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Self-Govt. And Paramount Importance

TWO TERMS WITH DIVERSE INTERPRETATIONS

Sir Samuel Wilson On Self-Government For Colonies

CANNOT FORESEE SELF-CONTAINED INDEPENDENT COLONIES

"THE same reasons that led the British Government in years gone by to avoid trying to force Colonial constitution into a common mould make it impossible to-day to foretell how these varying constitutions may develop in the future", observed Sir Samuel Wilson, who was Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1925-1933, in his address to the Royal Empire Society at Hotel Victoria, on the "Colonial Empire: Retrospect and Prospect."

"Self Government"

"As might be expected on a question of this kind", he continued, "many points of view are held, varying from one extreme to the other. On the one hand there is the school of thought which is always averse to giving any increased powers to the local communities and would like to see no weakening of the control now in the hands of the Secretary of State, and on the other there is the school of thought which is always advocating self-government and inclined to go ahead too quickly without always realising what it means. Although as a general rule I have a great dislike for compromises, I venture to suggest that the most desirable course in this case will probably be found to be between the two extremes."

"The policy in the past has been to associate the unofficial element in each colony with the Government in a subordinate or advisory capacity, the ultimate power being reserved to the Secretary of State. This policy has been followed to a great or lesser extent according to the degree of advancement of the local community concerned; and I suggest that as education advances in the future, a similar system will have to be very gradually developed until such time as the unofficial element in each colony has an effective voice in the control of their own domestic affairs; and when I talk of the unofficial element, please note that I mean unofficial representatives of the people as a whole and not only a section of the community."

Unofficial Element

"I have purposely avoided any use of the term self-Government because I am one of those who think that the task of those who have to deal with the Empire would have been a much lighter one if such terms as 'self-Government' and paramount importance had never been coined. They are terms which no two people interpret in the same way, but if 'self-Government' means a practically self-contained and independent

State, I say at once that I personally cannot foresee the day when any of our smaller overseas territories will be in a position to stand entirely alone."

Financial Considerations

"As you know, expenditure and the control of finance, whether governments or households are concerned, is at the root of most of our troubles. The Colonies are no exception to the general rule; and I often wonder, when I hear of overseas communities demanding unofficial majorities and expressing a desire to be freed from Downing Street control, how many of these concerned remember that up to now it has been the Mother Country that has come to the assistance of a Colony or Dependency when in financial difficulty. I often wonder how many of those same people ever wait to think what the position might be if they were standing completely on their own. I suggest that their governments might not in such circumstances be able to raise loans on the favourable terms they do now. I would like to add that the British Government is under no obligation today except of course in the case of a guaranteed loan, to come to the assistance of a Colonial Government; but up to date it has always done so voluntarily and it is to me almost inconceivable that under the relations that exist now they could do otherwise. The future must look after itself."

"No doubt due to the political system that exists in the mother and other countries there is today an unfortunate tendency in some of the Colonies for even the nominated unofficial element to regard themselves as normally in opposition to Government. They are inclined to forget that there is no party system in their Colonies and that the right course would be for all to co-operate together in working for the welfare and prosperity of the Colony and its people."

The Personal Touch

"My connection with the Colonies has not made me any less than I was before a firm believer in the 'personal touch' and I am more convinced than ever that the less high officials in the Colonies sit on their office stools and the more they get about their Colonies, and, while meeting people, see things for themselves, the fewer will be the difficulties with which they will be confronted. An overseas constitution that on paper may appear unworkable can very often be made to function quite well if the proper atmosphere exists, that is if the relations between officials and unofficials are what they ought to be; and this is in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred dependent on the head of the local administration."

"You will realise therefore the very great importance of selecting the proper men for promotion to the senior ranks in the Colonial Service. The

(Continued on Page 4.)

TRAINING FOR LIFE

Back To The Land

THE SCOUT COLONY AT KALUTARA

By V. K

[The writer has been to the Colony more than once. On his recent visit to the Colony on the second anniversary celebration he was surprised at the wonderful progress made especially in the agricultural side. The writer puts down his impressions for the benefit of the readers who are interested in the agricultural advancement of this Island.]

The Colony is situated within three miles from Kalutara South Railway Station and is located on a Crown Forest 50 acres in extent of which 20 acres have been cleared.

The object of the Colony is to give Ceylon boys a training based on the Scout Law and their own religions; and to teach them that there is not only dignity, but profit in labour, and to lead a happy community life in spite of separative influences.

The Colonists are drawn from urban and rural areas, from English and Vernacular schools. Boys who are over 8 and under 18 are admitted to the school where they receive a practical education in English and the Vernacular. Those over 18 years of age can join either the Teacher-Training School or the Agricultural School.

Self-Reliance and Thrift

Scouting and work on land are compulsory for all. Those who have not had any scout training before will be enrolled as scouts after they have received a preliminary training.

The Colonists learn to practise self-reliance and thrift and are responsible for all their work—building, planting, construction of roads, wells, latrines etc. All over 18 years have to make their own cooking arrangements. A Rover Scout caterers for those under 18 attending school; others too have facilities for cooking their own meals if they so desire. The cost of the meals does not exceed Rs. 10 a month and Colonists have opportunities of earning by growing vegetables, dairy-farming poultry-farming etc.

Folk-dance and handicrafts are also taught here. Religious instruction is given every night to Christians, Buddhists and Hindus and provision made to observe all religious festivals.

Agricultural Career.

Applications for admission to the Agricultural School are considered from boys and young men over 18 years of age and this school is a training ground for those who desire to follow exclusively an agricultural career.

Colonists who receive the Final Course of Training must have definite plans for cultivating land of their own, or land obtained from the Crown

Central Government And Local Bodies

GOVERNOR ON DEVOLUTION OF FUNCTIONS

"I think that the value of the services rendered to the community by members of Municipal and Local bodies are not as a rule properly appreciated. I should like you to understand that I on behalf of the Government fully appreciate the work which is being done by members of Municipal bodies and realise the sacrifices which it entails", said His Excellency the Governor replying to the address presented by the Kandy Municipality.

"I have only had a brief glimpse of Kandy but from what I can see of it, it seems to me that its progress in fifteen years since I was last here reflects much credit on the City Fathers of the place. I attach much importance to the affairs of Local bodies not merely because of the importance of Municipal Government in every day life but, as I observe in Colombo, it is the Local Government that is really more in touch with the daily life of the people than the Central Government."

Intermediate step

"The other point I want to lay stress upon is that I am sure that any advance towards complete self-Government in this country must necessarily entail a very considerable devolution of the functions of the Central Government on Local bodies. The Central Government at present, to my mind, does more than it really can do and it tends to occupy itself with detail and probably to obscure the general principles of its constitution to some extent, for which reason I say that if there is to be progress in the direction of full self-Government I think it must entail a very considerable extension of the powers of Local bodies. Apart from that the experience which gentlemen gain by serving on Local bodies, I must say the experience which their constituents gain by voting for the right man, is a very valuable education in public life. For those reasons I have always felt an affectionate interest in the doings of any Local body with which I am concerned as in this case."

according to the Middle Class Colonization Scheme. Those who have completed the course could obtain an acre or half on lease at the Colony to have their nurseries in preparation for the work on their own land.

The Final Course aims at giving practical experience of all the work that a young man has to do when he takes charge of an uncultivated land. At the Scout Colony he will see the work actually done and will himself do it to gain a thorough knowledge.

Visitors are welcome on Saturdays and Sundays. Parties desirous of visiting on any other day must communicate with the Superintendent. Cooking utensils could be hired from the Providore, where rice, curry stuffs vegetables etc. could be bought. The Tuck shop provides meals, tea etc.

Those intending to enter the Colony may write to the Superintendent, Scout Colony, Kalutara for further particulars.

ORGANISE THE MASSES

Economic Discontent—The Crux

NEHRU'S MESSAGE

The Bogus Thing— Communalism

THAT economic discontent formed a most prominent factor in the present world movement was stressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in an address delivered by him at a meeting of students at Albert Hall on Thursday evening.

Addressing the meeting Pandit Jawaharlal said that the whole world today was faced with a difficult situation. The greatest statesmen of the world were lost in a morass and could not find a way out of it. In the course of the last 15 years or so they had seen as many as 133 world conferences which were held to solve the various problems which confronted the world. And each one of these 133 conferences had been a total failure.

"I wish you to feel that our present position in India is only a part of the international situation. Our movement is a freedom movement. But we must not forget that it is a part and parcel of the great world movement. Unless you can appreciate that you will never be able to get the key to the Indian situation."

Economic Solution

To-day at the back of their national movement was the economic discontent. Fundamentally, nations desired freedom because of economic causes and, fundamentally, the Indian nation had moved and was moving because of economic discontent. If they studied these causes they would inevitably come to the conclusion that to-day the predominant feature of Indian as well as the world movement was the economic factor. It was the economic factor that troubled the European countries and brought them near disaster and it was this that was at the back of their movement. Because it was an economic factor therefore there would be no solution till they found an economic solution of the whole question.

Agriculturists and Peasants

They should also remember that India was after all an agricultural country and that any mass movement here depended for its success on the agriculturists and peasants.

No amount of orders and ordinances could fill the hungry stomach in India. The economic urge remained within the people and continued to push them. This was bound to continue till an economic solution could be found. The solution could not be found by merely political methods.

Communalism

Concluding the speaker said that the communal question in India was a bogus question—it was a reactionary question. It was a question raised by political reactionaries to cloud the real political issues before the country. The communal organisations in India, whether Muslim or Hindu, stood for political reaction. It was time that you gentlemen stood up against them and exposed these tactics. He did not like communalism in any way and very much disliked this bogus thing going under the name of communalism.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1934.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN JAFFNA

THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT is not confined to anyone province, it is rampant throughout the country and has assumed proportions that no Government alive to their responsibilities can afford to ignore. Only a comprehensive scheme for the whole Island can meet the situation and alleviate the growing distress among large sections of the people. There does not seem to be any indication that Government would in the near future address themselves to this urgent problem. They seem to be mightily pleased over the little they have done in the way of tardy justice to the villager rendered homeless and landless by the land-hunger of the foreign capitalist. The Agricultural colonies opened here and there in South Ceylon have yet to justify the large sums of money spent on keeping them going without lapsing into the dismal failure that half-hearted efforts to put men on land have proved to be in the past. There are ways in which the present colonising schemes could be made attractive and useful to the people. But it remains to be seen whether Government will succeed in winning the enthusiasm of educated youngmen to the schemes launched out by them.

The pressing necessity of the hour is to find work for the educated and partially educated middle class and suitable subsidiary occupations for the tillers of the soil. The problem has thrust itself on public attention in India and efforts are being made to meet the situation with schemes of Co-operative Colonisation as in Mannargudi in South India, Agricultural training in Faridpur, practical instruction in small industries in Bengal and the provision in some of the universities for Technological studies. The University of Madras contemplates the establishment of a bureau of employment in order to bring together the employers and would-be employees.

Paradoxical as it may seem the problem in our country is easy and difficult to solve. It is easy for this reason, that we do not have in this country many millions of unemployed to provide for as in England or America; but, it is difficult because of the poverty of this country as compared to those countries. The most serious and urgent of all the problems confronting us is that of the unemployment of the educated amongst us. Its effects are not merely economic, it has graver consequence on our social, political and moral progress. The middle class constitutes an alert and progressive section of society and its deterioration is bound to affect the people as a whole. A feeling of uneasiness and annoyance has taken the place of the hopeful and healthy outlook of youngmen who, for various reasons, find the field of useful occupation narrowed down. "Back to the land" may be a fashionable cry, but in the absence of substantial assistance by the state, the cry itself is not likely to make any impression on

the educated unemployed. A certain number of educated youngmen who have the attitude for it will find cultivation more congenial to their active and energetic habits than moping in a corner. There are many directions in which these youngmen could find suitable and profitable occupation in the farm. Fruit and vegetable cultivation, poultry and goat-farming, dairying, fish and fruit-preserving are some examples of occupation to which our youngmen may put their hands with advantage to themselves and the country.

What is most needed at the present time is a psychological change. If our youngmen are made more industrially and commercially minded, the problem of unemployment will no longer haunt them. Our educated youngmen have to look on in helpless impotence while thousands of men from foreign countries have managed to share among themselves the entire trade of the country. In certain lines of business the entire staff, from agent down to the door-keeper, is manned by non-Ceylonese. What is most surprising is that even Ceylonese business-men find it convenient to employ non-Ceylonese accountants to keep their books. The educated youngman locally available has no chance against his competitor, the Indian lad. The Rev. Fr. Rector of St. Patrick's College pointed out in one of his annual reports recently the possibilities of commercial careers for youngmen.

The situation in Bengal is more acute than in Jaffna but it is possible for us to profit by the example of that country. Dr. H. C. MOOKERJEE M. A., Ph. D., has offered to the University of Calcutta a lakh of rupees for creating an endowment supplementary to an earlier gift of a lakh and fifty thousand rupees for the purpose of providing stipends for vocational training with a view to train Indian youths to develop the industrial and agricultural resources of the country and at the same time provide for a class of workers equipped with knowledge of market organisation, commercial economics and practical business finance.

We have no doubt that parents and public workers will see that Dr. MOOKERJEE has correctly diagnosed the situation and prescribed the best remedy.

Many important decisions were taken at a session of the A. C. U. T. held at Jaffna on the 27th ultimo.

All-Ceylon Union of Teachers. under the chairmanship of Mr. T. B. JAYAH, the President of the Union. Important questions bearing on the status and salaries of the members of the profession were considered and the views of the Union were embodied in resolutions which we have no doubt will receive the careful consideration of Government. It is our duty to point out that the teaching profession should be the last to receive the attentions of the pruning-knife. Dissatisfaction among teachers is certain to react tremendously on the silent work they are doing for the community in training the rising generation for their place in the future life of the country. Frequent amendments to the scale of salaries already in force cannot but induce a feeling of insecurity which is hardly conducive to the spirit of contentment, without which one cannot

give of his best to his appointed task. The new scale of salaries has been condemned by the Union and its constituent Associations as unfair and invidious to a profession which cannot be said to have received generous treatment either at the hands of the public or the Government. We trust the Hon. the Minister for Education will see that the profession is not subjected to frequent calls for the exercise of the virtue of self-denial while its members have willingly borne their share of sacrifice rendered necessary by the economic depression. The most interesting subject discussed by the Union was the Scheme of Educational Reform prepared by the local Teachers' Association. The scheme has been referred to a committee for report. That there is need to introduce changes in the present system of education is admitted on all hands. There is abundant evidence in every province that the present system of education has failed to provide for the economic or social needs of the country. The views of teachers with regard to the system of education should help the public to clarify their views on the subject. We eagerly await the report of the committee.

"THE HINDU ORGAN" EARTH-QUAKE RELIEF FUND

We have pleasure to announce the following further contributions to the "Hindu Organ" Earth-Quake Relief Fund. "Delay is dangerous" writes Babu Rajendra Prasad and it is hoped that sympathisers will lose no time to send in their contributions without delay, so that Jaffna's quota, however little it may be, might be of timely assistance to the millions of suffering brethren in Bihar.

	Rs.	Cts
Previously acknowledged	63	50
Kilner College Staff	10	00
Ramakrishna Mission Vaidesh- vara Vidyalaya, Vannarponnai (First instalment)	18	75
Mrs. S. A. Edward	5	00
Mr. V. K. Kandaswamy	2	00
" V. Ramasamy	1	00
" M. S. Sittampalam, Grand Bazaar	3	00
" K. Arulampalam	2	00
" C. Ponnampalam	2	00
" V. K. Gnanesundaram	2	00
" T. Coomaraswamy	1	00
" R. Sinnadurai	1	00
" R. R. Nalliah	2	50
" A. Kanagasabai	2	00
" T. Muttusami Pillai	2	00
" C. Kanagathippillai	1	00
" S. Patanjali	2	00
" P. J. Swamipillai	1	00
" S. Abdulader	1	00
" P. K. Somasundaram	1	00
" W. M. S. Tampoe	1	00
" S. Kanagasabai	2	00
" V. Ramalingam	1	00
" M. Kathiravelu	1	00
" C. C. Somasegaram	1	00
" A. S. Wannigasegariya	1	00
" K. S. Chellappah	1	00
" G. G. Ponnampalam	2	00
" K. Aiyadurai	2	00
" S. Kandavanam	1	00
" S. Kanagasabapathy	1	00
" S. T. M. P. Sithamparam, natha Chettiar	2	00
	139	75

NORTHERN ASSIZES

Sessions Open On
February 19

The Assize sessions in Jaffna commence on Monday the 19th instant at the District Court house.

WEEK-END NOTES

By "Rambler"

"There are times
When Fancy plays her gambols,
in despite,
Even of our watchful senses,
when in sooth
Substance seems shadow, shadow
substance seems"

The All-Ceylon Union of Teachers held its annual deliberations last weekend in the Jaffna Central College Hall. The proceedings would have been altogether tame but for two resolutions: one in respect of the salary scheme, the other regarding the medium of education in a scheme of studies which the Union has formulated and presented to the Conference. It is not strange that there was keen difference of opinion. Utterly irreconcilable views were warmly worked out. When experts disagree the situation becomes pretty difficult for the ordinary man. But the ordinary man of watchful senses would snigger at the confusion of issues that arose out of the inexact talk that gushed out.

The new Salary Scheme on the anvil—well, not one of the spouters had arranged up facts and figures necessary for a discussion. They all merely talked of justice and fair-play. They get up a wail but could not put the finger down on the unpalatable spot. The graduate and the trained teacher who may in the future enter the profession, had a lot of sympathy expended on them. Why is it that they think that every graduate in the making should or would become a teacher? Why should he not be content with a lower scale of salaries, while the tax-payer is mercilessly bled? There are really men of culture and capacity among the graduates but the vast majority of them are machine-made products, little better than the other variety, the graduation being a happy accident or incident due to favourable opportunities. The future of a really capable graduate is not in the balance. The trained teacher has shed much of the old myth. The average Cambridge Senior man with two years of 'method' hunting in a training centre is looked upon as a person who cannot be called upon to make some sacrifice when the country and the people are face to face with the worst calamity. The catch phrases of noble profession and more valuable service than other state services are in ill-keeping with the long jeremiad agonised out. Let not the sun of nobility go down upon the scramble for money and more money.

"The friar will often play the fool
The fool will play the friar."
It is on the medium of instruction, at least in the elementary schools, a great diversity of opinion was forthcoming. Did they and do they seriously think into the question? That teachers are sometimes capable of silliest nonsense was in evidence. That a body of Sinhalese and Tamil teachers in whose hands the future of this country is supposed to reside should and could seriously dispute the wisdom of teaching the youth of the land in the mother-tongue is unthinkable and unbelievable. They twisted and twined a simple and natural question into a complexity.

"Passions wild and follies vain
Pleasures soon exchanged for pain
Doubt and jealousy and fear
In the magic dance appear."
Some of them did not know what they were talking about. Others allowed their enthusiasm to get the better of them. It was an unending wrangle and was finally shelved for further discussion.

"For the structure that we raise
Time is with materials filled
Our todays and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build"

The teachers, individually and as a body, should realise that their favourite Schemes of education would get no chance until and unless the government of the country is nationalised. Let them severally and collectively identify themselves with the reform movement. Their pious re-

BIHAR EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND

Pandit Jawaharlal Appeals

TO FRIENDS IN CEYLON

Mr. S. Somasundaram, Proctor, Colombo, sends for publication the following copy of a message received by him:

"May I appeal through you to press and people of Ceylon to help in relieving suffering caused by terrible earthquake in Behar. Tens of thousands dead and vast numbers homeless and without shelter urgently demanding relief. Contributions should be sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad President Central Relief Committee Patna or if you like to me—Jawaharlal Nehru."

NOMINATION DAY FOR JAFFNA

Hope Deferred

The "Hindu Organ" understands that a nomination day for Jaffna is not coming this month at any rate. His Excellency the Governor is awaiting a despatch on the subject from Downing Street.

Motor Accident

CAR RUNS OVER CHILD:
LUCKY ESCAPE

A motor accident, which might have proved fatal, passed off with a slight cut on the head and a bruise on the side of a child at the Jaffna Hindu College junction, last morning.

The child was thrown on to the middle of the road by the buffer and the car passed over him safe. The child on being helped on to its feet was found bleeding from his head, burst into tears over his broken slate-pencil.

The driver of the car made away without pulling up to assist the child. He was however stopped by the crowd which collected on the road. The child was conveyed to hospital in the car and his injuries were attended to.

Swami Vivekananda's Birthday

The Seventy-second Birthday Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda will be celebrated at the Ramakrishna Mission School, 41st Lane, Wellawatta, Colombo, on Saturday the 4th February, 1934.

Herr Wilhelm Von Pochehammer, Consul for Germany, will preside at the public meeting. Messrs H. A. P. Sandrasegara K. C. P. P. R. S. Chatterji, H. Nalliah B. A. and Prof. A. W. Mailvaganam will speak on the life, teachings and work of Swami Vivekananda.

solutions will not be worth the paper they are printed upon so far as the British Government of this country is concerned. Our rulers will not encourage the idea of substituting English with Tamil or Singalese nor will they ever give us a practical education that will fit us for our economic independence, leave alone political independence. Having denied us the right type of education, the British ruler quotes the very results of his denial as the reason why he does not transfer the responsibility for the government of the country. He will thus keep on postponing the fateful, and fatal (to him), day as long as he can. He will not speed up our progress; and further he knows that there are amongst us flunkies who can be persuaded upon to promote and foster his cause. Let us by concerted action hasten the responsible government and then we shall easily work out the educational reform.

84 YEARS OF USEFUL WORK

Relief To The Poor

JAFFNA FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY LTD

Malayan Pensioners' Public-Spirit

The 84th Annual General Meeting of the Jaffna Friend-in-Need Society Ltd. was held yesterday at 4.45 p.m. at the Ridgeway Memorial Hall. Mr. Edmund Rodrigo, Government Agent, presided.

After the minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting were read and confirmed the Secretary, Mr. R. R. Nalliah, presented the annual report.

The report says.

"Our Society has stood the test of time and has done useful relief work for the poor and the helpless residents of the Town for the last 84 years. It is really a pride and a source of satisfaction to us to recall this fact.

"Our Society is one of the oldest Friend-in-Need Societies in Ceylon and was started in the year 1849. The Society founded and managed a Hospital for 56 years until 1907 when it transferred to Government the Hospital with a large acreage of land and all the buildings and confined its activities to affording relief to the poor.

Pensioners

"The number of pensioners in our list is 129 as against 102 in 1932. A sum of Rs. 2765-50 was paid out in pensions as against Rs. 3765-50 the previous year. Railway warrants were issued in eight cases and donations were given in five instances.

"Membership on 31st December, 1931, stood at 59 life-members and 461 subscribers.

Finance

"Notwithstanding the economic depression prevailing in the country our finances, we are glad to say, are on the right side. We have a balance of Rs. 19173.16 as against Rs. 18094.42 in 1932. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 13000.00 is invested on Mortgage Bonds. Rs. 3000.00 is in fixed deposit in the Corporative Central Bank and the balance Rs. 3173.16 is in deposit at the Jaffna Kichcheri.

"We recommend for your consideration the getting up of an Annual Flag Day in aid of the poor and this would be the means of extending our sphere of usefulness.

Donations

"We are thankful to the Jaffna Urban District Council for its annual contribution of Rs. 300-00 and to the Magistrates of the various Police Courts in Jaffna through whom we have received nearly Rs. 200-00 during the year under review.

The Chairman congratulated the Committee on the substantial work done during the year. There was one little omission in the report, about the help rendered by the Malayan pensioners, whose public-spirit was highly commendable. He wished an appreciation of their ungrudging help in the form of contributions, be included in the report.

The report was adopted.

The Treasurer, Mr. S. Velupillai, presented the annual statement of accounts, which showed that Rs. 3250-59 was given as Pauper allowance. The statement showed a balance of

PARAMOUR TRAMPLED TO DEATH?

Alleged Murder At Tanankilappu

A brutal murder of a young man is reported from Tanankilappu, a village three miles from Chavakachcheri. It is alleged that the victim, Philipappalam Chelliah, a young man of 22, was in friendly terms with a woman Sinnata-kam, wife of a Sinnathamby Arumugam. On the 29th instant, Arumugam with one Kandiah went to Jaffna and they both returned home at about 7-30 p.m. He found the house in darkness and called out to his wife to bring a box of matches. As she did not turn up, he walked in and trampled on something. He found it to be a man who was crouching in a corner of the house. Arumugam caught hold of his wife's paramour, assaulted and trampled him. The deceased died on the way to hospital. On receipt of information, the Acting Magistrate, Mr. C. Naganathan, wired to the Police. The Superintendent of Police, Mr. R. J. Weerasinghe with Sub-Inspector Philipappiah immediately motored to the scene and held an inquiry. Mr. C. R. Thanubiah, Acting Police Magistrate, recorded evidence at the scene and remanded both the accused, Arumugam and his friend Kandiah. A post mortem examination was held by Dr. V. S. Pasupathy.

"Village Autonomy In The Peninsula"

A LECTURE

"Village Autonomy in the Peninsula" will be the subject of a lecture, Mr. R. J. Wilkinson, C. C. S. will deliver at a meeting of the Jaffna Town Teachers' Association on Friday, the 2nd instant at 4-30 p.m. at St. Patrick's College.

Supervisor of Musical Education.

In appreciation of Mr. M. S. Param's contribution towards creating interest in Tamil Music in the Jaffna schools and his voluntary services in the cause of Musical Education, the Director of Education has appointed him as Honorary Supervisor of Musical Education in the Northern Division from 1st February 1934.

Rs. 19,173-15. The balance-sheet was adopted.

After the election of office-bearers the Chairman drew the attention of the house to a suggestion made in the Secretary's report about an Annual Flag Day in aid of the poor.

Mr. V. Joseph said that the time was not opportune, and wanted that they should wait at least one year before they took up that work, for which they did not at present have the necessary organisation.

Earthquake Relief Fund

Mr. S. F. X. Annasampillai suggested that the dramatic troupe which was now in Jaffna, might be asked to give a benefit performance.

Mr. T. R. Nalliah suggested that the dramatic troupe might be approached for a benefit fund in aid of the earthquake sufferers who deserved their sympathy, and the money thus collected might be sent in the name of the F.I.N.S.

The Chairman said that the "Hindu Organ" had started an earthquake relief fund, and as such it would not be desirable to start another. They might suggest this source of collection to the Manager of the "Hindu Organ".

New Salary Scheme

NOT ACCEPTABLE TO TEACHERS

Resolutions Passed by A. C. U. T.

"That the new Salary Scheme is not acceptable to teachers because (1) the classification cannot be applied to schools without working hardship on both teachers and schools.

(2) it will not relieve unemployment

(3) teachers have already submitted to retrenchment in many ways"

is the text of a resolution unanimously passed at the annual general meeting of the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers held on Saturday last in the Jaffna Central College hall, under the chairmanship of Mr. E. B. Jayah, President of the Union.

The other resolutions passed by the meeting are:

The A. C. U. T. requests the Government to amend the Pension rules, so as to include a scheme for the payment of pensions to the widows and orphans of teachers is being done in the case of Government Servants.

That an Arbitration Board be appointed to serve as a Court of Appeal for teachers who have been discontinued without sufficient cause being shown.

That the Department of Education be requested to grant a 1st Class (Untrained teachers) Certificate with a suitable scale of salary to all 2nd Class Certificated teachers after 8 years of their obtaining the Certificate, as is being done in the case of Vernacular 2nd Class Certificate teachers.

The A. C. U. T. Requests the Government to re-constitute the Board of Education with adequate representation for all recognised teachers' Associations.

This Union expresses its dissatisfaction with the working of the teachers' Pension scheme and demands of the Government the appointment of a Special Commission of competent men to examine its defects and to make recommendations for revising the existing scheme.

This Union condemns the New Scale of Salaries for new entrants as utterly inadequate and unremunerative as well as retrograde.

This Union requests the Department of Education to consider the use of eligibility for the purpose of counting the Units of Attendance as 19 and not 18 as amended lately.

Time for the Temple Pooja!

ACCUSED WARNED FOR RINGING TEMPLE BELL.

"The accused is a religious man, not in a normal state of mind. He lives in the maddam attached to the temple and spends most of the time in temple itself. He got up in the middle of the night and hearing the screeching of birds thought it was time for early morning poojas and rang the bell, thus waking up all persons about the temple. If he had any intention of doing anything wrong, he would not have rung the bell," said Mr. Sam Sabapathy, who appeared for the defence in the case in which Police Sergeant Daniel charged before Mr. N. Moonesinghe Police Magistrate, Jaffna, one Arumugam Kanapathipillai of Nallor with having been found in a building, to wit Kandaswamy Temple, at about 3 a.m. for an unlawful purpose and failed to give a satisfactory explanation.

The accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate warned and discharged the accused.

PRISON ADMINIS- TRATION

Committee Appointed to Inquire

The Executive Committee for Home Affairs has appointed a Committee to go into the problems of Prison Administration with reference to the following subjects:

Preventive detention, youthful offenders, treatment of child offenders under age 16, release on license system, imprisonment in lieu of fine, release on parole of long term prisoners of good conduct, aid on discharge, training of prisoners in industry and agriculture.

The following constitute the Committee:

Sir D. B. Jayatilaka (Chairman). Messrs. G. C. S. Corea, Susantha Fonseka, V. E. Charawanamuttu, G. A. Wille and the Deputy Solicitor General, the Inspector General of Police and the Inspector General of Prisons.

Jaffna Girl's Suicide In Madras

LETTER IN SCHOOL POST BOX

Madras, Jan. 26.

The body of Devanayaki Ammal aged 23, a Jaffna Tamilian resident student of the San Thome Convent School, was found washed ashore near the Neelankarai Kuppam, about six miles south of Madras in Chingleput district. She appears to have left the Convent on Wednesday evening. A letter left behind by her, and placed in the school letter box was recovered yesterday and in it was stated her intention to commit suicide. It is believed that she must have thrown herself into the sea near San Thome and the body must have drifted to the place where it was found.

The Saidapet police held an inquest over the body at which a verdict of suicide was returned.

Farewell Function at Kajang

A farewell tea party was held in the Central Institution Kajang in honour of Mr. V. Kailasapillai P. W. I. Kajang, on the eve of his departure on transfer to Tampin. Mr. S. Kanagasabai, Headmaster of the above Institution was voted to the chair. The Chairman briefly touched on the sterling qualities of the departing guest and attributed the large gathering present to his popularity. Messrs. K. Chelliah and S. Easiah also spoke and wished him and family happy life at their new station. The function came to close with Devaram. —(Cor.)

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(Th)

HEART-RENDING SCENES

Heavy Rains In Monghyr

EPIDEMIC OUTBREAKS

Pitiable Condition Of Bihar People

Monghyr, Jan. 29.

Rain is still continuing here. No hearth was lighted to-day. Heart-rending scenes are being witnessed. A three-year-old girl succumbed to cold and exposure.

Tata's Sales Manager is here. Shelter delayed is shelter denied. Rain interferes with the distribution of relief. Smallpox, influenza and pneumonia have broken out. More medical help is needed. Medicine has run short.

Four more dead bodies were recovered from the debris yesterday.

MONGHYR, Jan. 30.

Rain fell the whole of last night. There were heavy showers at midnight. Consequently, the condition of the people this morning was pitiable. Babies and children shivered in the cold and rain in their mothers' arms. There seems to be no escape for the Monghyr people. Immediate shelter and relief by the Government is imperative and ample funds are needed.

Two more shocks, one at midnight and another at five in the morning, were felt. One boy died last night from exposure. —Hindu Cor.

The Bihar Catastrophe

GANDHIJI EXPLAINS

Addressing a meeting at Karakudi Mahatma Gandhi said:

"As you know several big places have been desolated by this calamity. I hope therefore that you in Chettinad will not allow to-morrow to pass by, without expressing your tangible sympathy towards those who are suffering so terribly in fair Bihar. Let us not delude ourselves into the belief that when we have paid a few rupees or given a few bangles towards alleviating this suffering we shall have discharged our obligations. I would like you to-morrow to enter into the sanctuary of your hearts and examine the cause of this calamity. Geologists and such other scientists will undoubtedly give us physical and material causes of such calamities. But the belief has been entertained all the world over by religiously minded people, especially by the Hindus, that there are spiritual causes, for such visitations. I entertain the honest and deep conviction that such visitations are due to the great sin that we have committed towards humanity and to God."

EQUAL-SEATING SEQUEL

MALLAKAM HEADMASTER ASSAULTED

Accused Convicted

The case was taken up trial before Mr. N. Moonesinghe, Police Magistrate, Mallakam, in which sub-Inspector Philipiah of the Jaffna Police charged one Kanapathy Arunasalam with having assaulted Mr. N. Sellappah, Headmaster, Mallakam English School on the public road with intent to dishonour him.

Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam conducted the prosecution. The accused was defended by Mr. T. R. Nalliah, instructed by Mr. H. R. Ariacutty.

The story for the prosecution was that in November last on instructions from the Director of Education, the low caste boys were admitted to the Mallakam English School, and were given equal-seating with the Vellala boys. This was resented by some Vellalas of the place, and several boys absented themselves from school, among whom was the accused's brother. Later the parents of the Vellala children were persuaded by the Manager of the school to send their children to the school and many of them returned. The accused's brother also returned to school. A day previous to the incident, the accused's brother was owned by the Headmaster for having absented himself one day without excuse. At the instigation of some Vellalas, the accused found this a pretext for disgracing the Headmaster. On the day in question the complainant was going to school at 8.30 a. m., when the accused waylaid him and slapped him on the face, and also abused him in indecent words. Immediate complaint was made to the Magistrate at Mallakam Courts. It was alleged that the accused threatened the boys also.

A teacher and a student were examined.

The defence denied the assault and stated that the accused had merely asked the complainant why his brother was punished the previous day. The complainant thereupon struck the accused with the umbrella.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100/- in default 6 weeks' R. I.

Self-Govt. & Paramount Importance

(Continued from page 1)

same naturally applies to all walks in life, but I suggest that it is particularly so in the case of the Colonial Service, since the officers of that service spend a large part of their careers working in comparatively out of the way places and living amongst small communities.

High officials should, within reason, be accessible; and they should never forget that if a proposal has to be turned down there is a right and a wrong way of doing it. If the disappointed person has been shown some sympathy, even though coupled with a refusal, he will not be half so disgruntled as if he merely gets the curt bureaucratic reply, with which we are all so familiar.

Choosing of a Governor

"The choosing of a Governor is, as you may well believe, no easy matter. He has to represent His Majesty; and must therefore be so far as possible above any suspicion of reproach. It also goes without saying that coupled with this virtue, which so few of us possess, he must be a man of character and ability and not afraid of taking responsibility. Those responsible for his choice should also remember that personality and common sense count for just as much as great ability. Last but not least, the King's Representative should be one of nature's gentlemen; and, if I may say so, his wife if he has one should be one of nature's ladies, since the wife of a Colonial Governor can, and does, in most cases exert a great influence amongst the community."

A GIRL'S RENUNCIATION

A Truer Ornament Than Jewellery

A TOUCHING SCENE

BY MAHATMA GANDHI

It has been my privilege to witness many touching and soul-stirring scenes during a busy life packed with a variety of rich experience. But at the moment of writing this, I cannot recall a scene more touching than that of the Harijan cause.

I had just finished my speech at Badagara. In it I had made a reasoned appeal to the women present for jewellery. I had finished speaking and was selling the presents received when gently walked up to the platform Kaumudi, a girl 16 years old.

She took out one bangle and asked me if I would give my autograph.

I was preparing to give it, when off came the other bangle. She had only one on each hand.

I said, 'You need not give me both I shall give you the autograph for one bangle only.'

She replied by taking off her golden necklace.

This was no easy performance. It had to be disengaged from her long plait of hair. But the Malabar girl that she is, she had no false modesty about performing the whole process before a wandering public counting several thousands of men and women.

"But have you the permission of your parents?" I asked.

There was no answer.

She had not yet completed her renunciation. Her hands automatically went to her ears and out came her jewelled ear-rings amid the ringing cheers of the public, whose expression of joy was no longer to be suppressed.

I asked her again whether she had her parent's consent to the sacrifice.

Before I could extract any answer from the shy girl, some one told me that her father was present at the meeting, that he was himself helping me by bidding for the addresses I was auctioning and that he was as generous as his daughter in giving to worthy causes.

I reminded Kaumudi, that she was not to have the ornaments replaced. She resolutely assented to the condition.

As I handed her the autograph, I could not help prefacing it with the remark 'your renunciation is a truer ornament than the jewellery you have discarded.'

May her renunciation prove to have been an earnest of her being a true Harijan Sevika. — The Harijan."

THE 3 MINUTES' LESSONS

Reflections On Earth- quake Disaster

BY A MUSAFIR IN PATNA

Man's nothingness has been once more proved. At 14 hours on the 15th of this month, we did not know how small we were. In the twinkling of an eye, all that we boast of crumbled to pieces. In three minutes perished thousands and thousands. In three minutes tumbled down man-made palaces of princes with the meanest dwellings of the poor. High and low were levelled down. As the cataclysm came, we closed our eyes and the name of Him who seemed to have been forgotten was in our lips. When we opened our eyes, we found that a mere breath had taken away all. All that we were clinging to as 'our own' had vanished like a dream. All our objects of love and affection were sundered and swept away. We bargained for even a piece three minutes before. After those fateful minutes, we found that we had lost in lacs and crores. Pride, vanity, greed, man's arrogance and sense of omnipotence, all received the rudest shock, and He asserted Himself through Nature, His hand mail. To-morrow, perchance the day after, we shall forget the past; we shall unlearn the lessons and then, another awakening?

Great God! If it be Thy will to teach us thus, let Thine will be done. Mysterious are Thy ways. Thou hast awakened us now to the unrealities of our earthly possessions. Pray, let this awakening be our salvation. Thy acts are not purposeless. Sinful as we are, we have not learnt to surrender ourselves to Thee. Teach us to forget ourselves. Teach us the supreme lesson of our smallness. Help us to efface ourselves and fulfil our missions and to look heavenward to Thee while working with our hands. The structures which have vanished were made by us, Thy tools and instruments, Thy labourers at best. We had called them ours. We had usurped them. We had disputed Thy ownership. That ownership of every thing has now been demonstrated. Yet, much too soon we may be ourselves again, and doubt Thee and Thy supremacy, and live once more the sordid lives which have, as we believe it, brought about the cataclysm to open our eyes.

Thou hast ordained that we must forget the direst calamities and do our 'karma'. But when shall we learn that the fruits of our 'karma' are not to be appropriated by us but to be surrendered to Thee, to come back to us from Thy hands if we deserve them? Help us to learn it now, for Thou canst not be purposeless. Thou Creator and Destroyer! Thy hands we have seen in annihilation. Manifest Thyself now in Thine infinite love and kindness and help us to know Thee and Thy ways.

"A. B. P."

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