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JAFFNA FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1949

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FREE SCHEME OF EDUCATION

PRIME MINISTER'S PROPOSALS

Cabinet Approval Likely

"If these proposals are accepted by the Cabinet and Parliament, it will be the duty of the Education Minister to invite all those interested in education to collaborate in putting the proposals into execution in order that further progress may be made when financial resources become available" says the Prime Minister in a memorandum dealing with free education, compulsory education, medium of instruction, schools system, grant system and selection of pupils by assisted schools.

Is National Income Adequate?

The Prime Minister says it would be impossible to provide an adequate educational system without an adequate national income, nor obtain an adequate income without educating the young men and women to help earn it. The two must go hand in hand and side by side. If any attempt were made to push either forward, without carrying the other with it, that would mean heading for catastrophe.

"There is also another reason for adopting, openly and publicly, a policy of slow but deliberate progress," he emphasises. "The Special Committee on Education did not pretend that Free Education implied that every child in the country would be able to enter one of the best schools, obtain an English education of academic type, proceed to the university and enter the Civil Service."

"On the contrary, it made plain that 80 per cent of children would receive an education of a 'practical' type, designed to fit them for employment of a no less honourable character, but not, as things are, so highly favoured as the Civil Service."

"Another 15 per cent. would enter senior schools and only five per cent. would receive an academic education. The number of pupils receiving an academic education was, in fact, estimated for financial purposes at 14,000 or only about 2,000 a year. Nevertheless in their zeal for Free Education some of the protagonists aroused very different expectations."

Propagandists at Work

The Prime Minister adds that some propagandists had been guilty of falsifying even elementary truths.

"Independent propagandists", he says, "could say what they please, but a responsible Government must make no promises that it cannot carry out."

Admitting that under the existing system, the number of children at school had been increased from 800,000 to 1,000,000 he says: "There is, however, an impression abroad that the average quality of our education has deteriorated. If that impression is correct—and it will not be possible to check up on it until the new generation reaches manhood—the explanation must be two-fold, that the reforms were rushed through with inadequate consideration of their implications and that instead of building upon what was good there was a tendency to scrap what we had in the hope that something new would be better."

"There is no need for us to follow this example and try to retrace our steps. Nevertheless, our immediate policy should be to improve what we have, to alter what was proved to be defective or inconvenient, and to make certain that whatever changes are made accord with fundamental educational policies."

Middle-Class Subsidy

The Prime Minister argues that Free Education has turned out mainly to be a subsidy to the middle classes. The poorer classes has been helped (apart from scholarships to Central Schools) only in the urban areas where there are free English schools, and then only if they could afford to keep their children at school beyond Standard 5 and find places for them in the English schools.

"The fact has to be faced that nine-tenths of our people cannot make use of Free Education, as at present conceived, because they cannot afford it", he adds. "They could afford it only if the Government provided not only schools but also board and lodging."

"It follows that a truly democratic system of free education would cost many hundreds of millions of rupees and that, in the present economic conditions, it is entirely

Persons From Ceylon Entering India

New Pass Port Regulations

From October one persons entering India from Ceylon will need a passport valid for entry into India. This step has been taken in view of the new Immigrants and Emigrants Act of Ceylon under which every person entering Ceylon after October one will be required to be in possession of a valid passport or visas or a permanent or temporary residence permit.

The Government of India have decided that exemption from the provisions of the Indian Passport Rules of 1921 enjoyed by persons, domiciled in Ceylon and India, proceeding to India from Ceylon should be withdrawn. It will, however, not be necessary for Ceylonese nationals at present to obtain visas for entering India or residence permits for staying in that country.

GANDHIJI'S BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

Appeal To Educated Youths

(By Acharya Kripalani)

ON the occasion of Bapu's birthday anniversary Sri Dhiren Mazumdar, the President of the Charka Sangh, has issued an appeal to educated men to offer one year's voluntary service for constructive work which was so dear to him. The constructive programme represents a philosophy of Social Reconstruction on the foundations of which Gandhiji envisaged a new non-violent social order based upon equality, liberty and world peace. No new idea can prosper unless the youth of the country can make it their own. All ideas and ideologies derive their sustenance from service undertaken in a missionary

outside the bounds of possibility.

"The only other means at present available is the scholarship system at the Central Schools which should be generalised so that any student could, if he had the ability, secure admission to any type of school in the country."

"This", he says, "would be a democratic system of free education, a system which gave free education to every child who had the ability to make use of it, unlike the present system which gives free education to anybody who can afford to pay for it."

Do You Know?

Insect—the Fastest Creature

Round the Globe in 17 Hrs.

What is the fastest creature off earth? That honour goes strangely enough to an insect. The tiny deer bot-fly is assuredly the fastest being on earth, faster even than man in his latest jetplane. Timed over very short distances by a split-second camera, it does 400 yards per second, which is 318 miles an hour.

Flying at well above the speed of sound, this fly gets ahead of its own considerable buzz. If it could keep up that terrific pace, visible only as a blurred streak to the human eye watching it, in its native South America, it could fly round the globe in 17 hours.

And the slowest? The proverbial snail, of course. It has been calculated by scientific tests in an American laboratory that in one hour the snail traverses a little over 25 inches.

Remember the Mahatma.

Significance of the Spinning Wheel

The Message of Khaddar

THE 'Harijan' reproduces a discourse of the Mahatma published almost two decades ago, in a recent issue in connection with the Gandhi Jayanti Celebrations. Apart from this significance the message has a special bearing on present day economics. Let our readers digest the truism contained in Gandhiji's article.

India is suffering from meningitis and if you will perform the necessary operation and make some return to those starving millions today, I say there is nothing but khadi for you. And if, as men spiritually inclined, you will think of those less fortunate than you are and who have not even enough to support themselves or clothe themselves, if you will have an indissoluble bond between them and yourselves, I say once more there is nothing for you but khadi. But it jars and the reason why it jars is that this is a new thing and is a visionary thing, a day dream as it appears to many.

A missionary friend of Vellore told me at the end of our conversation, "Yes; but can you stem the march of modern progress? Can you put back the hands of the clock, and induce people to take to your khadi and make them work on a mere pittance?" All I could say is that this friend did not know his India.

Villagers less well clad than Gandhi

From the Vellore meeting I went to two places, Arcot and Arni. I did not see much of the people there. I assure you, but saw the villagers less well clad than I am. I saw them not in their tens but in their tens of thousands.

Talk to them of modern progress. Insult them by taking the name of God before them in vain. They will call you and me fiends if we talk about God to them. They know, if they know any God at all, a God of terror, vengeance, a pitiless tyrant. They do not know what love is. What can you do for them? You will find it difficult to change these delightful sisters (pointing to the ladies present) from their silk saris to coarse khadi woven by those paralytic and crude hands. Khadi is rough! It is too heavy! Silk is soft to be touched and they can wear 9 yards of silk, but they cannot wear 9 yards of khadi. The poor sisters of Orissa have no sarees; they are in

rags. Yet they have not lost all sense of decency, but I assure you, we have. We are naked in spite of our clothing, and they are clothed in spite of their nakedness. It is because of these that I want

(Continued on page 4)

Mayor Pins Medals to Winners

Food Establishments Contest

The Public Health Department of the Jaffna Municipal Council organised a competition for the best bakery, dairy, tea boutique, eating house, barber saloon and best kept house in Gurunagar (Karaiyoor). The Mayor of the Jaffna Municipal Council Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy took a keen interest in the competition and the various owners of the trades premises were notified earlier. The Judges comprising of Retired Medical Officers and the M. O. H. of the District, went round the town and inspected the said premises.

Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy distributed the prizes and medals at a public meeting held in the Health Carnival Grounds.

The Medal Winners

- Best Tea Boutique: P. Sangan, Subas Cafe, Hospital Road.
- Best Eating House: K. P. Abdul Rahuman, May Fair Tea Rooms.
- Best Dairy: P. S. A. Ponnuthurai, Kalbaddy, Vaanarponnai.
- Best Bakery: J. E. T. Christopher, Premier Bakery, Jaffna.
- Best Barber Saloon: P. Appukuddy, Crown Saloon, Main Street, Jaffna.
- Best Kept House in Gurunagar (Karaiyoor): M. J. Selvasingam, No. 9, Gurunagar.

The Mayor congratulated the Medal winners and he pinned the Medals to them. He further said that this should be a stimulus for the other traders to take special interest in the sanitation of the food handling establishments.

Mr. P. Nadesan, Propaganda Officer proposed a vote of thanks to the Judges and to those present.



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1949

Treasure These Thoughts

Discipline is to disorder what bulwarks and embankments are to storms and flood.—GANDHIJI

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS

THE COST OF IMPLEMENTING the Seneviratne plan recommended in the White Paper has been calculated by the Treasury at over 200 million rupees. The pre-war revenue of Ceylon was about Rs. 100 million and the revenue for the current year has been assessed at Rs. 560 millions. Taking into consideration inability of financing the Seneviratne Plan it appears that the Prime Minister has submitted a memorandum on education which has been hailed in some quarters as eminently sane and very practical. According to the Prime Minister the number of school going children has increased to 1 million and his first task will be to remedy the defects of the present system before it is too late; he is in favour of the scholarship system at the Central Schools which should be generalised so that any student could, if he had the ability, secure admission to any type of school in the country.

Free Education was introduced into Ceylon in October 1945. Many schools were compelled or persuaded against their will to join the scheme. The sponsors of Free Education were more concerned with doing something sensational as a vote-catching device than with the benefits conferred by it. A date was fixed for schools to enter the scheme; such schools as did not join within the said date were to be left in the cold. The original date which was fixed was later extended. While free schools have suffered great financial losses the schools which stood out of the scheme have gained financially. Before July 1950 it was thought that it would be possible to arrive at some decision regarding the educational set up in Ceylon and the financial implications thereof. The Seneviratne Plan and Mr. Pearce's 12 points were drawn up in this connection. Now it is found that the Seneviratne Plan cannot be implemented on account of its financial implications.

The Prime Minister argues that Free Education has turned out mainly to be a subsidy to the middle classes; nine tenths of the people cannot make use of it unless free board and lodging were provided by Government; he therefore is in favour of the scholarship system which would give free education to every child who has the ability to make use of it unlike the present system which gives free education to anybody who

can afford to pay for it. There is bound to be a hue and cry all over the country when the facility of free tuition from the Kindergarten to the University is withdrawn or limitations and restrictions are placed upon such facility. Facts have to be faced and what is best under the circumstances should be done.

One of the complaints by principals of free schools is that education is becoming shoddier. The Prime Minister therefore thinks that "Our immediate policy should be to improve what we have, to alter what has proved to be defective or inconvenient, and to make certain that whatever changes are made accord with fundamental educational policies". The proposed scholarship system will result in schools levying fees from all students who fail to reach a certain standard. Education will be not only free but also compulsory up to the age of twelve. When schools revert to the system of levying fees there is bound to be some confusion regarding the payment of salaries to teachers. At present teachers in free schools receive direct payment from the Director of Education; this will not be possible under the proposed Scheme. Another matter which calls for careful consideration is in reference to the number of teachers who can be employed in a school. Any reduction in the ratio of teachers to pupils will affect the quality of education. Already teachers are unable to pay individual attention to pupils in their charge; the situation will deteriorate by restricting the number of teachers.

SYMBOL OF SELF-GIVING

The rotation of time presents us with religious regularity the spiritually significant second day of the majestic month of October gently reminding us of the glorious gift humble nature had given to suffering humanity. Divine dignity and temporal glory have evolved around this day of the year because it has been associated with that man of God who had an ineffable influence upon the entire universe, that symbol of spontaneous self-sacrifice, that master messenger of mankind who lives in our memory as Mahatma Gandhi.

He saw God through service of humanity because he had realised that fear and spirituality never went together; he achieved many things for he had known the value of prayer, and he never became a traitor to God as he had no axe to grind and had not tried to please the whole world but had allowed Truth to prevail at all costs.

It is an irony of circumstances that, notwithstanding the benefit of the teachings of this ambassador of peace, and just as we are paying our humble homage to this man of divine fire who had by his exemplary life inaugurated the history of man with the triumph of truth and non-violence, the statesmen of the world should be spending sleepless nights over the question of improving upon that infernal weapon of death and destruction—the Atom Bomb. Let us try to seek solace and comfort in the life of the Mahatma.

MANKIND'S MASTER MESSENGER

Our country gave birth to a mighty one and he shone like a beacon not only for India but for the whole world and yet he was done to death by one of our own brothers and compatriots. How did this happen? You might think that it was an act of madness but that does not explain this tragedy. It could only occur because the seed for it was sown in the poison of hatred and enmity that spread throughout the country and affected so many of our people. Out of that seed grew this poisonous plant. It is the duty of all of us to fight this poison of hatred and ill-will. If we have learned anything from Gandhiji, we must bear no illwill or enmity towards any person. The individual is not our enemy. It is the poison within him that we fight and which we must put an end to. We are weak and feeble, but Gandhiji's strength passed to us also to some extent. In his reflected glory we also gained in stature. The splendour and the strength were his and the path he showed was also his.....

Jawaharlal Nehru.



Generations to come, it may be, will scarce believe that such a one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth—Albert Einstein.

NO EMERGENCY, NO PRESSURE

Nehru Explains Rupee Devaluation

THE imperative need to concentrate on food production in every way and to avoid wastage was re-emphasized by the Indian Prime Minister broadcasting to the nation on September 20 on the devaluation of the pound and the rupee. The question of food he said was of basic and primary importance and all our economy depended upon it. If we solved this problem of food as we were determined, it will not be difficult for us to get over other hurdles.

The Prime Minister said that there was no reason whatsoever that the general level of prices and consequently the cost of production and of living in this country should go up because of this devaluation. The Government was determined to counter, by the exercise of regulatory public authority, any tendency on the part of the prices to rise.

The following is the full text of his broadcast:

"Although devaluation came rather suddenly, it has been known for some time that owing to increasing trade deficit with dollar countries and the depletion of her gold and dollar reserves, Great Britain would have to take some such action to redress the position. The able leaders of Great Britain have after careful thought announced their decision. We are all interested in the prosperity of their people and we hope that the action taken by them will have the desired results.

"We have also taken similar action in regard to dollar value of the rupees. It was not because of our dollar difficulties or any sudden emergency. It was not because of any pressure by the British Government. Indeed they did not even recommend

any course of action to us. We are completely independent in matters of currency and exchange as in all other steps we have taken. That step was a matter of free choice. But choice is often governed by circumstances and we had to take this new circumstance of devaluation of pound into account. The sterling area is important to us in our international economic relations. A great part of our international trade is with this area. Most of our export markets are also in this area and it is important that we should not only maintain but improve our export position. If we had not taken parallel action in revising the dollar-rupee ratio, the prices of our goods in our principal export countries would have risen immediately and that would have affected our trade interests and all those engaged in the work of production in our country. The devaluation of pound therefore

made the revision of dollar-rupee rate almost unavoidable in the interests of our own country. Incidentally, our exports to hard currency countries will also be stimulated by the new rate of exchange".

Referring to the effects of devaluation on India's internal economy, the Prime Minister said: "There is no reason whatever why the general level of prices and consequently the cost of living in this country need go up because of this devaluation. This, it must be clearly understood, has no significance so far as the internal value of the rupee is concerned or so far as its value in sterling area is concerned. Cash which any individual may possess or his bank deposits will not be touched in any manner. Nor will the purchasing power of this money be affected except in regard to some commodities which come from dollar areas.

Cost Of Living Need Not Shoot Up

"It is true that as a result of devaluation imports from hard currency countries will become dearer. But it does not follow and it is absolutely wrong to draw the inference that general level of prices and consequently the cost of living in this country will go up. The main items which enter into the cost of living index are essentially of indigenous origin. For those which are imported we depend mostly on the sterling area countries and for these there will be no change in the prices.

"For the same reason the cost of production should not rise. It is true that certain articles like non-ferrous metals have to be imported from dollar area. But

Navarathiri

The nine-night pooja to Goddess Sakti celebrates the triumph of virtue over vice. Mother Parasakti performed Tapas of penance and prayer and Vanquished Mahodasura who tyrannised over the Devas. This was in the days of old.

Strangely enough today the forces of reaction are slowly rearing their ugly head and a strong Tapas of penance and prayer is required once again to establish the power of virtue—Let that be our special prayer this week.

their effect on the cost of production of any article entering in the cost of living index will be negligible. There is the question of cost on plant and machinery. Most of this comes to us from the sterling area. It should be possible to switch over even more in this respect from the dollar area to the sterling area.

The major items in the cost of living are food and clothing. So far as food is concerned, we have already completed our programme for imports from the dollar area for this year and therefore the devaluation will have no adverse effect on the cost of our food imports or on our food subsidies. For the future we shall avoid as far as possible importing food stuffs from hard currency areas. Indeed we are going to try to avoid importing any food stuff

As for the clothing, most of the countries on which we depend for cotton have already devalued to some extent. Here also therefore there is no reason for any rise in prices. An important item for the rural population is the kerosine oil. This again is obtained by us from the sterling areas

"In regard to bullion, prices were already considerably higher than those corresponding to the revised value of the rupee and are not related to world prices. There is no reason why they should go up any further.

Regulatory Public Authority

"There is therefore no reason to apprehend a rise in the cost of living. Indeed we cannot afford any further rise in the internal prices of our basic commodities; any tendency on the part of these prices to rise will have to be countered by the exercise of regulatory public authority. In spite of devaluation there is no ground for thinking that there will be no room for a reduction of the price level. The Government will continue there endeavour to bring down the present prices to a more reasonable level by encouraging the increase of production and by rationalisation of production. There is a considerable scope for this in our industry.

"So far as the main articles of our exports to the dollar area are concerned namely jute, goods, oil seeds, manganese and tea, it is necessary that whatever benefit we might get by devaluation should not be lost by prices being pushed up. Already there has been a certain amount of price resistance which was affecting the volume of our dollar earnings. There is no inherent justification for any rise in the prices of these commodities and any speculative action will be detrimental to the interest of the country. This also applies to the cost of goods already imported from the dollar area

NO EMERGENCY, NO PRESSURE

(Continued from page 2)

and lying with the importers and traders. Any attempt by these people to raise the prices of these goods or to hold back these goods in the hope of getting higher prices will be anti-social and an exhibition of selfish acquisitive mentality which pays no heed to the good of the nation and people generally. There is even less justification for prices of any other goods to be raised sympathetically".

The Prime Minister appealed to the businessmen of this country and to the people generally not to do anything detrimental to the interest of the nation and of the masses. Profiteering by a few at the expense of many and to the detriment of national economy will not be tolerated, he said, and the Government of India will take all the necessary steps to check any such tendency.

A Measure of Adjustment

Continuing the Prime Minister said: The revision of the exchange rate is only a palliative and not a remedy for our economic difficulties. That remedy will have to seek out deep-rooted causes and remove them. The action that we have taken was called for as a measure of adjustment to the situation which had been created for us and which we had to take into account, in framing our economic policy. We have to be vigilant and we have to work and we have to see to it that predatory instincts of a few do not come in

the way of the nation's well-being and advance

I have often told you that the question of food is of basic and primary importance for us. Indeed all our economy depends upon it and if we solve this problem of food as we are determined to, it will not be difficult for us to get over our other hurdles. Therefore it becomes most important for us to concentrate on food production in every way and to avoid all wastage. I am glad to tell you that the prospect in regard to food is good and we are making considerable progress. Even more is needed and I should like all our Provincial and State Governments, and our local authorities and local officers, our agriculturists and the people generally to push ahead with this matter of food production with all their might. Fortunately, harvest all over India promises to be good. Fortunately also we have discovered large quantities of water in the Rajputana desert and out of the sand of that desert food will come to us. We have already decided to put an end to all imports of rice in future. We fixed a date, the end of 1951, when no more food will be imported. I hope and believe that the date can be brought much nearer. To that end we must all work.

So in conclusion I want to tell you that this devaluation should not affect your private lives and your domestic economy. We have our economic difficulties and we have taken you into our

Our Astrological Feature

WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRIPATY"

FROM 2ND OCTOBER TO 8TH OCTOBER 1949.

ARIES *Aswini, Barani, Kartikai 1st part*—[*Medha Rasi*]

You will stand to benefit much through your elderly relatives this week. Triumph over competitors also shown. Domestic and property matters may bring in some problems week end.

TAURUS *Kartikai 2, 3, 4, Rohini, Mirugasirisha 1, 2*—[*Idapa Rasi*]

Do not pass out your money with a reckless hand this week. Mental worries also shown. Second half of the week will bring some troubles from women. Avoid scandals and take care of health. As Jupiter's Gochara is favourable no serious troubles indicated.

GEMINI *Mirugasirisha 3, 4, Thiruvathirai, Punarvasu 1, 2, 3*—[*Mithuna Rasi*]

Do not tie yourself up with responsibilities that will hinder your progress this week. Keep your financial affairs uninvolved and concentrate on work at hand if you want to succeed. Sunday and Monday must be spent with care.

CANCER *Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya* [Kataka Rasi]

The first half of the week will give you a lot of mental worries mischief makers will be in action these two days. Things will improve after Tuesday and you can progress rapidly in your ventures.

LEO *Maha, Poora, Uttira 1*, part—[*Singha Rasi*]

This is likely to be rather a disturbed week. Particular care should be taken to avoid entanglements and a tendency to quarrel on Wednesday afternoon, Thursday and Friday. Week end may bring you some good news.

VIRGO *Uttira 2, 3, 4, Attai, Chittirai 1, 2*—[*Kanni Rasi*]

A good money week. Opportunities shown for your general advancement both socially and financially. The only problem will be your health. Spend the last day of the week carefully.

LIBRA *Chittirai 3, 4, Swati, Visaka 1, 2, 3*, [Thula Rasi]

Interesting and profitable people will come into your circle this week. Try to reap the maximum harvest. Some ladies will help you out of a serious difficulty week end.

SCORPIO *Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai* [Vrischika Rasi]

Unsettled business affairs will keep you occupied the first half of this week. Avoid partnership in any new deals. If employed avoid clashes with superior officers and keep your temper under control. Week end will bring ruin to some worthy enemy.

PERSONAL

Mr. D. Balasingham of the office of the Inspector General of Police, Colombo, has been appointed as an Inspector of Labour and will take up duties on October 1.

NEWS

We want NEWS of popular interest from every quarter. Something happens, everyday, everywhere; if you can jot it down clearly, briefly in readable, interesting language, readers of the Hindu Organ will appreciate it. Let the News be authentic. When you have it please send it quick to The Editor, Hindu Organ, Jaffna.

Regular correspondents in important places are also welcome.

confidence in regard to them because with your help and cooperation we shall most certainly overcome them. There is no need for any anxiety, but there is need for our facing the issues firmly and with confidence and our working hard and our preventing anti-social practices. Our difficulties are a challenge to our manhood and to our sense of patriotism and disciplined cooperative effort. I feel sure that we shall face this situation as we have faced many more difficult situations with courage and calm confidence.

In the Senate

Jaffna To Have A Polytechnic

No Opposition To Food Supplies Bill

Senator H. E. Jansz, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance said in the Senate meeting held on Tuesday that the Government had sanctioned the opening of polytechnics in 4 provincial capitals, viz. Kandy, Galle, Batticaloa and Jaffna in the order of priority specified.

That political events had nothing to do with the fixing of priority was assured by Senator (Dr.) L. A. Rajapakse, Leader of the House.

Air Force

Senator Dr. Rajapakse next moved the Second Reading of the Air Force Bill. He said that it was necessary for them to make provision for an Army, Navy and Air Force; and the necessity for an Air Force was very great. They were a small country and could not be compared with bigger countries. But they should at least have the nucleus of an Air Force for defence purpose. It was less expensive than a navy.

In this age of atomic warfare it was idle to suggest that a small country like theirs could stand against a great nation. They must have certain adequate resources to hold off an enemy until assistance could be obtained from elsewhere.

Senator L. B. Jayasena opposing the Bill said that they they opposed it for two reasons. Having an Air Force meant they would allow a foreign country to bring its military forces, and involve them in hostilities with people with whom they could live in peace. Secondly, that force could be used against the people of this country for the purpose of breaking strikes, and the suppression of civil disturbances. It could be used against the working classes, who might rise against the Government owing to a severe economic crisis.

Senator Dr. Naganathan said that a small island like Ceylon, could not defend itself by arms. He referred to the example of Denmark, which he said, had realised that it was useless to have an army. An Air Force for Ceylon, would be only useful for keeping down the people by the U. N. P. Today an enemy need not land in Ceylon, they could send projectiles directed by radar and an Air Force would be useless to ward off such an attack. The second and third readings of the Bill were then passed.

The Food Supplies Bill

Senator Dr. Rajapakse in moving the second reading of the Food Supplies (Amendment) Bill said that it was not safe to allow the operation of the Ordinance to terminate just now because of the shortage of rice in the world market.

Opposing the Bill Dr. Naganathan said that if the Government could not produce the requirements of the Island according to the six year plan, they should quit office.

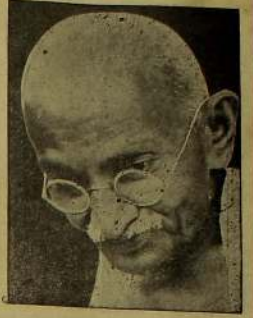
The Bill was then passed.

Tree Tax System

Senator E. A. P. Wijeyaratne (Minister of Home Affairs and Rural Development), replying to a question regarding the trial given to the Tree Tax System, in Jaffna, said that the Government was not satisfied with the Tree Tax system. It had not been a success.

The Government was considering the appointment of a committee to consider the question and the people of Jaffna would be given an opportunity to make representations to that committee on the question of continuing or abolishing the system.

This is Mahatma Jayanti Week



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Public Health Services In Ceylon

Some Mile Stones In Its Progress

The great reduction in the different mortality rates was without parallel in any other country in the world was the opinion expressed by the Assistant Director of Sanitary Services in the course of a talk to the members of the Jaffna Health League on the growth and development of the Public Health Services in Ceylon.

Dr. C. T. Williams, Assistant Director of Sanitary Services chose as the subject of his talk "Maternity and Child Welfare."

Before concluding his address Dr. Williams made a rapid survey of the growth and development of the Public Health Services in Ceylon and pointed to the gathering some of the mile-stones in its progress.

After pointing out the various milestones in the progress of the Public Health Services, the last of which the amalgamation of the Ministry of Health and Local Government under a single Ministry of Health and Local Government which was in his opinion the culmination of various measures adopted for the advancement of Public Health Dr. Williams referred to the ignorance, superstition, apathy and in some instances antagonism against Public Health Work when he joined the service about a quarter of a century ago.

Continuing he said that in the course of time that opposition died away to be replaced by hearty cooperation when the public realised the value of their work.

Great Improvements Made

Judged by the Vital Statistics taken from the Registrar General's reports, great improvements, he said, had taken place in the last quarter of a century in the state of Public Health in Ceylon.

Having made the observations quoted above, Dr. Williams said that one of the factors which had contributed to that happy state of affairs was the improvement in the economic condition of the people, provision of hospitals for institutional treatment and the

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 397

In the matter of the Intestate Estate and Effects of Packiam wife of Sinnathamby Navaratnam of Udupiddy Deceased

Sinnathamby Navaratnam of Udupiddy presently of Wadugoda Vs Petitioner

- 1. Sinniah Kandavanam
- 2. Navaratnam Sakthiendra
- 3. Navaratnam Balendra, all of Udupiddy

The 2nd and 3rd Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem the 1st Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before S R. Wijeyatilaka Esquire, District Judge of Point Pedro, on the 5th day of July 1949 in the presence of Mr. V. Dharmalingam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the said Petitioner dated the 25th day of September 1948 having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner above-named be and he is hereby declared entitled as the husband of the deceased above-named to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 8th day of September 1949 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 5th day of July 1949 (Sgd. P. Sri Skandarajah District Judge,

The foregoing Order Nisi is extended until the 6th day of October 1949.

(Sgd) P. Sri Skandarajah District Judge

The 8th day of September 1949 (O 79 30 & 3)

skill of their physicians and surgeons and obstetricians and the recent discoveries of modern scientific medicines such as Penicillin, sulphur drugs, D. D. T. and a host of other new drugs which were under trial.

Dr. Williams said that there is still much to be done; but officers of the medical department would carry on their fight against ignorance, dirt and disease in the spirit of the Happy Warrior, whose character had been so beautifully portrayed by the Poet Wordsworth.

'Ask And It Shall Be Given'

—Minister Sittampalam

Sub-Post Office Opened At Kadduvan

"There was a time when the Government was doing all for the people, but now people have arisen to press the Government for their needs. It is the duty of the people to ask the Government and their representatives for their wants" said the Hon'ble Mr. C. Sittampalam Minister for Posts and Telecommunications when he declared open the Kadduvan sub-post office in the Kankesanthurai electorate last Saturday.

The Hon'ble Minister along with Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam M. P. for Kankesanthurai were received by the members of the Palar-Gnaothaya-Sangam and other respectable residents of this village at Kadduvan junction and were conducted in a procession in accompaniment of oriental music to the post office premises. Mr. N. Ponniah the Chairman V. C. Myliddy requested the Minister to declare open the said sub-post-office and amidst applause the Hon'ble Minister declared the post-office by cutting a ribbon and lightening a brass lamp.

Central Dispensary—A Long Felt Want

Mr. Ponniah congratulated the Minister for having made provision for this post-office and said that during election times voters may have different views in electing their representatives, but once when one is elected as representative, it is the duty of such representative to look after the interest of all villages irrespective of any prejudice against those who opposed him at election. He said that a central Dispensary is a long felt want for this village, and the public is agitating for same for the last 23 years, but so far neither the Government nor our representatives cared to take any action.

Messrs. R. T. Seevaratnam and K. Ponnampalam and Pandit V. Mutuccumar also spoke about the sub-post-office and the various wants of the vil age.

Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam M. P. said that to some extent he amidst the charges against him, that he had not taken any action to remedy their wants. The reason was that at one and the same time various villages agitated for sub-post-offices and Dispensaries. To safeguard him from accusation that he is partial, he thought the best way was to be silent. Since he had taken this attitude in a struggle for a sub-post office by the people of Palaly, Vasavelan and Kadduvan, and as each village vehemently fought for their claim with the Minister, he was glad to say that it was possible to get 3 sub-post-offices for Kadduvan, Palaly and Vasavelan.

Mr. S. Nagalingam Joint Secretary of the Palar-Gnaothaya-Sangam, proposed a vote of thanks.

Jaffna Hindu College

Wanted immediately (1) A Laboratory Assistant (men with mechanical and wood work preferred). 2) A Laboratory Attendant. Working knowledge of English is essential. Apply early with two recent testimonials.

PRINCIPAL.
M, 126. 23 to 30)

S. S. C. RESULTS

Jaffna Hindu College

Arasaratnam S (Ph); Balachandran K (ems); Balendran S; Cogadason V (ems); Kathiramalinathan A; Kunasingam R (ems); Pathmanathan P; Pathmanathan S (ems); Navaratnam P; Poopalara T; Shanmuganathan N (ems); Singaram K (t) failed (ph) for exemption; Sithamparanathan, K (ems) (am) failed (e only for exemption.

Passed one subject to complete exemption qualification

Mahinda B; Mahendran J; Sachchithananthasivam K; Visuvanathan S.

Referred List

Balasingam P (h, e, l); Balasubramaniam S (e); Cathirgamu T (e); Gurunathan K (e); Kanagara S (e); Moothathamby S (e); Pathmanathan S (u, am); Padmanathan Sellaiurai e); Paramanathan K (h, e, l, a) Pathmanathan C (ph, ch); Pathmanayagam K (e); Ponnambalam C (e); Raman A (ph, b, z); Rameswaran S (ph, z); Rajanayagam N (e); Rasaratnam S (e); Sriskandaraja R (t); Sri Dharmathan S (t); Sri Ragavan S (m, ch); Sri Shanmugaraja M (e); Tharmaratnam P (e); Theventhirakumarasamy T (e); Thirunamachandran T (e) Thayal Pakar S (z, hg, tl); Vignaraja N (am);

Re-Referred List

Gengatharam T (ar); Thirumal P (e); Varatharasa V (e)

Passed Referred Subject to Complete S. S. C.

Anandamahesan K; Balakrishnan K; Palasutharam C; Sithamparanathan S; Sivasubramaniam V; Thevaraja R; Thiagaraja M; Thurarajasingam G.

Jaffna Hindu Ladies' College

Passed Candidates

Kandiah R; Rasiah P; Vairamuttu P; Navaratnam V.

Referred Candidate

Sithamparanathan A.

Re-referred Candidate

Thamotharam Pillai P.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1077

In the matter of the estate of the late Grace Parimalam Sinniah wife of Krishnar Christakumar Sinniah of Jaffna Town

Deceased

Rajah Solomon Arulanatham of 2nd Cross Street, Jaffna

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Katherine Muttammah widow of J. G. Rajah
2. Joyce Thyalam Rajah
3. John Vivekanantham Rajah
4. Pearl Sugirtham Rajan
5. Edward Paramanatham Rajah
- (Minor) 6. Nita Pavalam Rajah, all of 2nd Cross Street, Jaffna and
7. Krishnar Christakumar Sinniah of Christian

Significance of the Spinning Wheel

(Continued from page 1)

der about from place to place. I humour my people.

Everyone must work at his Wheel

But I cannot be satisfied, not till every man and woman in India is working at his or at her wheel. Burn that wheel if you find a better substitute. This is the one and only work which can supply the needs of the millions without disturbing them from their homes. It is a mighty task and I know that I cannot do it. I know also that God can do it. The mightiest and the strongest matter is but a tiny affair for Him, when it pleases Him. He can destroy them all in the twinkling of an eye as He has destroyed now thousands of homes in Gujerat and as He had destroyed thousands of homes a few years ago in South India.

Message of Khadi

I carry this message of khadi and the spinning wheel with the fullest faith in God, and therefore in His creation, man. You may laugh at me today. You may call this a sordid thing. If you like, you may distrust me and say this is some political scheme who has come to place his khadi before us, but he has got many things up his sleeve. You may misinterpret me and my message. You may say: 'We are too weak to do these things, and too poor.' I know it is possible for you to repel me by your arguments and make me speechless. But I shall not lose faith in God. It is impossible for me to lose that faith, and therefore I cannot lose faith in the message of khadi and the spinning wheel.

College Kopya.

The 6th Respondent, a minor appearing by her proposed Guardian ad Litem the above named 1st Respondent

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Goonesekere Esquire District Judge, Jaffna, on the 1st day of August 1949 in the presence of Messrs. Saravanamuttu and Nadarajah, Proctors, on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovementioned petitioner dated 18th July 1949 having been read: It is ordered that the 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the 6th respondent and that the said petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as her brother and one of her heirs and directing that such Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall opt or before the 7th day of September 1949 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that that the petitioner do produce the minor on the said 7th day of September 1949

This 1st day of August 1949.

Sgd. S. S. J. Goonesekere.
District Judge.

Time extended to 6-10-49.

(O 78 27, 30)

Concert Pageant of Different Ages

A Way to Popularise Music

"The best way to popularise the historical evolution of the different musical forms is to present a concert pageant of different centuries by including in the imaginative programmes all the items given by concert parties before the royal patrons of the different periods," said Prof. P. Sambamurthi, Head of the Department of Music, University of Madras, delivering a lecture on "History of Musical Compositions" under the auspices of the Tamil Isai Sangam at its premises in Singanna Naick Street.

Stating that the Vedic chants constituted the earliest example of musical forms, the lecturer said that what we heard in music performances could be grouped into two classes, viz., *Kalbita Sangitam*, already composed and *Manodharma Sangitam*, music extemporised on the spot and performed. The latter class was capable of *swara kavana*, *raga alapana*, *tanam* and *pillavi* expositions. In our country, five kinds of musical compositions had thrived, which were known as compositions pertaining to art music, sacred music, operas, dance music and folk music, and in all these five classes our ancestors had developed many musical compositions.

Use of Dignified Prose

Prof. Sambamurthi said that in earlier periods, *sahityas* of musical compositions were metrical in character. The utility of dignified prose was realised later on and many composers began to use prose in their compositions. The link between this prose and the earlier poetical *sahitya* was maintained through *Yati* and *Prasa* Tevaram was the first example of the earliest regular musical composition which we possessed. Then came Jayadeva's *Gita Govindam*. During his time the division of a musical composition into *palavi*, *anupallavi* and *charanam* had not come into existence. It was not until the time of Tallapakkam Chinniah who lived in the 15th century that we could get such a division for the first time. Purandaradasa composed thousands of *kirtanas*, following the above classification. Later, Muthubandavar and Marimutha Pillai composed beautiful songs in Tamil adhering to that technique.

The speaker said that the *Kriti* was an evolution from the *Kirtana*. It had the same *angas* as the *Kirtana*, but its claims to permanence lay in its musical setting. The *kriti* composition reached a stage of perfection in the hands of Thyagarajah. A noteworthy feature of this type of composition was that the beauty of the *kritis* was not lost even when they were rendered on musical instruments.

Concluding, the speaker said that *Thana Varna* had its origin in the 18th century when Pachchimiriyan Adiappaya of Tanjore composed *varnams* like the famous *Viriboni varna* *Javai's* treats of a superficial love theme and it had its origin in the 19th century from *Javadi* in Kannada

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