at the helm—but what about the crew? Will Rajendra Prasad and Sardar Patel and Sriman Rajagopalachari continue to hold aloft the Gandhian ideal? Doubts and suspicions arise in my mind; Bengal distrusts Rajendra Prasad over the Beharee-Bengalee question. Nariman and Khare are written large over the face of the Sardar. And the fatal horns of the Criminal Law

(Continued on page 2)

The Proposed Education Bill and the English System

The Real Issue is a Constitutional One

IN spite of the vehement protests that have been uttered against this Bill, alleging that denominational schools will be adversely affected, that Christian interests will suffer, it is impossible to read the draft bill carefully without discovering that the real issue is a constitutional one, says Mr. J. R. Jayewardene, in a special article contributed to the *Daily News*.

The proposed bill takes away from nominated bodies both central and local the right to initiate the educational policy of the Island, and makes them purely advisory bodies. The representatives of the people, both in the State Council and in Local Bodies are vested with this right.

Vital Change

This is a vital change, and to any one who believes in political progress for our people, a necessary change, which should have been adopted many years ago with the introduction of the Donoughmore Constitution.

The new Bill will give to the Ministry of Education powers possessed by the other Ministries. It copies a precedent followed in all democratic countries.

A comparison of our present Education Ordinance and the English Acts makes the constitutional issue very clear.

In England

In England till 1870 Parliament as a legislative body played no practical part in the direction and control of the educational system. From the Education Act of 1870, Parliament began the initiation of a general system of public education, which culminated in the Education Act of 1921.

Powers and duties are now conferred upon central and local authorities for the provision of a complete system of public education, both primary and secondary.

The system is essentially a local government one. The central government assists with large grants out of parliamentary funds. As the bulk of the money is annually provided by Parliament, the money is appropriated for distribution by an Education Board, which is further expressly charged with the superintendence of matters relating to Education in England and Wales.

What a difference there is between the constitution of the English Board of Education and the Ceylon Board of Education, though they perform similar functions!

The English Board

The English Board is a Statutory Board and consists of the President, the Lord President of the Council, the Principal Secretaries of State, the 1st Lord of the Treasury (the Prime Minister) and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The President is the Minister of Education and every member is a member of Parliament and a member of the Cabinet. When the Government in office goes out of power so does the entire Board. A socialist government will have a Board of Education composed

of socialist members of Parliament.

The composition of the English Board is therefore political and consists of men who "depend on the vagaries of election" and "men who have not practically devoted their life to the cause of education." These objections cited by Mr. Stanley Obeyesekere as valid objections against the proposed bill do not seem to weigh much with democratic Englishmen.

The Ceylon Board

The Ceylon Board of Education was constituted in 1896. From 1896 to 1920 the Board was purely advisory and did not have any rule-making powers. The Ordinance of 1920 gave the Board for the first time powers to frame the Education Code. The objects and reasons of the Education Ordinance of 1920 which it is now proposed to abolish, give a short description of the then existing educational system (vide Government Gazette of November 14th, 1919, Part II page 913).

It is definitely stated there that the duties of the Board of Education are not administrative or executive. "The most important function of the Board," it states "is the making of the code of regulations, which are to govern the educational system of the Colony, both secondary and elementary. The powers of the Board to make regulations was made purposely wide. The Board is further given powers to advise upon all educational matters referred to them and power is also conferred upon them to make recommendations without reference. The Board exercises an extensive practical control over the education provided or aided by the state". According to Mr. Stanley Obeyesekere the Education Code is "the pivot on which the whole education system of this country turns." Who turns the pivot?

The Personnel

The following gentlemen all nominated by the Governor composed the Board in 1937:—The Director of Education; S. T. Wait (Secretary); the Chief Justice, the Deputy Director, Prof. S. A. Pake-man, the Principal, Training College; Miss. G. F. Opie, the Rev. R. S. de Saram, the Rev. Father M. J. LeGor, the Rev. A. S. Beatty, the Rev. R. W. Stopford, Messrs. W. B. de Alwis, R. R. Crosssett-Thambiah, J. V. Chelliah, S. Rajaratnam, A. Mahadeva, T. B. Jayah, J. N. Jinendradasa, Peter de Abrew, P. T. Pandita Gunawardene.

There are on this Board 20 members of whom only 3 are Buddhists, 13 are Christians and 4 are non-Buddhists and non-Christians. In 1935 the Board held six meetings and in 1937 too the Board met six times. Twelve meetings in two years and this Board initiates the entire educational policy of this country! (vide Administration Reports of 1936 and 1937).

Political Advancement

For 42 years we have endured this Board patiently. The country has advanced politically in

Will the Gandhian Technique Outlive the Mahatma?

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Amendment Act protrude from over the brows of the Premier of Madras! Are these the disciples to spread Gandhism—non-violence in word and deed and thought?

Will the ideology remain Gandhian, or will suddenly twenty five divergent ideologies come to dominate, each pulling in different ways: in short the repetition of Indian history every time a dominating force had disappeared? We have, in the pages of history, glimpses of India after Shivaji. Will it be the same after Gandhiji? Or will the ideals of truth and non-violence persist? Will India strive to

every direction and still this Board goes on exercising tremendous power without being responsible to anyone. Though the gentlemen on the Board do not depend on "the vagaries of election," their tenure of Office lasts only for three years.

State Councillors have the power to hold their seats for five years and we have had the same Minister of Education since 1931. The proposed Ordinance seeks to make this Board and the nominated District Committees advisory only.

Power to draft the Education Code is to be transferred to the Ministry of Education.

Local Bodies

Education in local areas in Ceylon is administered by 24 nominated District Committees. Their administration reports shew that for 1937, one committee met 7 times, five met 6 times, three met 5 times, two met 4 times, seven met twice, and two met once.

For instance the Kalutara Committee managing 177 schools and a budget of over Rs. 100,000 met once during 1937 and once during 1936.

The proposed Bills seeks to give to local elected bodies such as Urban District Councils and Village Committees, the power to control educational matters in their areas. Such bodies may be compelled to contribute towards the cost of education within those areas.

It is also interesting to note, in view of the cheap gibes at these elected bodies indulged in by Mr. Stanley Obeyesekere, that Sir Henry Gollan in introducing the Bill of 1920, said: "It is considered that the time has come when the cost of education should be wholly paid out of general revenue. There is much to be said for the principle that the money spent on education should be provided out of local taxation."

As the local areas were too poor the idea was not pursued.

Today things are different. Local bodies are flourishing and have wide powers. Village Committees will acquire a new status under the new laws.

It is time that these bodies, too, contributed their share in wealth and ideas towards the educational progress of the areas they administer.

give expression, in modern language, to the great thoughts associated with it from the time of the Vedas?

"I shall give a blank cheque to the Muslims—only, let them love India—only, let them be Indians first and Muslims next." That is the Mahatma, towering over the bitter quarrels between the Congress and the League. To a Jinnah revelling in mud and dirt, all that Gandhiji has said is: "Where, oh, where is the Jinnah I met years ago? Lovelike this alone can conquer obstacles. Will it be such love after Gandhiji—or will it be hatred? Will it be cheap platform notoriety? Or will it be planned progress and resolute march to it, often bearing humiliations and defeats, so that in the end the conquest may be ours.

Again, will the Harijan problem remain where it is now? The hand that turns the *charka* has lifted the depressed classes from the lowest depths to an equal place in Hinduism. If that hand is no more? Will orthodoxy pounce upon the scene, will the wells again be closed to the Harijans, will once again the terrors of unapproachability be let loose? **Nehruji can never be wrong!**

As I said, the wheel will be in the hands of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru—the man already marked for succeeding the Mahatma: "Whenever we disagree, I withdraw, for Jawaharlal Nehru can never be wrong." That is the spirit of the Guru to his *Sishya*. Once again this takes us up to the Everest heights of purity and selflessness whence Gandhiji watches and works. Will this spirit characterise his successor at the wheel? Or will he, like the blinding flash of a ball of fire that he is, release his forces towards destruction? Not for the sake of destruction of course, but in his haste and determination to carry through, will Jawaharlalji narrow his vision to the immediate breakers ahead?

What will India be after Gandhi?

It is time that political minds set that question to themselves. I admit that Gandhiji's going out of the Congress has been the first step towards the solution of this problem; but it has not been enough. Truth and non-violence are installed, even as stone idols are installed in the temples—but it is a sad fact that Gandhiji has not had the disciplined following that, say, Hitler or Mussolini has had. "If it had been Fascist rule, Dr. Khare's head would have been severed from his body at one blow"—said the Mahatma at the C. P. political crisis. Does it mean that the fear of only violence can enforce discipline? It looks very much like that.

For, we must admit that what Hitler is to Germany, Mussolini is to Italy, Gandhiji is not to India. He is loved, not feared. And fear alone holds sway in the world, not love. Will it be that with one fatal fling, India throws away the ideal of non-violence after Gandhiji and go back to a second-hand imitation of the West? That step would be easy—but it would mean most surely the perpetuation of India as a slave country.

Whether India after Gandhiji? I confess to a creeping feeling that it is confusion ahead!

(Roy's Weekly)

HINDU APPEAL TO TAMIL REPRESENTATIVES

Support Education Bill

MEMBERS' SUPPORT ASSURED AT HINDU CONFERENCE

A humble appeal was made at the Conference of Hindus, held at the Jaffna Hindu College on Sunday, to the representatives of the Tamil districts to vote for the Education Bill when it comes up before the State Council.

Mr. R. Sivagurunather, Proctor, Secretary of the Jaffna Hindu College Board of Directors, moved at the Conference:—

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 appointed by this Conference.

In commending the resolution, Mr. Sivagurunather said that the majority in the Northern and the Eastern provinces were Hindus. The Conference had accepted the new Education Ordinance as good for them. There was really nothing harmful in it for their religion. It was now necessary therefore that they should intimate to their representatives the decision of the Conference and get them to support the Bill. The Bill would come up that week before the State Council. That conference spoke on behalf of all Hindus. They had not accepted the Bill in toto. Some amendments were necessary. A Committee of this Conference would consider the Bill further and embody the necessary amendments in the form of a memorandum. The resolution before them was not a controversial one, nor did it mean any harm to any other religionists. He had great pleasure in commending it for the acceptance of the house.

A Private Move

Mr. C. Ponnambalam in seconding the resolution said that it was the most important resolution placed before the Conference. The previous resolutions would be of no use if they did not get their representatives to support the Bill. All those resolutions were carefully worded. Some of the organisers of the Conference had heard that some representatives wanted to vote against the Bill under some excuses. He (speaker) understood that a private conference had been held at which it was decided to move for postponement of the consideration of the Bill till the reform of the constitution. Reform of the constitution had nothing to do with the Bill. According to the constitution, all matters pertaining to education were vested in the Executive Committee of Education. Perhaps under the new constitution the Minister would be in charge of Education; responsibility would then be shifted from the committee to the Minister, just as responsibility for administration of agriculture would be vested in the Minister for Agriculture and so on. The rule-making power of the Board also would be vested in the Minister. It was so in almost all democratic countries. The Minister carried on the administration with the advice of the permanent officials of the State.

Similarly in Ceylon, too, the Minister with the advice of the Director of Education and other experts would carry on the administration of education.

The second resolution passed by the conference dealt with the section in the Ordinance, which, it was feared, would enable the Governor to compel a local body to take the responsibility for education within its limits. That section, he feared, might be taken as an excuse for shelving the Bill. The second resolution provides the solution. They could suggest any amendments during the Committee stage of the Bill.

Sad plight of Jaffna

In this country, continued Mr. Ponnambalam, they were in a sad plight, and more so in Jaffna. They had sent five representatives into Council. One of them had been elected Speaker and was therefore unable actively to help them. The other four were inclined to be guided in their policy by the Catholics (cries of shame). He was not accusing the Catholics. The Conference was not against the Catholics. They wanted the Catholics to live and prosper among them. He did not see anything in the Ordinance against the Catholics. He asked them to show any section that went against the Catholics. For the last seven years, though the majority of the Council was non-Catholic, no resolution harmful to them was passed. He would say the Catholic fear was groundless.

"Education," continued the speaker "is not a religious question, but a national question. We Hindus consider it from a national point of view and not from a narrow religious point of view."

A Challenge

The Archbishop of Colombo had circularised the clergy to hold meetings throughout the country against the Bill and to get representatives who had entered Council with their help to vote against the Bill. "We humbly appeal to the representatives" continued Mr. Ponnambalam "to respect the wishes of the majority and vote accordingly." That conference, he said, was not convened to support the Bill. According to the notice, it was convened to consider the Bill. Notices had been broadcast and the whole Peninsula knew it. Any Hindu who wanted to oppose the bill could have opposed it here. But the resolutions had been passed unanimously without a dissentient voice. Mr. C. K. Swaminathan also was a member of the audience. Leading Hindus like Advocate Kanagasabai, Dr. Subramaniam and others were there. He (the speaker)

Absence of Commercial Enterprise

Sir Sidney on Character-Training

Kalutara, Monday.

"Ceylon is fast approaching self-government. It is travelling faster and faster in that direction, and will get there in the end, hence the importance of character training in schools," said Sir Sidney Abrahams, the Chief Justice, at the Holy Cross College prize day celebrations on Saturday evening.

Sir Sidney referred to the marked absence of commercial enterprise in Ceylon, which, he attributed, to the attraction and security of a Civil Service career. Besides, persons of any culture seemed to be naturally drawn to the learned professions.

In other countries, in the present day, commerce was attaching the best brains in the land, and there was no reason why what was shown to be good in more commercially progressive countries, should not be equally good for Ceylon.

Poor Fed on Maharajah's Birthday

A measure of rice and five cents were given to nearly a thousand of the city's destitutes in the name of the Maharajah of Travancore at the Colombo celebrations of His Highness's birthday by the Travancorean Association at 215, Dam Street.

A public meeting was held at the Town Hall later with Mr. T. B. Jayah M. S. C., in the chair.

boldly challenged anyone to hold a public meeting and to pass a resolution against the Bill; it might be passed at public meetings held to "oppose the Bill" and not "to consider the Bill." He appealed to the representatives on behalf of the large majority of the electorate to support the Bill. In the second reading they should support it. Before the third reading they might hold a meeting and ask them to vote against those provisions that were not acceptable.

Mr. Swaminathan's Assurance

Mr. A. Coomaraswamy, Principal, Jaffna Hindu College, cleared some misunderstandings about last Thursday's Conference at which he had been present by invitation.

Mr. C. K. Swaminathan speaking next said that he convened that informal conference at Parameshvara College, Hindu Principals and some others were invited. The decisions of that Conference were almost identical with those made that night. He assured the audience that their representatives would not vote against the Bill in the second reading. They need not suspect them (their representatives). In fact some of them had a hand in the drafting of the Ordinance. One of these went further than this Conference.

FOOD CONTROL PLANS COMPLETE

RATIONING CONFINED TO RICE, SUGAR AND FLOUR

SELF-SUPPORTING DISTRICTS EXEMPTED

All arrangements for the control of foodstuffs in the event of an emergency arising are now complete. According to the present arrangements the Food Control Department will introduce the "rationing" system only so far as rice, sugar, and flour are concerned.

Specimen ration books in English, Sinhalese and Tamil have been printed—each book containing coupons for a six-months' supply.

Two coupons represent a week's supply. All that a householder would have to do would be to tear off a coupon from his book and hand it to the registered dealer in his village or street and obtain his supply of rice, sugar, or flour, as the case might be.

Self-supporting Areas

The "rationing" system will, however, not be put into operation in those areas which are self supporting in respect of rice. Roughly speaking, this area will include those parts of the country which at one time constituted the "granaries of Ceylon."

Residents of the North-Central Province, the Batticaloa District, the Trincomalee District, the Mullaitivu District, the Hambantota District and the Mannar District will not have ration books issued to them. Those areas will be expected to provide all the rice needed for their requirements.

The ration books will be printed and kept ready for issue. It is estimated that about one thousand clerks will have to work throughout a week to fill in the particulars on the ration books in the event of the books having to be issued for an emergency.

APPLICANTS FOR G. M. R. POST

Two Local Candidates

Mr. Harry Mills, Senior Divisional Transportation Superintendent, has applied for the post of General Manager of the Ceylon Government Railway. There are now two local candidates in the field, the other being the Acting G. M. R., Mr. W. G. Hills.

The Public Service Commission will make the appointment probably before the end of the year.

Although the post has been advertised abroad and the Crown Agents for the Colonies have been asked to look out for a younger officer with experience in the British railways; no "outsider" has, it is understood, sent in his application yet.

The salary offered for a new entrant is £3,000 a year.

Mr. Mills, who is 50 years of age, and is an A. M. I. C. E., M. Inst. T., came out to Ceylon in January, 1920, and was appointed Assistant Divisional Transportation Superintendent four years later. He acted as Divisional Superintendent for about two years since 1930, and was confirmed in the post in January, 1932.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1938.

THE TRAVANCORE AMNESTY

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE deserves the warm felicitations of all lovers of political liberty for his bold and generous act of statesmanship in declaring a general amnesty for political prisoners and in suspending all notifications under the Criminal Law Amendment Regulation. This act of his happily closes a dark episode in the otherwise bright history of the Travancore State. Under the wise and beneficent rule of the present dynasty, Travancore has become one of the most progressive Indian States, and the Temple-Entry Proclamation which the present ruler recently issued has won the admiration of all liberal minded people. May be that, like all other Indian Princes who have been brought up in a tradition of patriarchal government, he cannot show a correct appreciation of the value of democracy and political liberty, and may have regarded any movement for responsible government as having a subversive tendency. Or it may be that SIR C. P. RAMASWAMY IYER, the Dewan, who sometime ago gave it as his considered opinion that responsible government in a State was incompatible with the paramountcy of the British Raj, had misunderstood the activities of the State Congress and induced the Maharajah to sanction repression. But the prince had the good sense and the fine sensibility to appreciate the volume of dissatisfaction which his policy gave rise to in several parts of India, especially in Congress circles and in the heart of Mahatmaji. Thanks mainly to the influence of Mahatmaji and the other Congress leaders, the Maharajah and the Dewan have availed themselves of the opportunity presented by the birthday to set right the public grievances and to bring in general appeasement. Now that the ban on the State Congress has been lifted and all political prisoners have been released, the State Congress is free to pursue its political activities constitutionally and will soon call off the civil disobedience movement. As the Congress President has justly observed, "the State will in future refrain from utilising extra-ordinary legislation for suppressing legitimate political movements." The statesmanlike action of the Maharajah in granting the amnesty gives us a promise that this will be the case.

It is a pity that while the rest of the world is moving fast,

the Indian States alone should remain in a state of mediaeval feudalism. In all the States the liberty of the subject does not exist. The press is effectively muzzled; no freedom of speech or right of public meeting is allowed except on sufferance, and political life is at a low ebb. The subjects are in a state of abject slavery. Now that the States are entering into a Federation with British India, they will be a weak link in the armour of self-governing India. That is why the Congress insists on the democratisation of the States as a necessary preliminary to the working of Federation. Now the events in Hyderabad following so close upon the unhappy chapter now happily closed in Travancore, reveal the fact that the Princes cannot shut out their subjects entirely from the influence of world forces, and that even in the most reactionary and communal minded State, there is political awakening. Any way the advent of Federation will quicken the pace of democracy in the States and compel them to fall into line with British India. We hope that, as in the matter of Temple-Entry Proclamation, so on this question of granting responsible Government also, the Maharajah will set an example to the rest of the States by appointing a Committee to go into the question of the early introduction of responsible government with safeguards during the transition period, till his subjects have acquired sufficient experience in the working of representative institutions.

Need for a Milk Supply Union

Efforts are being made at Matale to form a Milk Supply Union on a co-operative basis with a view to ensuring the supply of good milk for the Town. We wish Jaffna too thought of a scheme whereby the Town could be served with genuine milk. It is no exaggeration to say that in most cases the milk bought by town residents is not genuine milk. The tricks of those who have taken to this trade are too subtle for an unsuspecting housewife to discover. What passes for milk here is not only 50 per cent water but in some cases a solution of some cheap flour. We drew the attention of the public to this state of affairs sometime back, and urged the necessity for some central organisation to cater to the milk needs of the town. In fact we suggested a scheme similar to the one contemplated at Matale. We are sorry to find that no one has as yet seriously thought of this question which so vitally affects the health of the people. Elsewhere we publish the proceedings of the Matale meeting where the outline of a scheme was given by a speaker.

BATTICALOA'S ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT

PUBLIC MEETINGS FAVOUR EDUCATION BILL

"OPPOSITION NOT UNDERSTANDABLE"

Batticaloa, Oct. 25.

A procession consisting of the students and teachers of the Hindu English and Tamil schools of Batticaloa and the supporters of the New Education Bill passed through the principal streets of Batticaloa on Sunday evening, carrying placards and singing national songs, exhorting the people to support the New Education Bill.

Earlier in the day two largely attended meetings were held one at Kaluvanchikudi and the other at Kalladi Uppodai, at which resolutions were passed supporting the New Education Bill and requesting the Member for the South in the Council, to support the Bill. Similar meetings are taking place in all the principal Hindu villages in the Batticaloa District and resolutions are being forwarded to their respective representatives in the State Council.

At 5.30 p.m., a public meeting of the residents of the Batticaloa District was held at the Vivekananda Hall under the Chairmanship of Mr. Advocate T. C. Tharmalingam. Mr. V. Nalliah was elected Secretary.

A message from Srimath Swami Vipulanandaji in which he had set forth his views on the New Education Bill, and the reasons why he supported it, was read.

The Chairman in his introductory speech said that the whole unfortunate controversy on the Bill centred on the future of the Board of Education. He concurred with the views of Mr. R. L. Pereira, that a Board that owed no responsibility to the people should not share with the Minister in the State Council the control of Education in the country. It was most undemocratic and hence the position of the opponents of the Bill was untenable.

Dyarchy in Educational Administration

Mr. V. Nalliah the first speaker said that the opponents of the Bill, who were in a minority and whose opposition to the Bill was based on certain false suppositions and not on facts, had coupled the New Education Bill with the question of the appointment of an Education Commission, presumably to win more supporters for their cause. The New Education Bill dealt with the administration of Education and they didn't want any Commission, to tell them as to who should control the funds allotted by the State for education.

The New Education Bill, said the speaker, should be looked at from a constitutional point of view and

We urge on the leading citizens of this town to consider seriously this question and take steps to ensure for the town good and cheap milk supply. Co-operation has achieved great many things, and we are sure a co-operative Milk Supply Union in Jaffna will effectively solve the milk problem of the Town.

not from a religious point of view, as was being done in some countries. From a constitutional point of view it was unthinkable that anyone with any pretensions to a knowledge of the constitutions of democratic institutions, could support the present state of dyarchy in the educational administration of the country.

Conflict between "Haves" and "Have-nots"

It was nevertheless true, said the speaker, that the supporters and opponents of the Bill had aligned themselves according to their religious persuasions. The Buddhists, Hindus and Muslims supported the Bill, while the Christians vigorously opposed it. The Christian opposition to the Bill, although not based on any tangible grounds, was not understandable. It was a conflict between the haves and the have-nots in the educational sphere. It was a conflict between the Christian minorities that enjoy undue privileges and a majority that had not so far received a fair treatment. In a conflict like that, it was useless to expect the majority to surrender the special privileges they enjoyed without a hard struggle.

It was a matter of common knowledge and an indisputable historical fact that the Christians had been the favoured ones of the old regime. Their opposition, one felt sorry to say, was belated, because the old regime ended with the introduction of the Donoughmore Commission.

The Christians demanded that the State should by ordinance guarantee the continued existence of denominational schools. They also asserted that education without religion would only be half education, and hence valueless. There were over a hundred Tamil schools in the Batticaloa District managed by the Christian Missionaries in which Hindu children received instruction. They were all classed as denominational schools. If denying for all times Hindu education for Hindu children was Christian conception of justice, well they could only say that the Buddhist and Hindu sense of fairness would be immeasurably greater than theirs.

Navalar of Batticaloa

Mr. K. Arunachalam, the next speaker, said that as a Tamil who had devoted his lifetime to the study of Tamil culture and civilization, he felt that he should support any movement that aimed at freeing the people from foreign domination. So long as the Board of Education consisting as it did of the nominees of Christian vested interests continue to have a share in the control of education in the country there could be no advance and no progress.

As a Hindu and Hindu worker, who had taken active interest in the cause of Hindu education, he welcomed the New Bill and gave it his full support. Even the very hall, in which they were met had remained idle for a very long time owing to the opposition of the Christian Missionaries.

He said that there was only one man in Batticaloa, who could command the undivided allegiance of the entire Hindu population of the District, and that was Srimath Swami Vipulananda. He was to Batticaloa what Arunuga Navalar had been to Jaffna. Batticaloa would not have had a single Hindu school by then if the Swamiji had not appeared, and taken upon himself the task of catering to the educational needs of the Hindus of Batticaloa. There was not a single Hindu who would not stand by the Swamiji. Swamiji who had devoted his life for educational work in Batticaloa and Ceylon and even in India felt that the Bill was necessary. Could they have two opinions on the subject?

The Resolution

Mr. K. Kanapathipillai then moved the following resolution:—

The residents of the Batticaloa
Continued on Page 5

HANKOW FALLS TO THE JAPANESE

Not a Shot was Fired CHINESE RETREAT BLOWING UP BUILDINGS

October, 26.

HANKOW has fallen to the Japanese without a shot being fired in its defence. The entry of the invading troops yesterday is officially confirmed in a joint Japanese Army and Navy communique.

It would appear from Reuter messages that the Chinese Supreme Command, after deciding not to defend Hankow, ordered a systematic blowing up of buildings in the city.

The Chinese troops are, so far, retreating in an orderly manner towards Shasi, 100 miles west of Hankow. They are in no way demoralised.

Their withdrawal was the signal for a last-minute, hectic evacuation of Chinese civilians, chiefly in the direction of Shasi. The trek along this dusty highway is expected to take several days.

DR. THAMBIPILLAI HURT

Nasty Car Accident at Akuresa

Galle, Tuesday.

D. S. Thambipillai, D. M. O., Balapitiya, met with a nasty motor accident yesterday, on the road to Deniyaya.

At noon he had given evidence in an omnibus crash case at the Galle Assizes; two hours later his car skidded, as the result of a tyre-burst, crashed into a heap of granite and came to rest against a tree.

The doctor was admitted to the Galle hospital with a fractured leg and facial injuries. The driver too was injured. The accident occurred at Akuresa, 27 miles from Galle.

Dr. Thambipillai is reported to be in a serious condition. A hip bone has been removed by an operation.

Mr. Ananda Gunasekera, Chairman of the Balapitiya Village Committee, who was also an occupant, was slightly injured.

Admitted to General Hospital

Colombo, Wednesday.

Dr. S. Thambipillai, D. M. O., Balapitiya, who was injured in a motor car accident at Akuresa on Monday evening was admitted to the General Hospital yesterday evening.

An X-ray this morning revealed a fracture and dislocation of the hip-bone. Dr. Thambipillai is believed to be out of danger.

Young Pathmanathan's Success

Roland Sri Pathmanathan, son of Mr. R. Sri Pathmanathan, M. S. C., has passed the School Certificate with exemption from the Oxford "Smalls". He has won the Goff history prize, the French essay prize and his form prize Tonbridge School, Kent.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Three Bills to be Placed before Council

Three separate bills dealing with child adoption, registration of servants and a children's ordinance, envisaging juvenile courts and certified schools, are shortly to be placed before the State Council. They are the outcome of recommendations in the report of the joint committee of the Executive Committee of Home Affairs and Education, on the employment of women and children and the control of orphanages.

On the need for an ordinance regarding the adoption of children, the joint committees summed up the law of adoption of Ceylon as very unsatisfactory and were of the opinion that legislation should be passed to regulate adoption, so that existing defects could be cured and adopted children given their rightful privileges.

Batticaloa's Enthusiastic Support

(Continued from page 4)

District assembled at public meeting pledge their support for the New Education Bill, and call upon Messrs. E. R. Thambimuttu and A. S. Tharmaretnam, the two representatives in the Council, to support the Bill.

In commending the resolution to the house the speaker said that they had to bear in mind that the Board of Education was composed largely of Christians who could never be expected to frame a truly national educational policy for Ceylon. They wanted a system of education suited to the special social and economic conditions of the people of Ceylon and to suit the genius of the race. The past record of the Board did not warrant any hope for the future. Neither could the Board be expected to be fair by the non-Christians, because they meant the surrender of their vantage possessions in this country. The existence of the Board was a constitutional anomaly and a practical waste.

Sri Narayanaswamy Kurukkal seconded. The motion was put to the house and carried amidst acclamation. (Cor.)

Governor Back in Ceylon

His Excellency the Governor, Lady Caldecott and their daughter Miss Joan Caldecott returned to the island on Sunday morning by the Strathmore.

In the State Council

Less Overtime for Railway Men

Colombo, Wednesday.

Recommendations of the Communications and Works Ministry which aim at reducing "wasteful expenditure" on overtime payments to certain grades of railway men, were accepted by the State Council yesterday after a lengthy discussion.

A Tourist Bureau supplementary estimate prompted Mr. H. F. Parfitt (Nominated) to remark that instead of the Bureau closing at 2 p. m. on Saturdays, it should be kept open till 5 p. m. as Saturdays were generally busy days in the port.

Sir Baron Jayatilaka, the Leader of the House, moved a vote of condolence on the death of Mr. Justice Drieberg.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake moved the adoption of his Ministry's "new rubber planting" report, which will be discussed further today.

The Education Bill will be taken up after this debate.

GOVERNOR'S FRIEND DEAD

Sultan of Perak

His Highness Sir Iskandar Shah, Sultan of Perak, and a close friend of Ceylon's Governor, has died.

The Sultan was a keen sportsman and one of Malaya's most prominent racehorse owners. Hockey and polo were his favourite games.

He left for Oxford at the age of 16 and on his return saw service as an assistant Commissioner of the F. M. S. Police.

His Highness was much loved by his people and did much to promote their welfare, by launching campaigns for the betterment of health, education and agriculture in the country.

HEALTH OF NORTHERN PROVINCE

Unsatisfactory in 1937

The Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in his Administration Report for 1937 says:

The general health of the Northern Province was unsatisfactory. The principal diseases were malaria, dysentery, and influenza. The most prevalent disease was malaria. In Jaffna District there was a very marked increase in the incidence, during the 1st quarter: 50 per cent. of the total attendances were due to malaria. The 2nd and 3rd quarters were relatively healthy. During the 4th quarter a wave of less intensity was experienced. In Mannar and Mullaitivu, the increase of malaria was decidedly high in January and February but it did not reach its highest level until December, when it was responsible for half the total visits. No cases of major infectious diseases, viz., cholera, plague and smallpox, were recorded.

Amalgamation of Two Posts

The Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce has decided to amalgamate the posts of Registrar-General and Director of the Tourist Bureau. This will take effect after the retirement of the present Registrar-General.

MILK SUPPLY ON CO-OPERATIVE BASIS

FORMATION OF UNION URGED

MATALE'S MOVE TO ENSURE GOOD SUPPLY

Matale Wednesday.

EFFORTS to whip opinion in Matale for the formation of a Milk Supply Union on a co-operative basis are being made throughout the town.

Mr. N. S. Govindasamy addressed a largely attended meeting of school teachers at Harasgama Government school, immediately after Dr. L. Kahawita, Medical Officer of Health, had spoken on health work.

Mr. Govindasamy said that he had made a special study of the milk situation. There were about 50 tea boutiques using, at an average, 20 bottles of milk a day, and he would not be far wrong in inferring about that another 1,000 bottles of milk were used daily by private houses.

In all about 2,000 bottles of milk were required for the town each day. To supply that amount there were only 19 registered dairies which could not supply all that quantity.

Unregistered milk vendors, therefore, supplied the deficit. Those unregistered vendors invariably sold adulterated milk, the percentage of water often being 50.

Sole Distributor

The proposed Union, he explained, would buy all available milk and become the sole distributor. Proper accounts would be kept and people supplying milk would be given facilities for housing, feeding and buying cattle by means of allowing them cheap credit to be deducted in small amounts out of the monies due to them for milk supplied.

After Mr. Govindasamy's address, it was decided to hold meetings at 15 different centres, collect further data, and then apply for the registration of the Union.

Fatal Stabbing on Theepavali Day

One man was killed and another seriously hurt in a stabbing affray that took place at Acaly West, Vadukoddai, on Saturday.

Mr. C. J. C. Jansz, Police Magistrate, Mallakam, held an inquiry at the scene of the tragedy.

It was stated during the course of the inquiry that the deceased, Murugan Katirao, was waylaid in a lane by three men, Velan Nalliah, Velan Kandasamy and Murugan Sinnappan. Velan Nalliah is said to have inflicted the fatal blow on the deceased while he was being held by the other two men, Velan Kandasamy, Nalliah's brother, was hurt during the struggle.

Velan Nalliah and Murugan Sinnappan are believed to be absconding while Velan Kandasamy is in the hospital.

Personal

Dr. P. Ponnampalau of the Malayan Medical Service who came here in connexion with his father's funeral left for Malay on the 24th instant with his wife and family. He was seen off at Kankasanturai Station by his friends and relations.

The Jaffna Urban Council

Annual Report for 1937

The following is the annual report of the Jaffna Urban District Council for 1937 published in the Annual Report of the Local Government Board for 1937:—

The members were the same as 1936. Mr. S. A. Sabapathy was elected Chairman in place of Mr. R. R. Nalliah, and Mr. K. V. Sinnathurai was elected Vice-Chairman in place of Mr. S. Patanjali.

Finance

The rates and taxes of 1937 were reimposed, but the tax on bitches was raised from Re. 1 to Re. 1 50.

The total annual assessed value rose by Rs. 14,536 to Rs. 582,382.

Revenue and Expenditure

The revenue and expenditure were:—

	1936.	1937.
	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	288,861	278,607
Expenditure	322,543	297,202
Surplus Balance	49,017	30,332

The revenue fell below the estimate by Rs. 31,393 and below the revenue of the previous year by Rs. 10,244. The average revenue for the previous 3 years was Rs. 272,819. For the 3rd year in succession there was a deficit, and the surplus balance which stood at Rs. 130,188 on December 31, 1933, was decreased to Rs. 30,332. The Council however budgeted for a surplus of Rs. 3,600 in 1938.

The chief shortfalls were under "Refunds and grants from Governments" due to the stamp duty on liquor licences for the 3rd quarter not having been obtained within the year; under "Markets", due to lower bids for some of the market rents and to arrears of the fish market; and under the "Electricity Department", owing to delay in completion of the extensions and to arrears.

The following arrears were outstanding at the end of March, 1938:—

	Rs.
Property rate	9,659
Rents of lands and buildings	6,295
Electricity dues	7,176
Total	23,130

The collection of rents and electricity dues was unsatisfactory.

The expenditure fell below the estimate by Rs. 12,578 and below the expenditure of the previous year by Rs. 35,251. The average expenditure of the previous 3 years was Rs. 299,876.

Rs. 1,498 more was spent on salaries and pensions. Rs. 1,314 more on cemeteries on account of improvements effected to the Villandy cremation ground at Koddady, and considerably more on the Electricity Department due to extensions and to the setting apart of Rs. 25,000 as a reserve for depreciation.

On the other hand much less was spent on thoroughfares, only 21.21 lines of new road having been opened compared with 61½ lines in 1936, while economy was exercised in respect of the resthouse, Council lands and buildings, the scavenging and conservancy services, and the markets.

Liabilities amounting to Rs. 5,660 were outstanding on December 31 although the necessity for re-

ducing such liabilities to a minimum was pointed out by the Auditor General in his reports on the accounts for the last four years in succession.

Thoroughfares

21.21 lines of new road opened cost Rs. 1,318. Masonry edges were constructed along Chapel street for Rs. 530. An Irish Drain at Kamal lane cost Rs. 390. Rs. 3,000 was spent on Grand Bazaar Drainage Scheme which is estimated to cost Rs. 10,000.

Council Lands and Buildings

The New Town Hall was completed at a cost of Rs. 41,368, of which Rs. 7,603 was spent in 1936. A model dwelling and improvements effected to the Karayur Reclamation ground cost Rs. 1,383.

The Council's four midwives delivered 269 of the 1,437 births in the town, and paid 5,381 home visits.

The Child Welfare and Maternity Home run by the Jaffna Women's Health League at Karayur was taken over by the Council. 69 cases were delivered in the Home. Three Child Welfare and Maternity Clinics functioned at Karayur, Obivateru, and Moor street.

The most outstanding event of the year in the administration of the Public Health and Sanitation of the town was the placing of all the Council's activities under these heads in charge of the Medical Officer of Health who hitherto was only nominally an executive officer.

Conservancy

The number of buckets conserved rose from 2,561 to 3,031 and the average cost of conserving each bucket was Rs. 6.98. It was Rs. 8.50 in 1936 and Rs. 8.64 in 1935. 500 new latrines were constructed according to type plans, compared with 184 in 1936.

Water Supply

Rs. 1,330 was spent on a soil survey and water analyses, and a grant of Rs. 420,000, being half the cost of a restricted water supply scheme, was applied for from Government.

Dog Registration

970 dogs were registered during the year, compared with 1,206 in 1936 and 1,287 in 1935. Rs. 442 was spent on the destruction of 1,214 stray dogs. There were 11 cases of rabies, as against 32, 19, and 33 in the three previous years.

Electricity Department

The number of consumers rose from 945 to 1,006 and the working showed a profit of Rs. 33,936, compared with Rs. 48,013 in 1936. Rs. 1,162 of the year's profit, together with a sum of Rs. 19,811 from loan funds, was spent on extensions, bringing the total amount spent on capital works to Rs. 362,781. A sum of Rs. 25,000 out of the available profits from the scheme, which at the end of 1936 stood at Rs. 56,648, was transferred to a reserve account for depreciation. A loan of Rs. 290,000 was sanctioned for the extension of the electric lighting scheme throughout the entire urban area, and the work is in progress.

Housing and Town Improvement Ordinance

	1935	1936	1937
Applications for building permits made	418	314	411
Applications for building permits allowed	219	206	253
Applications for building permits refused or pending	199	108	158

Jaffna Central Library
Rs. 1,474 was spent on furniture, equipment, salaries, and rent.

Britain Refuses Japanese Requests

Shanghai, Sunday.

The British naval authorities have refused the Japanese requests for the removal of shipping from the neighbourhood of Hankow and Canton, where all British shipping is now concentrated off the British concessions.

Auction Sale

D. C. J. 12144.

Swampillai Sebastiampillai of Jaffna Town

Plaintiff.

Vs.

Segu Mohamed Neyna Mohamed of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna

Defendant.

In pursuance of the commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna, in the above case, I shall sell the below mentioned properties by Public Auction on Wednesday the 7th December 1938 commencing at 4 p.m. at the spot.

PROPERTIES REFERRED TO:

(1) All that lot marked No. 1 in extent 3½ kulies in plan No. 925 dated 5th June 1933 and prepared by J. D. Veerasingham Licensed Surveyor from out of all that piece of land called Sempakanachchikulankarai in extent 4 Lms. V. C. and 3½ kulies situated at Vannarponnai West and the said lot marked No. 1 is bounded on the East by lot marked 2 in the said plan, North by the property of Meera Mohideen Sahul Hameed, West by Road and on the South by the property of Abdulcader Mohamed Sahul Hameed.

(2) An undivided half share of all that lot marked No. 2 in extent 1 Lm. V. C. and 11½ kls. with house, kitchen, well and all other appurtenances belonging thereto in the said plan No. 925 from and out of all that land called Sempakanachchikulankarai in extent 4 Lms. V. C. and 3½ kls. situated at Vannarponnai West and the said lot marked 2 is bounded on the East by Lot marked 3 in the said plan, North by the property of Meera Mohideen Sahul Hameed, West by Road and lot marked 1 and on the South by the property of Abdulcader Mohamed Sahul Hameed.

(3) All that lot marked No. 3 in extent 2 Lms. V. C. and 6½ kls. in the said plan No. 925 from and out of all that land called Sempakanachchikulankarai in extent 4 Lms. V. C. and 3½ kls. situated at Vannarponnai West and the said lot marked 3 is bounded on the East by the properties of Asena Marikar Meeta Sahib and shareholders and Sultan Segu Madar, North by the property of Meera Mohideen Sahul Hameed, West by lot 2 and on the South by the property of Abdulcader Mohamed Sahul Hameed.

All the three lots will be sold en bloc.

S. MUTTUKUMARASWAMY,

Commissioner of Sales.

"Siva Villa"

Manipay.

25-10-38.

[Mis. 177. 27-10-38]

The Thirunelveli Hindu School Association

The Twenty-fourth Annual General Meeting of the Thirunelveli Hindu School Association was held in the Hindu School on Sunday the 23rd October 1938 at 6.30 p.m.

After the Annual Report and Balance Sheet were read and adopted the following office-bearers were elected for the following year:—

President:—Mr. S. Thuraiappah

Vice-Presidents:— Messrs: T. Kanapathipillai, V. S. Kandiahpillai of the Thirunelveli Hindu School.

Manager: Mr. V. Subramaniam

Secretary: Mr. V. V. Karunanithi

Asst. Secretary: Mr. S. Thurai-swamy

Treasurer: Mr. A. K. Ponnampalam

Asst. Treasurer: Mr. K. P. Thil-laiampalam

Unofficial Committee Members: Messrs: K. S. Subramaniam

S. Sabaratnam, K. Nalla-thamby, R. Casinather, N. P. Santham, S. Markandu and

R. Thamotheram (ex-officio).
(Cor)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 607.

In the matter of the estate of the late Saravanamuttu Thamby Kandiah of Thavady

Deceased.

Thayalnayagam widow of Saravanamuttu Thamby Kandiah of Thavady

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Saravanamuttu Thamby Kandiah Sachchithanatham
2. Saravanamuttu Thamby Kandiah Sothiratnam
3. Saravanamuttu Thamby Kandiah Parthasarathy
4. Saravanamuttu Thamby Kandiah Sornaratnam all of Thavady 2, 3 and 4 are minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem the abovenamed 1st Respondent

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 29th day of July 1938 in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundaram, Proctor, for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 6th day of June 1938 having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed Deceased be granted to the Petitioner unless the Respondents or any other persons shall appear before this court on the 4th day of November 1938 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 5th day of August 1938

Sgd. C. E. A. Samarakkody

District Judge

[O. 57 27 & 31-10-38]

INVEST YOUR MONEY IN INDIGENOUS CONCERNS THE JAFFNA CO-OPERATIVE STORES Ltd.

(Estd. in 1918)

Authorised Capital Rs. 100,000

(1000 SHARES OF Rs. 100/- EACH)

Reserve Fund Rs. 23237.59

Dividends Paid for the Last 19 Years Rs. 80,000.00

Is

The only outstanding National Business Concern Serving the Public Interests

Patronize This Store and Buy Your Provisions Here

Invest your Savings by Buying a Share here. Support this

National Undertaking: Very good Dividends have been

Paid in the past in spite of keen Competition.

Please Apply for Particulars to the Manager

[Y. 175. 24-10-38--21-10-39] T.

"BRAZEN FALSEHOOD" ABOUT EDUCATION BILL

(Continued from page 1)

tions in the Education Code I referred to was passed by this same Education Board at a meeting at which 12 members were present, seven of whom were Christians. Two of the non-Christians opposed the amendment while even padres voted for it.

The Rev. Fr. S. G. Perera has in three or four places in his "History" referred to the grievous wrongs done to the Buddhists and other non-Christians in matters educational in the early days of foreign rule in this country by Christians other than Catholics.

Fr. Perera may be a Christian padre but as a historian he has not been able to suppress the truth, although he states with apparent satisfaction that the Roman Catholics had no hand in the perpetration of those wrongs.

Another Reasons

The change contemplated in the Education Code makes it incumbent on a new denominational school to have at least 20 children of its own denomination in the case of an English school, and 39 in the case of a Sinhalese one. As a matter of fact, the recommendation of the Executive Committee placed the figure at 50 for both kinds of schools.

This was the beginning of all the trouble and this remains still the crux of the opposition. I have ample proof for saying so and shall produce it at the correct moment.

There is another reason why Christians oppose the Bill. At present the Code allows a child to be taught a religion other than his own, provided no objection is raised by its parents.

It is hardly necessary for me to detail here all the tragedy that has resulted on account of a loophole in this Conscience Clause, but suffice it to point out that Mr. D. S. Senanayake would be in a position to relate a heart-rending story. If you ask Gate Mudaliyar D. H. Kotalawala, M.S.C., Badulla, he will tell you what happened to his child last year.

Die-Hardism?

The amended Clause makes it imperative for a teacher to obtain the written consent of the parent before a religion other than its own is taught to a child. Thus it will become difficult for missionary schools to continue as evangelistic centres, according to the candid confession of the Rev. Dr. Isaac Thambyah at the recent meeting of the Diocesan Council.

The opposition to this Bill is also an opposition by the die-hards and reactionaries of this country to the grant of self-Government to this country.

From April, 1937, the Governor has been literally inundated with petitions and memorials from all sections of the Christians in the

country, clouting the real issue and disseminating utterly false and mischievous propaganda.

My Executive Committee has been unjustly accused of partiality towards the Buddhists. Look at the constitution of my Executive Committee. It is a real mixed pie. Mr. Amarasuriya, Mr. D. D. Gunasekera and myself are low-country Sinhalese Buddhists, Mr. Ratnayake is a Kandyan Sinhalese Buddhist, Mr. Wille is a Dutch Burgher Christian, Mr. Nadesan is an Indian Hindu, Mr. Jayah is a Malay Muslim, and then there is Dr. A. P. de Zoysa!

The opponents to the bill did not stop at presenting memorials to the Governor. They took their imaginary grievances and their wily campaign of falsehood to the Secretary of State, to whom a Member of Parliament, based on information obviously supplied by the memorialists, wrote stating that the Buddhists, who had in recent years, begun to realise with increasing vigour that Buddhist children should be sent to Buddhist schools were out to crush Christian schools.

The memorial also contained a damnable lie that Buddhism was taught in Government schools. The memorialists had distorted the truth which was that outside school hours a teacher in a Government school, if he was so disposed, could conduct classes in instruction to the children in their own religion.

The Member of Parliament, who was the spokesman on behalf of the Catholics, had submitted that 'against this background it is easy to appreciate the fear by the Christian minorities of the amendment,' but he had also the good sense to protect himself by saying that he had no doubt there was a good deal to be said on the other side.

"Effrontery"

The secret memorials sent to the Secretary of State ostensibly against revision of the Education Code, but sent long before the Education Bill was introduced to the State Council, also contained charges against Sir Baron Jayatilaka and Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike of discrimination against Christians in their own spheres of work and the memorialists have had the effrontery to suggest that, because the Buddhists formed the majority community, in any revision of the Constitution there should be included safeguards to protect the civil and religious rights and liberties of Roman Catholics and other non-Buddhist Communities.

This campaign of falsehoods has been going on from 1933 in 'The Catholic Messenger', the organ of the Catholic Church and in 'The Times of Ceylon' which has curiously enough transformed itself also to an organ of the Catholic Church.

"Damnable Lie"

I wish also to remove a misconception in the minds of the teachers as a result of this mischievous propaganda. They have been led to believe that the proposed Ordinance vested authority in the Village Committees to

London University Examinations

June - July Results

The following are among the results of the B. A., B. Sc., B. Sc. (Economics), Intermediate in Science (Economics) Intermediate in Commerce, Intermediate in Divinity and Teachers' Diploma Examinations, held in June-July last.

B. A. Honours

MATHEMATICS
Third Class Honours
Somasundaram, Peter Sathianathan (University College).

ENGLISH

Second Class Honours (Lower Division)
Navaratnaraja, Edwin Cyril Ascertainment (Private study)

Third Class Honours

Asirwatham, Selvaratnam (Private study)

PHILOSOPHY

Second Class Honours (Lower Division)
Niles (Rev.) Daniel Thambyrajah (Private study).

HISTORY, BRANCH II

Second Class Honours (Lower Division)
Cumaraswamy, Sanmugam (University College).

Rejendra, Chelliah (Private study)
Samy, Arul Susni Antony (University College)
Thirunavakaraso, Ponniah (Private study).

GEOGRAPHY

Third Class Honours
Kularatnam, Karthigesapillai (Private study).

B. A. General

SECOND DIVISION
Asirwatham, Thiraviaratnam (University College).

Mailvaganam, Visuvanather (University College).

THIRD DIVISION

Asceravatham, John Daniel (Private Study).

Senathirajan, Williams Daniel (Private Study)

SUBSIDIARY SUBJECT ONLY AT THE B. A. GENERAL
Thevarasan, Tampiyaya (Private

interfere with their salary scales.

That is another damnable lie. What was proposed was to give the Village Committees a greater hand in the education of the children in their areas.

The Englishmen in this country have withdrawn their opposition to the Village Committees when once they realised that their fears were ill founded, but there is a class of 'black Englishmen' who abhorred the idea of increased power to the Ceylonese.

A notable example is the chairman of a protest meeting of last week, who retired under the provisions of the Donoughmore Scheme because he did not wish to work under the changed conditions.

In conclusion, I once more deny, with all the force I can command, the allegation that the new Bill is calculated to be a blow to Christian and other non-Buddhist schools."

Study).

B. Sc. Special Examinations

MATHEMATICS
Second Class Honours
Chaniugurajah, Annamalai (University College)

Pass Degree
Mutthulingasamy, Thirugnana-

sambanthar (University College)

Mathematics: Advanced Subjects
Manicadaikkadar, Nagaiouthu (University College)

PHYSICS
Second Class Honours
Nareendranathan, Ponnudurai (University College).

CHEMISTRY
Second Class Honours
Chanmugam, Samuel Manoranjan (University College).

B. Sc. General
PASS DEGREE
Arumugam, Velupillai Sinnathanby (University College).

Candiah, Kunaratnam (University College).

Chinnarasa, Elhiyathamby (Private Study).

Kanthaswami, Kanagarathinam (University College).

Kunaratnam, Christopher Stephen (Private Study).

Muthuvetpillai, Kandiah (University College).

Pathpanathan, Thallaivasingham (University College).

Ramanathan, Kandaswamy (University College).

Savarymuttu, Hector Sebastian (University College).

Suntharampillai, Appiah (University College).

Vythilingam, Nallathamby (University College).

SUBSIDIARY SUBJECT ONLY AT THE B. SC. GENERAL
Chuppiramaniam, Visuvalingam (Private Study)

Sabaratham, Albert Theagarajah (Private Study).

B. Sc. (Economics)
LANGUAGES ONLY
Both Languages
Murukasu, Velappan (Private Study).

FRENCH ONLY
Ramalingam, Suntharampillai (Private Study).

Thirunelakandam, Aramboo (Private Study).

Intermediate in Science (Economics)
COMPLETED PARTS I AND II
Ramalingam, Suntharampillai (Private Study).

Rasarathenam, Nadarajah (Private Study).

Sankpal, Gangaram Malappa (Private Study).

Selvarajah, Benjamin Reginald (Private Study).

PART I ONLY
Araaratnam, Samuel Jevarathan (Private Study).

Mathiaparanam, Mailvaganam (Private Study).

PART II ONLY
Cumaranyagam, Pooppalappillai (Private Study).

Cumaraswamy, Sidamparapillai (Private Study).

Ramanathan, Thamocharampillai (Private Study).

Sittampalam, Veeragathi Kanthappu (Private Study).

Intermediate in Commerce
COMPLETED PARTS I AND II
Loganathan, Chelliah (Private Study).

PART I ONLY
Sittampalam, Kanapathipillai (Private Study).

REFERRED LIST
Intermediate in Science (Economics)
Referred in Geography
Rasamanickam, Sinnappu Moothathamby (Private Study).

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

No. 657 Testamentary

In the matter of the intestate estate
of the late Kuppaimuttu alias
Kuppaithambo Murugesu of
Chulipuram Deceased.
Yokamma widow of Kuppaimuttu alias
Kuppaithambo Murugesu of Chuli-
puram

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Murugesu Saraswathy
2. Murugesu Pakiam
3. Kuppaimuttu alias Kuppaitham-
boo Vythilingam all of Chuli-
puram Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal
before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire,
District Judge, Jaffna on the 8th day
of October 1938 in the presence of
Mr. W. Muttukumaraswamy, Proctor

on the part of the petitioner
named and the affidavit of the said
petitioner dated 27th September 1938
having been read:-

It is ordered that the 3rd respon-
dent be and he is hereby appointed
Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st and
2nd respondents to represent their
interest in the testamentary proceed-
ings (b) that the petitioner be and she
is hereby declared entitled as widow
of the above deceased to have Letters
of Administration issued to her unless
the respondents abovenamed or any
other person or persons interested
shall on or before the 21st day of
November 1938 show sufficient cause
to the satisfaction of this Court to the
contrary.

This 17th day of October, 1938.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge,

[O. 56. 27-10 & 3-11-38.]

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