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## "I DID NOT COME TO BARGAIN BUT TO GREET YOU"

### Pandit Nehru's Message To Lanka

#### "LANKA FLESH OF OUR FLESH AND BONE OF OUR BONE"

By Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru  
(In his farewell broadcast at 7 p. m. from Colombo)

**MEN** and women of Lanka—  
I arrived here a week ago today and the time draws near when I shall be leaving you and flying back to India. During this week I have met many people, people in authority occupying responsible offices in the Government of the country and carrying the heavy burden which this responsibility implies; humble men and women who work in the town or in the field or tea-garden; and many others in all stations of life.

I brought a message of greeting and good-will from India to Lanka, and I expressed the earnest desire of my people that the bonds of friendship that have kint us together for so long should continue to hold us. To that greeting all of you gave answer and showered your welcome and affection on me in abundant measure, and I have no fitting words to express my gratitude to you.

Yet I know that this was not merely a welcome to an individual whom you have chosen to honour, but rather a testimony to a more enduring thing—the friendship and culture that is our common heritage and that has been our precious companion in ages past. You and I have testified to that afresh, but was testimony needed for what is embedded in the rock of ages? More than two thousand years of history stand witness to it, and much that we value in our lives is inter-linked with it.

#### Age of Conflict

We live in an age of conflict and war, of hatred and violence all over the world. Never before has the need been greater for all of us to remember that immortal message which the greatest and noblest of the sons of India gave to us and to you

and to all the world. That message of two thousand five hundred years ago is a living message today, enshrined in our hearts, and we draw inspiration from it to face the troubles and difficulties that threaten to overwhelm us.

A shadow of that ancient message fell on our national movement and ennobled it, and we sought to interpret it in terms of political action for the freedom of our people. We did so imperfectly, but it has been our high privilege to endeavour to set an example of a new method of political action, a method of peace and good-will, devoid of hatred, in so far as we were capable, and yet an effective method which brought hope of changing an evil order for one based on justice, equity and freedom. That method that we adopted is not only for us internally in India; it must govern our outlook to the entire world.

If we have desired freedom and peace in India, we want this freedom and peace for every nation and for the entire world. If we have struggled against political and economic domination in our country, it is not to impose this on others, but to live in a world of free peoples, and co-operating to the common advantage. We entered the troubled and turbid waters of political action with high ideals to guide us. Sometimes our eyes may grow dim and the ideals may fade. But if those ideals leave us and our politics become one of the market place, we shall have been false to our traditions and our destiny, and to those innumerable sons and daughters of India who have sacrificed their all for the sake of those ideals.

#### Flesh of Our Flesh

If this is our general out-  
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## MALARIA CONTROL

### Its Aim, Object and Achievement

By Dr. K. G. Rustomjee,  
(Supdt., Anti-Malarial Campaign, in a Radio Talk)

**MALARIAL** fever is perhaps the most important of human diseases and though it is not often directly fatal, its wide prevalence in almost all warm climates produces in the aggregate an enormous amount of sickness and mortality.

The reduction of sickness among children is of the first importance, directly bearing upon the growth, nutrition and mental development of the child, and indirectly upon the parents by draining their resources, interfering with their normal daily pursuits and vocation in life. Upon adults, malaria fever exerts a marked influence by disorganising communal life and agricultural development.

The control of malaria is a very intimate matter in the life-history of any country or localised area. Constructional measures, reclamation of land, colonisation projects and in fact, the development in any territory in warm countries are faced first and foremost with the problem of malaria. The development of towns and industries bear a close relationship to the malaria problem and in some cases food production has been seriously hampered by the sickness and invalidism caused by malaria.

One great fear of the expectant mother is the added danger of an attack of malaria fever and its baneful influence on the unborn child. Loss of vitality and deficiency in the quality of blood—two great evils created by malaria have to be combatted in the expectant mother to ensure her and her child a safe passage through the severe ordeal.

The immensity of the problem of malaria control would be absolutely appalling, were it not for the encouraging and increasing evidence of a mate-

rial reduction in the rate of malaria frequency in every locality or section where modern methods of disease prevention and control have been vigorously and continuously carried into effect, although naturally with a widely varying degree of success in the results achieved.

Results achieved in Ceylon promise a further brighter outlook on the problems of control.

School attendances at centres of malaria control work in Ceylon compare as favourably as the rates in large cities. Such results are not achieved in a few months of work, but through patient and assiduous application of field measures by well-trained personnel. The disfigurement of enlarged spleens recedes further into the background in control centres. For example where 40% of the children had enlarged spleens before the institution of control measures, the rate now is 5%. Similarly, the freedom enjoyed by those protected in maintaining their blood free from malaria parasites, has greatly contributed towards their freedom and better resistance to other diseases. The pioneer work done in relation to the Colonisation Schemes in Ceylon stand out as classical examples of what could be achieved to keep men, women and children free from malaria and to ensure the carrying out uninterruptedly a programme of land development work.

The reduction in morbidity in towns enjoying protective measures is well-borne out by the attendances at local hospitals. In turn, the economic conservation of drugs is a factor to be remembered

Control measures not only improve health, but improve the very soil. Drainage of swampy or low-lying lands has materially contributed to the value of land, which in

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## "DEEP, OLD AND TREMENDOUSLY WIDESPREAD"

### Pandit Nehru on Indo-Ceylon Relationship

#### INDIA'S SYMPATHY IN CEYLON'S PROBLEMS ASSURED

"THE basis for the close contact and relationship between the people of Lanka and the people of India is old, deep, tremendously widespread and it is something that it is impossible for even foolish mortals like some of us to pull out and destroy" said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a mammoth public meeting at Galle Face, Colombo, on Sunday.

"I came here, as you know, on a particular mission because of a slight misunderstanding that had arisen. That was the immediate occasion of my coming here but don't imagine that because I came here that misunderstanding was a very big barrier or a very big thing," he continued.

"Probably, that particular matter would not have induced me to come here or the Indian National Congress to send me here. But, I thought that this misunderstanding as well as others that might arise should be nipped in the bud. So, I came here and I have met with a welcome, that has overwhelmed me, from all classes of people in Colombo and elsewhere and I want to express to you my gratitude for it.

#### Baseless Idea

"I have been pleased and you have shown me by your conduct, by this very display and affection towards me, how baseless was that idea that bitterness was spreading," Mr. Nehru continued. "It may be that in some passing talk there might be bitterness.

"Sometimes, unfortunately even between the closest brothers there is conflict and bitterness. If so we have to seek to remove it and eradicate it. But, if we want to find out the true relationship that exist between countries and between peoples we have to go deep down and find out what is the basis of it and if you go down you will find that the basis for the close contact and relationship between the people of Lanka and the people of India is old, deep, tremendously widespread and it is something that it is impossible for even foolish mortals like some of us to pull out and destroy.

#### Mother of Many Peoples

"It is a basis which stretches over thousands of years. The people of this Island, the Sinhalese, are as much of us as anyone else. They have drawn inspiration from the same things as we have drawn. They came from India, the mother of many peoples and many cultures, which it has absorbed unto itself and tried to find a synthesis of all.

"You have drawn from its religious past. You have drawn from its rich culture. You have drawn from that immortal message which inspired you and India. That is the basis of our contract and is there anyone amongst you who dare say, who dare object to that

or say that he can uproot it because of some passing phase or because you imagine there is some conflict."

Pandit Nehru, continuing, said that all over the world there were conflicts and not a spot in the map was free from conflict. Sometimes, conflict was a sign of an awakening and if they wanted an absence of movement they would have to seek it among the dead. When mass consciousness rose there was a conflict, because, attempts were made to keep it down.

Even in Nationalist circles in India, in the Congress, there were conflicts but that exhibited only the abounding vitality of the new India. If they were to function effectively at all in the particular part of the world in which they were they should know something of what was happening to the outside world.

Coming to Ceylon he was faced by some of the difficulties that Ceylon had to face—unemployment and growing suffering among the people. In India they had to face unemployment and even in rich countries like America and England they had that same problem. They should therefore face it in Ceylon and try to understand the deeper roots of it and pull them out. Otherwise they would only tinker at the surface, scratch it and find temporary relief until a serious situation arose.

"If we want any fundamental solution," Pandit Nehru said, "we want the minds and the hearts of the masses of the people. Until we have them you will give power perhaps, to a number of people, to a handful of people, who might be good or bad but it is a bad thing for a small number of people to have uncontrolled power and if your understanding and mind don't work, then those minds and those hearts may be exploited by others.

"I shall tell you what we stand for in India and why we have achieved the measure of success we have achieved in India. We want freedom and independence in India but what lies behind that. Of course, every country must have freedom and independence. No people and no country can go ahead, even find self-expression or satisfaction unless it has political and economic freedom."

At this stage a branch of a tree on the further end of the green in which there were a number of people seated and listening to the speech gave way and there was a stir among the crowd.

Pandit Nehru at this remarked laughingly: "Nothing very much has happened. Having addressed large numbers of audiences, I have developed a certain measure of equanimity. Once I was addressing a meeting and disappeared. The platform gave way and

I went under. Therefore, I always warn an audience when I find the platform rather rickety that if anything happens and I disappeared not to bother about it because I come out again."

#### Grinding Poverty.

Pandit Nehru continuing, said that apart from independence in India they desired to liquidate the grinding poverty of millions of Indians. That was their real goal. If they achieved independence but the poverty of the people remained it proved that independence existed for a handful. What hope or joy did it bring to the millions of their countrymen who were suffering so long. Therefore, their objective was the removal of the poverty and unemployment of the millions of Indians. They therefore, wanted to remove everything that came against that objective in the shape of vested interests whether Indian or foreign.

The biggest vested interest they had to face was the interest of a foreign dominating imperialism under cover of which other minor interests had grown up. There were also Indian vested interests which came in the way of the removal of poverty. They made it perfectly clear that in working out the salvation of the people anything that came in its way would have to subserve to the interests of the millions of India.

Thus the problem in India and in Ceylon was fundamentally the problem of raising the condition of the masses. The fundamental point of view to judge a problem was: "How does it affect the poorest in the country? How does it affect the millions in India.

If it is good for them then it is good for India. If it is not good for them then it has to be rejected."

#### Bharata Mata

Pandit Nehru next explained how the poor Indian peasant was taught that when they shouted "Bharata Mata Ki Jai" it meant "the peasant of India living in his mud hut, poor, exploited by hundreds of persons. That was the true representative of India.

The final policy of every act

and of every policy they adopted was whether it was good for the representative of Bharata Mata or bad for him.

Let them think of the Indian problem from that point of view. Unfortunately in public life they had always to enter into all manner of compromises without going against the goal they had in view. They had often stumbled and fallen but the ideal was there to inspire them till they achieved the object.

With those ideals of freedom for India what was their outlook to the larger outside world? They would try to make their foreign policy fit in with those ideals. They wanted the co-operation even of those countries which had done them injury even the dominating imperialism that held them. They were against imperialism in India and therefore they were against imperialism in other countries. They were against Fascism in the Far East.

#### India's Foreign Policy

He had no doubt that when India was free she would advance rapidly. Politically she was one of the four countries in the world which could stand on its own feet. When India did that it was possible that she, forgetting her own past ideals and present struggle, might seek to dominate over others. But the general policy they had developed and the political structure they proposed to build, were entirely opposed to India behaving in that way.

Therefore, their foreign policy was going to be one of co-operation.

"When we come to Lanka," Pandit Nehru continued, "it is not foreign to us. How much closer our bond is likely to be. It is absurd for us to think in terms of any kind of exploitation of Ceylon, economic or otherwise. Therefore I should like to assure you that the Indian National movement views with the greatest sympathy, with the greatest cordiality, the efforts of the people of Ceylon to advance, politically, economically and otherwise. I should like to assure you that we are not going to do anything that will go against the advancement of Ceylon. Individuals may, perhaps, crop up sometimes, but I want you to realize that you have the fullest sympathy of India in the great problems you have in this country. And I think

(Continued on page 7)

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# NO NEW TAXATION NEXT YEAR

## Current Year's Deficit Of Rs. 10,400,000

### SIR BARON INTRODUCES 1939-40 BUDGET

Colombo, Tuesday

ALL the galleries in the State Council were full this afternoon when Sir Baron Jayatilaka, the Leader of the House, moved the first reading of the annual Appropriation Bill for the financial year, 1939-40. The Speaker, Sir Waitialingam Duraiswamy, occupied the Chair, and after the preliminaries, Sir Boren said:—

"The estimates of revenue and expenditure for this period have already been tabled. Before I deal with them, I wish to indicate briefly our present financial position. Last year when I moved the first reading of the Appropriation Ordinance, I struck a somewhat hopeful note as regards our finances.

"That was fully justified at that time. We had nearly balanced the Budget and we expected then that the deficit would be made up during the year, but causes which could not possibly have been foreseen had completely upset our calculations.

"The original estimate of revenue for the current year was Rs. 117,425,650 and the original estimate of expenditure (less normal savings) Rs. 117,976,650.

"We thus budgeted in July last year for a comparatively small deficit of Rs. 550,000, but the revenue in the current year is now estimated to yield only Rs. 115,884,000, while expenditure is expected to reach the high figure of Rs. 125,768,000.

"This means that on September 30th this year, there will be a deficit of Rs. 10,400,000, instead of the small deficit of half a million rupees which we originally anticipated. This last deficit is due mainly to the following reasons:—

"On the revenue side, there is a serious fall under the head of Customs, mainly owing to the international situation and the decreased purchasing power of the people, and revenue has fallen by nearly Rs. 1,600,000.

"On the expenditure side, the Railway deficit has increased by Rs. 2,100,000. Relief of distress and malaria (including additional feeding of school-children and additional medical facilities), cost us Rs. 4,900,000.

"The new scheme of rubber plantations, the proposals regarding non-Ceylonese daily-paid workers, and purchase of emergency stores for defence cost Rs. 7,00,000.

"Depreciation of investments is also estimated to take away at least Rs. 900,000. All these items make a total of unforeseen expenditure and loss of revenue, amounting to nearly ten million rupees.

#### 'Beyond Our Control'

"As I have already said, these differences are due almost entirely to circumstances beyond our control, namely, drought and malaria, which has resulted in the loss of purchas-

ing power, plus the adverse international situation.

"The particular failure of both the monsoons has resulted in the failure of crops, which was followed by malaria. The necessity for large expenditure for relief, apart from the increase of medical facilities, has also reduced the purchasing power of the people, resulting in a falling off of Customs revenue.

"The second fact of the international situation has not only interfered with our trade but has also caused serious depreciation in our industries.

"I think I have made it quite clear that we shall have to face the financial year with no balance in our account in the surplus account, and only Rs. 10,000,000 in the general reserve.

"The estimates of expenditure in the Appropriation Bill provide for a total expenditure of Rs. 125,653,661. Included in this amount is sum of nine million rupees, which I must explain. In May, 1940, a loan will mature in which there will be a sinking fund surplus of nine million rupees.

"From this sum we are obliged to allocate about four million rupees to the sinking fund of another loan maturing in 1959. There still remains a balance of five million rupees. The surplus of 1940 sinking fund was created by the action of the previous Government in crediting to this particular sinking fund, for several years, excesses of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund contributions overpayments.

#### Would be Unwise

"We have decided after careful consideration that it will be most unwise to use this Rs. 5 millions surplus as ordinary revenue. This sum will therefore be carried to General Reserve, bringing it up from Rs. 10 millions to Rs. 15 millions. I shall have occasion to refer to this decision again at a later stage.

"Members will note that this amount of Rs. 9 millions is deducted from the total Expenditure, still leaving expenditure proposals totalling Rs. 119,653,661.

"It will be worthwhile noting that the corresponding figure for last year was Rs. 120,502,590. In other words, we are proposing a total expenditure of Rs. 1 million less than we did last year.

"Just here I like to invite the attention of the House to a few items of more than ordinary importance included in the present Budget.

#### Defence up by Rs. 200,000

"I first wish to refer to the recurrent expenditure on the Defence Force which has gone up by Rs. 200,000. We are estimating for Defence Rs. 4,150,000, which is 900,000 higher than our estimates

for the current year.

#### Modern Anti-Crime Methods

"As regards law and justice Sir Baron said that the Court of Criminal Appeal will begin to function at the beginning of October. It was proposed in due course to transfer the responsibility of direct committals to Magistrates so that the Attorney-General's Department will be relieved of a great amount of work.

The formation of a judicial service, Sir Baron went on to say, had been approved of by the Secretary of State and the service came into force from July 1st.

"I have on several occasions," he added, "referred to the increase in serious crime in this Island and I regret that I am unable to include anything to the better in this respect.

#### Probation Service

"The creation of a proper probation service is necessary. The Home Ministry is considering a scheme for establishing an effective probation service which will in due course be submitted to the Council for approval.

"If such a scheme is adopted it may be possible in the course of the next few years to reduce crime and effect a saving of nearly Rs. 200,000 every year.

"It is proposed to appoint a superintendent of prison industries. All authorities including the Retrenchment Commission agreed on the necessity of this post.

#### Headmen Reform

"Under Provincial Administration, I must make a brief reference to the proposed headmen system reform. Eight Divisional Officers, who had been selected are attached to the provincial kachcheries and are undergoing training.

"It is expected to appoint Chief Headmen early next year. A fresh batch of 20 probationers will be selected before the end of the year.

"It is hoped that about one-third of the existing number in the service will be done away with during the next few months"

#### Agricultural Drive

"There can be no doubt that poverty and unemployment can be effectively remedied only by the development of agricultural and industrial activities," Sir Baron observed. The Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce are alive to this fact and are making every possible endeavour to promote agricultural and industrial schemes."

Sir Baron next referred to the Marketing Department, the provision of new rice mills and the proposals for their management. Increased provision, he said, had also been made in the Estimates for assistance to colonists and peasants.

It was proposed to open practical farm schools in all agricultural areas. Two new schools would function this financial year.

Provision had also been made for extensions to the cattle farm at Polonnaruwa and for a farm at Opatagala for breeding cattle suitable for the temperate zone.

Sir Baron next referred to the tobacco industry and the introduction of new methods which would prove a profitable crop.

Referring to the Irrigation Department, Sir Baron said that it was making headway on many schemes charged to loan funds.

#### Rural Reconstruction

In regard to State assistance for industries, the expenditure had

(Continued on page 5)

## "REPATRIATION" OF INDIANS

### SIR BARON ON NEHRU'S MISSION

#### MADE NO IMPOSSIBLE DEMANDS

"THE House will remember a few weeks ago that the Financial Secretary brought up a supplementary estimate for the purpose of discontinuing, as far as possible, some of the non-Ceylonese employed in Government service and also to make it possible for others to retire with some gratuity," said Sir Baron Jayatilaka, referring to the "repatriation" of Indians and Pandit Nehru's visit to Ceylon, in introducing the Budget for 1939-40 in the State Council on Tuesday.

#### Position of Indians

"You will remember it was explained fully on that occasion that there are about a thousand men who have been engaged in the various departments subsequent to 1934 in spite of a definite policy the Government initiated that preference should always be given to Ceylonese.

"It was, therefore, decided that in regard to those men notice should be issued terminating their services at the end of July.

"We are under no obligation to do anything more than that. Ceylonese have been discontinued often when there is no work available without even notice being given. We want to prevent any hardship upon these people who will be sent out of the Island.

"We offered, if they cared to go back to their home, railway facilities and a month's salary."

Sir Baron next referred to the other category of non-Ceylonese Government employees to be sent away.

"In their case the Council agreed to offer what should be called very fair terms if they agreed to withdraw from their positions and return to their own homes. There was no compulsion intended.

"Those were the two categories which come within the ambit of the resolution.

#### Public "Misled"

"There is a growing amount of misrepresentation with regard to this question both in India and Ceylon. Strange enough both friends and foes make use of the term, repatriation. Our proposals do not at all involve repatriation in regard to either category.

"If non-Ceylonese labourers refuse to accept the facilities to go back home and the gratuity we offer there is no law, which we can apply to compel any man to leave this country unless he becomes a vagrant.

"That being so I cannot possibly understand why anybody should use this term 'repatriation' so violently.

"In the case of India I must say this word has been used definitely for the purpose of misleading the public.

"I read in the Indian papers that the Government of Ceylon is going to repatriate 20,000 Indians.

"Another was kind enough to reduce it to 10,000. This sort of

(Continued on Page 6)



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**Hindu Organ.**

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1939

**PANDIT NEHRU'S VISIT**

WHEN IT WAS ANNOUNCED that PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU was coming to Ceylon to negotiate with the authorities here on the question of the repatriation of Indians, misgivings were expressed in certain quarters about the success of his mission. In fact the unrelenting attitude of the Ceylon Government in the matter had been definitely intimated to the Indian Raj in reply to the latter's request to postpone action on their decision till the trade talks between the two countries were over. Yet PANDIT NEHRU came to Ceylon with hope and faith in his mission, despite the clear indication that he was going to fight a cause that was already lost. There were even doubts expressed if he would be given a worthy reception in Ceylon. These doubting Thomases did not take into account the justice

of the cause, the personality of the leader and the reputation he has established as one of the foremost leaders of international thought. But we on our part felt certain that Ceylon would give the Indian leader a right royal reception and that he would also not fail in his mission. We have now reason to say that he came, he saw and he conquered. The manner in which all-Ceylon rose to a man to honour India's darling is a testimony to the inherent goodness and soundness of heart of the people of Ceylon and to their sense of justice. Indians and their supposed enemies, the Sinhalese, and all the other communities forgot for the time their communal labels and vied with one another to make the Pandit feel that they held him in the same veneration and esteem as his countrymen. In fact the Pandit's presence in Ceylon has made the people here feel, at least for some days, that they were one. This is a great achievement for which real lovers of the country would feel grateful to the Pandit. As regards the outcome of his negotiations with the Board of Ministers on the question of repatriation, we have reasons to believe that the Pandit has made the Board of Ministers feel the injustice of their decision and that some satisfactory compromise has been arrived at. Rumours say so and the flutter in the dovetails of the Labour camp confirm it. The Pandit has evidently succeeded in his mission, and his visit to Ceylon has been a double triumph for him; he has unreservedly won the hearts of people here and deservedly succeeded to some extent in his mission, — a mission of justice. India and Ceylon will have to be thankful to this great ambassador for having brought the two countries together to a proper understanding of their relationship, despite tendencies that threatened to strain their relations.

The Pandit's visit and the numerous addresses and interviews he has given have been of inestimable value to the Island. The very name of the Pandit serves as a talisman to exorcise from this Island pettiness and sectarianism. He is one who is not influenced by temporary disturbances. He always takes a disinterested view of things in their proper perspective and has a keen sense of self-respect and justice. It is these virtues in him that recommended him to be chosen the ambassador for Ceylon by the Congress high command. The few days he was here have abundantly proved that he is a politician, statesman and leader of a type that only a country like India can produce. Ceylon has had the good fortune at least for a few days to feel the inspiring influence of

this great and dynamic personality and to learn from him the essentials of nationalism and the code of conduct for politicians and leaders. He has decried politicians whose only qualification is speech-making, and leaders who seek personal advantage. "Ceylon cannot, will not achieve her destiny," he told an interviewer, "until she learns that politics means so very much more than personal advantage." He has at a glance diagnosed the political ills of this country. "Politically this Island is dreadfully backward" he says and prescribes the remedy that "she must leave the jungle of doubt and suspicion and frustration." We are glad to note that his words have begun to bear fruit at least among his countrymen here; the Indian community in the Island who have divided themselves into so many factions under various leaders, have now, it is reported, come together under one organisation known as the "Ceylon Indian Congress", to work for the uplift of the community. They have had the congratulations of the Pandit himself for this ready response to his appeal. Ceylonese, to whatever community they may belong, would do well to take the words of the Pandit to heart and to emulate the example of their Indian brethren in the Island. The Ceylonese know, to their cost, to what extent the divergent and rival tendencies of the different communities have set back the political progress of the Island. The Pandit wants the majority community to be magnanimous and the minorities not to be too exacting and obstructionist. We have in season and out of season advocated it in these columns. We therefore appeal to the Ceylonese, in the words of the Pandit, to "leave the jungle of doubt and suspicion and frustration" and work for the larger welfare of the country. Ceylon should look up to India, as she has done for centuries, for her political conduct.

The PANDIT'S final message to Ceylon, given through Mr. PETER BATTEN of the "Times of Ceylon" is, "Hitch your waggon to the star of India, fulfil your destiny." The Pandit sees Ceylon's destiny bound up with India's and he says:

"I look forward to the day—and it will come, when Ceylon will send her elected representatives to the Parliament of All-India, an All-India of which she will be part and parcel, not a bondslave, but united by the common ties of religion and mutual interest.

We don't know how this dream of the Pandit will be viewed by the generality of people here. But this much we are certain that Ceylon, situated as she is, cannot hope and work for a better destiny than envisaged by the Pandit. Blood is indeed thicker than water.

**A Central Indian  
Organisation**

Indians in Ceylon  
Unite

**Pandit Nehru  
Congratulates**

Colombo, Tuesday.

A Central Indian Organisation, representative of the Indians in Ceylon, was formed last night at a joint meeting of the representatives of the Ceylon Indian Congress and the Ceylon Central Indian Association held at "Sienna," in De Fonseka Gardens, Bambalapitiya, the temporary residence of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The meeting which started at 11 p. m. last night continued till 1.45 a. m. this morning when a memorandum was signed by all.

Pandit Nehru congratulated the signatories and wished them all success in their endeavour.

Messrs. M. Subbiah, S. R. M. Valliappa Chettiar, A. Aziz and Satyavagiswara Iyer, representing the Ceylon Indian Congress, Messrs. H. M. Desai, G. R. Motha, C. K. Kunhiraman, K. A. Krishnan, M. U. Knan, H. F. Ghany representing the Ceylon Central Indian Association, and Dewan Bahadur I. X. Pereira, Mr. S. Vytilingam, Mr. S. Rauf Pasha, Mr. Peri Sunderam and Mr. A. Subbiah of Madras were among the sixteen signatories who have subscribed to the memorandum.

The memorandum states that in the interests of the freedom of India and of Ceylon and in order to promote and safeguard the interests of Indians in Ceylon, it is desirable and necessary to have a central Indian organisation representative of the Indians in Ceylon.

The name of the organisation will be "The Ceylon Indian Congress."

**Office-bearers**

The office-bearers will be Mr. V. R. M. V. A. Letchumanan Chettiar, President.

Messrs. H. M. Desai and A. Aziz, Secretaries, and

Mr. D. M. Vera, Treasurer.

There will be a Committee of 25.

Where any vital matter of policy affecting Indians in Ceylon, or generally, Indians overseas, arises, the policy to be pursued is to be the policy of the Indian National Congress and in case of doubt or any disagreement about this, reference should be made to the All-India Congress Committee office.

It will be the particular duty of this organisation to interest itself in the Indians employed in the plantation areas of Ceylon and to promote their welfare.

**BANK OF CEYLON****First Directors**

A "Gazette" extraordinary, issued on Tuesday announces the nomination of the following to be the first Directors of the Bank of Ceylon:—

Sir Mohamed Marcan Markar, Messrs. A. E. de Silva, H. V. Perera, K. C., H. W. Peiris, and C. J. Black.

Sis Mohamed Macan Markar and Mr. A. E. de Silva, are the "nominated directors."



# NEHRU WANTS BAN ON LABOUR IMMIGRATION

## Results of His Ceylon Visit: Future Uncertain: Misunderstandings Cleared

### REPORT TO BE PLACED BEFORE CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Madras, July 25

MR. Jawaharlal Nehru, the ambassador of the Indian nation to Ceylon, returned to Madras this afternoon after his triumphant ten-day visit to the Island. He was given a great reception this afternoon at 2, when accompanied by Mr. Upadhyaya, his Secretary, he arrived at the Meenambakkam Aerodrome by Tata's plane, piloted by Mr. B. K. N. Rao.

Interviewed by the Hindu's Representative on the position in Ceylon, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru said, "I cannot say now definitely what the result of my visit to Ceylon is going to be. In regard to the particular matter for which I went to Ceylon, I am afraid I am not satisfied with the position as it seems to exist at present. It may be that a measure of relief may come to a few but the principle in which I was interested has not been established. The position remains indefinite and unsatisfactory. I shall, of course, submit my report to the Working Committee of the Congress and it is for them to consider my advice on the matter."

Continuing, Mr. Nehru stated: "On the larger issue, however, that of co-operation between India and Ceylon in future, I think, my visit has done good." There had been unfortunately growing bitterness among some sections of the population there. Economic distress had embittered many people and this bitterness had been used by some against the Indians. Some Indians also had said or done things which were imprudent and had added largely to the tension. "I was surprised" added Mr. Nehru, "to find how some people among Ceylonese were carrying on a regular campaign against the Indians and using language that was astonishing in its violence and irresponsibility. This naturally had a bad effect on the public, both Ceylonese and Indians, but I find, to my satisfaction that this is confined to a relatively small number of persons and that both the masses of the population as well as the intelligentsia have no such ill-feeling on their side. This was heartening and the welcome that I received from vast numbers of the people of Ceylon was extraordinary in its warmth and friendship. This demonstrated the underlying friendship between India and Ceylon, which could not be disturbed by the passing irritations or irresponsible acts and utterances of a few. Yet, it must be recognised that there is tension there, due not only to economic causes but also due to the political background which seems to utilise these economic causes for that purpose. Indians in Ceylon are full of apprehensions about the future."

#### Ceylon Ministers' Assurance

"The Indians are distressed at many steps that have been taken which affect their position and status in Ceylon and tend to injure some of their interests. I should like to say, however, that the Board of Ministers of the Ceylon Government assured me that they had no wish whatever to act in any indiscriminate way against Indians. And in any step they might take for the relief of economic distress, they would take particular care to avoid causing hardship in so far as it was possible. I had every courtesy extended

to me by the Ministers and am grateful to them for this."

"The future," Mr. Nehru proceeded, "is somewhat uncertain and requires careful watching. Meanwhile, what should be done is a matter for serious consideration by the Congress and the Government of India. I feel that my visit has already brought substantial results in removing many causes of misunderstanding and in laying stress on the innumerable links between India and Ceylon and this is a definite gain."

"Another result that my visit has achieved is this. It has laid the foundation of a strong and united organisation of all Indians. Unfortunately, there has been in the past a tendency for groups to function separately and thus ineffectively. I hope that we shall now have a strong organisation, representing all Indians and speaking on their behalf and working for the good both of India and of Ceylon, and protecting and safeguarding the legitimate rights of Indians."

"No one wants", he added, "any Indian interests which are injurious to the growth of freedom of the people of Ceylon and there are many Indian interests which seem to me essential in the interests of Ceylon itself. One matter to be always borne in mind is that, whenever anything is done which affects the people of India as well as the people of Ceylon, the two should always have full consultation with each other before action is taken. Unilateral action is likely to be harmful and dangerous."

#### Future of Labour Immigration

"Apart from the present difficulties that we have to face, the major question for India is the future of labour immigration to Ceylon as well as to other countries abroad. I think the time has come when a clear policy should be laid down, stopping all such immigration. This policy will be for the good of India as well as of Ceylon and there might well be full co-operation in giving effect to it."

#### Bank of Ceylon to Open on Tuesday

The Bank of Ceylon, at the Chamber of Commerce Building, Colombo, will be declared open by Sir Andrew Caldecott at 9 a.m. on Tuesday.

#### Retirement of an Excise Officer

Muhandiram V. Nagalingam, Excise Warehouse Officer, Jaffna, has retired from service on the 19th inst and is proceeding to Colombo at the end of the month to settle down there. He intends to go to India early next year with a view to becoming an inmate of Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram at Wardha for a period after which he intends returning to Ceylon and serve his country.

Referring to Muhandiram Nagalingam's 27 years service in the department the acting Excise Commissioner places on record appreciation of "the devotion to duty, the high sense of honour and the courtesy and tact which characterized his career."

# No New Taxation Next Year

(Continued from page 3)

been comparatively small owing to the absence of suitable industries and the want of adequate security.

#### More on Education

In the Education Ministry the vote was over last year's. Provision had been included for five additional posts of English teachers and 180 additional posts as vernacular teachers.

Provision had also been made for feeding school children but a proposal to pay less was under consideration. It had been suggested that with the money available a larger number of children could be given a free mid-day meal.

The expenditure of the Ministry of Communications and Works was Rs. 22½ millions.

The loss on the working of the Railway was estimated at Rs. 2,834,000. That figure excluded the annuity charge to General Revenue on account of loans.

The Minister of Communications and Works was pressing on with several useful schemes. The automatic exchange had been installed, the work of the Hydro-Electric Scheme and the new University will be started early, while the Department of Electrical Undertakings showed a profit of six lakhs.

#### Rs. 3,766,000 Deficit

On the revenue side, he said, that Customs and Income Tax was expected to bring in less than the current year. The deficit between proposed expenditure and proposed revenue was about Rs. 5,169,061. From that amount should be deducted under expenditure and this year the figure was estimated fairly low owing to the close pruning of the budget. This figure was about Rs. 1,400,000.

Therefore, they were left with a true deficit of Rs. 3,769,061. Against that deficit they had two items which they confidently hoped would bring them in 1939-40 about five million rupees.

Those two items were the surplus in the Post Office Savings Bank and surplus in the currency reserve.

Sir Baron said that the deficit could be finally reduced to 1,519,061 but the Board of Ministers did not make any definite proposals yet as to how they should bridge that deficit.

#### Salaries Overhaul?

They were raising with the Secretary of State the question as to whether the salaries and allowances of old entrants should remain on the present level.

They were not prepared to submit any proposals for new taxation until that question had been settled.

The Retrenchment Commission had made various proposals of retrenchment which should affect present and future finance.

He gave them one assurance and that was that they were determined to leave to their successors the finances of the country in a sound position.

With the new salary scale reductions, a reduction in the Defence Votes and a slight improvement in Revenue, with the easing of the international situation and the harvesting of normal crops it was expected to bridge the present gap between Revenue and Expenditure in the future years.

#### Taking No Risks

"But, we do not propose to take any risk," Sir Baron said. "Unanticipated expenditure has taken up Rs. 10 million, not included in the Budget. It is for this reason that the surplus of Rs. 5,000,000 from the Sinking Fund is

# Golden Jubilee of Jaffna Hindu College

## To be Celebrated in 1940

The Golden Jubilee of the Jaffna Hindu College will be celebrated in April 1940 and the chief features of the celebration will be a Rupee Fund collection and a Carnival.

This decision was taken tentatively at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Old Boys' Association of the Jaffna Hindu College held on the 20th inst., Mr. A. Coomaraswamy, Principal, presiding.

The Executive Committee decided to publish a Jubilee "Souvenir" of the College, to collect a lakh of rupees by organising a Rupee Fund campaign and to run a Carnival. A sub-committee for each of these was appointed by the Executive Committee.

The Jaffna Hindu College, the premier national institution in North Ceylon, was founded in 1890. Its history is bound up with the history of national awakening and Hindu revival in Jaffna, and the College counts among its founders some of the most stand-out leaders of Jaffna at that time.

## An Inter-Collegiate Debate

An Inter-Collegiate debate on "In the economic interest of Ceylon, the Indian immigrants should be repatriated," between the Jaffna Hindu College Pre-Matric Lyceum and Manipay Hindu College Senior Lyceum will be held on Friday, the 28th instant, at about 6-30 p.m. in the Jaffna Hindu College Hall.

All friends and well-wishers of these colleges are cordially invited to be present.

not to be utilised for the purpose of balancing the Budget. If we implement and follow all the recommendations of the Retrenchment Commission we shall not leave a bankrupt state to the new Council.

"I have still left one important duty to perform on behalf of the Government, on behalf of the Board of Ministers and my own behalf, I want to thank the Retrenchment Commission for their work.

"They have produced seven interim reports and just now I have been handed this volume, the first part of their official report.

#### Commission: "Wise Step"

"When I referred to the appointment of this Commission last year, I expected them to finish their task within one year and they have fulfilled it within that time.

"There were doubts and misgivings over the appointment of that Commission even in that House. Today I have no doubt that members will realise that the appointment of the Commission has been a wise step."

Sir Baron said that it would be impossible to put into figures what would be saved, but the expenditure would be cut by Rs. 2 million owing to work of the Commission.

"If we exercise caution and self-restraint in our demands, and if we proceed on the lines indicated, I have not the slightest doubt that in the course of the next few years we shall reach financial stability."

The first reading of the Appropriation Bill was passed.

Council was adjourned until 2.30 p.m. on August 8th.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## WHITHER, MR. PONNAMBALAM?

Sir,  
The great concourse of people on Saturday last in front of the Urban Council buildings does mark the traditional political consciousness of the Northern Tamils wrought to fever heat. The gathering was a solid and substantial tribute to Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam for his startling labours for what he conceives to be the welfare of the Tamils and other minorities. Though there was a considerable number of persons of Jaffna's intelligentsia who don't approve of Mr. Ponnambalam's methods of approach to the constitutional problem that has become the apple of discord between the two major communities of the Island, everybody was in a mood to applaud him as the hero of the Tamils after the late Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan. It is indeed a fact recognised on all sides that Mr. Ponnambalam has whipped up tremendous interest in further constitutional reform. The case for the Tamils and other minorities as he presents it appears to be convincing and formidable. Which Tamil will not feel the utter indifference bordering on lovineness of the Board of Ministers and other Sinhalese leaders to the Tamils' call for help when the last unseasonal rains laid waste the countryside? Which of them will not feel outraged at the lack of consideration the Sinhalese majority in the State Council showed for an adjournment motion to discuss an economic distress flowing out of a legislative action of the Council? Who will not fret and fume at the curt manner in which Mr. Ponnambalam's own motion for the Council's recommendation to the Board of Ministers of financial aid to Jaffna's tobacco growers to meet their loss by the increased tariff of Travancore, was treated by the Minister of Agriculture and the Deputy Speaker while the Council did in the past admit and consider private members' motion involving expenditure of money? A pretty big list of majority Members' and Board of Ministers' passivity, active obstruction and cussedness to the interests of the Jaffna Tamils during the last seven or eight years may be compiled. Added to the want of regard of the Sinhalese leaders for what the Tamils and their leaders consider as their legitimate claims, is what they think and feel about His Excellency the Governor's attitude to minority demands as revealed in his scheme of reforms. Around it all, is the wider campaign of Goonesinghe-minded persons in the country to boycott Jaffna products and Jaffnese shops. It indeed looks as if the cup of Jaffna's sorrows is full and brimming over. And when Mr. Ponnambalam recounts the woes and dramatically offers his life and all to ward off the calamity, the situation becomes tense, trembling and turbulent.

Is the situation so bad after all? There is really much to agitate the Tamils. The Sinhalese leaders who play for power-politics have developed such a rabidity of vision that they don't see the stark ruin and confusion looming ahead. And Mr. Ponnambalam and his following who have reason for perturbation imagine more than facts justify and demand more than what may be

reasonably conceded. Does Mr. Ponnambalam know that there are responsible persons among Tamils who honestly feel that the adamant attitude of the Sinhalese leaders is but their reaction to the Jaffna boycott of the first reformed Council which they interpreted for Jaffna's impatience at larger powers in their hands, and to the growing identification of Jaffna Tamils with Ceylon Indian interests which they rightly or wrongly feel as inimical to Ceylon, and to tactlessness of language of Tamil leaders in presenting the Tamil case? The fact that a powerful opponent, powerful in numbers, is discourteous and shows a want of consideration, is all the more reason for the weak contestant to be suave and impersonal in rebuttal. Do the Tamil leaders realise that the Sinhalese don't want any complete self-government in the sense in which India strives for but only more power? Do they know that their making common cause with Indian interests and aspirations puts the Britisher on guard and deprives the Jaffna Tamils of his sympathy? Indians who are fighting for responsible self-rule and independence will not receive the protection and sympathy of the imperial Britisher; and those who sympathise with them will be treated likewise. Jaffna is reaping the fruits of boycott and subsequent indiscretions. Though the Board of Ministers cannot be commended for their Indian repatriation move, in the light of the larger issues of which Pandit Jawaharlal has been talking to them, the Northern Tamil leaders should as a matter of politics revise their position in regard to the Indian question. The Northern Province is not likely to be separated and federated with India now or in the near future; nor are we going to mix with the South Indians and multiply within a measurable time to beat the Sinhalese in the game of numbers. What purpose and meaning is their then in the appeal of Messrs. G. G. Ponnambalam and Nadesan to the meeting to maintain the mentality of opposition to the Sinhalese leaders' politics? Will our continued opposition change their front? They are in the enjoyment of larger powers; and if further reforms are not granted which is unlikely, how does it improve the Tamil position? If a minority could be firm, the majority could afford to ignore it and carry on as if nothing had gone wrong.

Mr. Ponnambalam's appeal to the multitude most of whom cannot analyse the situation is to lock themselves in a blind alley. Is that a desirable position? If the Sinhalese don't show the way out which they are not likely to, are we to face the crash of our business in the South and the widening gulf between the two communities? Whither are you leading the Tamils, Mr. Ponnambalam? Whither? It is futile to expect the sovereign power to help us out of the rut; for we are suspect in their sight; and for the principle of democracy by which the Tamils swear will be scrupulously applied to them by the sovereign power. If the Sinhalese refuse to be magnanimous and to give us weightage what then? The Tamil people of the North and their leaders should seriously ponder on

the situation and not make cheap brave declamations. The big meeting on Saturday was not going far from the point of view of statesmanship and solution. It was a negative call to furbish the sword and gnash the teeth—without an assessment of our strength.

Yours etc.  
S. A. NATHAN.

Bank of Ceylon  
Directors

Sir,—A morning paper gives the following names, as the Directors of the Bank of Ceylon, appointed by the Governor:—

Sir H. M. Markan Markar  
Mr. A. E. de Silva  
" H. V. Perera  
" H. W. Peiris  
" C. J. Black

It is very curious that the Governor is very anxious to have the European Community, which was against the establishment of the Bank of Ceylon, represented in the Board of Directors of the Bank. In doing so, the Governor has completely kept out the Tamils from the management of the Bank. This is no surprise to the Tamils, because they cannot expect the Governor who did not even mention the word "TAMIL" in the whole of his despatch on Reforms to the Secretary of State, to think of appointing a Tamil as a Director of the said Bank. Instead of seeing that a Tamil is also on the Board, the Governor has dislodged the only Tamil, who was recommended by the Minister and his Committee, by a European. It seems representation was made to the Governor that Mr. Tyagaraja being a paid servant of the State Mortgage Bank cannot be a Director of the Bank of Ceylon. I fail to understand the principle on which this was done. If it is that an Officer of another Bank should not be an Officer in the Bank of Ceylon, then how can Mr. A. E. de Silva, who is the Managing Director of the State Mortgage Bank, be a Director of the Bank of Ceylon. Granting that Mr. Tyagaraja should not be a Director, the Governor could have asked his Minister to recommend another Tamil. Is it that there is no other Tamil available? What about Mr. A. Sillamuttu, Mr. A. Gardiner, Dr. S. C. Paul, Mr. N. Nadaraja and Mr. M. Thambiah? If the Governor wanted a European, surely he could have asked the Minister to drop off one of the 3 Sinhalese and recommend a European. But when the Financial Secretary (European) himself is a Director, what is the urgent need for another European? The Governor once said in a public dinner, that Mr. D. S. Senanayake is fit to represent the Europeans. Now why should the Governor feel, that the interests of the Europeans will suffer in the hands of 3 Sinhalese Directors of the Bank and a Sinhalese Minister all of whom belong to the same race as that of Mr. Senanayake. Then, what about the interests of the Tamils? I suppose God Almighty will look after the Tamils. The public can clearly see that at a time when political tension is so great in this country, where even the Governor was called a partisan, the Governor is quite satisfied to see, that even if a Tamil is not appointed as a Director of the Bank of Ceylon, he should not offend

"Repatriation of  
Indians"

(Continued from page 3)

false propaganda has naturally caused a great deal of anxiety in the minds of the Indian public.

## Special Cases

Referring to the visit of Pandit Nehru Sir Baron said that even before his arrival the Ministers on their own initiative had considered the question carefully and had come to certain conclusions in applying the decisions to discontinue the services of the non-Ceylonese workmen.

One of those conditions was that any non-Ceylonese who had married a Ceylonese woman should not come under the operation of those regulations.

"They had also come to the conclusion that special cases of hardship should be considered individually.

"They had thought it only humane to consider such cases on their special merits and it had been further decided that all such cases should be considered by the Minister concerned and not by the head of the Department."

He continued: "But we see published in the papers, that Pandit Nehru came here and made all sorts of impossible demands and that the Ministers weakly yielded. I want to repudiate that.

"Pandit Nehru is a patriot and he would be the last person to ask us in Ceylon to do anything which would be detrimental to the interests of this country.

"He made no such demands. As a matter of fact, he told us that the immediate question was of a trivial character.

## Goodwill Mission

"Whether a few hundred persons have to go or not, that was not the question with which he was concerned. He wanted to see that nothing was done which would inflict hardship on those people and which will create in the minds of Indian people a sort of hostile feeling.

"He was more interested than anything else in seeing that the friendly relations which have existed before in India and Ceylon should continue.

"He came to us with a message of goodwill and sympathy from the Indian public. It is nothing more than that. Wherever he spoke publicly he clearly laid down the principles which should guide even Indians who live in Ceylon.

"I think I have said enough on that point to remove the gross misstatements given wide publicity by certain people."

the Sinhalese, by requesting the Minister to drop off one of the 3 Sinhalese and appoint one European. Perhaps the motto "Divide and rule" applies here very well. Is it communalism?

Yours etc.,

S. Ponnambalam.

Wellawattai.

15-7-39.



## English Schools' Art Exhibition

### The Vadamarachy Circuit

Point, Pedro, Tuesday

The Vadamarachy Circuit English Schools' Art Exhibition, organised by the Hartley College Art Association for the purpose of the Education Week was declared open by Mr. Richard W. D. de Silva, the Point Pedro Magistrate, at 9 a. m. on Tuesday the 25th inst. On arrival at the entrance Mr. Silva was greeted by Mr. Sam T. Solomons, the President of the Association, and Mrs. D. Silva presented with a "Chendu" by little Miss Anusiya Thanabalingam. Most of the schools in the area took part in the Exhibition.

In calling upon Mr. Silva to declare the Exhibition open Mr. C. P. Thamotheram, Patron of the Association and Principal of Hartley College, referred to the lack of facilities in Ceylon schools for the development of the artistic talents. Mr. Sam T. Solomons Art Master was to be congratulated for the enterprise in organising the Exhibition. Mr. D. Silva in declaring the Exhibition open, referred to the hardships suffered by Art Students some years ago. But in spite of complete lack of facilities, Ceylon was able to boast of such Artists like Mudaliyar A. G. G. Amarasagara. Then it was possible that with the help and encouragement of men like Mr. Solomons, Ceylon would soon be able to produce a very large number of Artists. He wished the Exhibition all success.

The Exhibits were judged by Messrs. N. Sivagnasundram, P. V. Senathirajah, P. Nadesan and Miss Alles. Mrs. R. W. D. de Silva distributed the prizes to the winners.

The following are Prize winners:—

**Design.** 1st Prize Minoly S., Girls Bilingual School, Point Pedro; 2nd Prize K. Saupakiam, Girls Bilingual School, Udupiddy; 3rd Prize Manoranchitham, C. Hartley, Point Pedro.

**Object.** 1st Prize V. Maheswaram, Puloly Boys' English School, 2nd Prize N. Chelvathy, Girls' Bilingual School, Point Pedro.

**Expression.** 1st Prize M.A.C.A. Azeez, Hartley College, Point Pedro, 2nd Prize R. Inpam, Girls' Bilingual School, Point Pedro, 3rd Prize S. Anandacumarasamy, Girls Bilingual School, Point Pedro.

**Competition Prize.** A Cup awarded to P. Panchanathan of Hartley College.

**Open Group.** Prize awarded by Mr. G. G. Ponnampalam M.S.C. Prize winner, Mr. Sam T. Solomons, Art Master, Hartley College.

Later in the day Mr. Patrick, Acting Director of Education visited the Art Exhibition and he was taken round by the Patron, Mr. C. P. Thamotheram and the President Mr. Sam T. Solomons, and was quite pleased with the high standard of the Exhibits. He complimented Mr. Solomons the organiser on the splendid success of the Exhibition. (Cor.)

## "DEEP, OLD AND TREMENDOUSLY WIDESPREAD"

(Continued from page 2)

you can get a great deal of help from India.

"Ideologically speaking, our political movement is the most advanced in subject countries of the world. And our mass consciousness has also risen greatly."

### Ideological Help

Pundit Nehru went on to say that Ceylon could get a deal of ideological help from the Indian National Movement. The past records of history showed that India and Ceylon had not merely shaken hands but embraced each other closely enough. They had arrived at a stage when unless they had a general raising of the mass level they would be pulled down. It was also in the interests of British labour that the standard should be raised in India and Ceylon. And therefore, it was in the interests of all people who wanted a higher standard among the masses to see to it that there was no part of the world where that standard was low.

If Indian labour in India was very cheap, it would inevitably affect the standard in Ceylon.

Ceylon was unhappily situated in regards to its economy. It was based on two major factors—a plantation economy and a coconut economy. The plantation economy was only to be found in areas of Colonial exploitation.

The coconut economy was an economy which depended on pressure from outside. It was a precarious economy and there were difficulties ahead. They had to change that. They could not change it by protesting against it.

It was not the fault of this person or that. It was a factor which was growing. Economically considered Ceylon was a backward country. If it produced wealth it ought to be a rich country and maintain a high standard. The right way to deal with Ceylon's economy was to examine the root causes and to develop some kind of system and go ahead with it without protesting against things which were inevitable.

Continuing, he said that it was difficult for him to distinguish between an Indian and a Sinhalese. He found in Ceylon the same type of people, the same background, the same spiritual, moral and cultural aspects he found in India. He did not feel that he had gone out of India.

With the rising of the mass consciousness in Ceylon various difficulties arose. Every Indian who came to Ceylon should remember that he represented the ideals of the Indian National movement.

### NOTICE

The power of attorney given to A. Arunasalam of Valvettiturai by the undersigned is cancelled.

S. V. SIVASAMBOO

S. KANMANY

(Mis 93, 20—27-7-39)

## 'I Did not Come to Bargain But to Greet You'

(Continued from Page 1)

look towards foreign nations, what shall we say of Lanka, which is flesh of our flesh and bone of our bone? Have you forgotten how your forbears came from our land, how your culture and language and thought are intertwined with ours, how the most precious gift that you have come from the heart of India over two thousand years ago? We little men of today may err, but we cannot erase what has been written on the tablet of history, or remove the impress of ages past on our minds and our hearts. What of the present? What of the future?

We see the world in the grip of the revolutionary changes and no man knows what tomorrow will bring. If our countries are worthy of our high destiny, we have to add to our stature, and getting out of the grooves and pettiness of our daily lives, think of the big problems and deal with them in a big way. In these crises that threaten to overwhelm us, when empires may fade away, can we stand apart, with suspicion in our eyes? We have only one path to travel, the path of co-operation with each other in the pursuit of common ideals.

We may be irritated with each other occasionally, we may commit mistakes, for we are erring mortals, but can India ever raise her hand against her younger sister Lanka? Can Ceylon seek to do injury to India?

### Changing Economy

Ceylon has today to face difficult problems. Her old economy is changing rapidly and she is suffering also from the economic conflicts of the present day world. Unemployment has grown and

brought misery and unhappiness to many homes. That, unhappily, is the fate of almost every country today and none of us can escape that fate. But if we have courage and wisdom we can face destiny itself and conquer it. If we have strength and unity, we can help in shaping this sorry scheme of things and remould it nearer to the heart's desire. This cannot be done in a petty way. Vital problems require vital remedies.

In the present difficulties of Ceylon, she will have the full sympathy and co-operation of India. Let there be no mistake about that. We want to help because injury to Ceylon is injury to us. I came here because of a passing misunderstanding with the desire to clear it up and prevent it from disturbing the minds of people in both our countries.

I did not come to bargain, but to greet you and to appeal to you where we thought injustice might have been done.

### Want to Help

Speaking for the Indian National Congress, I can give you my full assurance that in no manner or degree do we want to come in the way of the political or economic or other advancement of Ceylon and her people. We want to help in that advance for if we did not do so, we would be false to our own principles. Our hand is always stretched out in friendship and comradeship to all peoples in the East and in the West who stand for freedom and peace.

For Lanka that comradeship is even closer and I earnestly trust that we shall co-operate in full measure for this cause of freedom and peace in our countries as well as in the world.

May I express again my deep gratitude to all of you for the affection with which you have overwhelmed me and made this short visit of mine a precious memory which will endure.

I bid you farewell, comrades in a common enterprise and I trust that you will hold fast to your ideals and not lower them for temporary and passing gain. I earnestly hope that the realisation of those ideals will come to you and bring joy and happiness to all the people of Lanka.

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(H. 88, 13-7-39 to 12-2-40.)



**MALARIA CONTROL***(Continued from page 1)*

turn has been put to good use in the production of crops. This is in marked evidence in our Centres of work such as, Chilaw, Puttalam, Anuradhapura, and Kurunegala.

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