

SUBSCRIPTION RATES			
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE			
Time	Island	Foreign	
	per m.	per m.	P.M.S.
	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.
Rate	6-00	8-00	9-00 Yearly
Rate	9-00	12-00	13-00
Tamil			

# Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

Editor: M. S. Eliatamby, Advocate.

VOL. XLVII No. 42.

(Registered as a Newspaper.)

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1935.

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889

Phone 56. PRICE 5 CTS.

IT PAYS  
TO ADVERTISE  
IN THE  
HINDU ORGAN  
AND  
INTHUSATHANAM.

## OUR ANGLOPHILS STRANGERS IN THEIR OWN LAND

By Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali

EVER since the beginning of the present century or perhaps earlier, there has been a steady growth in the number of Indians who complete their educational career in the West generally, specially in Great Britain. These individuals, belonging as they do to the well-to-do classes, have, as a result of their increasing numbers and intellectual aloofness from the rest of society, created a new class i.e., a class composed of Anglicised Indians. Their social status and mental superiority, which merely means that intellectually they are the equals of the educated classes of Europe, have combined to make them an extremely small but powerful nucleus. It is from their ranks that the higher Indian functionaries of the State are recruited, and they are naturally the leaders of educated public opinion in India. It is proposed here to examine in brief the contribution that this class is making towards the cause of nation-building in India.

### The Leisured Class

History shows quite clearly that it has been the lot of the leisured classes of any country to evolve its culture and to usher in its Renaissance after periods of national degeneration and stagnation. All political upheavals have had their origin in the minds of thinkers who have generally belonged to that class known as the bourgeoisie and their writings have eventually inflamed the hearts of the down-trodden. Therefore, to expect the same leadership from the Indian intelligentsia is nothing out of the common and Renaissance India has every right to demand from its educated classes this service. It can safely be said that but for a few rare exceptions the members of this class of "super"-educated persons live an intensely selfish and individualistic life. The advantages of European education naturally make it comparatively easy for them to secure comfortable sinecures in an age and a country which set a premium on Western training and education. They therefore cut themselves adrift from all that is Indian, and are like a small isolated island of Westernised people amidst a sea of Orientals. Although belonging to the Motherland their mental outlook and peculiar position in society make them an almost alien group because they find that they have nothing in common with either the non-Westernised middle classes or the masses. Politically they are those that form the group of arm-chair politicians, but it is not on this score that one has a quarrel with them. To expect them to give up their comfortable positions in life and to enter the strenuous field of active politics is to expect the impossible. It is, however, with their utter lack of sympathy with the aspirations of the land of their birth that one feels inclined to find fault. If, with their exotic mentalities, their European learning and culture, they remained at heart Indians, and turned their eyes towards the hapless conditions that prevail in the Indian body-politic, with a view to purge it of all the accretions and excrecences that

have made the Indian civilisation so hopelessly antiquated and primitive, then could they become pioneers of Indian Renaissance. Whereas if they continued their indifference to the cause of a general revival of Indian Arts, Literature and a thorough overhauling of her social life, they would for ever be perpetuated as a class that has benefited at its country's expense without in any way bringing a return to society at large.

### A Contrast

One particular feature of the outlook of the Anglicised Indian is that his heart of hearts he despises and loathes all the weakness from which his country suffers. He talks of the "awful ignorance," "terrible diseases," "foolish superstitions," "nauseating uncleanness," "cursed fatalism" and a host of similar terse epithets, to express his supreme contempt for his people. So do the political and social workers lament the sad state of affairs that prevent India from re-establishing herself as a world power, but with what a difference! The former despises his brethren with the contempt of foreigners and isolates himself from all cultural and social contact with his unfortunate countrymen. The latter lavish their understanding, sympathy and with renewed energy work for the eradication of all these evils. As a result of this attitude, the Anglicised inhabitants of this country restrict their social intercourse entirely to their own narrow circle which fashions its life entirely and slavishly on the European model. The literature they read is all foreign and specially English, their amusements are all cheap imitations of Western forms, they travel for pleasure to the West, while their own country and the Eastern Continent are explored by Westerners—in short, they completely estrange themselves from India's traditions, culture, her literature and art, her philosophies and lore, and even her beauty spots and places of historical interest. It is not the object of this criticism to condemn all that the West has to offer, but to emphasise that it certainly does not behave the intellectuals of a great and ancient country to ape others. If they assimilate the great principle underlying the Western civilisation, the principle of human progress, freed from all narrow and primitive thought, through means of the intellect, they will give India what she needs today. But, to forget one's identity and to try and merge it into another's, is something that does not and should not appeal to the enlightened minds of the people of India.

### The Danger

This brings one to another aspect of the harm done by the Anglicised Indians, and this is by far the most important as it is the means by which these incompatibilities are likely to be perpetuated. The manner in which the children of educated families are brought up is one of the reasons why one finds the younger generation of educated Indians so apathetic and listless as compared to the youths of other countries. It is largely because they grow up in environments that do not lay stress on the real values of Indian life, whereas, on the other hand, these children are sent to Anglo-Indian Schools where again

## CERTIFICATION AGAIN?

NO PROVISION FOR  
EUROPEAN POLICE

## MINISTERS CONFER WITH GOVERNOR

A conference between the Officer Administering the Government, Sir Graeme Tyrrell, and the Ministers took place at Queen's House on Monday. The Officers of State were also present.

It is understood that disagreement has arisen between His Excellency and the Board of Ministers with regard to certain Budget proposals and decisions of State Council during the Committee stage in discussing the Budget. The Council last week reduced the Police votes by a sum of Rs. 9,000 being an amount equal to the salaries of three European sub-Inspectors of the Port Police.

This reduction was in the nature of a protest against the manner in which a proposed programme of Ceylonisation of the Port Police had been carried out.

It is understood that the Officer Administering the Government is likely to certify the sum which has been deleted from the Police Votes.

they are taught to treat their own history, literature and religion as something inferior when compared to their Western counterparts. It is quite true that the liberalising influence of such schools does sometimes undo a great deal of the harm done otherwise, but it costs these individuals a big struggle to give up the notions conceived in the most impressionable stage of their existence. A sense of unreality pervades their lives when they grow up and find the conditions in their country so different from what they imagined them to be in the outlandish environment of their schools and homes. Even if, due to the lack of a progressive system of education in Indian Universities, parents find it essential to send their children to Anglo-Indian institutions, there is such a thing as home influence. The parents who think they fulfil all their obligations towards their progeny once they send them to an efficient educational institution are very much mistaken. All that the school cannot do has to be done at home. If to counteract the harmful influences of these schools the parents insist on their children reading the literature of their own country, on learning their own mother-tongue and so acquainting themselves with their own History, they will not grow up as hostile elements in the Indian society. One cannot do better than to end this short essay by quoting the advice of a well-known thinker of the West on this particular aspect of education. Adler writes—

"The most general principle of education is that it must be consistent with the later life which the individuals will be called upon to face. This means that it must be consistent with the ideals of the Nation. If we do not educate children with the ideals of the Nation in view then these children are likely to encounter difficulties in later life. They will not fit in as members of society."

The parents who can afford to give their children a European training in life will do well to see that the individuals thus created will not only

(Continued on page 3)

## EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGRICULTURE

Kewa State's Example

By Keshava Sharan Agarwala, M.Sc., L.L.B.

THE problem of unemployment among the educated classes is becoming more and more acute in India day by day. One of the chief steps taken to tackle this problem has been the creation of technological institutions and vocational schools. But the mere establishment of such institutions would not, as has already been pointed out by others, solve the problem. Diversion to vocational education is without doubt a step in the right direction but the provision of vocational institutions alone will not create new industries to absorb the men trained in such institutions. What is needed is a change in the present outlook which leads most people to reject rural occupations like the already existing agricultural industry as beneath their dignity.

### Unfortunate

It is most unfortunate that agriculture—the premier Indian industry—which wins bread to the vast majority of the Indian population, should be rejected by educated young men on the pretext of its being an occupation beneath their dignity. It must be kept in mind that even highly industrialized countries of Europe and America consider the status of agriculture among industries as second to none. Emphasising this point, the American Commission write, "Agriculture is not merely a way of making money by raising crops. It is essentially a public function or service performed by private individuals for the care and use of land in national interest." These remarks probably apply even with a greater force to India which is predominantly agricultural. In a fundamentally rural country like ours, the importance of agriculture cannot be overemphasised. Despite the fact that the proportion of India's population living on agriculture is already very high, there is still ample scope for educated young men to take to agriculture.

### How They Can Help

Instead of waiting for long without work in the hope of a chance of employment, educated young men would certainly find it lucrative to engage themselves in agricultural work. By taking up agriculture, not only they would be helping themselves but would also be able to help this great industry by giving it the full benefit of their education. They could also render valuable service to the country by devoting their spare time in rural reconstruction work. It need hardly be pointed out that the illiteracy of the agricultural classes is a great handicap to the agricultural industry in India and the association of educated men with it will really mean a great step forward in its progress.

### Rewa State's Example

In order to divert the attention of the educated unemployed to the cultivation of land, it is essential that there should be some kind of facilities and encouragement offered to them if they take up practical farming as their pursuit of a living. It is interesting to note that very recently, as reported in the press, the Government of Rewa State have

offered to grant a rebate of 10 per cent. and 25 per cent. respectively to those Vernacular final passed and Matriculates (as also persons of higher education) in the State who would take to agriculture within two years of the passing of this order. Such measures would certainly prove of value in solving the problem of unemployment among the educated classes and should be given a trial in other parts of the country also. They are also likely to encourage education among the rural population.

Another way of encouraging young men of education without work to take to agriculture would be to offer them some part-time employment as school teachers, sanitary supervisors, village postmasters, etc., in the villages together with a suitable piece of land on rent to enable them to carry on farming in addition to their part-time duties in service. Similar other methods are required to be devised for trial and experiment.

### Foundation of Life

Before concluding, it must be mentioned that with the increasing amount of attention obtaining from agricultural departments in matters of research marketing organisation, etc., all of which tend to enable the agriculturist to obtain a greater and better yield from the land for the same amount of labour and cost and a better price for the produce and with the growing public interest and activity in special subjects like fruit culture, etc., the agricultural industry is expected to afford a wider scope and to yield more profitable results in future than ever before. Educated young men, who happen to be spending their time in idleness for want of employment, would, therefore, be well advised to engage themselves in agriculture. Agriculture is a paramount factor in the prosperity of India; it is the foundation of Indian life.

(Mysore Economic Journal)

## HEADMEN AND THE COMMISSION

Mr. E. W. Abeygunasekera (Nuwara-Eliya) has given notice of the following motion in the State Council:—

In view of the steps already taken by the Chief Headmen to negative the recommendations of the Headmen Commission, this Council is of opinion that no permanent appointments of any kind be made with regard to the Chief Headmanships in this Island until the report of the Headmen Commission is discussed and a decision arrived at.

### Mannar Seat

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, M. S. C. is coming forward for the Mannar Seat in the next general elections, says the Mannar correspondent of the "Times."

It is learnt that Mr. S. M. Anantham is not seeking re-election and at present there is no other candidate in the field.





# Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1935

## PROPOSALS FOR RURAL UPLIFT

IT IS A MATTER FOR MUCH GRATIFICATION that the problem of rural uplift has after all secured a place in the conscience and imagination of our Ministers. The Hon. the Acting Leader of the House, introducing the Budget proposals, assured the State Council that Government would take up in earnest the problem of improving village conditions. In pursuance of this policy, Mr. G. C. S. COREA, Acting Minister of Home Affairs, has sent round to revenue officers concrete proposals to be considered shortly at a conference of Government Agents and others interested in the subject. We rejoice at this. For Ceylon is really there, in the villages—the foundations of our body politic and of all its problems. Progress in any field, economic, political or cultural, can only be reckoned in the measure in which it is secured in rural Ceylon.

The problem of rural uplift is not so much the four D's—Debt, Dirt, Disease and Drink. The biggest obstacle to rural uplift is the prejudice and the suspicion of the villager. He does not take any worker into his confidence. The alarming failure of official efforts to improve our Agriculture is thus no wonder. The villager does not believe in new doctrines and new methods; and one single failure in an improved machinery is sufficient to frighten away hundreds of people for years. At the bottom of the whole situation lies the force of habit and custom and the tradition of centuries which cannot be obliterated in a day or a year. This is the real problem.

It is proposed to select at the beginning "a handful of men actuated by a desire for personal service on a salary just sufficient to maintain themselves in absolute simplicity". The need for men who will share the joys and sorrows of the villager and identify themselves with village life cannot be exaggerated. The "Rural Uplift Board" which it is proposed to set up with a senior Civil Servant as chairman to control and direct the movement through the Group leaders has need to beware of the danger of imposing their views and methods on the rural population. No one resents more than the villager any pressure from an exotic agency. It is, therefore, necessary that whoever approaches the rural problem should do so more as a matter of personal service than in obedience to any official direction. The inspiration and perhaps direction may issue from the Rural Uplift Board, but practical results must follow the willing co-operation of the villager himself.

It might be possible to show results by the exercise of official authority. But such results are bound to be of a fleeting character. Reviewing the excellent work done in the village of Gurgam by Mr. C. L. BRAYNE I.C.S. (a brother of our late Land Commissioner), MAHATMA GANDHI wrote:

"After Mr. Brayne's back was to a plough, the people who were working under his inspiration or pressure seem to have

gone to sleep. The manure pits are lying neglected, the new ploughs are rusting, and co-operation is dissolving. The reason for the failure is not far to seek. The reform came not from within but was superimposed from without."

We are glad the Acting Minister of Home Affairs is fully alive to the need to recruit young men "imbued with a missionary zeal for the advancement of rural uplift."

The success of the scheme will depend more on the men invited to put it through than the money the State Council is prepared to spare. The task of rural reconstruction is a stupendous one and must be tackled by brave hearts and willing hands. All agencies, official and private, should be mobilised. The first efforts will, of course, be in the nature of missionary enterprise involving great sacrifices and scanty results.

We do not know how far the duty of conducting economic surveys may be entrusted to the group leaders, seeing that Rural surveys of social conditions are technical matters and are best done by men who have had training. The task of collecting the data for a survey might, however, be entrusted to them.

The problem for the group leader is to develop the personality of the man behind the plough and awaken in him the will to improve his own conditions. The villager is not merely to be made an efficient instrument for the creation of rural wealth, but be equipped with the technique to enable him to play his role in life with success and to create such milieu in the countryside as to render it possible for his less fortunate confrere to become an efficient cultivator and citizen.

There should be no spoon-feeding of the villager. His ethos must be studied and whatever is done to add to his economic height and spiritual growth should give free play to the development of his full personality as embedded in the matrix of the village economy.

We have no doubt that the conference to be summoned shortly to discuss the proposals of the Acting Minister of Home Affairs will hammer out a scheme of practical work to solve the rural problems of the Island.

## THE JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL MUDDLE

For sometime now the public have felt that all was not well with the Jaffna U. D. C. The attitude of the Chairman in ruling out questions submitted by an elected member and the strictures made by the Auditor General in his annual report on the affairs of the Town Council confirmed the suspicion that the administration of the Town was not as well as it might be. The disclosures revealed by the Audit to which we made reference in our last issue render it imperative that effective steps should be taken to re-organise the whole administration with a view to securing more efficient service to the rate-payers. Stricter supervision and closer control of the different departments are urgently called for. Disquieting rumours are afloat that parties have sprung up in the Council and the officers are divided among themselves. The Chairman, it is said, has a group of his own with whom he takes counsel. The Secretary has ceased to advise the Chairman. In fact, some important papers do not reach him. If the present Secretary is inefficient, which we doubt much, or has lost the confidence of the Chairman, the proper thing for the Chairman to do is to appoint another officer

to supersede the Secretary and not seek the confidence of another member of his staff who may have his own axe to grind. Unless satisfactory co-operation among the officers is restored the affairs of the Town Council will always drift into a muddle. We have often expressed the view that the Chairman has not the time to supervise the work of his staff and that he should more increasingly rely on co-operation among the staff for the sound administration of the Town. Each officer should confine himself to his duty and must realise that the Chairman will not lend himself to "adjusting" any serious irregularity.

The importance of correct procedure as a safeguard against irregularities in the conduct of public business cannot be stressed too much. The procedure laid down by regulations represents the experience gained in the sphere of public administration and cannot be ignored without exposing officers to the temptation to fail in their duties. The purchase of materials, employment of contractors, payment for work done, utilisation of materials—these involve certain well established procedure calculated to minimise the opportunities for waste or embezzlement. Such procedure must be strictly complied with.

We trust the Chairman will, in consultation with the Local Government Board, take steps to prevent the recurrence of the irregularities disclosed by the Audit. The Audit is doubtless a fault-finding department, and be it borne in mind that the fault-finding is done in the interests of the public and not to expose this individual or that.

While it must be gratifying to note that the need for improving communications

## Improvements For Jaffna

Jaffna has not escaped the attention of the State Council which has approved the estimates for the establishment of a motor-boat service between Jaffna and the Delft, improvements to the Valukkai-Aru bridge and the extension of the coast road from Pooneryn to Mannar; there is bound to be disappointment at the refusal of the Council to entertain the proposal of the Government Agent (Mr. E. Rodrigo) for the construction of a causeway across the mainland and Pooneryn. This important project was pressed on the attention of Government so far back as 1928. The depression intervened and the matter was shelved. Repeated representations were made to Government on the urgent need to take up the work as a measure for the encouragement of food production and for relieving congestion on the mainland. It is a pity that the united efforts of the Northern members have proved futile. We trust our Government Agent, Mr. E. T. Dyson, C.C.S., whose zeal for the welfare of the people in his charge is well-known will take up the matter with the Ministry of Communications and see a beginning is made in the construction of the Pooneryn causeway before he leaves the province.

We are issuing as a supplement today a reprint of the excellent speech delivered in the State Council by Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam's Budget Speech

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, M. S. C., on the second reading of the Annual Appropriation Bill (1935-36).

Examining the Budget proposals in the light of accepted principles, Mr. Ponnambalam has no hesitation in condemning some of the features which have been welcomed in certain quarters. He opposes the abolition of Death Duties and strongly advocates the remission of stamp duties in administration suits. He turns his searchlight on every branch of the administration and points out the improvements necessary in each of them. He concludes his brilliant speech with a rapid survey of the urgent needs of this province without confining his attention solely to the needs of his own constituency. Among other things, Mr. Ponnambalam has stressed the importance of opening the Northern ports, the construction of the Pooneryn causeway, and the opening of a farm colony in the province. We congratulate Mr. Ponnambalam on his splendid speech and trust he will devote his energies to the early realisation of the worthy objects for which he has so eloquently pleaded in the State Council.

## MOTOR BOAT SERVICE TO DELFT

### Communication Facilities For The North

A Motor boat service is to be established between the Jaffna Peninsula and Delft during the coming financial year.

The people of the Island of Delft are subjected to much hardship owing to the absence of any regular form of communications with Jaffna and its complete isolation during bad weather when they are entirely cut off from all communications with the outside world.

The Executive Committee of Communications and Works do not think it justifiable to leave the Island with a population of over 5,000 so close to land isolated from the Peninsula any longer, and they have therefore recommended the provision of a boat service capable of taking passengers in monsoonal weather other than severe gales.

The work is estimated to cost Rs. 43,000. It provides for establishing a motor boat service between Kayts and Delft including provision of one boat and improvements to harbour at both ends.

### Valukkai-Aru Bridge

Another work of importance for Jaffna that will be put in hand shortly is the reconstruction of Valukkai-Aru bridge on the Jaffna-Karaitivu road.

The existing bridge is of timber and consists of 20 spans of 10 feet each, with a total length of 230 feet. This bridge is very old and is in an unsafe condition for traffic.

It is proposed to construct a new bridge alongside the existing one with realigned approaches.

The new bridge is to be reinforced concrete on concrete cylinders and consists of our spans of 29 feet each between centres.

The carriageway is 18 feet wide and the parapets are of cement concrete. The bridge spans a tidal inlet from the sea to a lagoon and the reduced waterway is considered sufficient.

The work is estimated to cost Rs. 70,000.

## Returning to Ceylon

Sir Baron Jayatilake, is expected to arrive in Colombo on September 21.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Reginald Stubbs, will be returning to Ceylon by the P. and O. Ranchi due in Colombo on November 3.

## P. W. D. Transfers

Mr. A. Sabapathy, Head Clerk, P. W. D., Trincomalee, is transferred to Katugastota and will be succeeded by Mr. S. Thambapillai from Katugastota.

Mr. P. Savundaraya, of P. W. D., Trincomalee, is transferred to Dimbulla and Mr. V. Erambu from Marudankadawela succeeds him.

## The Northern Assizes

### MEN MISTAKEN FOR ELEPHANT

### Accused Acquitted

Before Mr. Justice L. M. Maartensz and an English-speaking jury with Mr. A. W. Richards as foreman the case was taken up for trial in which Kidnan Kurusamy and Muragan Manuel stood charged with the murder, by shooting, of two men, Ramusamy and Subbiah, of Vannamodai, Mannar.

It transpired in the course of the trial that the accused went out shooting and mistaking the two deceased to be an elephant, shot at them.

The jury unanimously found the accused not guilty and His Lordship acquitted them.

## Kannathiddy Abduction

The case in which Annugan, Nagalingam, alias Appamany, his brother Thangarajah, Duraiswamy Kandaswamy, and Ponnudurai Sadayappah, all of Kannathiddy Vannarponne, stood charged with attempting to abduct Mahalechumy daughter of Durayappah Pattar of Kannathiddy, was taken up for trial at the Northern Assizes on Tuesday.

The first accused was also charged with causing grievous hurt to one Chelliah by shooting.

All the accused pleaded guilty. The 1st accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was fined Rs. 50 and imprisonment till the rising of Court. The third and fourth were allowed on personal bail in Rs. 100 each for one year and police supervision.

## Nallur Abduction

The case was taken up for trial before Mr. Justice L. M. Maartensz and an English-speaking Jury with Mr. S. Arulanandam as foreman in which (1) Kandiah, (2) Kanagaratnam, (3) Sadasivam, (4) Kumaraswamy, (5) Sabaratnam and (6) another known as Kuyilan stand charged with the abduction of, and the 1st accused also with having committed rape on, Saraswathy, aged 14 years, of Nallur. The 2nd accused pleaded guilty and all the others pleaded not guilty. Trial is proceeding.

## SEPARATION GRANTED

### Children's Custody Agreed Upon

A decree for separation on a consent motion submitted by both parties was granted on Tuesday by Mr. W. S. de Saaram, District Judge, Colombo, in the case in which Mrs. K. T. Navaratnam, of New Chetty Street, Colombo, sued her husband Mr. S. S. Navaratnam, C. C. S., of the Land Settlement Department, for a separation "a mensa et thoro" on the ground of cruelty, for the custody of their children, and for permanent alimony at Rs. 1,000 a month.

## Jaffna Music Academy

A meeting of the Jaffna Music Academy Fund Committee was held at the Ridgeway Memorial Hall on the 4th instant at 5 p.m. Mr. R. B. Nalliah, Chairman, U. D. C., Jaffna, presided.

Messrs. T. H. Crossette, Retired Vice Principal, St. John's College, Jaffna, R. O. Proctor, Retired Registrar of the Supreme Court of Ceylon, and M. S. Param, Retired Station Master, Singapore, Honorary Supervisors of Musical Education and Honorary Secretary of the North Ceylon Oriental Music Society were appointed to collect funds.

The Committee authorised Mr. Crossette to sign receipts on behalf of the Treasurer and Mr. Param to act for the Secretary.



## A Rural Uplift Scheme

ACTING HOME MINISTER'S PLANS

### An Unofficial Rural Uplift Board

The appointment of an unofficial body styled "The Rural Uplift Board" to function in Colombo with officers called "leaders," each in charge of a group of villages, is the main proposal made in the Rural Uplift Scheme announced by the Acting Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. G. C. Corea. A conference of Government Agents and other revenue officers will meet shortly to consider the matter.

It is proposed that the Board should consist of eleven or twelve members appointed by the Governor for a period of three years at a time with a senior member of the Civil Service, seconded for that purpose, as its Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

Not more than ten group "leaders," it is proposed, should be appointed at first to areas selected by the Board. The selections are to be made from among young men of good personality, character and liberal education, capable of hard work and adaptable to village conditions of living but, "above all, imbued with a missionary zeal for the advancement of rural uplift."

In the course of the Budget Debate and the Committee stage of the Budget, Mr. Corea stated that considered proposals were to be placed for discussion by a Conference of Government Agents, other revenue officers, and others interested in the subject.

The unofficial members of the "Rural Uplift Board," it is proposed, should have experience of social service and will not be paid except for the reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses for travelling and subsistence when out on the Board's work.

It is proposed to select at the beginning, states the circular, "a handful of men actuated by a desire for personal service on a salary just sufficient to maintain themselves in absolute simplicity and possessing as much as possible academic qualifications necessary for the discharge of their work."

### Local Committees

The "group leaders" would be expected to live in houses either rented or, preferably, built for them on modern hygienic principles, but no more pretentious than an average villager's house of the locality.

The "leaders" will have to do their own propaganda work, organise their own local Committees, consisting of the leading villagers and Government officers, such as Agricultural Instructors, Apothecaries, Village and Superior Headmen.

One of the first duties of a "leader" will be to conduct an economic survey of his area, recording the fullest information relating to the number of houses, inmates, occupation, income, average food, health and sanitary conditions, cattle and livestock, nature of crops, educational and medical facilities.

His principal duty is to make the villagers co-operate among themselves and with the Government Department in improving rural conditions.

The "leaders" are to be expected to keep in touch with medical officers and obtain medical assistance for villagers, reorganise existing sources of wealth, start new lines of production, further co-operative credit facilities, arrange for relief to the indebted and have all make a direct attack on the selfishness and mean-mindedness that prevail in the villages and make a determined effort to create a higher standard of social life. "Leaders" are to form recreation and Sports Club and "promote the spirit of sport as opposed to gambling."

"The Acting Minister considers," continues the circular, "that the problem of rural uplift demands immediate attention and that all the available

## MRS. KAMALA NEHRU

### Pandit Nehru Rejoins His Wife

Allahabad, Sep. 10.

The following cable was received at "Anand Bhawan" from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from Badenweiler, which place he has already reached:—  
"Found Kamala extremely changed and weak. Condition continues serious, but possibility of slow recovery."

### Six Months for Stealing Coconuts

At the Criminal Sessions of the District Court last week, Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge, Jaffna, sentenced one Sinnathambi Navaratnam of Nallur to six months' rigorous imprisonment for theft of five coconuts from a garden belonging to the Nallur Kandaswamy Temple. The accused had six previous convictions.

### Obituary

MR. C. A. MUTTUKUMARU.

The death occurred in the early hours of Tuesday of Mr. C. A. Muttukumaru, of "Thaaneerhal", Vannarponnai. The funeral took place in the afternoon and the remains were cremated at the Koppayannal crematorium. The deceased was the eldest brother of Mr. C. A. Candappa-sagaram, of the Hindu Board of Education. The deceased leaves behind, besides his brother, a host of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

MISS GNAN CHELLAPPAN

We regret to record the untimely death which occurred yesterday afternoon of Miss Gnanam, the nine-year old daughter of Mr. S. Chellappan, Superintendent of Prisons, Jaffna. The funeral took place this morning and was largely attended. The remains were cremated at the Villondy crematorium.

resources of Government and the active interest of the educated and wealthier public should be harnessed and directed to stimulate in the village the desire for better living, to increase in desirable directions his wants and to convince him by demonstration and example, that he can satisfy his wants by his own efforts, individual and corporate, by taking the fullest advantage of the technical and administrative assistance and advice provided by Government.

"A combined attack must be made on all fronts which lead to the happiness of Society at large viz., Health, Wealth and Education, as otherwise the success obtained in one direction may be neutralised by failure in other directions. Any scheme of 'uplift' should, therefore, embrace the work of every department of Government engaged in rural areas."

### Basic Directions

It is pointed out that the following are the three basic directions in which the advance may be made:—

(1) By awakening public interest and combining official and unofficial effort in 'uplift' work. The movement should develop a women's side to its activities by establishing women's institutions in villages to supply a centre for home-crafts and domestic economy as well as for mother and infant welfare work. Every one able and willing to assist, official or non-official, should be enlisted in the cause.

(2) By attracting the attention of the villagers themselves, whose fate is in the balance, to the movement and by reviving old and developing new traditions of corporate action for the improvement of the village and its surroundings, of mutual assistance in cultivation, irrigation etc., and of community service to the poor and distressed.

(3) By providing a "leader" to act as "guide philosopher and friend" to the group of villages to which he is posted, and a central guiding organisation in Colombo to direct the movement generally, to assist and advise units from experience gained of the success and failures in other parts and to ensure uniformity and continuity of policy throughout the Island, subject to variations necessitated by local requirements."

## REVIEWS

TWENTIETH CENTURY (Sept. 1935): A Monthly Journal edited by Mr. K. Iswara Dutt. Published by the Indian Periodicals Ltd. Allahabad: Annual Subscription Rs. 8/-

The September issue of this popular Indian monthly opens with a special contribution by Lord Latham on the new India Act. This article has been commented upon already by the leading dailies in India. The noble Lord seems to think that the next step in constitutional advancement will depend on how India acquires herself in working the system now offered her. Save as propaganda in favour of the acceptance of the new Act, the advice would appear gratuitous to the nationalists, at any rate. "Stray Jottings" despite the author's noble plume, betrays the man of affairs that he is, and his call to a return to Realism will be read with interest. The Hon. Pandit P. N. Saprú stresses the need of unity among progressive political parties in an article under the caption, "The Conservative Mind." "New Bearings in Indian Industry" is a penetrating study of the industrial development in India by Mr. Iqbal Singh. Prof. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar writes an appreciation of Lope De Vega. "Kingship and its Problems in the time of Jalaluddin Khilji" is an interesting study of Kingship in medieval India. "Our Anglophils", which we take over in our issue today, contains acute observations of a class of English educated people who are out of from their nation's ideals. Prof. H. Sunder Rao of the Madanapalle College has some serious thoughts on "Education and Life". Srimati Nilima Devi discusses the question of the adoption of the Roman script for Indian languages. She holds "To say that Roman script will bring about greater inter-penetration of inter provincial thought and culture or a wider appreciation of Indian thought and culture as a whole by the West is academic nonsense". Dr. Lanka Sundaram's caustic of foreign affairs is as bright as ever.

THE VEENA TUTOR: Indian Music Series No. 2—By Maheswari Devi (Mrs. K. Navaratnam)—Price Rs. 1-50—pp. III+29+IX—Copies can be had from the author at Santi-Niketan, Jaffna, Ceylon, and Mr. T. P. Masilamany, Sasthamangalam, Trichandram.

We have great pleasure in drawing the attention of our readers to this praiseworthy attempt of a talented Jaffna lady. Mr. T. Lakshmana Pillai of Trivandrum—the celebrated Tamil composer—contributes to the book an appreciative foreword in which the distinction between the Yezh and the Vina, which is sought to be made out in the first chapter, is supported on the basis of Manikkava sagar's line—  
இன்னிதம் வீணையர் யாழிதன் ஒருபாஷ்

The 2nd and 3rd chapters of the book give a detailed account of the structure of the Vina, and the functions discharged by the various parts of it. Chapter 4 deals with the embellishments of music. The practice of Vina music is taught in extenso in chapter 5. Appendix A contains a list of the 35 talas with their names, their aksharakalas and method of execution. Appendix B gives a list of the 72 melakarta ragas with their svaras in arohanam (ascending scale) and avarohanam (descending scale). Appendix C gives a list of 319 janyaragas derived from 13 of the principal melakarta ragas. Appendix D gives the positions of the different notes on the key-board of the Vina for 12 melakarta ragas. Of these 12, all except Shanmukhapriya, are found in Appendix C, while 2 of the 13 in Appendix C, i.e., Kolkapriya and Navanitam are not found in Appendix D. For those who have gone through a short preliminary course of vocal music, the book is bound to be very useful. It is amply illustrated, and in printing and general get up, leaves nothing to be desired. We congratulate both the author and the printer on this excellent production. N. N.

CENTRAL: With the centenary number this interesting college Magazine enters on the XXIXth year of its publication. An arresting portrait of Rev. P. T. Cash, the present Principal, appropriately adorns the frontispiece. The proceedings of the centenary celebrations and the Prize-giving find a prominent place. Details of school activities and other information also appear. There are learned arti-

## KATARAGAMA TEMPLE MANAGEMENT

### Notice of Motion in Council

Mr. G. G. Panambalam, M. S. C. has given notice of the following motion in the State Council:—

"This Council is of opinion that immediate steps should be taken to enable members of the Hindu Community to be associated in the administration of the Kataragama Devale, inasmuch as the vast majority of the worshippers at the said Devale are Hindus who hold the Deity consecrated therein in the highest veneration."

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 157.  
In the matter of the estate of the late Sivagamm widow of Eliappah Chelliah of Kokkuvil East. Deceased.  
Karthigeser Visuvalingam of Kokkuvil Vs. Petitioner.  
1. Kamalambikai widow of Chelliah Wijayaratnam and  
2. Sivakamasavanthary daughter of C. K. Arumugam both of Kokkuvil East Respondents.  
This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 16th day of September 1935 in the presence of Mr. K. Somasundaram Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read. It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner in respect of the abovenamed deceased unless the respondents show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary on the 16th day of September 1935.

This 9th. day of September 1935.  
Sgd. S. Rodrigo.  
District Judge.

O 71. 12 & 16-9-35

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 158.  
In the matter of the estate of the late Eliappah Selliiah of Kokkuvil Deceased.  
Karthigeser Visuvalingam of Kokkuvil East Vs. Petitioner.  
1. Kamalambikai widow of Selliiah Wijayaratnam and  
2. Sivakamasavanthary daughter of C. K. Arumugam both of Kokkuvil East Respondents.  
This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge, on the 16th day of September 1935 in the presence of Mr. K. Somasundaram, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavits of the petitioner and of the notary and witnesses having been read: It is ordered that the Last will and testament of the abovenamed deceased be declared proved and Letters of Administration with the will annexed be issued to the Petitioner to the estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the respondents show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary on the 16th day of September, 1935.

This 9th day of September 1935.  
Sgd. S. Rodrigo.  
District Judge.

O. 72. 12 & 16-9-35.

cles too; "Vignettes of Travel" by Rev. P. T. Cash is a chapter from Mr. Cash's story of his trip to New Zealand. Mr. W. R. Watson, Assistant Director of Education, recalls his days at the Central Oplege in a short but interesting article. The portraits of distinguished old boys and sports champions add to the charm of this bright number.

## THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)  
BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00  
Amount of Calls made Rs. 1,29,777.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.  
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.  
FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 3, 4, 6 and 8 % respectively.  
DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold  
LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 10% per annum when paid monthly; otherwise 12% (Part payments accepted.)  
LOANS are also granted against approved securities, such as Landed Properties etc. (Part payments accepted.)  
For further particulars apply to  
S. SELLAPPAH,  
Manager.

Y. 152. 21-11-34—20-11-35. (1's)

## OUR ANGLOPHILS

(Continued from Page 1.)

satisfy their personal ambitions but will also be of service to the home of their ancestors. If they are taught to look upon India as their heritage and made to realise that in her progress lies their own, these men and women will doubtless identify themselves with the aspirations of new India.

Those who suffer from an extreme form of Anglo-mania will do well to think if it is worth their while to waste so much time and energy on creating a class that remains in a state of intellectual hostility to the land of their birth. The nation expects every individual to do his duty by it and it would be a sad reflection on any class of individuals, however small in number, to be found wanting in its hour of need.

(Twentieth Century)

### NOTICE

N. Kandiah

LICENSED

AUCTIONEER

AND

Commissioner of Sales

KODDADY. JAFFNA.

(M. 75. 1-6 to 31-12-35) (7)

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 44.

In the matter of the testate of the late Annaporaniammal wife of E. Sinnadurai of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna Deceased.  
Kanthapper Vythialingam of Vannarponnai East Vs. Petitioner.

1. Thillaiamma wife of Vythialingam of Vannarponnai East.  
2. A. E. Sinnadurai, P. W. D. Overseer, Yattiantotta Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge, Jaffna, on the 18th day of February 1935 in the presence of Mr. C. C. Somasagaram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered and declared that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner as the lawful father of the deceased and same be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed shall on or before the 29th day of March 1935 at 10 a.m. appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court.

This 6th day of March 1935.  
Sgd. N. Sinnatamby.  
District Judge.

Order Nisi extended for 16 9 35.

(O. 73. 12 & 16 9-35)



# NOTICE

CHIEF CLERKSHIP, D. R. C.  
MULLAITIVU

Applications are invited till the 13th instant for the post of Chief Clerk, District Road Committee, Mullaitivu. The salary will be Rs. 75/- a month, on an incremental scale to be fixed later. Applicants with office experience will have preference.

F. de S. Jayaratne,  
Chairman D. R. C.  
Mullaitivu.

District Road Committee's Office,  
Mullaitivu, 6th September 1935.  
(G. 34. 9 & 12-9-35.)

## Health! Wealth! Prosperity!

The Holy Prasadam of Sri Palani Andavar. Panchamirtham, Sandal and Sacred Ash: one set of Prasadam Rs. 5. No V. P. P. orders. Strictly in advance.

1 Re. extra for foreign orders.

P. NATARAJA PANDARAM,  
Malai Kovil Ayan,

Miras,

Palni S. I.

(Qr. 130. 12-8 to 11-11-35)

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 128.

In the matter of the estate of the late Karthikeyu Selvadurai of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna. Deceased.  
Selvadurai Arulprakasam of Vannarponnai East. Petitioner.

1. Manikayatharasiammal daughter of Selvadurai
2. Selvadurai Kanagaratnam
3. Pathumanithy daughter of Selvadurai and
4. Selvadurai Thangarajah all of Vannarponnai East

The 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents are minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem the 1st Respondent Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire, District Judge, on the 26th day of July 1935 in the presence of Mr. R. Sivagurunathan, Proctor for the petitioner and an affidavit of the petitioner dated the 17th day of June 1935 having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be issued to the petitioner accordingly as he is one of the children of the deceased intestate, unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 18th day of September 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 6th day of August 1935.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

O. 65. 9 & 13-9-35.

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 129

In the matter of the estate of the late Siva packiam wife of Karthikeyu Selvadurai of Vannarponnai East. Deceased.  
Selvadurai Arulprakasam of Vannarponnai East. Petitioner.

1. Manikayatharasiammal daughter of Selvadurai
2. Selvadurai Kanagaratnam
3. Pathumanithy daughter of Selvadurai and
4. Selvadurai Thangarajah all of Vannarponnai East

The 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents are minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem the 1st Respondent Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire, District Judge, on the 26th day of July 1935 in the presence of Mr. R. Sivagurunathan, Proctor for the petitioner and an affidavit of the petitioner dated the 17th day of June 1935 having been read:

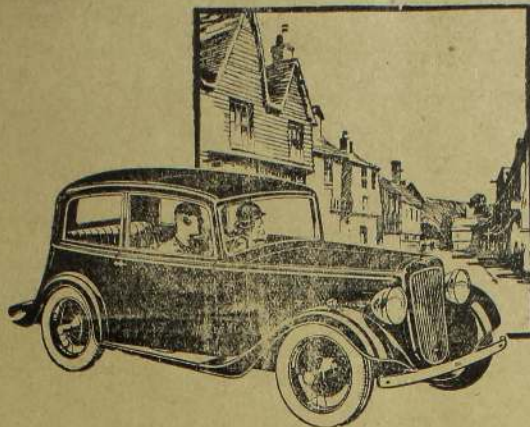
It is ordered that Letters of administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be issued to the petitioner accordingly as he is one of the children of the deceased intestate, unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 18th day of September 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 6th day of August 1935.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

O. 66. 9 & 13-9-35.

## "Comfort ... Economy ... ... Dependability?" Then You'd Better INVEST IN AN Austin



### THE AUSTIN IS EXCEPTIONAL VALUE

It brings to you in generous measure the qualities which no other car can offer you today — comfort, economy, beauty, dependability and a higher resale value.

### WALKER, SONS & CO., LTD.

COLOMBO, KANDY, TALAWAKELLE, BANDARAWELA,  
RATNAPURA, GALLE.

### Sole Selling Agents for Jaffna

Trincomalee, Mullaitivu, Puttalam, Mannar and  
Anuradhapura:

### V. SELVADURAI & SONS,

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

HOSPITAL ROAD, JAFFNA.

(Y. 137. 19/8/35 to 18/8/36.)

## Teak! Teak! Teak!

Why do you prefer RANGOON TEAK? Because it is THE BEST

A FRESH STOCK IN VARIOUS SIZES

OF RANGOON TEAK

is now available at our

GRANDBAZAAR STORES

Prices Moderate.

## The Pound Mark | The Best and Standard Tiles | Most popular.

No other tiles are so increasingly bought in Jaffna every year and used with great satisfaction as

THE POUND MARK TILES.

These are available only from us.

### S. Veeragathipillai & Sons

Grand Bazaar, Jaffna.

(b Th)

Y. 57. 1-5-35-30-4-36

## N. VAITILINGAM & Co.,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS & BUILDING CONTRACTORS

COLOMBO & JAFFNA

Telephone No. 30. (Jaffna.)

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

QUOTATIONS WILL BE GIVEN ON APPLICATION we Undertake Building Constructions of Steel Structures Or any other Kind or Size

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

### Head Office

38, Third Cross Street Colombo.

Phone No. 2210 (Colombo)

The ORIGINAL is always better than an Imitation so buy

## LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

First in 1885 and first in 1935

MADE IN INDIA BY INDIANS

USE IT FOR ALL ACHES AND PAINS.

Y. 53 1-1-31-12-35.

## TRY THIS PRESCRIPTION

FOR  
KEEPING  
YOUNG

Debts groove your face with deeper lines than age. Financial worries steal your youth quicker than hard work. The feeling of security that a Savings Account gives you is the best prescription for good health and peace of mind.



To be prepared for emergencies for any interruption in your regular income, is easier than you think. Let us help you to save out of your current running expenses.

### The QUILON BANK Ltd.

(Y. 32. 25-4-35-14-4-36)

JAFFNA

## EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1897.

TEN YEARS' PROGRESS

	1925 Rs.	1935 Rs.
Income .....	45,50,127	73,28,467
New Assurances .....	78,07,000	1,47,57,880
Total Assets .....	2,46,08,120	4,50,03,372
Assurances in force .....	6,95,93,793	11,56,12,828

REMUNERATIVE AGENCY TERMS

For particulars apply to:-

F. DADABHOY,

Chief Agent,

49 Canal Row, Fort, Colombo

Y. 54 1-1-31-12-35

## FOREMOST AYURVEDIC REMEDIES

39

Years of  
Study  
Research  
and  
Practice  
in  
AYURVEDA

ASOKAGRITHA — Is the best cure for irregular menses, painful menstruation, pain in the groins during menses, untimely menses, scanty or excessive menstruation, sterility, habitual abortion and all other diseases due to irregular menses. It is a superior monthly regulator that can never fail. Ladies who wish to have handsome and healthy children should use this Price Re 1 per bottle V. P. P. charges for 1 or 2 bottles As. 8 only extra.

BRIHAT CHANDRODAYA MAKHARADWAJA — Is an invaluable remedy for nervous debility, decay of vitality, loss of manhood, impaired memory and nocturnal emissions. Its effect is magical in that it shows perceptible improvement day after day the medicine is taken. Those who have lost their manly power by youthful extravagance should try this. It is sure to restore them to full manhood within a short time. Price of medicine for 7 doses Rs. 3. V. P. P. charges As. 8 only extra.

P. Subbaroy

Complete Catalogue on request.

AYURVEDIC PHARMACY

Sri Venkatesa Perumal Sannathi, Tanjore, India.

(Y. 53. 1-1-31-12-35.)

Printed & published by S. ADCHALINGAM residing at Vannarponnai West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors the Siva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their Press, the Siva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1935.

## UMBRELLA BRAND TILES

CHEAPEST AND LARGEST TILE IN  
THE MARKET.

SOLE SUPPLIERS TO GOVERNMENT

J. CHERUBIM & BROTHER,

SOLE AGENTS

MAIN STREET, JAFFNA

Y. 111 1/35 10/11/36.