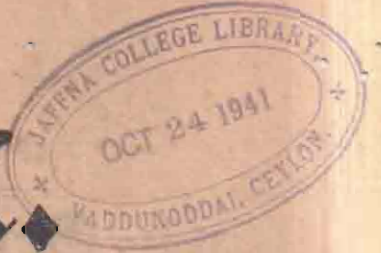


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The Object of National Education

A Worthy School

WHEN your Principal asked me some three weeks back to come here, I accepted the invitation with a great deal of enthusiasm. I did so amongst many reasons for two things that had struck me. One of these was that he told me that this school was a Mission school which at present had succeeded in running free of any subsidy from the Mission. The second reason is I have heard of your Principal as a very successful man in the educational world. He has been successful in starting the school and running it in many ways different from other schools and therefore I was glad to accept his invitation. I am very grateful to your Principal, for the very kind and eulogistic references he made to me at the beginning of his report. A good deal of what he said made me know myself very much more than I ever knew myself, and if it were possible for an old man like me, I shall try my best to live worthy of his remarks.

Problem of Education

THE question of education in this country had been agitating the mind of the public, the Government and everybody else for some time. At present, if I may say so, it has reached a certain crisis as could be proved by the appointment of two Committees—one to inquire into the question of a large number of text books and the disproportionate cost of education and the other the Special Committee which is inquiring with the object of revising or amending the faults in the educational system. Those of you who have devoted any thought to it would agree with me that the root of this dissatisfaction lies very much deeper than it is possible to be inquired into by these two Committees. To me it appears that there is a general unsettlement due to, I say, from changing over from what has been to what is to be. It is manifesting itself in this restlessness in every department of our life. It is inevitable that it should show itself in the educational system also. Up till now what-

Need For Self - Expression

The following is a report of the speech delivered by Dr. R. Saravanamuttu at the Prize - Giving of Union College, Tellipalai.

ever schools we have had, they served a purpose. When we went under an alien rule, our educational institutions were set up to supply the needs more of our ruler than of us and up till now our schools have been fulfilling that purpose, with greater or less success. To put it in short, we have turned out clerks for Government service, clerks for the Mercantile houses, and we have turned out a few professional men; a large number of lawyers; a few doctors, teachers etc; all this to carry on the Government under which we live. Under such a system, we have allowed ourselves to be moulded and trimmed to suit the needs of those who rule us.

Living Our Own Life

NOW we have come to another stage in which we are beginning to think that it is time that we set all the activities of our life, whether it be educational or something else, on a different foundation. We have our own life and we want to live in our own way and we are demanding that education expressing itself in all the various lives of our schools should subserve that need. The last 100 years or more of our life have been spent in trying to trim ourselves and fit ourselves to other people. In short it has been a period of imitation and of adaptation to something that is foreign to us. We are now thinking that we have travelled long enough in the wilderness and that however successfully we may imitate, still it is inevitable that this imitation must result in death. If we are to survive as a people, we must retrace our steps and start again and whatever our educational system may be and in whatever form it may express itself—University, College, Secondary School, Elementary School or Industrial

School—it should be something that expresses intrinsically ourselves and show what we truly are and what we want to be. Before I proceed further, I must say that we are extremely grateful without any reservation whatever to everybody who in the past has been connected with education and has done this service in moulding us and trimming us to suit the conditions in which we had to live. We shall never forget for years to come their help and assistance in this great task.

Now what are the changes needed? Education must satisfy the seeking in its broadest. Education must satisfy the needs of our nation in regard to the kind of society which we contemplate in which we are free to express our own life in our own way. That means also this; all societies have their foundation on the educational system prevailing.

Caste and the Nation

IN the time of my grandfather about 50 years ago, caste system was well ingrained in Jaffna. Caste system was originally the expression of a period of our life. While the caste system was the expression of a period of life, we thought that it was the expression of all time. A living person must throw out from day to day things which will be harmful to his life. He must throw out these harmful things and take in new things. In the same way a Society has to throw out harmful things and take in new forms. The Caste system fulfilled a valuable purpose about 50 years ago. It was divided on a co-operative basis. Each caste had a certain function to fulfil. All castes enjoyed autonomy among themselves, and there was national distinction for caste system. The word nation or national did not exist in the original language. We then had the word "sathi" in Tamil. We now have recently coined

By

Dr. R. Saravanamuttu

Mayor of Colombo

the word, "Theseeyam". "Theseeyam" is very much nearer to what was meant by the word nation than "sathi". We are changing. The caste system has gone or is going. We definitely know that. So whatever educational system is to take the new place, it must take cognizance of this fact. We are merging into a world and emphasis will have to be made on our rights as well as our duties.

Our Object

THE second thing is what we are going to do? What is it that we want to achieve? It will be foolish for us to make or attempt to make ships because somebody else is making ships. At the time we are beginning to feel free, we must listen to our voice within, and then we will know ourselves. Our educational system must be able to satisfy us in that respect. There must be a large amount of spade work done. On the other other side we must have utility. We want a large amount of economic freedom not in order to exploit other people but in order that we ourselves may contribute something towards the progress of mankind. Nationalism in its broadest sense means the organization of the society in order to contribute its best to the rest of the community and to add to the sum total of human happiness. On the utility side we can do very much better than everybody else in the world. The beauty of education is to find out what these are and lay the foundation for them. To put it plainly, if we can make baskets better than anybody else, let us make them and send them. If somebody else can make ships better than ourselves, let us buy from them the ships we need. I am saying this to express my point very plainly to you.

A Disadvantage

WE have also had another very great disadvantage in that

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Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1941

MR. SENANAYAKE'S VISIT

THE TAMILS OF THE NORTH-ERN Province should be thankful to Mr. D. S. Senanayake for the interest he is taking in the affairs of the Province. His last visit was in connection with the Cattle Show and the Co-operative Conference. On that occasion he was good enough to say that the Tamils of the North had taken full advantage of the co-operative movement, setting thereby an example to the rest of the island. During the present visit, he will hear any suggestions regarding the Karachchi Irrigation Scheme, and we trust that representatives of the landowners under the Karachchi Scheme will avail themselves of the opportunity to place before the Minister practical and constructive suggestions for the improvement of the scheme. Mr. Senanayake is by no means a diplomat and is very fond of calling a spade a spade, even when he does not prefer to use more sulphurous language. But he is a great lover of agriculture, and his faith in it is the traditional faith of our people, both Sinhalese and Tamils, in the prosperity that flows from the land.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Senanayake's tenure of office as Minister of Lands and Agriculture is the most outstanding event of the period that followed Ceylon's acceptance of the Donoughmore Constitution. It is but fitting that he should have been requested to tell the Tamils of the North about the working of the Donoughmore Constitution during the last ten years. He proposes to do so today, under the auspices of the Jaffna Youth Congress, at a public meeting to be held at 5-30 p. m.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake is entitled to a respectful and sympathetic hearing from the Tamils, who, dissatisfied as they are with the Donoughmore Constitution and mindful of their own grievances in the political field, nevertheless recognise in him a leader who has done well by the people of the country regardless of race or creed.

INDO-CEYLON AGREEMENT

We publish elsewhere a summary of the Joint Report by the Delegations from India and Ceylon on the question of immigration, franchise and status. As we have stated in these columns, control of immigration into Ceylon on definite lines is desired by the great majority of the people in this

island. The desire is perfectly natural and reasonable. In no country would the permanent population like to allow itself to be swamped by immigrants who are not permanent settlers. It is, therefore, satisfactory to note that the Indian Delegates have accepted the principle of restriction in regard to immigration of Indians into Ceylon. The requirements of agriculture in backward areas are met, to a great extent, by the provisions in regard to re-entry into Ceylon of former Indian labourers. If these provisions are worked in a reasonable spirit and adequate facilities are provided to enable labourers seeking re-entrance to satisfy the requirements in this connection, it is not likely that agricultural enterprise is likely to suffer by the restrictions imposed on immigration.

With regard to the question of franchise, we are surprised at the acquiescence of the Indian Delegates in the recommendation that Indians resident in Ceylon prior to the date when the Immigration Ordinance comes into force are entitled to registration as possessing a domicile of choice in Ceylon "only on production to the Registering Officer of proof that the person to be registered has satisfied a court that, after having had five years' residence in Ceylon, he has acquired a domicile of choice in Ceylon according to the rules of English law regarding the acquisition of a domicile of choice." The report states that administrative arrangements are to be made to facilitate the establishment of such domicile as cheaply and readily as possible. There is no guarantee that this promise will be carried out. But, apart from this difficulty, the ignorant Indian labourers will find it almost impossible to take advantage of the permission given to satisfy a court as to their domicile of choice.

The Indian press is naturally dissatisfied with the terms of the agreement which, according to some of the papers, may serve, not as a basis of immediate settlement, but as a basis of further negotiations. It remains to be seen what Mr. Aney, who has succeeded Sir G. S. Bajpai, has to say about the report. It is expected that he will bring a fresh mind to bear on the subject. In the meantime, we trust that Indians will consider the sane advice given by Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, who, in the course of an interview with a representative of the "Hindu" of Madras, remarked that one of the points to be remembered is that Indians themselves find it profitable to emigrate to Ceylon, for want of opportunities in their own country. This being the case, a compromise is called for and this is what the two delegations have tried to give the public.

Are The Tamils Communal?

A Reply To Mr. Francis De Zoysa

The Tamil Scapegoat

By

A Correspondent

I have already made a few remarks on Mr. Francis de Zoysa's comments on the Youth of today. I ventured to express my opinion that Mr. de Zoysa laid the emphasis on the wrong place and blamed the young ladies and gentlemen of our times for ills which our elders could greatly have obviated themselves by their own conduct and action. Now coming to the other theme in his post-prandial oration, Mr. de Zoysa's charge of communalism against the Tamils, particularly those from Jaffna, is, putting it mildly, without any foundation whatsoever. Such an utterance was, however, not unexpected; for the last 20 years, the Tamils have been accustomed to hear this charge; particularly, since the inauguration of the Donoughmore Constitution this cry, that the Tamils are communal, has become stronger and louder increasing from year to year and month to month and, should I say from day to day.

A Young Tamil's Views

IF, in the course of my remarks here, I have the misfortune to disagree with Mr. de Zoysa, I trust that he will not ascribe it to want of courtesy on the part of a young man towards his elder. Mr. de Zoysa is older than a good number of people in Ceylon. Naturally, such being the case, I come under the category of youngsters whom Mr. de Zoysa chose to castigate for their over-independence and want of respect towards their elders. Speaking for a good number of young people in the country, particularly those from among the Tamils, I wish to state that we are not wanting in respect towards Mr. de Zoysa. On the contrary, we recognise him as a fairly elderly politician who has been working to the best of his lights for several years for the public as member of the Ceylon National Association, the Reform League, the Old Ceylon National Congress, the Liberal League and many other such associations. He has laboured for a long time in the political life of Ceylon. As Secretary of the Committee appointed by the public to obtain redress in connection with the incidents connected with the promulgation of Martial Law in 1915, Mr. de Zoysa rendered further service to the people. As one who was associated in his younger days with a great Tamil and Ceylonese statesman, the late Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan. Mr. de Zoysa is remembered with regard and affection by some of us. At the present moment, we appreciate Mr. de Zoysa's action in getting a Commission appointed to investigate the charges of bribery brought against members of the State Council and consider that a distinct service has been rendered by him in this connection. Many of us feel that the electorates of Ceylon could well have returned him to the councils of the State about 20 years ago and thus made available to the country his services in a greater measure. Further, we recognise him with pleasure as the proud father of one of Ceylon's Beauty Queens. We also recognise him as the worthy sire of an intrepid son who as Chief Police Officer of Jaffna has created a new and wholesome atmosphere in the Peninsula. We honour him as one of His Majesty's Counsel in Ceylon. Finally and most important of all, we remember with due deference that the management of the "Hindu Organ" honoured itself and Mr. de Zoysa by inviting him to be the chief guest of honour at the Jubilee celebrations of the "Hindu Organ" and the "Inthasathanam" so recently as last year. Most of us being conscious of all these facts will not, I trust, be held guilty of disrespect

towards an elderly gentleman of Mr. de Zoysa's standing if in our folly we stray from the correct path and disagree with him. Regard for the personality of an elderly politician is one thing; but it is respectfully submitted that admission of the correctness of the views expressed by an elderly gentleman for whom we have the greatest regard is another. The latter does not necessarily follow the former. Even elderly gentlemen are liable to make incorrect statements, believing them in all honesty to be correct. The young alone are not guilty of such conduct. As Mr. de Zoysa himself will readily admit even eminent King's Counsel sometimes make mistakes because "To err is human."

An Interesting Communication

BEFORE proceeding further, I would like to refer to an interesting communication which appeared in one of the Colombo daily papers ("Times of Ceylon") of 6th October about which date Mr. de Zoysa's remarks at the dinner at the Jaffna College Old Boys' Association were made. The extract from the communication, which is a letter addressed to your Colombo contemporary runs as follows:-

"The two great essentials and priceless possessions are freedom and tolerance, and in Ceylon we get neither under the present "Buddhist" government; the words "Ceylon Government," in my opinion, is a misnomer. Those who champion the politicians would do well to preach or lecture on the two essentials—freedom and tolerance—which alone are necessary in Ceylon at the present time, to dispel the sense of insecurity prevailing and the fears of those other than "Buddhist" that their position would be unsafe under "Buddhist" domination."

The passage quoted above represents the true position of Ceylon and bears out my remarks on the subject to which you have given publication earlier. The writer of this letter is not a "communal" Tamil, but a Sinhalese gentleman like Mr. de Zoysa himself. This information regarding the nationality of the author of the letter might cause surprise to some Tamil friends, who are trying to live in an unreal world of their own. It will not be so much of a surprise to Sinhalese friends as they are bound inwardly to realize the truth of the statements. Will Mr. de Zoysa pause to inquire, who has been responsible for this state of affairs? Could it be said that the Tamils have been responsible? Are the Tamils running the Government of the country? Are the Tamils denying freedom and tolerance to others?

No Details

MR. de Zoysa has not given any particulars of the charge of aggressive communalism against us. He has not been quite lawyer-like in this matter, eminent and learned though he be. He has spoken of the "increasing aggressiveness of Tamil communalism" without specifying instances and giving examples. It is hoped that Mr. D. S. Senanayake will make good Mr. de Zoysa's omission, when he addresses a gathering at the Jaffna Town Hall today and that Mr. Suntheralingam who is expected to preside on the occasion will elucidate the point further. In view of Mr. de Zoysa's omission, let us now try to consider some important incidents in the political life of this country during the last ten or twelve years.

Results of Indo-Ceylon Conference

Report in Outline

THE joint report by the delegations from India and Ceylon on the conclusions agreed upon at the Indo-Ceylon Conference held in Colombo from September 5th to 21st on Indo-Ceylon relations was released for publication last week.

The agreement reached is the result of exhaustive consideration of the following subjects: immigration and re-entry; quotas; franchise; registration; and status.

The joint report preserves the basic qualification for the franchise namely abiding interest or permanent settlement, and retains the four existing qualifications, namely, domicile of origin, domicile of choice, literacy and property and certificates of permanent settlement.

While in regard to the domicile of origin category, provision has been made to allow for registration of persons born in Ceylon of parents either or both of whom were born in Ceylon, no change is recommended in regard to the literacy and property qualifications. Except for this purpose, domicile of origin must be established by the claimant in a court of law, according to English law.

As regards registration under the domicile of choice qualification, it is provided that proof of domicile of choice can only be established, after five years' residence, to the satisfaction of a Court according to the rules of English law regarding the acquisition of such a domicile, and that registration should only be effected on production to the registering officer of a certificate by the Court to this effect.

As regards registration under the permanent settlement qualification, the main features of the proposed changes are:—

(a) the requisite period of residence prior to application has been increased from five to seven years in the case of married persons and to ten years in the case of others;

(b) proof of means of livelihood is required in all cases;

(c) a married person must prove that his wife and minor children, if any, are ordinarily resident with him; except in the case of married persons whose wives are precluded by personal law or custom from joining their husbands in Ceylon, and this exception relates only to persons on the register at the date of the agreement and does not prevent removal of these names from the register on other grounds;

(d) if the requisite period of residence has not been completed prior to the date of the agreement it must be completed by the expiration of four years thereafter;

New Entrants

THE proposals with regard to new entrants are as follows:—

"A" class entrants to be entitled to be registered on satisfying the literacy and property qualification and after five years' residence on establishing a domicile of choice to the satisfaction of a Court.

"B" class entrants to be entitled to be registered only on satisfying the literacy and property qualification.

Wherever a period of residence is prescribed, the period (the agreement states) shall be computed in accordance with the following provisions:—

(a) As regards a period of resi-

Agreed Conclusions on All Points

dence prior to the date of agreement, the prescribed period shall be exclusive of an aggregate allowance for temporary absence at the rate of five months for every year of the period prescribed;

(b) As regards a period of residence after the date of the agreement, the prescribed period shall be inclusive of an aggregate allowance for temporary absences at the rate of one and half months for every year prescribed;

(c) Any continuous period of temporary absence shall not exceed one year;

(d) Any continuous period of absence exceeding one year shall constitute a break in the period of residence in Ceylon;

(e) Any period of absence shall not be deemed to be exceeded if return to Ceylon is prevented by illness, accident, emergency or other similar cause.

In Four Years

THE effect of the provision regarding the period of absence constituting a break in the period of residence is that numbers of the holders of certificates of permanent settlement of the present generation will be ascertainable four years after the date of the agreement and cannot be increased thereafter, although provision is made for the grant of certificates to such children of the holders thereof as have lived in Ceylon with their parents during minority, have identified themselves with Ceylon and satisfy the other prescribed conditions, to which the grant of a certificate of permanent settlement to the child of a holder of a certificate of permanent settlement and his registration as a voter by virtue of such a certificate are subject, namely:—

(a) He shall have been born and bred in Ceylon, or, if born outside Ceylon shall have accompanied his father to Ceylon or joined his father in Ceylon before attaining the age of fourteen, and shall, during minority or the period of minority since his first entry to Ceylon, have been resident in Ceylon, provided that temporary absences due to causes mentioned earlier shall not constitute a break in residence;

(b) He shall be resident in Ceylon on the date of his application for the certificate;

(c) Such application shall be made within three years after attaining majority;

(d) He shall declare his intention to remain in Ceylon indefinitely;

(e) He shall, on making the application, prove that he has a means of livelihood in Ceylon, and if married, has his wife and minor children, if any, ordinarily resident with him.

The effect of these proposals on the preparation and revision of electoral registers seems to be that the Registering Officer will have to concern himself only with simple questions of fact.

Immigration and Re-entry

AS regards immigration, Ceylon's case was based on the proposition that Ceylon had a right to determine the composition of her population and as regards re-entry

it has been admitted that there was a body of Indians in Ceylon who, by birth and by long association, had so identified themselves with the affairs of this country that, in the matter of re-entry, they should not be treated differently from other members of the permanent population. The Ceylon delegation also took the view that every Indian resident in Ceylon at the date of the agreement should be permitted to remain in Ceylon but, if he left the country, his re-entry should be controlled except in certain cases.

On the other hand, the Indian delegates are said to have maintained the right of continued residence in this country and re-entry of all Indians who were resident in Ceylon on the date of the agreement.

Subject to the drafting of a suitable formula as regards "persons to be employed in positions of confidence or for specialised work" the Ceylon delegation felt there should be no difficulty in meeting the Indian delegation's wishes on the points raised.

Indians with a Ceylon domicile, as they have no domicile elsewhere, will be entitled to unrestricted re-entry until such time as they renounce their Ceylon domicile.

There are also persons whose stay in this country has been so short that they cannot be treated as having a right of re-entry. Such are assisted unskilled labourers with less than five years' residence in Ceylon; and unassisted unskilled labourers, also with less than five years' residence in Ceylon, if they are not returning to employment under the same employer or to guaranteed employment of the same class.

The right of re-entry is also denied to undesirables or destitutes, or persons who have entered Ceylon by evasion of the existing law. These are liable to deportation.

Persons have no right to re-enter if they have been repatriated under an existing law or scheme of repatriation; no: if repatriated under a future scheme financed by the Ceylon Government, provided that repatriation (a) is voluntary, (b) involves monetary compensation in excess of a passage to India, (c) is accepted by the repatriate on the explicit understanding that he will be subject to the provisions of the Immigration Ordinance.

Right of Re-entry

ALL Indians who do not possess a Ceylon domicile are subject to the restriction that, if they remain longer than one year out of the Island, they lose any right of re-entry. Except as provided in the preceding paragraphs the right of re-entry is determined by the length of stay in Ceylon.

Those who have an abiding interest in the Island by obtaining certificates of permanent settlement for the purposes of the franchise are allowed the right of re-entry into Ceylon so long as they continue to hold such certificates.

Persons with three years' residence or more have the right to re-enter Ceylon and to seek employment. This does not prevent them from being deported if they happen

to become destitute, or for some similar reason.

Persons with less than three years residence have the right to re-enter Ceylon only if returning to employment under the same employer or to the same means of livelihood.

All persons who do not possess any of the above qualifications or have lost their right of entry as well as all new immigrants, can enter Ceylon only in terms of the proposed Immigration Ordinance.

The draft Immigration Ordinance, it must be assumed, was accepted by the Indian Delegation as a basis for discussion and apart from the alterations made necessary in regard to the rights of re-entry, they suggested its modification in the few particulars set out earlier, and to which the Ceylon delegation agreed.

Quotas

THE proposals in regard to international quota legislation must be taken together with the proposals regarding immigration and re-entry. Unassisted unskilled labour with less than five years' residence, have no right of re-entry, and come under the operation of the proposed Immigration Ordinance. The volume of entrants of this class, it seems, can therefore be controlled by means of the Labour schedules provided by the Ordinance. It is to be noted that Indians with less than three years' residence at the date of the agreement cannot qualify for complete immunity from quota legislation, except by acquiring Ceylon domicile.

The Indian delegates have agreed that registration is necessary, but urged that, in deference to Indian sentiment both here and in India, registration should if compulsory, be universal; if not applicable to all Ceylon Residents, it should be voluntary.

Status

THE subject of status has been discussed only with regard to employment in Government service and discrimination under existing law or future legislation. The Indian delegates seem to have accepted the position that no existing legislation which may be regarded as discriminatory need be revised. Indians, other than those having a domicile of origin, cannot claim the right to service under the Ceylon Government or under quasi-government bodies provided that those already in such service will be entitled to continue without discrimination; nor can they participate in the benefits of the Land Development Ordinance.

It has been agreed that, as regards future legislation other than legislation necessary to give effect to the agreement, there shall be no differentiation of treatment between Indians who possess a Ceylon domicile of origin or choice or a certificate of permanent settlement and other members of the Indian population, or between other members of the permanent population and any Indian who is the child of a holder of a certificate of permanent settlement (a) during minority or, (b) after attaining majority, if he is ordinarily resident in Ceylon and had identified himself with the permanent population of Ceylon.

Any person not entitled to a return endorsement valid for a period

Continued on page 5

Financing Ceylon's Foreign Trade

The Part The Imperial Bank Of India Plays

THERE are two habitual things about our foreign trade, viz., a normal favourable balance of trade with countries other than India taken together, and an unfavourable one with India. The peculiarity of our foreign finance lies in the fact that, while that portion of the trade with countries in the first category is financed by exchange banks that have dealings in this country and throughout other parts of the world, the financing of the trade with India is the practical monopoly of the Imperial Bank of India which enjoys an unique place in the banking system of India with a network of branch banks in all the trading centres of that country.

The foreign exchange banks had always an excess of export bills which they were obliged to cash. A possible recourse was for them to sell sterling bills in India, convert them into rupees, import them and meet their liabilities. Since imports from India were greater, the Indian exporters had to be paid in rupees in India. The solution was to find a means of paying creditors in India if the debtors in Ceylon (or importers of Indian goods) were made to meet the excess of bills held by exporters in Ceylon, to foreign countries. Notwithstanding, there was always a flow of rupees from and to India in order to settle any excess thereof.

The Imperial Bank

Prior to 1885 the Chettians played an important role in enabling the foreign exchange banks to meet their obligations. Since then the branch at Colombo of the Bank of Madras which became the Imperial Bank of India in

By

A. Thiagarajah, M.A.

1921 served in place of the Chettians. The Imperial Bank of India thus came to occupy the key position in the foreign trade of Ceylon as emphasised by Mr. B. R. Shenoy in his book "Ceylon Currency and Banking." If the branches in India of the foreign exchange banks here hand over rupees to the Imperial Bank in India, the Imperial Bank promises to discount bills of the exchange banks here to the full extent for a nominal commission, for, it undertakes the risk of either exporting from or importing into Ceylon rupees to meet the deficit. When Ceylon has a favourable balance of payments in her foreign trade the rupees are imported and converted in the Treasury by the Imperial Bank into Ceylon Currency notes and when an unfavourable balance occurs notes are redeemed for rupees which are exported to India by the Imperial Bank. The Imperial Bank thus helps both the foreign exchange banks and the Treasury in oiling the wheels of foreign trade.

The Treasury had, even from 1903 and particularly after the Great War I, adopted the policy of accepting bills for issuing or redeeming currency notes, so that a need for a flow of rupee coins to and from India was obviated. The Paper Currency Ordinance of 1939 which has yet to come into force has not altered the position in this respect. Indian rupees will not, according to it, form the basis of our currency, but the Imperial Bank of India will continue to hold the key position in our foreign trade.

equally from all the wards (8), besides the ten Office-bearers and the Ex-officio members of the Jaffna Urban Council &c, were made and accepted by the General Body.

The following Office-bearers and the Managing Committee were elected:—

Patron:—Chevlier P. Moses J.P.

President: Mr. E. D. Hensman, Retired Teacher.

Vice-Presidents:—Messrs. J. D. Veerasingam, Surveyor, S. Sivapiragasam, Teacher, St. John's College, Chundicuti, S. Saravanamuttu, Retired Apothecary, E. M. Thiruchelvam, Merchant and V. A. Thuraiappah, Ex-Member, Urban Council.

Hon. Secretary:—Mr. C. Natarajah, Transport Agent.

Hon. Asst. Secretary:—Mr. S. S. K. Valarasan, Teacher.

Hon. Treasurer:—Mr. M. Ramnathan, Merchant and Planter

Hon. Asst. Treasurer:—Mr. K. Thuraiappah, Planter.

Auditors:—Mr. S. P. Kandiah,

The Jaffna Urban Rate-Payers' Association

Annual General Meeting

The Second Annual General Meeting of the above Association was held on Wednesday the 15th October, 1941, at No. 73, Stanley Road, the Office of the Association.

Mr. R. Sivagurunather, the President, presided, and the meeting was largely attended.

The minutes of the last yearly meeting were confirmed, and the Report reviewing the year's work was read by the Secretary and adopted. The Treasurer's Statement of Account was read and adopted.

Certain alterations in the Constitution, such as, change of the name to "The Jaffna Urban Rate-payers' Association", enlargement of the Managing Committee to consist of 96 members elected

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"Thamilar Maha Nadu"

Sir,—Any one who is interested in the welfare of Mother Lanka, cannot afford to ignore the sincere opinions expressed by a person of Mr. Aiyadurai's knowledge and experience in matters political and otherwise. His contribution to your popular bi-weekly, urging the Tamils to organise themselves is provocative and has given enough food for thought.

His conclusion that "man and race are of a heterogeneous character" may be true of the middle ages when the contact between the minds of different nations was based essentially on religious sentiment. With the gradual progress of arts and sciences and the profound effect they had on the every day life of man, people forgot by and by all the petty differences of colour, creed or caste. The love for scholarship succeeded in welding them together. The scholars and intellectuals of the world are trying to understand one another. We may legitimately hope that national cultures and traditions will succeed eventually in creating that International co-operation and goodwill, for which we all are thirsting.

Again, though Mr. Aiyadurai admits that the cry of the 'Modern' politician, for a united Ceylon to work together hand in hand to obtain Swaraj, is the ideal one should devoutly wish for, yet he considers it premature and suggests organisation of the various communities independently, which, I fear, will only retract the ideal wished for both by him and the 'Modern' politicians. As a plea for the formation of an All Ceylon Tamilar Maha Nadu, he justifies the action of that reactionary politician Mr. Bandaranayaka, in organising that unwanted Sinhala Maha Sabha. What strange bed-fellows they would prove to be! We have had enough of such Communal organisations which are invariably the excuse for the continuation of Imperial rule in subject countries. One of the most noticeable methods employed by the English Colonial policy to strengthen the power of Im-

perialism over the mercilessly exploited masses of India, is the skilful using of racial and religious prejudices. Similarly in Ceylon also, the English will have little difficulty in artificially cultivating all possible kinds of racial, national and religious prejudices.

Sir, modern life has outgrown the political forms and traditions which were conditioned by narrow-minded national—not to speak of peninsular—exclusive-ness. We must advance towards international planning and control, if we want to avoid the annihilation of mankind from the surface of this earth. The modern state should become a mere province contributing in its own peculiar way towards the evolution of the commonwealth of man and the federation of the world.

Yours etc.,

Hultsdorf, K. JEYAKODY,
Colombo, 11-10-41.

Last Clerical Examination

Sir,—I would be glad to know through the columns of your esteemed journal whether the Arithmetic Paper in the last General Clerical Service Examination was held to test one's speed alone or one's capacity for purely mental calculation. If it was only speed that was wanted, there need have been no objection to one's doing a little bit of rough work on the blotter, or if that wasn't fair, to have at least jotted down a few guiding figures. Although there was nothing written in the question paper itself against this procedure, it was expressly forbidden by the presiding examiner in Jaffna. The candidates from Jaffna would certainly be under a handicap if this had been allowed in other centres. One need not say what a great effect this has on speed especially when having to deal with numbers running into three or more figures.

Yours etc.,

A CANDIDATE.

Principal, Lanka College of Commerce, and Mr. A. Thambyrajah, F. M. S. Pensioner.

At the close of the Meeting, the out-going President congratulated the Rate-payers for having organised the Association well and guarded the interests of the Town efficiently.

The newly elected President thanked all those present for having elected him as their President for the ensuing year. He also thanked the out-going Office-bearers and the Managing Committee for the constructive work they had done during the past year and requested the newly elected Office-bearers and the Managing Committee to co-operate with him in promoting the welfare of the Town.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair and an expression of hope that Mr. C. Ponnampalam, Advocate and Member of the Urban Council, who was present at the meeting all

through, would in the future support the Association and co-operate with it in promoting the welfare of the Town. (Cor.)

YOUTH CONGRESS, JAFFNA

Address by Mr. D. S. Senanayake

A Public Meeting will be held in the Town Hall, Jaffna, under the auspices of the Youth Congress today, 6-0 to 8-0 p.m. The Hon. Mr. D. S. Senanayake will address the meeting on "Ten Years of the Donoughmore Constitution." Mr. C. Suntharalingam, President of the Youth Congress, will take the chair. The speeches will be translated into Tamil. Questions may be put at the meeting entirely at the discretion of the Chair. There will be loudspeaker arrangements.

The Object of National Education

Continued from page 1

we have had no unifying influence. This great drawback has been due to the fact that we have had no University of our own, which could lay the plans for the various types of schools in the country. We have had to adapt ourselves to the London University system and earlier to the Indian Universities, and as far as Secondary and Elementary schools are concerned, every experiment that was tried in other countries was imported here and tried. I am not criticising but I want to illustrate my point of view from the performances put up on the stage just now. You would have seen how nicely the children sang the Tamil song and the emotion they created on the audience. They felt what they were singing and made the audience also feel along with them. But there was a difference when the small girls tried to do the Bengali dance. I have seen this done by the Sinhalese children who are more emotional than we are. They take to it just as a duckling takes to water. But still I can easily see the difference between a performance of this kind, and a song in their own language and tune. Then of course there was the English play depicting the conditions of rural life in England. We have never been to England and are not familiar with such a scene. I have told this just as an illustration of what I am telling you today. Our schools must subserve our needs. They must provide the means of self-expression.

When our University is established there will be a centre round which all educational problems will be solved and schools would rally and from which each school would take its respective place and do better and greater service than they have been doing in the past.

State Schools

I would like to touch upon two other things though they are not directly connected with the subject with which I have been dealing. There is much talk going on about State schools and denominational schools nowadays. As I said before we are very grateful to those who have done so much for education in this country. These missionary bodies have done pioneer service and I believe will continue to do that service for years to come and help us in our endeavours. But I am personally against State Schools. If they ask me I would cut all grants and carry on the schools without Government grant. With an infant democracy we are having now, education is being exploited for political ends and schools are being run to do propaganda work for certain kinds of politics and politicians. We do not want such a state of affairs. I am against state education because of another reason.

We depend far too much on the State for education. We must be quite independent and there must be a variety and multiplicity of educational institutions. I think we must as much as possible get free of Government and Government dictation. It is only then that legislators will realize that education is something for everybody.

Education of Girls

THE other thing is the question of education of girls. From the time I arrived here I have been asked about this and the dowry system. We hear a lot of it outside also. Whatever may be said about the duties of a woman, we cannot escape the fundamental fact that she is primarily intended to give birth to children and bring them up. Well, that necessity has been and is being fulfilled. But one thing may be said in defence of dowry system and that is it was originally intended to see that the woman was not economically totally dependent on man and I should say the same thing now. She must if necessary be able to maintain the children. That is the view I take of this matter. Many marriages have proved to be failures because people without thinking deeply, contracted them on superficial ideas. I have no doubt that it will settle down. When equality is given to woman in fulfilment of every function to which she is called upon, there will be no difficulty in solving this. To the parents I must say that it will be better for you to give your daughters proper education with the money you have instead of holding up the money to give as dowry, as education itself will be a big dowry. If you buy a coconut estate with your money, the price of copra or coconuts may fall; if you buy a rubber estate with your money, the price of rubber may fall and your investment will be worthless. But if you invest on the education of your daughter, you will never lose your money. You may train your daughter for a career and when she gets married, your daughter as well as her husband will contribute to a common unit, the family, and will make that family a success. That is the advice I want to give you. You need not have the fear that girls who are trained for a career will not get married. I have got two daughters one of whom is in the Medical College. She is in her final year and when she gets out I am sure she will be able to earn a good salary. But that does not mean that she is not going to get married. She will marry but her dowry is her education. Young men with wives without education feel that they are trying to cross the Atlantic ocean with a bag of 'punac' on their backs. But if you educate your girls and give them in marriage, then the young men will have a life-belt or a float with which to cross the Atlantic.

Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen, for listening to me so patiently. I have dealt with this question of education in the broadest way possible. I do not want to enter into details. But I want to say this much, that as I look at it, the future is not altogether gloomy.

THE JAFFNA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

NOTICE

TENDERS are hereby invited for the lease of the undermentioned Markets, Gala and Bus-stand for one year beginning from 1st January 1942.

Tenders for the first and sixth leases are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon a deposit of Rs. 500/- for each form at this Office. In the case of the 2nd, 3rd and the 4th, a deposit of Rs. 250/- will be required, in the case of the other five a deposit of Rs. 50/- will be required.

Tenders must be in sealed envelopes marked "Tender for lease of markets, etc.," on the left hand top corner of the envelope and addressed to the Chairman, Urban District Council, Jaffna, and should reach this Office not later than 12 noon on Friday the 31st October 1941.

Separate Offers must be made for the different leases.

The tenderer selected by the Chairman will be required to deposit within three days of such selection an amount that may be fixed by the Chairman. If his tender is accepted by the Council he should deposit before 30th November 1941 the balance amount to cover up the full tendered amount in respect of the 5th, 7th, 8th 9th and 10th leases, and the balance amount in respect of the other leases which with the amount already deposited by him would make one-third of the amount of the tender and to enter into a notarial bond paying stamps and Notarial fees before 30th November 1941. For which purpose a sum of Rs. 150/- must be deposited at this office along with the deposit for tender forms in respect of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 6th leases. Otherwise tender forms will not be issued.

The balance amount to be paid in eight equal instalments on or before the 15th of each month, the first of such payment to be made on or before the 15th January 1942 subject to the conditions of lease, copies of which are posted at this Office.

Should he fail to make the deposits and enter into the Notarial Bond as stated above his deposit will be forfeited and the rent will be resold.

The Council reserves to itself the right to reject any or all the tenders without any question.

Any further information can be obtained from the Secretary.

There will be no reduction in the rate of rents obtaining at present in the markets. The Chairman has power to allocate specified places inside the Market premises for different kinds of trades.

Markets Referred to:—

1. Grand Bazaar (excluding the ten sheds and the space of land between the road and the entire tin sheds)
2. The Fish market near Grand Bazaar (including Pannaithurai where fish is sold)
3. Small Bazaar (excluding all meat stalls)
4. Kaikula Bazaar (New Sengunthen Market inclusive of the two rooms).
5. The Chiviatern Market including Passayoor Beach where Fish is sold (excluding the room).
6. Grand Bazaar Gala including the Bus-stand at Grand Bazaar.
7. The Thaddatheru Santhai (including the Junction of Sivapra-

Results of Indo-Ceylon Conference

Continued from page 3

exceeding one year who desires to leave Ceylon for purposes of education or health for a period exceeding one year shall, on establishing to the satisfaction of the prescribed authority the purpose of his absence, be entitled to a return endorsement for the requisite period, and continuous absence for more than one year in conformity with such purpose shall not be deemed to be a continuous period of absence for more than one year.

It is agreed that any unforeseen case or any case of hardship which may be revealed in the operation of the agreement will be made the subject of consultation between the two Governments and will be decided in accordance with the spirit and intention of the agreement.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 158/P, In the matter of the estate of the late S. Muthucumarasuriar of Udupiddy Deceased, S. Mailvaganacumarasuriar of Udupiddy Petitioner.

Vs.

1. S. Arulampalacumarasuriar
2. Kandiah Ramalingam
3. and wife Mangarayagam all of Udupiddy Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Simon Rodrigo Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 10th day of July 1941 in the presence of Mr. P. Kaaapadhipillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read

It is ordered that the 2nd respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st respondent

It is further ordered that the petitioner be declared to take out Letters of Administration as brother of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall appear on or before the 10th day of October 1941 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 10th day of October 1941,

Sgd. L. W. de Silva

Additional District Judge

Extended and Re-issued for 13-11-1941

Sgd. L. W. de S.

A. D. J.

(O. 43. 23 & 27-10-41)

NOTICE

I William Moir Joshua presently of Kota Tinggi, Johore Malaya give notice to the public that I have revoked the power of attorney given by me to Mr. Masilamany Supramaniam of Udovil and that anything done by him from this date under the said power of attorney will be of no effect.

This 16th day of October 1941.

W. M. JOSHUA.

by his attorney

Alice Satkunam Joshua.

(Mis 112. 23-10-41)

gasam Road with Carpenters Lane where Vegetable and Fish are sold).

8. The Muthirai Santhai.
9. The Colombutturai Market.
10. The Nyanaturai Market.

R. SIVAGURUMATHER

Chairman, U. D. C.

Office of the Urban District Council, Jaffna, 14th October 1941.

(Mis. 114. 23-10-44)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1070
In the matter of the intestate estate
of the late Sithamparappillai
Nallathamby of Erlalai. Deceased.
Kuddippillai widow of Nallathamby
of Erlalai Vs. Petitioner.

1. Nallathamby Sivasubramaniam
and
2. Nallathamby Sivagnanam both
of Erlalai. They being minors
by their guardian-ad-litem
3. Veeragathy Sinnathamby of
Erlalai Res. oponents.

This matter coming on for disposal
before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire,
District Judge of Jaffna, on the 12th
day of September 1941 in the pre-
sence of Mr. C. Ramalingam, Pro-
ctor, and the petition and affidavit of
the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 3rd respond-
ent be and he is hereby appointed
guardian-ad-litem over the 1st and
2nd respondents to represent them
and to watch their interest in these
proceedings and that the petitioner,
as widow of the deceased, is entitled
to have Letters of Administration
issued to her unless the respondents
abovenamed or any other person or
persons interested shall on or before
the 27th day of October 1941 show
sufficient cause to the satisfaction of
this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

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[Q. 115. 23-10-41-22-1-42.]

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 159 PT
In the matter of the intestate estate
of the late Sinnapodian Kanthan
Arumugam of Alvai South.
Deceased.

Sinnachy widow of Sinnapodian Kan-
than Arumugam of Alvai South
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Mailu Sellathurai and wife
2. Meenadchiammah of Alvai South
3. Parameswary daughter of Sinna-
podian Kanthan Arumugam of do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the
Petitioner praying for letters of ad-
ministration to the estate of the
abovenamed deceased Sinnapodian
Kanthan Arumugam of Alvai South
coming on for disposal before D. A.
Leanage Esquire Additional District
Judge Jaffna on the 12th day of
September 1941 in the presence of
Mr. C. Thanabalasingam Proctor on
the part of Petitioner and the Peti-
tion and affidavit of the Petitioner
having been read, it is ordered that
the 2nd respondent be appointed
Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the
3rd respondent, and that the Peti-
tioner be declared entitled to take
out letters of administration as the
widow of the said deceased and that
letters of administration be accord-
ingly issued to the Petitioner unless
the respondents or any other person
shall on or before the 2nd day of
October 1941 show sufficient cause to
the satisfaction of this Court to the
contrary.

Sgd. D. A. Leanage
Addl. District Judge.

This 12th day of September 1941

Drawn by
Sgd. C. Thanabalasingam
Proctor.

Extended till 30-10-41.
(Q. 42. 23 & 27-10-41.)

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R.I.M.P., (Madras), M.S.V.S. Member
Chundikuli, Jaffna.

[Q. 82 7-8-6-11-41.]

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