

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus
PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LI.

Phone 56.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1939.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 25.

NATIONAL PLANNING IN INDIA

Its Implications and Possibilities Examined

MAIN IDEA IS TO INCREASE STANDARD OF LIVING

By L. M. Chitale

THE objective before the National Planning Committee to provide a reasonable standard of civilised life, to the vast population of our country is really commendable. The main idea is to double the present standard of living, not only by increasing the standard of absolute necessities but also the provision of the amenities for a civilised existence. The Committee hope to achieve this end in a definite period of 5 or 10 years at the most. The present conditions and standard of living in India are so appalling that even the provision of sufficient food, adequate clothing and proper housing implies a tremendous task.

Planning for our 400 millions implies diversification of crops, judicious agriculture, scientific animal husbandry and improved pisciculture, doubling the textile production of our country, for, the 15 yards per head per annum at present available falls far short of even the Gandhian standards of simplicity, and suitable provision for properly housing 70 million families now living, behind mud walls in India. Various kinds of services such as medical aid, education, etc., travel and transport facilities and Insurance are considered necessary to make life efficient, and suitable provision has to be made to produce these services in adequate quantities in any planning.

Two initial difficulties confront us at the outset in planning. How much do we produce of these different items of goods and services, and how much we have got to produce to ensure a satisfactory standard? Reliable statistics of production are not available although conjectures have been

made from time to time. A more thorough census than the one recommended by the Bowley—Robertson Report as well as extensive surveys like those carried out by Sir John Boyd Orr in England are necessary to give us fairly reliable idea of the present conditions on which our plans will have to be based. Prolonged research is necessary to establish the standards in diet, dress and dwelling and other necessities.

Production To Help Distribution

These will secure the basis to plan the required increase, but this cannot improve matters if the majority of the people remain powerless to partake of it. Production should be so organised as to help in the process of distribution. This is practicable only by utilising the labour of the majority of our people who own little else, to establish their claim in the national dividend. The temptation to sacrifice 'man' for the 'machine' should be resisted and industry socialised to reach our goal. The consumer should be the pivot of planning production to avoid the burden of plenty which submerged the industrial nations of the West. This will in addition prevent the tragic waste of manpower due to lack of employment in the town and country. An agricultural country like India cannot afford to squander her resources in curative measures as did England on her housing and town planning problems. Prevention should be the basic ideal in co-ordination and construction. A thoughtful housing campaign will prevent the need for the various expensive cam-

(Continued on page 7)

"YOUNG MEN HAVE BECOME MISEMLOYED AND UNEMPLOYABLE"

Rector of St. Joseph's College on Problems
before the Youth of Ceylon

"OUR young men move out of our Secondary Schools, wave after wave, thrown on the shore of life without a definite destination, wandering about in quest of some fortune, of some happy accident that might enable them to earn a living", observed the Very Rev. Fr. M. G. Le Goe, the Rector of St. Joseph's College, Colombo, in his annual report read at the College Prize-giving.

The Rector in his report says:—

"We have heard a great deal lately of such movements as 'National Fitness,' 'Health Propaganda' and 'Rural Reconstruction,' which are regarded as very urgent in this Island of Ceylon. These tendencies are good, as we cannot afford to treat with contempt or even with neglect such a useful servant as the body. National health is certainly a pressing problem in this Island where admittedly many people suffer from diseases and malnutrition.

"The Medical Department has taken the matter in hand and distributed quinine generously; the State Council has voted large sums of money with the intention of providing free meals for poor children in Schools. But all these measures are only a palliative for the evil.

The Real Remedy

"The real remedy should be sought through our system of education. A beginning has already been made by the introduction of health talks in the lower Standards of our Schools. But to my mind a better place for health education should be found in the Higher Elementary and in the Secondary Departments.

"The most important aspect of the question of health in Ceylon concerns the problem of nutrition. Even where food is provided in sufficient quantity, it is not always ser-

ved on a rational basis. This is made evident by the reports of the Medical Inspectors of Schools especially as regards the rural districts. In an article published in the "Indian Medical Gazette" I find the following Statistics for Ceylon: percentage of sore-mouth: a Charity Boarding School, 29 per cent.; Colombo Vernacular Schools, 9 per cent.; Colombo English Schools, 8 per cent.; while St. Joseph's College boarders come out victoriously with 0 per cent. These results are connected with an adequate supply of Vitamins.

"Thanks to the work carried out by Nicholls and the Department of Agriculture, we have now plenty of information regarding the value of the local types of food. But this knowledge has not been diffused among the masses.

Posters not Enough

"Posters and health talks, however, will not go very far in teaching them to grow and eat the right kind of food," the Rector continued. "This training in health habits is better done in Schools by the use of scientific methods and by practical applications. An elementary knowledge of Biology with the necessary notions of Chemistry would form a good foundation for instruction in Hygiene and also serve as an introduction to a course in Rural or Agricultural Science. Obviously these subjects can be learned only if they are taught; and therefore they should form part of the curriculum of the Training Colleges.

"To me it is a matter for regret that the University College has not been able so far to provide a course in Agriculture. They have there already all the basic Sciences underlying Agronomy, and as a large proportion of the masters in Secondary Schools come now from that Institution, we could get a good supply of teachers efficient in the science and art of

(Continued on Page 2)

TREMENDOUS RUN ON CEYLON RICE

MILL UNABLE TO MEET DEMAND

"A DANGEROUS FLUCTUATION" SAYS COMMISSIONER

Colombo, July 4.

There has been a tremendous run on Ceylon rice during the past few days, and working at full pressure for eighteen hours a day the Government rice mill is unable to meet the demand.

"The run originated from the proposal to repatriate Indian labour," said Mr. R. H. Bassett, Marketing Commissioner, commenting on the situation to a "Times of Ceylon" reporter this morning. "Indians talked of boycotting Ceylon goods and now the Ceylonese say they are going to boycott Indian rice."

"The result is that they have bought up all the rice there was and the 300 bags expected today have been sold in advance. The mill is working eighteen hours a day and it cannot produce more."

"It is a good thing for trade if everybody in Ceylon demanded Ceylon rice, but when you get such a sudden rush where the demand formerly was confined to ten per cent. of the consumers, it is a bit difficult to meet it."

"But by this time next year we shall have another mill working and we shall then be better able to meet such a demand. Even before this sudden cry for Ceylon rice, the demand was very nearly double what the mill could supply."

"We have made a big spurt in order to meet it in spite of the fact that there is not a single man in the mill who has not got malaria. They are running high temperatures, and we are doing all we possibly can to meet the demand."

"We cannot work more than 18 hours a day. We have not enough staff for that."

Hopes it will Continue

"I only hope," said Mr. Bassett, "the demand will continue to remain as high as it is now. It shows that Ceylon people will eat Ceylon rice. I also hope that the high standard of patriotism which has been shown now will continue. It is what we have been trying to make the people do for the past four years."

"If they only keep it up, all the cultivators will start growing more, but it will be a terrible thing if this sudden demand dies down and leaves cultivators and traders with large stocks of Ceylon rice on their hands."

"It is a rather dangerous fluctuation, but if the present demand can be maintained, even in spite of the fact that there is no supply to meet it, we shall do our best."

Heavy Rain in Colombo

Colombo, July 4.

Heavy showers of rain fell in Colombo yesterday at short intervals, accompanied by sharp driving gusts of wind. Unsettled conditions and liability to monsoon rains, particularly in the south-west of the Island, are indicated in yesterday's weather report.

A NEW TEXT BOOK ON HEALTH

A Review

TALKS, VERSES, SONGS, DIALOGUES, PLAYS, RECITATIONS ON HEALTH by Cosmas W. D. Alwines, Hon. Secretary, the Jaffna Health Association, with a Foreword by Dr. S. F. [Challappah, Assistant Director of Sanitary Services, Ceylon.

Our readers need no introduction to the author. Mr. Alwines' contributions to local Dietetics have often appeared in our columns. As an organiser of Health Weeks and other forms of Health Propaganda Mr. Alwines is well known. As an Ambulance worker Mr. Alwines has to his credit the training of more than three hundred First Aid students of both sexes. With such unique experience it is hardly surprising that Mr. Alwines should have ventured into the field of authorship by turning out a book which is strikingly original, as it is practical and useful. The title shows the comprehensive nature of the book. But a perusal, even a hasty one, will satisfy the most fastidious. Out of twenty chapters eight are devoted to dietetics, and what is more useful, local dietetics. Most school text books turned out recently in Ceylon, to teach the subject, have given but a cursory notice to the all important subject of local food-stuffs. To make the book a sort of vade mecum, even in the home, Mr. Alwines has with commendable initiative included the Analyses of 95 Ceylon Foods. The Chapters on local dietetics place on a pedestal the value of some of our common foods. Green gram and ground nuts, murunga leaves and murukku, kurakkan and curds not to mention a host of local foods are shown to compare favourably with foreign foods in cost, can or bottle. To School children who have grown up with distorted ideas about our foods, the continual emphasis on the commonplace will be the dawning of a new era.

The most interesting parts of the book are those devoted to the verses, songs, plays and recitations. There are more than two hundred lines of verse taken from England, America and India, while the author's quota of verses are about four hundred. The author's compositions are as good as the foreign ones. To versify scientific facts is not easy. An author is shackled by the scientific truth constantly staring him in the face. Mr. Alwines is to be congratulated on his efforts. Just a few examples:

Take the verses on germs: The insect carriers of disease are flies, fleas, lice, ticks and mosquitoes. They are so small that thousands may, In a finger nail be buried. On legs of flies can hundreds stay From filth to food be carried. Mosquitoes' stomachs myriads house, A flea can hundreds carry, While thousands revel in a house Or in a tick will tarry.

Germs are of different shapes. There are in the shape of beads the cocci, the strepto-cocci in chains, the staphylococci in clusters, the diplococci in pairs, the bacilli, cylindrically shaped, the spirilla in wavy spiral threads.

The germs called cocci are like beads, In clusters, pairs and chains.

The bacilli resemble reeds,

The spirilla, the keins.

The asexual reproduction of bacteria and the production of toxins

JAPANESE TIGHTEN RESTRICTIONS

Anti-British Feeling Fanned

Tientsin, Tuesday.

The Japanese restrictions on the barriers of the British Concession were considerably tightened today, reducing the flow of perishable food-stuffs, milk and coal almost to the level prevailing during the height of the blockade.

A Briton, who is the second officer of the British steamer Yochow, has been arrested in the Japanese-occupied part of Tientsin.

Preparations have been made to stage anti-British mass meetings in Tientsin and other important centres in North China on Friday, the second anniversary of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict and violent anti-British diatribes are appearing in the Japanese controlled Press.—(Reuter)

are well brought out in the following lines:

One splits in two, these two in four
And thus in endless chain;
Then germs their deadly toxins pour,
Each group a special strain.

The complaint of the Kurakkan is pathetic:

I am a poor and humble grain,

No one seems to care;

They think I am just cattle food,

Worse than the meanest fare.

The pearly rice the rich men eat,

Is sought both far and wide;

By bag and bushel it is sold.

The breakfast table's pride.

They shun me because I'm cheap

They sneer because I'm brown,

They say when cooked I look like mud,

No wonder then they frown.

The verses on Malaria entitled, Lanka's Public Enemy No. 1 convey instruction while they kindle compassion for the poor malaria ridden villagers.

The ruthless jungles are eating up

the land

And man quite unable to withstand

The deadly grasp of this insidious foe,

Which slowly drains his life, too

full of woe,

The mothers ailing, the children

stunted, weak,

With spleens enlarged, and hollow

sunken cheeks,

Must drag their weary life, till

they'll find relief,

In death which ends their life, alas

too brief!

The virulence of the recent malaria epidemic and the fate of many a colonisation scheme is forcibly set out in:

The fever took its toll four years

ago,

When folks in town and hamlet

were laid low

Today the schemes so varied and so

grand,

To colonise the Wannai, have been

planned,

But with ambitious patriotic

schemes,

Malaria will make fantastic dreams.

The style adopted by the author is one of extreme simplicity and conversational. It must necessarily be so as the book is meant for Standards IV, V and VI. Editions of this book in the Vernaculars will be extremely useful and it is hoped that the Author will consider the suggestion.

The dedication is most appropriate: To the Children of Today, the Citizens of Tomorrow. If our children can imbibe the lessons in this book, theirs will be a happy and healthy future.

To conclude a fitting tribute to the author and his enterprise has been given by Dr. Chellappah which we heartily endorse: "It is most encouraging to see a teacher taking such an interest in the teaching of health and Mr. Alwines is to be congratulated on his contribution towards the building up the health of the nation."

"Young Men Have Become Misemployed and Unemployable"

(Continued from page 1)

cultivating the land."

Continuing, he said that part of the equipment of every School should be a plot of land varying from 1 to 10 acres for the purpose of living well, farming was more important than Volley Ball, Football or Tennis, because it not only afforded vigorous and healthy constitution and trained them for an occupation which would give them employment after their School days.

Misemployment

There was so much talk of unemployment at present simply because so many of Ceylon young men had not taken to work which was available and suitable; they had tried something else and had become misemployed and finally unemployable.

"Our young men move out of our Secondary Schools, wave after wave, thrown on the shore of life without a definite destination, wandering about in quest of some fortune, of some happy accident that might enable them to earn a living," the Rector continued. "If we examine the scope of education in the Higher Standards of Vernacular Schools we find it tends mostly to prepare students to take to the profession of teachers."

"These, if they succeed in finding employment, will later go on working in the same direction with the fatal result that the Vernacular Schools will produce men and women who are fit only to become Teachers. This cannot go on for ever as I understand that there are already about 8,000 of them waiting for places as Teachers in Schools. It is time they should be given a training for some other occupation."

Shortage of Food

"There is so much shortage of food and so much malnutrition in our Island only because our system of education has not taught our rural population how to dig the earth and make it yield its fruits; there is so much poverty in the land because one hundred million Rupees go out of the country yearly to buy from a road the food and the condiments that could be procured on the spot."

"A good start in this direction has already been made in this country by the Department of Education under the guidance of the present Acting Director. What is still wanted is a big push and a long pull with a steady and willing co-operation between the Schools, the Government and the public. The population of the Island is increasing fast; it is our duty to provide the generation born or unborn with the necessary food and the ordinary amenities of life. If we lead on these lines we shall not have worked in vain."

TRAVANCORE VICTIMISES JAFFNA

Higher Tariff Imposed On Jaffna Tobacco

**RS. 200 PER CANDY FROM THE
BEGINNING OF THIS MONTH**

It is learnt that a message has been received here by the Jaffna Malayalam Co-operative Tobacco Sale Society that the Travancore Government has imposed, as from July 1, a higher duty on Jaffna tobacco.

The enhanced duty is understood to be Rs. 200 per candy, the old rate of tariff being Rs. 135 per candy.

The Coimbatore tobacco which is imported into Travancore pays the old rate of Rs. 110 per candy.

There has been a persistent agitation in South India calling for the imposition of prohibitive tariff on Ceylon Products such as copra and tobacco as a retaliatory measure against the anti-Indian legislation in Ceylon.

The Travancore Government has now imposed this enhanced tariff on Jaffna tobacco and thus victimised Jaffna first.

It is understood that representations have been made to the Northern Members of the State Council on this decision of the Travancore Government. The reaction of the Ceylon Government is now awaited with anxiety by the peasants of Jaffna.

FREIGHT ON COPRA REDUCED

July and August Shipments

Colombo, July 4.

The rate of freight on copra in bags from Colombo to Continental basis ports has been reduced to 22s. 6d. per scale ton on July and August shipments. The reduced rate, which came into operation on July 1, is inclusive of the usual 10 per cent. deferred commission.

This action has been taken by the lines constituting the Colombo Continental Conference in accordance with reductions in the freight rates on copra from Singapore and the Dutch East Indies.

The shippers have been notified that the rate of freight will revert to 37s. 6d. per scale ton as from September 1.

GALLE BANS INDIANS

No Employment In Future

Galle, Tuesday.

The Finance Committee of the Galle Council, at its first meeting held yesterday, decided to recommend to the Council that it should not employ non-Ceylonese labourers in future.

The Committee felt that the non-Ceylonese labourers in the employ of the Council at present should not be repatriated as most of them had interest in the Island.

A long discussion arose over the consideration of the tenders for the supply of liquid fuel for the Electricity Department and the Committee left these to be decided by the Council. Tenders, it is understood, have been submitted by three companies, two quoting the same figure.

The consideration of the scheme proposed by the Superintendent of the Electricity Department for the introduction of a commercial two-part tariff was deferred.

The Standing Committee on Sanitation also met for the first time yesterday and Mr. W. J. Wijekulasuriya, member for Magalle, was elected Chairman.

TO WELCOME PT. NEHRU

Sir Baron to Summon Public Meeting

It is understood that Sir Baron Jayatilaka, as President of the Ceylon National Congress, proposes to summon a public meeting for the purpose of appointing a reception committee to welcome Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Ceylon and also to arrange a program for him during his stay in the island.

Pandit Nehru will arrive in Colombo by air on July 16.

His sister, Mrs. H. Singh, will arrive from Bombay by steamer probably on the same day.

Sir Baron Jayatilaka has received a letter from Pandit Nehru giving particulars of his visit and Sir Baron Jayatilaka has replied informing him of what steps are being taken here to receive him.

The Armaments Race

What the Nations Spend

London, Monday.

£2,000,000 a week on aircraft alone.

So declared Sir Kingsley Wood, the Air Minister, in the course of a speech in which he drew a picture of the tremendous air armament drive in which Britain was now engaged.

He also said that plans were being made for the organisation that would be necessary for a great and rapid increase of output, which would be essential if war ever came.

Aircraft firms, with big industrial organisations, which had recently been enlisted, had become a great industry whose output had reached considerable proportions.

The Royal Air Force had been built on a broad and deep foundation so that it might possess endurance as well as initial strength and it was endowed with the best manhood and engineering skill that the Empire could produce.

Soviet Arms Bill

Moscow.

Stalin saw a striking scene of enthusiasm in the Russian Parliament when a record arms bill of £1,635,400,000 was recently announced.

This is more than £500,000,000 above last year's figure, which was itself a record.

"The increase in the allotment for defence," M. Zvereff, the Finance Minister said, "has been necessitated by the tense international situation. All countries, especially the Fascists, are engaged in an armaments race."

"The Army and the Navy are now ready to answer threefold the blows of the war-mongers. The Red Army is prepared to crush decisively those daring to violate our borders."

One of M. Zvereff's sentences that aroused most enthusiasm was: "There is no Power that the Russian people, led by the Communist party and the great Stalin, cannot crush."

MOTOR ADVISORY BOARD

The following have been appointed to be members of the Motor Advisory Board for the period commencing July 1, 1939, and ending on December 31, 1940:--

Col. T. G. Jayawardene, Mr. A. Mivanapalana, the Municipal Commissioner, Colombo, the Deputy Inspector General of Police (Provinces), the First Assistant Director of Public Works, and the Secretary of the Automobile Association of Ceylon.

Mr. J. N. Arumugam has been appointed Commissioner of Motor Transport, Mr. K. C. Selvadurai Assistant Commissioner and Mr. S. E. C. Soysa the Chief Examiner of Motor Cars, for the purposes of the new Motor Ordinance.

Sir Mohamed Maccan Markar, Mr. F. A. Obeyesekere and Mr. W. S. de Saram have been appointed members of the Tribunal of Appeal for the period July 1, 1939 to December 21, 1940.

INDIAN INTERESTS IN CEYLON

MADRAS SUPPORTS A. I. C. C. RESOLUTION

ROOT CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE

Madras, July 3.

RESOLUTIONS noting with grave concern the treatment of Indians Overseas and urging H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General to express publicly his sympathy with the cause of Indians in South Africa in respect of the segregation legislation, were passed at the public meeting, held last evening in the Gokhale Hall, Armenian Street. The meeting was largely attended. Mr. S. Satyamurti presided.

On this subject of Indians Overseas, Mr. Satyamurti said, there was no difference of opinion between any schools of political thought in India. All sections of the Indian community had demanded in unequivocal terms that justice should be done to their brethren living in South Africa, Burma, Ceylon, the Belgian Congo and Kenya.

As regards Indian nationals in Ceylon, the All-India Congress Committee had taken up the matter and Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru had been deputed to study the problem and negotiate for an amicable settlement. He hoped that as a result of Mr. Nehru's visit, justice would be done to Indians. Ceylon and India were bound together culturally and historically and he did not see any reason why the Indians should be treated unjustly.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari moved a resolution expressing the entire agreement of the public meeting with the resolution of the All India Congress Committee on the position of Indians in Ceylon, (which was published in the "Hindu Organ" of 26-6-39).

"A Ray Of Hope"

In moving the resolution, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari said that there seemed to appear a ray of hope in the situation in view of the fact that the Ceylon Government had made certain exceptions to their expatriation policy. Besides that, now that the Congress had decided to send "their second best man" to negotiate with the Ceylon Government on this important matter, it would not be wise to prejudice the issue by saying anything which might injure the feelings of others. The people vitally affected by the latest enactment were almost all South Indians engaged in non-estate labour and employed in administrative departments, numbering about 2½ lakhs. The trouble arose after the world depression when the Sinhalese found that they could not lead lazy lives. Then there was an insistent demand for ousting the Indians from the Island. There was agitation and Sir Edward Jackson, Attorney-General, was asked to enquire and report. He submitted his report which contained some home truths which were extremely unpalatable to the Ceylonese. He had stated in his report that he could not visualise the possibility of driving out Indians for a long time to come. The report had been shelved because it did not suit their purpose. The Government today had decided to carry on their work of preventing Indians from continuing to stay in Ceylon without any reference to the recommendations made in the report.

(Continued on Page 6.)



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1939

THE REMEDY FOR CEYLON'S ECONOMIC ILLS

WE PUBLISH ELSEWHERE EXTRACTS from the thought-provoking annual report read by the Very Rev. Fr. M. J. Le Goc, Rector of St. Joseph's College, read at the College prize-giving, and commend it for the serious consideration of teachers and pupils, educationists and parents. Just at this time when the cry throughout the Island is unemployment, and rash remedies like repatriation of non-nationals and retrenchment are considered the best solvents, the Rector puts his finger on the core of rot which has poisoned the whole economic structure of the society and rendered it effete and helpless. The malady and the consequent misery of the Ceylonese began with the neglect of the land and the search after fashionable jobs behind office desks and school tables. The result has been that young men who have had some schooling rushed sheep-like into these professions and occupations till a stage has been reached when the supply exceeds many-fold the demand that is very limited and is being restricted progressively at every turn. Disappointment and misery have thus become the lot of the many educated young men, who, in the words of the Rector, "move out of our secondary schools, wave after wave, thrown on the shore of life without a definite destination, wandering about in quest of some fortune, of some happy accident that might enable them to earn a living".

The Rector rightly puts the whole blame for this sorry state of affairs on the system of education obtaining in this country. The ambition of a boy in an English school is to become a clerk under Government or to enter one of the professions. A boy in a Sinhalese or Tamil school studies to become a "vernacular" teacher. The plight of English educated youngmen has now overtaken the "vernacular" school products. There are, as pointed out by the Rector, 8000 of these waiting for places as teachers in vernacular schools. It now looks as if there are more teachers to teach than pupils to learn. We are, in a way, happy that the country has reached this plight, for from which one can see the truth more clearly than from warnings from the platforms and in the

press. This should compel the the young hopefuls to look back on the path that has led them into the blind alley of unemployment. As the Rector so aptly put it, there is "so much talk of unemployment at present, simply because so many of Ceylon youngmen had not taken to work which was available and suitable; they had tried something else and had become misemployed and finally unemployable." The result has been poverty in the land. The producers have become simple consumers and the country therefore produces less than a tenth of the food it requires. And the money that goes out of the country for the purchase of foodstuffs renders the country poorer and poorer, with the consequent loss in wealth and vitality. The Rector describes this state of affairs so well: "There is so much shortage of food and so much malnutrition in our island, only because our system of education has not taught our rural population how to dig the earth and make it yield its fruits; there is so much poverty in the land because one hundred million rupees go out of the country yearly to buy from abroad the food and the condiments that could be procured on the spot."

The remedy, suggested by the Rector for this state of affairs, as many another has suggested, is "go back to the land." He goes further. He wants every school to be the training centre of the future producers of the country. "Part of the equipment of every school," he says, "should be a plot of land varying from 1 to 10 acres: for the purpose of living well, farming is more important than Volley Ball, Football or Tennis, because it not only affords vigorous and healthy constitution and trains them for an occupation which will give them employment after school days." We only wish these wise words were acted upon with real earnestness and zeal by those in charge of the education of the youth of the country. Ceylon being an agricultural country, this is the sovereign remedy for her economic ills. If the schools can succeed in instilling into and impressing on the young minds of our children the great truth—*செய் முதுகில்* *செய்வார்* *அழகு* *நூ* *நனி* *யி* *து*—Ceylon can boast of a self-contained and self-respecting community, that would be the envy of other industrial countries. The Rector's thoughtful report should make all those who have the welfare of the country at heart think and act along similar lines. Let us hope that our legislators will seek real remedies for the country's ills and not take rash and temporary measures that create difficulties greater than the ones sought to be solved.

Who Is Really Rich?

Speaker on Devotion to Religion

Kalutara, Sunday.

Two foundation stones for the Katar-gama and Vishnu Devale's at the Sri Padmaramaya, Vile-goda, Kalutara South, were laid by Sir Waitthialingam Duraiswamy, the Speaker of the State Council, and Mr. C. Batuwantudawe.

Sir Waitthialingam stated that for a people who were devoted to their temples and priests and valued religion more than anything else, there could be no poverty. A rich man sometimes felt that he was very poor and a poor man felt rich.

He went on to state that a man who was rich in mind and heart was really rich. He was pleased to hear, he added, the sentiment of national unity expressed in welcoming him and at the fact that it existed in this "corner of culture," a poor village.

He hoped the temple would become a place of worship and inspiration to all.

Mr. K. P. Premachandhra welcomed Sir Waitthialingam and Mr. C. Batuwantudawe and garlanded them.

Rev. M. Navaratna, the incumbent of the temple expressed his opinion that the Sinhalese were "Indians" and as such they could not be any Tamil Sinhalese conflict.

Rev. K. N. Navipula, the Dutch priest expressed his pleasure at the presence of Sir Waitthialingam and Mr. Batuwantudawe and wished them "immortality."

NOT A RETALIATORY MEASURE

Duty on Jaffna Tobacco

Trivandrum, Wednesday.

With effect from July 1st, the Government of Travancore has increased the import duty on Jaffna tobacco.

For the present the increase in duty, it is understood, has been necessitated by purely revenue considerations. The question of levying a retaliatory duty in connection with recent developments in the treatment of Indians in Ceylon will be considered in due course if the relations between the two countries necessitate it.

It is hoped here that the Government of Ceylon will not make it necessary for Travancore to contemplate any such increase on a basis of retaliation.

Rs. 651 crease

The duty on Jaffna tobacco has been raised from Rs. 135 per candy of six hundred pounds to Rs. 200 per candy.

This rate of Rs. 200 per candy applies only to a maximum quantity of 5,700 candies annually, which represents the average annual consumption of Jaffna tobacco in the Travancore State.

Any excess above that quantity will be subject to the higher rate of Rs. 1,650 per candy, which is in force in British India.

The rate of Rs. 135 per candy was fixed in Travancore in 1931 and there had been no revision since then, while the British Indian duty was raised to Rs. 1,650 per candy from Rs. 300.

The entire quantity of Jaffna tobacco imported is from Colombo.

TRANSLATION OF TEXT-BOOKS

TO BE DISCONTINUED

COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATION

Colombo, July 4.

THE translation of English text-books into Sinhalese for use in Sinhalese Schools will be given up by the Education Department if a recommendation of the Retrenchment Commission is adopted.

The Commission is of opinion that such work should be left to private enterprise, and that the special branch of the Education Department dealing with the translation of text-books from English into Sinhalese should be discontinued.

The translation of texts for use in Tamil schools is also similarly to be discontinued. But as a rule very few books are translated directly from English into Tamil, adaptations from the Tamil translations made in South India being utilised to serve Tamil schools in Ceylon.

Other Duties

The text-book translators who are to be thus relieved of their work are to be provided with other translation work, and if sufficient work of such a nature is not forthcoming they are to be given other duties in the Department.

The suppression of certain posts in this branch of the Education Department with the retirement of the present holders of those posts is also recommended.

It is only in recent years that the Education Department arranged for the translation of text-books under its own auspices. A special committee composed of officers in the Department as well as persons outside it interested in Sinhalese education was appointed for the purpose of a proving the books to be translated and also to scrutinise the translations. Since then more than sixty books dealing with such subjects as mathematics, rural science and hygiene have been translated and passed for use in Sinhalese schools.

Those Who Benefit

It appears, however, that although the books are translated into Sinhalese by the Department, it is the publishers of the original text-books in English who reap the benefit of the sales. It is partly because of this that it is thought that the work of writing text-books for Sinhalese schools should be left to private enterprise.

HIGHER EDUCATION TO POOR CHILDREN

Ananda College Opens New School

The object of a new school which was opened on Saturday at the Ananda College premises is to enable the poorer parents of Colombo to give their children higher education at a low cost.

Students of all denominations who have passed the third standard in Sinhalese or Tamil will be admitted to this school without any distinction.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON POSSIBILITY OF WAR

Dangers In U. S. Neutrality Law

PRESIDENT ON PREVENTION OF WAR

Hyde Park (New York), Tuesday. Mr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, expressing grave concern over the possibility of war in Europe, told newspaper correspondents today that the policy of the Administration—its first policy—was to prevent war in any part of the world, because anything that could be done to stop war was good.

The President made clear that he still supported Mr. Cordell Hull's position on the arms embargo—that a section of the present Neutrality Law should be scrapped.

Mr. Roosevelt asserted that Press despatches from four major capitals stated that the action of the House of Representatives in modifying the arms embargo provision had been welcomed by the Fascist and the Nazi nations and that these reports were substantiated by despatches to the State Department.

The President indicated that he believed it to be true that the action of the House had an unfavourable effect on the current European crisis. It might bring war and would make it more difficult for the United States to save herself from being embroiled. Mr. Roosevelt declared that he wanted action on the neutrality legislation during this session of Congress with the objective of preventing war.

(Reuter)

Three Proposals to Allot Seats Fail

Minority Amendments Defeated

Mr. Ponnambalam Asks for Royal Commission

Colombo Wednesday.

THE State Council turned down the minority amendments yesterday. These amendments aimed at granting eight seats for the Muslims, eight for the Indian community, and 16 for the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

Two more amendments were discussed yesterday. Dr. A. P. de Zoysa wanted each of the present seats divided into two, so that there would be a Council of a hundred members. This, he thought, would give the minorities more representation and lead to the evolution of an effective party system.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam's amendment sought the appointment of a Commission to consider how a scheme might be arrived at where no one community could

outvote the rest. He contended that, as indicated by the formation of the Sinhala Maha Sabha, the expected party system would develop on communal lines.

Mr. H. R. Freeman wanted a system of "weights" to prevent the boredom of favourites always winning. He suggested that the totalisator might be installed for betting on the results of Council debates.

Amendments Defeated

The amendment of Mr. T. B. Jayah to insert the words "and for the Muslim community to have 8 seats in a Council of 68 members" after the words "and Kandyan rural interests" in the Legal Secretary's motion was defeated, 7 voting for and 36 against while 3 declined to vote.

The division was as follows:—
Ayes: Messrs. Abeygunasekera, Jayah, Natesa Iyer, Natesan, I. X. Pereira, Ponnambalam and Tambimuttu.—7.

NOES: Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Messrs. C. W. W. Kannangara, D. S. Senanayake, Bandaranaike, Corea, W. A. de Silva, J. L. Kotelawala, Aluwihare, Amarasuriya, Batuwantudawe, de Fonseka, G. E. de Silva, Dr. A. P. de Zoysa, Messrs. Francis de Zoysa, Freeman, H. A. Gunasekera, A. E. Goonesinha, D. D. Gunasekera, D. P. R. Gunawardene, Neil Hewavitarne, Rajah Hewavitarne, A. P. Jayasuriya, R. C. Kannangara, D. H. Kotelawala, Newnham, Nugawela, Oldfield, Parfitt, Dr. N. M. Perera, Messrs. Rajapakse, Ratnayake, Mrs. Saravanamuttu, Messrs. Dudley Senanayake, Tennakoon and Wanigasekera.—36.

Declined to vote: Messrs. Mahadeva, Sri Pathmanathan and Will.—4.

The amendment moved by Mr. I. X. Pereira to insert the words "and for the Indian community to have 8 seats" after the words "8 seats" in the amendment of Mr. T. B. Jayah was defeated by 37 votes to 5, with 1 declining to vote.

The division was as follows:—
AYES: Messrs. Jayah, Natesa Iyer, Natesan, I. X. Pereira and Ponnambalam.—5.

NOES: Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Messrs. C. W. W. Kannangara, D. S. Senanayake, Bandaranaike, Corea, W. A. de Silva, J. L. Kotelawala, Abeygunasekera, Aluwihare, Amarasuriya, Batuwantudawe, de Fonseka, G. E. de Silva, Dr. A. P. de Zoysa, Messrs. Francis de Zoysa, Freeman, H. A. Gunasekera, Goonesinha, D. D. Gunasekera, D. P. R. Gunawardene, Neil Hewavitarne, Rajah Hewavitarne, A. P. Jayasuriya, D. P. Jayasuriya, R. C. Kannangara, D. H. Kotelawala, Newnham, Nugawela, Oldfield, Parfitt, Dr. N. M. Perera, Mrs. Saravanamuttu, Messrs. Rajapakse, Ratnayake, Dudley Senanayake, Tennakoon and Wanigasekera.—37.

Declined to vote: Messrs. Mahadeva, Sri Pathmanathan, Tambimuttu and Will.—4.

The amendment of Mr. S. Natesan to insert the words "and for the Northern and Eastern Provinces to have 16 seats in a Council of 68 members" after the words "Kandyan rural

POST GRADUATE WORK IN MENTAL DISEASES

An Officer to be Sent Abroad

The Ministry of Health, it is learned, has approved of the proposal made by the Medical Department to send abroad an officer to do post-graduate work in mental diseases.

The officer, who is to be selected from medical officers who are in the service, will be expected to visit some of the important mental hospitals in Europe.

The Northern Assizes

At the Northern Assizes which commenced sitting at the Jaffna Town Hall on Monday four cases have been disposed off so far.

The accused in the first case from Mullaitivu have been acquitted after trial.

One year for 'Bus Driver

Kandiah Vadivelu, driver of bus H. 608, who stood charged with causing the death of Sinniah Kandavanam of Puttur, by rashly and negligently driving the bus along Jaffna—Pt. Pedro road was found guilty and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Chundiculy Case

Ponnambalam Sinnadurai of Chundiculy was charged with attempting to murder Rasiyah Ponnala of Karaiyur by causing him injuries with a cutting instrument and club.

When the trial was proceeding the accused pleaded guilty to a lesser offence. The jury accepted the plea. His Lordship reserved sentence for tomorrow.

The next case taken up for trial is also from Karaiyur in which Antonipillai, Sebasty and Soosai, all washermen, stood charged with attempting to murder S. Santiapillai of the same place, by striking with a crow bar and clubs.

Trial is proceeding.

DENTAL NOTICE

S. Imai, (Japanese Dentist) Colombo,

will be at Jaffna at Tiruchelvam Buildings, Main Street, Jaffna, from 7th to 16th July 1939. (Mis 78. 6-7-39)

interests" was defeated by 37 votes to 8, while 1 declined to vote.

The division was as follows:—
AYES: Messrs. Jayah, Natesa Iyer, Natesan, Sri Pathmanathan, I. X. Pereira, Ponnambalam, Tambimuttu and Will.—8.

NOES: Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Messrs. C. W. W. Kannangara, D. S. Senanayake, W. A. de Silva, Corea, Bandaranaike, J. L. Kotelawala, Abeygunasekera, Aluwihare, Amarasuriya, Batuwantudawe, de Fonseka, G. E. de Silva, Dr. A. P. de Zoysa, Messrs. Francis de Zoysa, Freeman, H. A. Gunasekera, Goonesinha, D. D. Gunasekera, D. P. R. Gunawardene, Neil Hewavitarne, Rajah Hewavitarne, A. P. Jayasuriya, D. P. Jayasuriya, R. C. Kannangara, D. H. Kotelawala, Newnham, Nugawela, Oldfield, Parfitt, Dr. N. M. Perera, Mrs. Saravanamuttu, Messrs. Rajapakse, Ratnayake, Dudley Senanayake, Tennakoon and Wanigasekera.—37.

Declined to vote: Mr. Mahadeva.

The debate on Mr. Ponnambalam's amendment is proceeding.

TO SAFEGUARD INDIA AND CEYLON

FAR-REACHING NAVAL DECISION

PLEDGE To AUSTRALIA And NEW ZEALAND

London, June 20

A DECISION of far-reaching importance to the security of India and Ceylon has just been taken by the British Admiralty in accordance with a pledge given recently by Downing Street to the Governments of Australia and New Zealand.

Under the terms of this pledge the British Government undertook to provide an adequate Battle Fleet in the Far East if an emergency should arise.

The battleships to be sent to Singapore have now been earmarked by the Admiralty.

They are believed to be the five vessels of the Queen Elizabeth class now in the Mediterranean.

These battleships, the Queen Elizabeth, Malaya, Valiant, Barmham and Warspite though old, have been thoroughly reconstructed and modernized.

They are of 30,600 to 31,100 tons, with eight 15-inch guns and a speed of 25 knots.

The necessity for a British Battle Fleet at Singapore has been recognised for some time by the Committee of Imperial Defence, and recent events in Japan have underlined the need for British naval power in the East not to be restricted to the China and East Indies Squadrons.

An Important Factor

Battleships were maintained on the China station before the War; one of the most important factors taken into account when the Singapore base was being planned was the future need for a Battle Fleet in the East. Only the shortage of capital ships resulting from naval disarmament has delayed the sending of battleships to the East, writes a correspondent in the "Madras Mail".

Even now, public opinion in Britain will require convincing that the five Queen Elizabeths can safely be spared for service in the East. Their place in the Mediterranean would presumably be taken by the five Royal Sovereigns which were due to be scrapped in 1941, but have been reprieved by Herr Hitler's repudiation of the Anglo-German Naval Treaty. The Royal Sovereigns, which are of 29,150 tons, mount eight 15 inch guns, the same armament as the Queen Elizabeths but are slower, only boasting a speed of 22 knots.

THE REMAINS

OF THE LATE

Ampalavanar Marimuttu

(Rice Merchant, Jail Contractor, Koddady)

will be removed for cremation to Villoondy Cemetery on Friday the 7th Inst. at 8 A.M.

(Mis. 81. 6-7-39)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

எலி மயிர்ப் போர்வை

Sir,—From எலிமயிர்ப்போர்வை to கருகெல்லிச்சாய is a far cry. Yet Murugar Amman has traversed from the former to the point of repudiating the virtue traditionally claimed for கருகெல்லிச்சாய for the extra ordinary long life Avvai (uncle prefers to spell it Ovvai) was believed to have lived to.

I am, however, amenable to concede that there have, since the time of the great poetess who in criticism of Tirukural expressed in one stanza the meanings of the (4) purushastam, not two but more than two Tamil ladies bearing her name.

I am also agreeable to discuss the traditional belief that Avvaiyar Kilavi lived through her old age for a long time as unreliable.

But I am afraid these eliminations do no touch the issue. The issue is what is the authority for எலி (rat) to be taken for ஆடு (goat and sheep). Can Amman quote any authority in support of his contention? If he can, let him do so.

Tamil scholars of repute have assigned the date for வாக்குண்டான் and the other well-known and ancient ethical Kindergarten readers to the beginning of the Christian Era and the authorship to the great poetess. And one feels it is best to err with them than to be in the right with Amman who seems to have no authority to show but his own for it.

It is a rational inference to draw that கருகெல்லிச்சாய by authors came to be adopted after the 11th century A. D. only from meagre fact that such invocations are not found in books by authors who were of the Vishnuvite, Buddhist, Jani etc., predilections? And could one on this illogical untenable assumption ask the literate public to assign all works with பிச்சையார் கருகெல்லிச்சாய to dates subsequent to the 11th century A. D.

Murugar Amman like many another amman (uncle) would have his word accepted and acted upon. But Ammans forget the time spirit. The "why and wherefore" is the rub

May I suggest that Murugar Amman should now be content to rest on his oars.

Yours, etc.
An Iquarian Student.
Rajakadalawe
30.6.39.

Hindu College for Girls at Manipay

Sir,—I was very pleased to read the letter of Mr. C. Thiagarajah of Manipay in your paper stressing the necessity of a Hindu College for Girls in Manipay. I am personally aware that there are several parents who are unable to send their daughters to Ramanathan College, owing to the distance for one thing, and other inconveniences. It is a pity that with all their enthusiasm for their religion, the Hindus have so far neglected this matter. Ramanathan College is the only college available for Hindu girls now. Surely, Jaffna needs more. I am positive that, should a college for girls be opened in Manipay on Hindu lines, at least a 100 girls will be immediately available from Manipay and the adjoining villages

May I appeal to gent'emen like

Mr. A. Sellamattu, M. B. E., Mohandiram Swaminathan and other wealthy men to initiate this noble cause? I am sure their efforts in this direction will be well supported.

I remember the days when a series of articles appeared in your journal, I think in 1909, from, I believe, the same Mr. C. Thiagarajah agitating for a Hindu College for Boys. The appeals were well received by the Manipay philanthropists. I sincerely hope that the present agitation will similarly result in success.

Othodox Hindu.
Manipay, 4th July 1939.

Child Protection Society Shield Day Collection

Sir,—Would you very kindly publish in your next issue of the "Hindu Organ" the following statement of the Child Protection Society Shield Day Collection held on 5th June.

May I take this opportunity to thank all those who helped to contribute to this good cause.

Yours faithfully
May Box

D. Es. Bungalow,
Jaffna, 4-7-39.

| SCHOOLS | Rs. | cts. |
|--|-----|--------|
| St. John's College | 10 | 03 |
| Chundikuli Girls' School | 15 | 22 |
| St. Patrick's College | 5 | 30 |
| Holy Family Convent | 11 | 90 |
| Central College | 7 | 04 |
| Vembadi Girls' School | 10 | 97 |
| Jaffna College | 8 | 18 |
| Ramanathan College | 11 | 50 |
| Paraneswara College | 75 | |
| Jaffna Hindu College | 9 | 22 |
| UJuvil Girls' School | 5 | 00 |
| Uduvil Training and Bilingual School | 10 | 00 |
| Hartley College | 18 | 65 |
| Methodist Mission Girls' School, Pt. Pedro | 11 | 91 |
| Driberg English School | 5 | 10 |
| Silva Training Institute | 4 | 03 |
| American Mission School, Tellippalai | 5 | 03 |
| Government Training School, Kopai | 7 | 40 |
| Girls' Boarding School, Point Pedro | 2 | 50 |
| | Rs. | 159 73 |

| DISTRICT. | Rs. | cts. |
|--|-----|--------|
| Mrs. Peto, (Ladies Recreation Club). | 17 | 00 |
| Mrs. Thunniappa | 17 | 65 |
| Mrs. Box (Fert Club) | 35 | 00 |
| Mr. De Silva, Pt. Pedro | 2 | 85 |
| Miss Hayden, Puttur | 3 | 53 |
| Mr. E. J. Jayarajah | 22 | 20 |
| Miss, Crombie, McLeod Hospital | 4 | 37 |
| Jaffna Apothecaries | 2 | 85 |
| Regal Picture House | 33 | |
| Government Farm School | 1 | 50 |
| New Service Station and Garage, Jaffna | 1 | 55 |
| Rest House, Jaffna | 1 | 78 |
| Rest House, Kankasanturai | 33 | |
| Rest House, Kayts | 3 | 53 |
| Rest House, Chavakicheri | 42 | |
| Manipayar, Jaffna | 5 | 00 |
| " Manipay | 15 | 00 |
| " Pannalakadduvan | 1 | 00 |
| " Karaveddy | 5 | 25 |
| | 141 | 18 |
| From Schools | 159 | 73 |
| | Rs. | 300 91 |

Notice to Correspondent

"READER" BETWEEN LINES:—Your letter cannot be published under a pseudonym.

INDIAN INTERESTS IN CEYLON

(Continued from page 3)

What all the Ceylon Government proposed to do had not been divulged yet. The whole idea seemed to be to send out all people engaged in non-estate labour, such as Port Trust, Railways, municipalities, trade and commerce and private employments.

Proceeding, the speaker said that the people who had contributed a great deal to the improvement of the country could not be sent away at a moment's notice. India, the speaker said, would not be averse to tightening up emigration regulation and to making it not very easy but the demand of these people who were there should be allowed and they must be allowed to remain there. Already they had started harassing Indians "I know the rice merchants of Ceylon," he said, "are asked to maintain a certain stock. These principles are bound to continue because there is no Indian representative in the Government. We do hope that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be able to do something substantial. The welcome accorded to him by the Prime Minister, if it is genuine, ought to mean something."

Root Cause of the Trouble

Proceeding, Mr. Krishnamachari said that the root cause of the trouble lay in themselves. They were themselves a subject race, not having the power of self determination. They were still being controlled by the British people. Possibly, if they had self-government, they might have retaliated. But now they had only to appeal to the British Government. He was also afraid that the British Government, which was not able to support their own nationals in Tientsin, could not give them much support.

In conclusion, Mr. Krishnamachari said that there were signs that Ceylon was climbing down and it was possible that some arrangement might be made, though not entirely satisfactory, at any rate, an arrangement which would solve the trouble for the time being.

Mr. T. Chengalvaroyan, seconding the resolution, said that the question of Indian nationals abroad was inextricably connected with the question of Indian independence. The problem could be successfully solved and honourably settled only if India was free.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

All-Ceylon Tamil Ayur Medical Conference

The All-Ceylon Tamil Ayurvedic Medical Conference will be held on the 8th, 9th and 10th of July 1939 at the Lanka Ayurvedic Medical College and Siddha Institute, Stanley Road, Jaffna, under the presidency of Vaithyaratna Dr. M. Duraisamiengar, A. V. S., Ayurveda Bhashana and Ayurvedacharya of Madras.

Programme

Saturday 8th July, 1939, at 4-30 p.m.—Opening of the Ayurvedic Medical Exhibition; 5 p.m. Open session of the Conference.

Sunday 9th July 1939:—at 10 a.m. to 12 a.m. Convocation meeting of the Lanka Ayurvedic Medical College and Siddha Institute, Jaffna; 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Vaithya Vidya-parishat (Lectures and essays and Discussion).

Monday 10th July 1939:—at 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. Parishat continues; 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Resolutions, Awards and Presidential concluding remarks.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. T. R. 64.

In the matter of an application for a Vesting Order in terms of the Provisions of Trust Ordinance No. 9 of 1917.

Mylvaganam Appasamy Mylvaganam of Vaddukkoddai West

Va. Petitioner.
Thayalnayagammmah widow of Arunugam Mylvaganam Appasamy of Vaddukkoddai West

—Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 12th day of June 1939, in the presence of Mr. R. Sivagurunather, Proctor for the petitioner, and an affidavit of the petitioner dated the 8th day of June 1939 having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed petition be and he is hereby declared to be the sole Trustee and Manager of the Guru Pooja Madam built on the land called "Uluthollai and Puli Meendan" in extent 4 Lms. V. C. and 13, 1/2 kulies, with various temporalities belonging thereto all situated at Vaddukkoddai, and more fully described in the schedule hereto annexed; and that a Vesting Order vesting the properties described in the schedule hereto annexed, and other temporalities of the said Madam, on the petitioner be issued to him accordingly, unless the Respondent abovenamed or any person shall on or before the 19th day of July 1939 at 10 a. m. show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge

The 12th day of June 1939

THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE

1. All that piece of land situated at Vaddukkoddai West, in the parish of Vaddukkoddai, in the Division of Valikamam West, Jaffna District, Northern Province, called "Uluthollai and Puli Meendan" in extent 4 Lms. V. C. and 13 1/2 kulies with the said Guru Pooja Madam standing thereon, well cultivated and spontaneous plantations, bounded on the East by Road, North by lane, West by the property of Visuvappah Subramaniam, and on the South by the Temple called Aathiyadi Pillayar Kovil, and registered in E. 17/328.

2. All that piece of land situated at Araly West in the parish of Vaddukkoddai of reasid, called "Kampirappulam" in extent 16 Lms. P. C. with wall, bounded on the East by the property of Murugar Nagalingam, North by the property of David, West by the following 3rd land and South by the property of M. Suntharamoorthy Alalasundram, and registered in E. 26/356.

3. All that piece of land situated at Vaddukkoddai West, in the parish of Vaddukkoddai aforesaid called "Kampirappulam" in extent 8 Lms. P. C. bounded on the East by the 2nd land aforementioned, North by the following 4th land, West by Road, and South by the property of Sinappah Velupillai.

4. All that piece of land situated at Vaddukkoddai West aforesaid called "Kampirappulam" in extent 8 Lms. P. C. bounded on the East by the property of David, North and West by Road, and South by the 3rd land aforementioned, and registered in E. 74/336.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge

(O. 24. 6 & 10-7-39)

THE REPATRIATION QUESTION

(By Miss S. Saravanamuttu B.A. Manipay)

It is detrimental to the best interests of Ceylon to repatriate the Indians. From times immemorial India and Ceylon have been on most friendly terms.

Jaffna history tells us that Yal padi, the first Tamil man who settled down in Jaffna came from South India and from that time onwards off and on more Indians had come and settled down in Ceylon; besides that always there was intercourse between both the countries in religious, educational and commercial matters.

In Jaffna I heard that when most cruel murders or when most atrocious deeds are done the culprits escape to South India in Catterams and there they change their real names and live incognito and after a lapse of several years they return to Jaffna. Whether these unworthy men deserve to live or not it was India which sheltered and safeguarded them there.

Taking religious matters into consideration it was Mahinda and Sanghamitta the children of Emperor Asoka who sacrificing all their comforts in an emperor's palatial home came to Ceylon and worked most energetically and enthusiastically for spreading the Buddhist religion in Ceylon. Both Mahinda and Sanghamitta are Indians who worked for the uplift and advancement of Ceylon. In addition to this annually hundreds of Hindus from Ceylon go on pilgrimage to the sacred towns of India such as Benares and Chithamparan the most outstanding ones, and Buddhists go to Buddhagaya I had frequently met and conversed with these pilgrims while travelling up and down from Jaffna to Madras, during the time when I was a student in Madras. Some of these pilgrims offered to me the sacred water of the river Ganges.

Educationally Ceylon is indebted to India for the numberless Ceylon students who have had their higher education in Indian Universities.

When I was a student preparing for the B. A. examination of the Madras University, on one occasion I happened to attend the Mysore Ladies' Association Annual Meeting in Bangalore City. I was one of those who was asked to be seated on the platform and the ladies knowing that I was a Ceylon student asked me to address the gathering. I am mentioning this fact to show with what amount of respect and courtesy the Indians treat the Ceylonese.

Commercially rice, the staple food of the Ceylonese, the curry stuffs and most of the cloths that we wear the Ceylon merchants import from India and trade on them.

Politically at present Ceylon is a crown colony with a certain amount of self-government. Independence is the birth-right of all people in the world. If Ceylon desires to secure Independence it can achieve it only by co-operating with India. India which is sixty one times as big as Ceylon is the mother country of Ceylon, as such both India and Ceylon are inseparable.

Geographically Ceylon is an island belonging to India separated from it only by a narrow strait called the Palk Strait thirty miles in width.

Personally I am of opinion that Indians and Ceylonese are one and the same people and this repatriation is injurious to both.

National Planning In India

(Continued from page 1)

mains we meet with at present. Finally the largeness of our problems, their vast and varied character and the lack of standards compel us to provide sufficient elasticity in planning, in the interest of safety and success.

We cannot achieve our object unless these principles govern our plan but we cannot plan until we visualise the pattern. A correct diagnosis of the root causes which have given rise to the manifold problems that beset our country, reveal that they are largely due to the upsetting of the balance between the three primary elements of society. "Man, Occupation and Land" i. e. the organism, function and environment of the sociologist. The most effective remedy and preventive is obviously to restore and maintain the balance between these three elements.

Creation of a Balanced Society

The creation of a balanced society alone will confer lasting benefit to the people but this is possible only if the units which compose it are as far as possible moulded on the same principle. The solution lies in building up our society on basic units as far as possible 'self-sufficient'. We are compelled to conclude that small groups of families (one sociologist recommends 300) living on their

homesteads, growing their food and making their clothing, exchanging by barter other essentials, as far as possible self-sufficient for their primary requirements, housed in dwellings rendered sanitary by the elements, would successfully solve many of our major problems. The success of National Planning in our country depends upon our ability to discover these units and build our society accordingly; but as the constituent parts of these basic units, land, labour and livestock, are influenced by local condition, the task is best entrusted to Regional Planning Boards whose activities will be confined to smaller areas than the nation.

In India we must add to the task of national planning, our defence and allied problems to ensure safety and protection, and it will be realised that this is a bigger problem than the manufacture of ammunitions. The preservation of historical monuments, associations and traditions in which India abounds, as well as general policies for aesthetic control, is best entrusted to the central commission. The problem of reviving indigenous industries and the task of co-ordinating education and employment are national problems which should be tackled by national planning committee.

The regional planning board has to deal with the vital matters affecting the day to day life of the community and the optimum utilisation of land and the ideal spatial and functional distribution of population. Air raid precautions too will be paid due attention both for safeguarding industrial centres and the civilian population housed in towns and cities. The preservation of amenities which include regional parks, open spaces, etc., will also be the function of the regional committee.

To give representation to differ-

Dead Candidate Elected to V. C.

Polgahawela, Tuesday.

A candidate who died after nomination day was elected by a majority of four votes to the Detawa ward of the Alawwa V. C. The late Mr. Punchirala defeated Mr. Punchibanda.

Mr. U. B. Alawwa was returned by a majority of 593 votes, Mr. H. M. Podiralahamy by 145. Mr. Odiris Silva was elected to the Polgahawela V. C.

ent interests the regional planning board should be a large body whose executive functions however would be entrusted to a small sub-committee. Attached to these regional board. Research Bureau would be established for survey and research. The national planning commission would co-ordinate and guide the activities of the regional planning board in the interests of the nation as a whole.

Could these be achieved in "5 or 10 years at the most?" Social reconstruction cannot be achieved in such short periods. Students of planning seriously doubt whether all this is even possible under capitalism. A 10-year plan can reconstruct Moscow since the Government owns the whole of the lands and buildings. Industrial progress which looms large in the questionnaire of the National Planning Committee, can however be accelerated within the time limit set by them, but enthusiasm for industrial progress cannot blind us to the fact that industrialisation is but one aspect of national planning.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 727. In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Innasimuttu Saverimuttu of Tellippalai West

Deceased.

1. Venasimuttu Thiruselva Rajah and wife
2. Rosaliappillai of Tellippalai West

Vs. Petitioners.

1. Innasimuttu Soosaiappillai Alias Joseph of Tellippalai West
2. Innasimuttu Alexander of do.
3. Philippaobchippillai wife of Chelliah Soosaiappillai of do

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 11th day of April, 1939, in the presence of Mr. S. Hayatambi, Proctor on the part of the Petitioners and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioners dated 11th day of April 1939, having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the late Innasimuttu Saverimuttu be granted to the Petitioners as brother-in-law and sister respectively and the 2nd named Petitioner as an heir of the said deceased unless the abovesaid Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 26th day of May, 1939, appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 25th day of April 1939.
(Sgd.) C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

26-5-39.

Order Nisi extended for 14-7-39.
(Sgd.) C. C.
D. J.

O. 22, 6 & 10-7-39.

THE JAFFNA COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that the

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the Members of

The Jaffna College Alumni Association

will be held at the

OTTLEY HALL, JAFFNA COLLEGE, VADDUKODDAI
ON SATURDAY, 15th JULY 1939, AT 2 P. M.

PROGRAMME

Saturday, 15th July 1939.

| | |
|---|--|
| 7-00 a.m. Tennis: Old Boys vs. College | 4-00 p.m. Principal's Tea |
| 9-30 a.m. Thanks-giving Service | 5-00 p.m. Football Match: Old Boys vs. College |
| 10-00 a.m. Elocution Contests: College Students | 6-00 p.m. Tamil Singing Contests: College Students |
| 12-30 p.m. College Lunch | 7-30 p.m. Annual Dinner* |
| 2-00 p.m. Annual General Meeting | |

* For Subscribers only.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

| | |
|---|----------|
| Annual Membership Subscription 1939 | Rs. 1 00 |
| Jaffna College Miscellany Subscription 1939 | Rs. 1 00 |
| Alumni Annual Dinner—Fee: Member per head | Rs. 2 00 |
| “ Lady guest | Rs. 1 00 |
| “ Men guest | Rs. 2 00 |

Old Boys are kindly requested to remit the Membership Subscription and Dinner Fee before 15th July 1939 to the Hon'y Treasurer:—

MR. R. C. S. COOKE,
Third Cross Street, Jaffna.

Members are notified that according to the rules of the Association, only those Members who had paid their Annual Subscription for the current year shall be eligible to stand for election and to exercise their vote in any manner at the Annual General Meeting.

A. W. NADARAJAH,
Hon'y. Secretary.

Jaffna, July 6th 1939.

Mis. 79, 6 & 13-7-39.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary No. 690.

In the matter of the estate and effect
of Rasammal wife of Appaswamy
Sivasambu of Karainagar East, pre-
sently of Kuala Lumpur F. M. S.

Deceased.

Appaswamy Sivasambu of Karainagar
East, presently of Kuala Lumpur
F. M. S. by his attorney Appa-
swamy Nagalingam of Karainagar
East

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sivaswari daughter of Siva-
sambu
2. Sivasambu Sivalingam
3. Arunasalam Sanmugam of Karai-
nagar East. The 1st and 2nd
Respondents minors by their
Guardian ad-litem the 3rd
respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the
petitioner abovenamed praying that
the abovenamed 3rd respondent be
appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the
minors the 1st and 2nd respondents
for the purpose of representing them
in these Testamentary proceedings
and that letters of administration to
the estate of the abovenamed de-
ceased be granted to the petitioner
coming on for disposal before C.
Coomaraswamy Esquire on the 21st
day of December 1938 in the pre-
sence of Mr. A. Arumugam Proctor
on the part of the petitioner and
the affidavit of the petitioner
and her petition and the Sup-

reme Court order dated the 2nd day
of December 1938 conferring sole
and exclusive Testamentary Juris-
diction of this court in respect of the
property left behind by the deceased
within the jurisdiction of this court
having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed
3rd respondent be appointed Guardi-
an-ad-litem over the minors, the
abovenamed 1st and 2nd respondents
for the purpose aforesaid and that
the letters of administration to the
estate of the said deceased be granted
to the petitioner as her widower un-
less the respondents shall appear be-
fore this court on the 22nd day of
May 1939 and show sufficient cause
to the satisfaction of this court to
the contrary.

This 27th day of March 1939

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Extended to 31-7-39

Intd. C. C.

D. J.

(O 23. 6 & 10-7-39)

No 059

A UNIQUE TREAT TO THE ELITE
OF JAFFNA!

VISIT

THE PREMIER CAFÉ

(Bankshall Street.)

Modelled on the Leading Metropolitan
Refreshment Rooms.

FOUNTAIN BRAND MINERALS
FRESH FRUIT DRINKS
FRUIT CAKES, ICES & THE
GOD OF LOVE—RADIO MUSIC

In Short for Everything Appetising
Refreshing & Entertaining

MANAGEMENT

THE PREMIER BAKERY

BANKSHALL STREET,

Phone 44.

JAFFNA.

[Y. 160. 29-9-38 to 28-9-39.]

[T]

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL
BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments
of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the
end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per
annum on the average monthly balance when it does
not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months
and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo
and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and
from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged
at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

For further particulars apply to

S. KANAGASABAI.

Shroff.

Y. 47. 21-11-38—20-11-39. (1's)

N. VAITILINGAM & Co.,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS & BUILDING CONTRACTORS

COLOMBO & JAFFNA

Telephone No. 30. (Jaffna.)

We stock Japan, German, Danish, Italian and English cements.
We are Sole Distributors in Jaffna for Asano cement which is
a superior cement and well patronised by Government and
other local bodies in and out of Jaffna. As we get down these
cements direct from Europe and Japan we sell them at
surprisingly cheap price.

QUOTATIONS WILL BE GIVEN ON APPLICATION

We Undertake Building Constructions of Steel Structures
Or any other Kind or Size

We have a good stock of roofing and plain sheets in
all sizes, Round iron, Barbed wire, Brassfittings, Paints, Varnishes,
Oils, Asbestos roofing, Ceiling, etc.

Head Office

38. Third Cross Street Colombo.

Phone No. 2210 (Colombo)

Y. 65. 1-8-38—31-3-39. (T)

INVEST YOUR MONEY IN INDIGENOUS CONCERNS

THE JAFFNA CO-OPERATIVE STORES Ltd.

(Estd. in 1918)

Authorised Capital Rs. 100,000
(1000 SHARES OF Rs. 100/- EACH)

Reserve Fund Rs. 23237.39

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

is

The only outstanding National Business Concern Serving the
Public Interests

Patronize This Store and Buy Your Provisions Here

Invest your Savings by Buying a Share here. Support this
National Undertaking: Very good Dividends have been
Paid in the past in spite of keen Competition.

Please Apply for Particulars to
the Manager

[Y. 175 24-10-38--23-10-39] T.

NEAT AND GOOD

Printing

OF

EVERY

DESCRIPTION

Artistic

AND

Commercial

WE ARE SPECIALLY EQUIPPED
TO GIVE YOU

PROMPT SERVICE

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCEN YOU

THE SAIVA PRAKASA PRESS

(THE "HINDU ORGAN" PRESS)

JAFFNA.

Phone No. 56.

Printed and published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Vannarponnai,
East, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana
Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai
Jaffna, on THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1939.