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FREEDOM TO SHAPE COUNTRY'S FUTURE

DEMAND OF THE CEYLON NATIONAL CONGRESS

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT 21st ANNUAL SESSIONS

"FOR the first time we are asking for the right to determine our own Constitution and designing the framework under which such a Constitution should function in the exercise of our rights," said Dr. R. Saravanamuttu in moving the following resolution at the twenty first annual session of the Ceylon National Congress at Kandy:—

"The Ceylon National Congress considers it imperative that decisive steps should be taken to secure immediately for Ceylon such a political status as would ensure for the people of this country, the unfettered right to determine their domestic and foreign policies, and to frame their own Constitution."

Dr Saravanamuttu said that they had to get rid of vague words and phrases. Words and phrases such as Dominion Status and Colonial self-Government meant nothing definite and different people, in a dynamic world, gave different interpretations as times changed. They had now come down to the substance and made it clear that what they wanted was the unfettered freedom to manage their own domestic affairs as well as their relations with the outside world.

For the first time they were asking for the right to determine their own Constitution and designing the framework under which such a Constitution should function in the exercise of their rights. Up to now Constitutions were framed for them by outsiders and more or less imposed on them whether they liked it or not. This was the first time when a clear-cut consciousness had dawned upon them.

Alien Impositions

Dr. Saravanamuttu recalled an ancient maxim that "it is better to die living in one's own way than succeed in an alien way of life, for success in alien ways of life is death."

That well illustrated what had happened to the people of

this country. They had merely become tools in the hands of alien Constitution framers. Those alien impositions had restricted their growth, thwarted their initiative and killed their soul. That was a valid reason for them now to declare that they wanted to exercise their right and freedom to shape their own future.

Dr. Saravanamuttu continuing said that they should act now with a realisation of the significance of what was already taking place in Europe. They could not isolate themselves as a people but should so order their affairs as to form themselves into one of a group constituting a human entity. They did not want to be a nation in order to exploit other nations.

Even in England there was demand for a definite declaration of war aims, whether they were to tolerate capitalist society where people lived by owning and not by working, or whether society should be such that everybody lived by working and serving and not by owning, according to the Socialist doctrine.

War Effort

"We still have a great love for Great Britain and in this war we are doing and will do everything possible to help her to win, but this war has at the same time exposed much of the weakness of British Imperialism," said Dr. Saravanamuttu.

He added: "It is in the interests of England herself to see that in any Federation the units of that Federation were all completely independent and were able to stand by themselves in times of trouble. That is the greatest contribution to any Federation to which we may belong."

"We want to be an independent unit in order to join a Federation of independent units. In order to contribute our share it is very necessary

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TOWARDS A NOBLER CITIZENSHIP

CLOSER CO-OPERATION BETWEEN STATE AND CITIZEN

BY DR. GEORGE ARUNDALE

IN every country the citizenship of her people should be made a very living and a very happy reality. The State needs the individual. The individual needs the State. And the relations between them should be warm and mutually helpful and co-operative.

I am afraid that almost everywhere such a relationship is non-existent. It certainly is non-existent in India—to the detriment of the individual citizen and to the weakening of the State. I hold that the purpose of education is twofold, both to stimulate in the individual his own qualities and powers to the end of his own individual growth, and also to stir in him a deep love of country, a very abundant and self-sacrificing patriotism, whereby he widens his own nature, enters into the great Brotherhood of his land, and begins, perhaps, to have some conception of that still wider Brotherhood which the League of Nations was designed to envisage.

Now the State must help him to become a splendid flower in the national garden and to add his own fine fragrance to the national perfume.

In Greece

In ancient Greece, the Athenian took an obligation that he would leave the State the better, for his having lived in it, and this great promise was made with the intent of redeeming it to the utmost. It was no light or formal promise, but it was really meant. Therefore did Athens become the mighty state she was, and only as the promise grew empty did Athens grow weak.

As the time draws near for the refashioning of education in India, so that she may have the kind of education she needs for the evocation of her genius, I think we should plan a far more intimate participation by the State in the life of its individual citizens, not by way of discipline or interference, but by way of inspiration and of a constant reminder both to

the State and to the individual that each belongs to the other.

Civic Ceremonies

I would suggest the following Civic Ceremonies in illustration of what I mean:

First, the adoption into membership of the State of the young citizen as soon as possible after birth. A day should be set apart each month for such admission, the State's newest citizens being formally welcomed by some distinguished luminary of the State, but in words there are full of sincerity and brotherliness. The State should bless its new young citizens in a short and simple, but beautiful, ceremony thus setting in motion from the very outset what should be a delightful relationship between the two.

Second, there should be established a Junior Citizenship to follow the actual admission on the occasion of birth. At say fourteen years of age every girl and boy should again come into some kind of formal contact with the state in a simple and beautiful manner, with a suitable promise to do his or her utmost to become worthy of citizenship of so great a country

For Adults

Third, at the legal age, at the age of maturity, there should be a great ceremony of admission into full citizenship, so that when a citizen becomes adult he undertakes certain positive obligations towards his or her Motherland. "I promise to give of my best to my Motherland. Whatever may be my other duties, I shall never forget my duties to my Motherland, and I shall try so to live that she shall be the happier for my citizenship." Of course, the Allegiance could be more beautifully phrased, but it should embody a very definite sense of devotion to the Motherland—a devotion which the whole of the educational scheme should be at pains to foster.

Fourth, the ceremony of marriage should be as civic as

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PUBLIC NOTICE

KNOW all persons to whom it may concern that the policy No. 23519 issued in favour of Sinnathamby Nagalingam, of Thyiddu Kankesanthurai, our brother (now deceased) by the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., of Calcutta, has been lost to which effect we affirmed an affidavit on 20th December 1940 before the District Judge, Jaffna. The said policy is hereby made null and void and anybody dealing with the same will do so at his own risk.

1. க. இளையத்தம்பி
2. Theivanai wife of S. Eliathamby.

Dated 20th Dec. 1940.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1940.

THE CEYLON NATIONAL CONGRESS

THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION of the Ceylon National Congress which closed amidst scenes of great enthusiasm on Sunday last at Mirigama is a remarkable achievement in more ways than one. The leaders of the Congress are making an honest effort to work on the lines of the Indian National Congress in however humble a way. In the first place the Congress is no longer the concern of a few educated men, but is fast becoming a vigorous movement of the masses. For the first time the session was held not in a town, but in a village to bring it into intimate touch with the peasants. The Congress workers are no longer content with holding political meetings and passing pious resolutions. This year a determined effort is to be made to further the industrial and agricultural advancement of the country. The Swadeshi Exhibition which was held under the Congress auspices was a great success and should give a great impetus to local industry. Rural committees will be organised to further industrial and food production in the rural districts, to relieve poverty and unemployment and to secure land for the landless. Naturally the question of Indian immigration and the allied problem of the civil rights of the Indians in Ceylon found a prominent place in the proceedings. We are in full sympathy with the leaders of the Congress in their desire to stop the immigration of Indian labour both skilled and unskilled where it competes with indigenous labour. No one can view without concern the dumping of the Ceylon market by Indian labour especially when unemployment is acute in Ceylon. But this issue should not be confused with the other issue of justice to Indians already resident in Ceylon. Here again a clear line must be drawn between

permanent residents and birds of passage. It is certainly unreasonable to expect the Ceylon Government to give full rights of citizenship to the floating population whose only interests are to make money and return to India as soon as possible. But those who have an intention of permanent domicile should be assured all rights. If the Board of Ministers do not confine the rights to the second generation, but extend them to all who give evidence of an intention of permanent residence, it will help very much to solve the Indo-Ceylon impasse.

The next question which engaged the attention of the Congress was the one of self-government for Ceylon. Britain, which calls upon all the peoples in her vast Empire to support her in the struggle against totalitarianism, cannot with any justification deny freedom to Ceylon. It is immaterial whether our objective is defined as Dominion Status or self-government, for the right to secede is inherent in Dominion Status. But the Congress demand for a right to frame our own constitution is essential and vital for the obvious reason that a constitution drawn up by a body of experts from abroad cannot be satisfactory as it will be hedged in by safeguards and reservations and will be too much in the nature of a compromise between nationalism and communalism. That there are bound to be far-reaching constitutional changes after the War admits of no doubt. But happenings in India make us a bit pessimistic as to the possibility of Ceylon getting full-fledged self-government soon after the war. If the Congress leaders wish to make swaraj a live issue in Ceylon politics, they must make the Congress a vigorous movement of the masses and also bridge up the gulf between the majority and minority communities. In this connection they can take a leaf from the policy of the Indian National Congress. They must make some gesture to the minorities and work earnestly towards arriving at an agreed settlement of the minorities problem. Being the predominant community, the Sinhalese can afford to be generous towards the minorities with a view to arriving at some settlement, because the issue of swaraj is more vital than that of the gain or loss of a few seats. The Congress at present is unfortunately a predominantly Sinhalese body and therefore the other communities may question its right to speak on behalf of the whole of Ceylon. An earnest effort must be made by its leaders to bring all minority communities into its fold so that its credentials may not be questioned. If it achieves either of these two objects, then it will be in a position to deliver the goods and to make its demands effective.

Needs of Hindu Institutions

Reform of Temple Administration Urged

Mailam, Dec. 21.

Delivering the Presidential address to the Saiva Siddhanta Conference held here to-day Rao Bahadur C. M. Ramachandra Chettiar, Commissioner, Hindu Religious Endowments Board, Madras, detailed the urgent needs of Hindu religious institutions.

Delegates from Tanjore, Trichy, Madurai, Madras, Vellore and other places attended. The Conference is held under the patronage of Sri La Sri Sivagnana Palaya Swamikal of Bommayapalaya Mutt, a trustee of the Mailam Temple.

Yesterday, the delegates worshipped at the shrine. The second edition of the fourteen Saiva Siddhanta Sastras was published by the Samajam.

The delegates and the President and others were welcomed in verses composed by Mr. Adigal Asiriyar of the Mailam Tamil Institute.

Declaring the Conference open, Dewan Bahadur T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai explained the work of the Saiva Siddhanta Mahasamajam for the past 35 years and appealed for support to the institution.

Mr. M. Balasubramanyam, Secretary, then presented the annual report and accounts of the Samajam.

The President traced the evolution of Saiva Siddhanta, which he said was a most highly developed philosophical system in the world. He criticised the system of law governing the present administration of Hindu temples, the jobbery and cantankerous litigation regarding hereditary priesthood, right to temple honours, etc., which had converted these sacred institutions into "dignified museums and halls of festive revelries and centres of factious quarrels." He suggested that like the Christian and Mahomedan practice, a system of Canon Law as different from the common law would be the real safeguard of religion.

Referring to Mutts, the "backbone of religion for a number of centuries, especially during the Mahomedan period" the President said that of late instead of doing religious study and propaganda these Mutts had turned their eyes towards secular matters with the consequent indebtedness and anxiety. He pleaded that they should be brought under proper control. He also appealed to the public to patronise purely religious associations.

"Religiosity of the people," concluded the President, "is very low. There is only one temple for 17,000 people while the Christians have one church for every five thousand, and all working well. Preservation of charitable and religious endowments, freedom of worship, introduction of religious libraries and magazines and religious discourses in temples, publication of pamphlets about temples and training schools for priests and 'othnavars' are some of the urgent needs of our religious institutions."

Training Of Tamil Temple Priests

Dewan Bahadur T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai presided over a meeting of the Saivite religious scholars this afternoon at Mailam, when the question of opening schools for training priests in the Tamil Vedas and Agamas was considered. Messrs. Arulandiswami of Dharmap

S'PORE DEFENCES STRENGTHENED

Reinforcement Of British Arms

Singapore, Monday.

Substantial reinforcement of all British Arms have recently arrived in Malaya, it was revealed in Singapore today in a communique issued by Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-chief, Far East. The reinforcements include aircraft and Air Force personnel and numbers of Indian Infantry, Artillery and Engineers as well as auxiliary units.

"These reinforcements," says the communique, "have not only strengthened the already formidable defences of Singapore, but have increased the defence forces in other areas of the Far East command."

The Australian War Minister, Mr. P. O. Spender, and Lieut. General Sturdee, Chief of the Australian General Staff, arrived here today on an official visit. Apart from stating that Australia had vital interests in Singapore, Mr. Spender declined to comment on his mission. Both he and Lieut. General Sturdee are expected to confer with Air Chief Marshal Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief, The Far East, and other Service chiefs.

TIRUVANNAMALAI TEMPLE

Brahmins Not to Enter Ardha Mantapam

Tiruvannamalai, Dec. 20.

The authorities of the Tiruvannamalai Sri Arunachaleswarar Devasthanam have prohibited Brahmins from entering the Ardha Mantapam of the temple, next to the Moolasthanam, and thus abolished a hoary privilege enjoyed by Brahmins.

It is stated that a pilgrim entered the Mantapam day before yesterday and he was obstructed by a temple servant, who explained to him that the authorities had ordered that the Brahmins would not henceforth be allowed to the Ardha Mantapam; they are expected to worship the deity at the place where the other Hindus are expected to do so.

NEEDS OF KAYTS

Today's Public Meeting

The urgent needs of Kayts will be considered at a public meeting today which will be held under the auspices of the Kayts Association, Colombo, in the St. Antony's College, Kayts at 4.30 p.m.

Resolutions on the need for a pipe-borne water-supply for the Sanitary Board area at Kayts, the opening of the Kayts port for passenger traffic with India and other countries and the deepening of tanks and ponds, will be moved at the meeting.

puram Mutt, S. Muthiah Mudaliar, Namasiyayamurti of Tiruvannamalai, N. Danespani Pillai, Kattalai Thambiran of Dharmapocam Mutt and S. Sachidanandam Pillai, District Educational Officer, Chingleput, participated in the discussion and offered various suggestions.

JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL

SEVERAL APPOINTMENTS MADE

LAST MEETING OF COUNCIL

A special meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council, the last meeting of the present Council—was held at the Office of the Council on the 19th instant at 5 p.m., at which a vote of appreciation was passed of the services rendered by members who will not be in the next Council.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Chairman presided. Others present:

Messrs. S. M. Aboobucker, Vice-Chairman, C. R. Thambiah, R. R. Nalliah, M. Jacob, V. A. Durayappah, K. V. Sinnathurai, K. Aiyadurai, S. Patanjali, S. A. Sabapathy and the Secretary.

The following are the minutes of the meeting:—

It was decided to defer consideration of the letter dated 30th November 1940 from the Medical Officer of Health re appointing a draughtsman for the Sanitation Department to draw building plans.

It was decided to defer consideration of the interim report of the Electrical Engineer, Lightning Schemes on his recent inspection.

Considered papers regarding transfer of votes and it was decided to transfer a sum Rs. 1,500/- from head "J 1 (b)" and the sum of Rs. 1,000/- from head "J 2 (b)" to head "J 6" to purchase materials for effecting urgent replacements in the mains.

Considered papers and statement of arrears of Electricity dues which were irrecoverable.

It was decided to write off Rs. 834/09 cts as irrecoverable as the amounts were due from consumers who were either dead or had defaulted or which had been prescribed.

It was decided to defer consideration of papers regarding constructing sheds at Pannai and Passaiyur where fish is sold.

Considered report of the committee appointed by the Council regarding appointments to be made in accordance with the provision made in the Budget:

It was decided—

(a) to appoint:—

(1) Apprentice A. Ponnudurai Switch Board Operator on a salary of Rs. 240/- per annum with effect from 1st January 1941.

(2) Apprentice T. Sangarapillai Cleaner on a daily wage of cts. 70 with effect from 1st January 1941.

(3) A. Subramaniam peon on a salary of Rs. 180/- per annum with effect from 1st January 1941.

(4) Apprentice S. Ariaretnam, Street Lightning Foreman, on a salary of Rs. 240/- per annum with effect from 1st January 1941.

(b) To pay Electricity Inspector S. Selvadurai a house allowance of Rs. 60 per annum with effect from 1st January 1941 provided he lives within half a mile radius of the power House.

(c) To take into permanent establishment from 1st January 1941:

(1) Lighter M. Selvadurai on a salary of Rs. 360 per annum.

(2) Lighter K. Sangarapillai on a salary of Rs. 270 per annum.

(3) Cleaner M. A. Peter on a

(Continued on page 5)

Ideal Womanhood

Sir S. Radhakrishnan on Balanced Education

THE traits of ideal womanhood were, patience, forbearance, no retaliation, no reprisals and no vengeance. If only women clinged to these natural virtues they would be able to win away men from vices and would be helpful in restoring civilisation to the paths of sanity and gentleness.

Thus observed Dr. Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan in a speech at Calcutta.

In India, he said, education, even in regard to men was not very much wide-spread; much less was it so far as women were concerned. They always talked about relieving people who were affected by famine; but there was such a thing as 'famine of spirit' and it was their duty to get relieved of that kind of famine to the best extent possible. Philosophers generally asked the question, "Does the spirit survive when the body dies?"—they might as well ask, "Is not the spirit sometime killed when the body is alive?" Did they not suffer from what was called, 'closed mind'? Most of them lived conventionally.

"Though I have been myself," he continued, "an educationist for a number of years I am not a great admirer of the system of education which prevails." They all knew that children were supposed to be the most innocent, full of idealism, full of sympathy and affection and the Upanishad also asked them to regain the innocence and unsophisticated outlook of children. That, Sir Sarvapalli said, must be the aim of all higher education. But what did they do when they took their children to their institutions. They put into them all sorts of narrow group loyalty and instead of turning them out into a healthy, sane, gentle, humane creatures, they imported into them ideas of hatred, violence; they purged them of their freshness and nobleness. It was, therefore, essential that they should realise that education did not aim at crippling, mutilating the nature of human beings but to confirm, ennoble and enhance their universal outlook.

He added that the aim of education was not to instil cleverness but it was to increase goodness. They must enable their pupil to understand that there were some higher purposes for which they happened to live.

Nature of Women

Referring to women, he said, that women's voice of pity, the voice of humane compassion; their sensitiveness was not merely a rhetorical phrase but it was the burning emotion that they possessed by nature. It was, therefore, essential that schools should endeavour to make their pupils understand that such noble, glorious traits of womanhood must be confirmed. It was also essential that schools should impart education so that there would not be a tendency for women to intimate men in all the worst features. After all, it was said that women were creatures of love, they lived in abstract ideas. It was also said, "men make history and women are history."

If only these qualities were preserved then they would find that women would not encourage men in the brutal and callous activities in which they happened

Congress Satyagrahis

Over 300, Says Mr. Amery

London, Dec. 19.

Replying to Mr. R. W. Sorensen in the House of Commons today Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, stated that the political situation in India was as described in the Viceroy's speech on December 16 (to the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta).

Regarding Mr. Gandhi's action in calling a temporary suspension of the individual civil disobedience movement during Christmas, Mr. Amery said that he had no information beyond what had appeared in the Press.

He understood that up to December 11, slightly over 300 satyagrahis had been dealt with, in connexion with the civil disobedience movement.

He had no knowledge of any general suspension of cables to and from India.

Mr. Sorensen asked whether these 300 prisoners were all undergoing rigorous imprisonment and whether Mr. Amery would inquire whether, in fact cables from India were suspended indefinitely.

Mr. Amery replied that he understood that in some cases the imprisonment was simple, but he had no details.

He did not know that there was any indefinite suspension of cables.

Sir Alfred Knox: Has Mr. Amery noticed how well the Indian troops are fighting in Libya in spite of all Mr. Gandhi's anti-war efforts?

MOTOR LAWS

Advisory Board and Appeal Tribunal

The Governor has appointed Col. T. G. Jayewardene, Messrs. A. Mivanapalana, C. J. P. Martin, D. H. Wallis, M. I. M. Haniffa, J. D. Davith Appuhamy and the persons for the time being holding the following offices, viz: Municipal Commissioner, Colombo; Deputy Inspector-General of Police (Provinces); First Assistant Director of Public Works, and Secretary, Automobile Association of Ceylon, to be members of the Motor Traffic Advisory Board for the period January 1st—December 31st, 1941.

Sir Mohamed Maccan Markar and Messrs. M. T. Akbar, F. A. Obeyesekere, E. Navaratnam, H. Sri Nissanka, Hallock Wijanathan, H. E. de Kester, V. E. Charavanamuttu, A. L. J. Croos Dabrera, and C. S. Rajaratnam have been appointed to form a panel from which tribunals of appeal for the purposes of the Motor Car Ordinance shall be constituted.

to indulge. The traits of ideal womanhood were, Sir Sarvapalli said, patience, forbearance, no retaliation, no reprisals and no vengeance. If only they were able to cling to these natural virtues which they were endowed with women would be helpful in restoring civilisation to the paths of sanity and gentleness. The collaboration between the two sexes on the basis of equality was the only way in which the future civilisation could be built up and those who worked in that direction were helping the drawing of a new order.

Letter to the Editor

Urban Council

Ring out the Old Ring in the New

Sir,—Mr. Sam Sabapathy who may be aptly called the "conscience of the Council," as he alone of all the members who will be retiring or sitting hereafter never flinched from being in a minority of one of being Aristides or even Athanasius contra mundum whenever Truth and Justice had to be vindicated in the meetings of the Council attended for him for at least 3 years to come his last meeting on the 19th instant and raised his powerful voice against amending the Budget passed at the previous meeting held on Friday the 13th instant to provide for appointments, especially when the Council was on its last legs. He dared to be in the right invariably alone and at times with one more only in espousing what was right and proper and against wangling and irregularity. During his membership which lasted nine years he became eminent and prominent in the counsels of the Council solely because of his integrity, intrepidity and impartiality. He as Chairman of the Council spent money out of his own pocket for celebrating the opening of the Town Hall and also did not draw even one red cent as travelling allowance but used his own car for inspections. As he was a person whose left hand did not know what his right hand freely gave many of the residents and ratepayers of this Town may be unaware of his service and his sacrifice. During the three years of his Chairmanship he worked so hard and sacrificed his valuable time and utilised his high talents and immensely improved the financial position and stability of the Council. It will perhaps not be possible in the near future to exceed or excel the legacy of financial stability—the surplus balance he left to the Council. This Council had the highest revenue of all the Urban Councils in the Island, thanks to his unrelenting vigilance and prompt attention to matters relating to the finances of the Council.

His successor, Mr. S. M. Aboobucker, has on several occasions during the six years he was nominated member stood by the fallen and the weak of those who were in the minority owing to the caprice of Fate or Fortune. He has invariably stood, even though he was vice-Chairman, for correctitude, for regularity and propriety and was a terror to those who were unscrupulous or opportunist. It is hoped that as elected member he will never allow his reputation for justice and fairplay, for propriety and prudence, for good form and good faith to be tarnished but keep it inviolate and intact and will continue to be the Great Sentinel and exercise eternal vigilance.

Yours etc.
CIVIS.

WANTED

WANTED a teacher qualified to teach Botany for the London Intermediate classes. State qualifications and subjects. Applications close 5th January 1941. Salary according to scale.

MANAGER,
Jaffna Hindu College,
Jaffna.

Freedom to Shape Country's Future

(Continued from page 1)

for us to determine for ourselves what life we shall lead when we have won our independence. I do not think there is any Englishman who seriously contends that our destiny is for ever to be as an appendage of Great Britain.

"Those days are gone. In demanding that we should be allowed to live our life in our own way, we only ask that we be allowed to contribute our highest and best to the coming aspiration for human happiness. We are asking something which no reasonable person can deny us," concluded Dr. Saravanamuttu.

For the First Time

Mr. Stanley De Zoysa seconded the resolution.

He said that was the first time that the Congress made such an unequivocal and firm demand not merely in respect of their right of control over their domestic affairs, but in respect of their foreign policy as well.

There were a few people in this country, he said, who still entertained the delusion that they could get their grievances redressed if they went with the begging bowl to Whitehall. They must adopt a more self-respecting attitude and assert their rights.

Begging had been tried and had proved absolutely futile and failed to evoke any response from England.

Mr. P. Givendrasinghe said that he had returned to the Congress fold like the prodigal son. He supported the resolution most warmly. He asked them to be prepared even to go to gaol if they were determined to win their freedom. He reminded them that what little freedom they had already gained was largely due to their leaders going to gaol 25 years ago.

The resolution was carried.

Sympathy with India

The Geo. E. de Silva moved;

"This Session expresses its sympathy with the people of India in their struggle for freedom and, and expresses its disapproval of the punishments imposed on India's sons and daughters, who are participating in a movement of great moral significance to the whole world, based as it is on the principle of non-violence."

Mr. De Silva said that the liberation of India must inevitably herald the dawn of Ceylon's own freedom, because they were the common subjects of the same Empire which held them in thrall. The liberation of India would involve the transformation of the world because it would signalise the end of the exploitation of one nation by another. They could not be mere spectators in the fateful struggle of India.

The Ceylon National Congress was directly interested in the movement which was led by the Indian National Congress with which they had established close fraternal relations and whose objectives were also their own, he said.

They stood for a Free Ceylon. They must, therefore, fully sym-

pathise with those who struggled for a Free India.

It was true that they had their own little differences with India but in the light of that wider and deeper unity between the two countries those differences must pale into insignificance and eventually vanish.

Mr. Charles Perera seconded the resolution. The resolution was carried.

Mr. Peter Perera moved and Mr. K. A. P. Kahawita seconded the following resolution which was carried:—

"This Session expresses its emphatic opinion that the Debt Conciliation Bill passed by the State Council but vetoed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, should be made part of the law of the land and empowers the Congress Executive to take steps to further this object, and also strongly supports the proposals to enact a Land Redemption Ordinance."

The Congress then adjourned for lunch.

Prohibition of Immigration

On resumption after lunch Mr. J. N. Jinendradasa moved the following resolution:—

"The Ceylon National Congress demands the immediate introduction of legislation for the prohibition of immigration wherever foreign labour compete with Ceylonese labour in any trade or profession."

Mr. P. H. Abraham Silva seconded the resolution.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake said that while realising the necessity for practising Swadeshi, they must

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NO COMPLAINTS
THANKS TO

MILK MAID
Sweetened Condensed
MILK



In spite of war conditions there will
be no shortage of Milkmaid Milk.

Towards a Nobler Citizenship

(Continued from Page 1)

it is generally religious. The State is profoundly interested in the marriage of a couple of its citizens, and should bless the young couple as they go forward into their new adventure—an adventure which should be as serviceable to the State as it should be happy to themselves.

Fifth, the citizen who takes office under the State, should be welcomed by the State to this special service, and should certainly promise his most honourable and devoted participation in the working of the machinery of the State.

Honoured Citizens

Sixth, the State will surely delight to honour these citizens who have either officially or unofficially rendered it signal service, and there should be periodical ceremonies of honour to this end. These might well take the place of the vast array of honours which more and more mean so little, as they are so lavishly awarded. There should be a Roll of Honour on which, in village after village, town after town, should be inscribed the names of those who have deserved well of their country, in whatever department of life. A Roll of Honour should have prominence in every locality, and should have annual honour from all who belong to the locality.

Seventh, then, the last great ceremony of farewell at death, when the citizen passes onwards into a fuller and richer life, having left behind him, it is to be hoped, a State the nobler for his citizenship of it.

The State as a Family

There may be other relationships worthy to be established between the State and its citizens on every rung of the civic ladder. At least these would, I am sure, enrich both the State and the individual citizen, and they sorely need enrichment. At present, especially with the evil influences abroad through the Nazi and Fascist spirit, the relationship tends to become more and more cold, more and more tyrannical and oppressive on the part of the State and more and more cringing and subservient on the part of the citizen.

Between State and citizen there must be the co-operation as between one member of a family and the family itself—affectionate, self-sacrificing, and therefore, mutually ennobling.

National Education

To this end must a truly national system of education be directed, and every subject of the curriculum must not only equip the young citizen with knowledge, it must also equip him with the power of service. And as each ceremony comes into his immediate perspective, there must be preparation for it in school and college in so far as it comes within their purview. In fact, education is dedication, and good citizenship is the outward and visible sign of such dedication both in individual life and in the life of the relation of the individual with his surroundings. The ceremonial observances of such dedication, some of which I have suggested, will help to make it

(Continued on previous Col.)

NOMINATIONS TO URBAN COUNCILS

Gazette Announcement

The following nominations to Urban Councils have been announced in the Government Gazette:—

Dehiwela-Mt. Lavinia: Mr. Leo G. de Alwis and Mr. D. R. Deva-sagayam.

Panadura: Mr. W. P. H. Dias and Mr. W. Leo Fernando.

Kalutara: Mr. Cyril de Zoysa and Mr. Hector Obeyesekere.

Matale: Mr. V. Ekanayaka and Mr. N. S. Goonaratne.

Matara: Mr. M. N. H. M. Hadad and Mr. E. Goonesinghe.

Jaffna: Mr. S. Chas Pathitana and Mr. V. Suppiah.

Chilaw: Mr. W. L. Wanthura-gala and Mr. S. M. J. maldeen.

(Continued)

more real, and will give added dignity both to the State and to the citizen.

How essential it is that every citizen should value citizenship! How many citizens there are for whom citizenship has little, if any meaning. This is the fault of the State, it is a fault which sooner or later will kill the State, if it be not radically corrected. The State must, therefore, associate far more real value to every citizen without a single exception—rich or poor, ignorant or learned and part of such association will lie in a periodical obeisance on the part of both State and citizen before their mutual obligations, so that each becomes increasingly conscious of that which is complementary to it and vital to its own growth.

(Maharatta)

VADDUKODDAI HINDU ENGLISH SCHOOL

Parents—Teachers Association

On the invitation of the staff of the Vaddukoddai Hindu English School, the parents of the pupils of the school assembled in the school hall on Wednesday, the 18th inst, at 2 p.m. the object being the inauguration of a Parents-Teachers' Association in order to bring about closer co-operation between Parents and Teachers of the school. The pupils of the school entertained their parents for 2½ hours to a varied and interesting programme consisting of music, acting, dialogues, recitations, etc. which was very much appreciated. At the end, the Headmaster, Mr. M. Sabaratnasinghe B. A. addressed the parents on some important aspects of education and advised them to form an association with the staff. The Association was then duly inaugurated. The office-bearers and committee members for 1941 are:

President: Mr. M. Sabaratnasinghe B. A.

Vice-Presidents: Messrs. A. Thillainather and S. Maruthamuttu.

Joint-Secretaries: Miss. R. Nadarajah and Mr. P. Sivaprakasam.

Treasurer: Mr. V. Nadarajah.

Committee:—Mr. A. Murugesu and Mrs. T. Kulasegarampillai for Vaddu. East; Messrs. P. Thambimuttu and K. Rajasabai for Sithankerny; Messrs. Kumaresar and S. Sivakurunathapillai, B. Sc. for Vaddu. West; Messrs. C. Nagalingam and K. Vyravanathan for Sangirathai; Messrs. V. Nagalingam and S. Navaretnam for Moo-lai; Messrs. K. Karthigesu and A. Nadarajah for Tholpuram; Messrs. K. Nallathamby and C. Thilliam-palam for Changanai West; Messrs. S. Ampalavanapillai and M. Sivabramaniam for Araly; Mr. and Mrs. K. Subramaiam for Thunavy. (Cor.)

Personal

Mr. S. Navaratnam, Postmaster, Klang, has retired from the Postal Department, Malaya, after 35 years, meritorious service on attaining the age limit of 55, a statutory condition observed by the Malayan Administration.

Mr. Navaratnam comes from a leading respectable family in Jaffna. He joined the Postal Department as a probation clerk in 1905 and rose gradually to the rank of postmaster as rapidly as merits and experience were recognised by the department in view of his tact and intelligence and ideal character.

As President of the Postal Club, Klang, Mr. Navaratnam invariably steered the affairs of the club economically, and took active steps to resuscitate games for the physical and mental recreation of the members.

On the eve of his retirement, Mr. Navaratnam was given a farewell dinner by the P. & T. Department, Klang, at the Klang Railway Restaurant. He has settled in Klang temporarily. (Cor.)

Jaffna Urban Council

(Continued from page 3)

salary of Rs 270 per annum.

As there was no provision in the Budget for 1941 to pay Street Lighting Foreman Ariaretnam the salary of Rs. 240 recommended by the Committee it was decided to amend the budget settled and adopted on the 13th instant by adding Rs. 240 to the amount provided under head "J 2 (e)".

Mr. S. A. Sabapathy dissented. As there was no provision in the Budget for 1941 to pay Electricity Inspector S. Selvadurai the house allowance recommended by the Committee it was decided, Mr. S. A. Sabapathy dissenting, to amend the Budget settled and adopted at the meeting held on the 13th instant by adding Rs. 60 to the amount provided under head "J 4 (b)".

Mr. S. Patinjali moved that the designation of A. Retnasabapathy be altered from Binder to Record-keeper.

Mr. R. R. Nalliah seconded. The motion was voted on and 8 voted for 1 against—carried.

Mr. M. Jacob moved that the designation of S. N. Joseph be altered from Kangany to Sub-overseer.

Mr. S. Patanjali seconded. The motion was voted on and 8 voted for but 1 against—carried.

Mr. S. Patanjali moved that Mr. S. Sinnathamby be designated Inspector of Works.

Mr. S. A. Sabapathy seconded—carried.

Mr. R. R. Nalliah moved that Mr. V. Rajaretnam be designated Accounts Clerk.

Mr. K. V. Sinnathurai seconded.

It was decided to designate Mr. V. Rajaretnam Accounts Clerk so long as he was doing accounts work.

It was decided to sanction a supplementary vote of Rs. 1,000 under head "E 1 (b)" as compensation to be paid to land-owners in connection with the Thallalai Drain.

It was decided not to eject the sundry boutique keepers from the Grand Bazaar Vegetable Market and also to allow the Market Renter for 1941 to recover rent from the newly erected Model Sundry Boutique.

The consideration of estimate and papers re construction of sundry boutiques at Grand Bazaar was deferred.

Considered the contract form for Diesel oil contract for the year 1941 received from the Shell Co. of Ceylon Ltd.

It was decided to accept the new form of contract.

Considered letter dated December 18, 1940 from Mr. P. Casipillai, Proctor, requesting the Council to pay him Rs. 25 as balance costs due to him in Case 7327 D. C. Jaffna—R. M. Velupillai Vs. Council.

It was decided to pay the proctor Rs. 25.

The Chairman proposed that the Council do place on record a vote of appreciation of the services rendered to it by Mr. B. G. Leemburggen, Dr. S. C. Thurairojah and Messrs. M. Jacob, V. A. Durayappak, K. V. Sinnathurai, S. Patanjali and S. A. Sabapathy.

Mr. R. R. Nalliah seconded—Carried.

NEW VICE-PRINCIPAL FOR ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

Mr. P. C. Gausson has arrived by the overland route to take up duties as Vice Principal of St. John's College, Jaffna.

Mr. Gausson is a Master of Arts, Oxford University, and a scholar of Brasenose College. For 13 years he was Vice-Principal of Stuart Memorial College, Isfahan, Iran.

Mr. Gausson said in an interview that that school was of the same type as St. John's, but the 400 students were all Muslims. The Church Missionary Society had in Iran a school for boys and four girls' schools. The American Presbyterian Mission had six institutions in the north of the country. The medium of education had been English in these mission schools, but of late the Persian language had superseded it. It was a step in the right direction, observed Mr. Gausson. The only two difficulties at present were the absence of a sufficient number of trained teachers and text books in certain subjects.

Asked about female education in Iran, Mr. Gausson said that about five years ago the Government took a great step forward by abolishing the purdah system. The girls were now more free, taking part in the social life of the country.

Speaking of the people as a whole Mr. Gausson observed that though they were intensely national in their outlook, their dress, curiously enough, was Western.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testy. No. 944

In the matter of the intestate estate of Arasarum Ammah wife of Thamotheerampillai Nadarajah of Manipay Deceased, Murugesu Kanagasingham of Kokuvil Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Nadarajah Arasaularajah
2. Nadarajah Kugadasa both of Seremban
3. Nadarajah Mankayakarasi of Kondavil by their Guardian-ad-Litem
4. Thamotheerampillai Sabapathy of Kokuvil Respondents:

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 25th day of October 1940 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratna Rajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 18th October 1940 and the Supreme Court Order conferring sole Testamentary Jurisdiction having been read:—

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st to 3rd respondents to represent their interest in the Testamentary proceedings and the petitioner be declared the administrator of the estate of the late Arasarum Ammah wife of Thamotheerampillai Nadarajah and Letters of Administration of the said estate be granted to him unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 10th day of January 1941 and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 25th day of October 1940.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

(O. 75, 23 & 30-12-40)

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR TRINIDAD

Commission's Recommendations

Port of Spain
(Trinidad), Friday.

A new constitution, providing for the immediate introduction of a more democratic Government in Trinidad in accordance with the recommendations of the West Indies Royal Commission, was outlined by the Governor, Sir Hubert Young, in the Legislature here today.

Three-quarters of the Government officials who have held seats in the Legislature on the Governor's nomination will be eliminated forthwith and the number of elected members increased by two. The effect will be that, instead of the Legislature comprising 25 members under the complete control of the Government, the new Legislature will comprise 18 members—nine elected and nine nominated by the Governor. The President will have the casting vote and the House will be given wider veto powers than so far.

The Governor also announced the establishment of a Franchise Committee to consider lowering the voting franchise and other steps towards a more representative form of government.

Auction Sale

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA No. 15150

Nagaratnam widow of Ramupillai Kandiah of Araly North personally and as Administratrix of the estate of the late Ramupillai—Kandiah in Testy Case No. 572 D. C. Jaffna

Vs. Plaintiff.

Saravanamuttu Somasundram of Manipay presently of Somasundram Road, Wellawatte Defendant.

In pursuance of the Commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna, in the above case, I shall sell the below mentioned properties by public Auction on Saturday the 25th January 1941 commencing at 3.30 p.m. at the first land and at 4 p.m. at the second land, for the recovery of the amount of (Rs. 6,485/-) with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 24th January 1940 till payment in full and costs of suit Rs. 396/08.

PROPERTIES REFERRED TO

1. All that piece of land situated at Sandilipay in the parish of Manipay in the Division of Valigamam West Jaffna District Northern Province called Kuriyatvankoodal and other parcels in extent 15 Lms. V. C. with its appurtenances cultivated and spontaneous plants young palmyrahs and well and bounded on the East by Road and the property of Kathiresu Vairavanather and shareholders, North by Road and West by Lane and on the South by the property of the Defendant Saravanamuttu Somasundram and registered in E 109/19, in the Jaffna District Land Registry.
2. All that piece of land situated at Sandilipay, forasaid called Kanakan Pathy in extent 16½ Lms V. C. with spontaneous and cultivated plants and young palmyrahs and bounded on the East by the property of the American Mission, North by the property which belonged to Saravanamuttu Somasundram and on the South and West by Lane and registered in E 72/64 in the Jaffna District Land Registry.

V. S. AMBALAWARNER,
Commissioner.

Vaddukoddai,
23-12-40.

(Mis. 174, 26-12-40)

Freedom to Shape Country's Future

(Continued from page 4)

improve the economic conditions of the people who could not afford to pay more for swadeshi goods however patriotic they might be. He also pointed to the fact that Ceylonese in India were denied the rights which were demanded for Indians in Ceylon.

Mr. Dudley Senanayake said that it was not the Indians alone who sucked the blood of the people of this country. Their fight must therefore be against all aliens who exploited this country, no against any particular race as such, whether Indian or others.

The motion was then passed.

Other Resolutions

Mudaliyar N. Wickremaratne moved the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. W. R. Wijeyemanne and passed:—

"Since the agricultural problems of our country are mainly connected with landlessness and food production, this Session reiterates the agricultural policy of the Congress Party which seeks,

"(1) to solve the acute landlessness of the peasantry by firstly establishing agricultural settlements and collective farms, secondly by preventing the alienation of private agricultural lands below a certain acreage, thirdly by assisting in the development of land by providing facilities for easy credit and debt conciliation;

"(2) to produce in Ceylon all the food necessary for our people, by developing the vast areas now uncultivated, by intensive and scientific cultivation of cultivated lands, by state-subsidies, tariffs and other measures to help the local cultivator, by the state control of the marketing of agricultural produce".

Mr. G. C. S. Corea next moved the following two resolutions:—

"Whereas the free and full development of the country's industrial resources is essential, this Congress urges:

"(a) that the importation of all essential commodities should be by the State;

"(b) that the State should undertake the establishment of industries in various centres in the Island,

"(c) that the State should actively assist in the development of Cottage Industries,

"(d) that skilled workmen and technicians should be trained at Government expense for the above purpose".

"This Congress considers that for a definite all-round development of

the country's resources within a reasonable period of time a Planning Commission should be appointed, to prepare a five year program for Industrial, Commercial, Agricultural, Educational and Health development."

With regard to the latter resolution, about the Planning Commission, Mr. Corea paid a tribute to Mr. M. D. A. Wijesinghe with whom the idea had originated and who had submitted a memorandum on the subject to the Executive Committee which had approved of it and entrusted him (Mr. Corea) with the task of placing it before them.

Mr. H. E. P. De Mel seconded the resolution which were carried. Mr. C. P. G. Abeywardene moved the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. W. T. D. Gautamadasa and carried:—

"In order to bring to the knowledge of the people of Ceylon the principles upon which the Congress movement is based and to indicate the path along which the struggle for freedom must be conducted, this Session is of opinion that steps should be taken:

"(a) to foster the use of the mother tongue,

"(b) to inculcate a spirit of pride in the history of Ceylon by insisting on the teaching of Ceylon history, as a compulsory subject in all educational institutions,

"(c) to start under Congress auspices a Swadeshi Movement,

"(d) to adopt a Ceylon National Anthem and a Ceylon Flag."

Mr. P. D. S. Jayasekera moved, Mr. U. M. Perera seconded and Mr. L. M. Gunaratne supported the following resolution which was carried:—

"This Congress protests against the postponement of the General Elections beyond the statutory period without a sufficient guarantee that it is for the purpose of inaugurating satisfactory reforms and calls upon Congressmen in Council to take action in pursuance of the resolution passed unanimously at the Kandy Sessions."

The business of the sessions having been concluded, Mr. J. R. Jayawardene proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Mudaliyar Wickremaratne and the public of Mirigama for the arrangements made for what he believed was the most historic sessions in the life of the National Congress. The vote was carried with loud acclamation.

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