

C.S.R.DEPEND ON THE MARK
FOR EXCELLENCE**OHMA WATER**

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Premonition Of Mahatma's Martyrdom

American Journalist's Stirring Experience

In "Lead Kindly Light" Vincent Sheean, famous American author and journalist, makes a serious study of Hinduism and the life of Gandhiji whom he considers "the last best Hope of the Earth."

"Lead, Kindly Light" is the story of a new conviction that came to him: the conviction of an immanent and transcendent God who cannot be explained away. The man who gave him his conviction; India's late great Mahatma Gandhi, says an American writer noticing the book.

Sheean felt that "in spite of poverty, disease and illiteracy, material conditions as bad as any to be found anywhere, and an unhappiness that almost exudes from the people, there was some force in India which contradicted the overbearing assumptions of our technological societies."

During the summer and fall of 1947 a sort of premonition of Gandhi's martyrdom had oppressed Sheean; he spoke of it to friends and editors and finally persuaded Editor Ted Patrick of "Holiday" to send him to India.

Gandhiji—The Hope For The Future

Mr. Sheean's journey to India by way of London, Paris, Prague, Vienna, Rome and Cairo to see Gandhi and ask him questions was for him "a kind of quest, brought on by the failure of every human institution to supply hope for the future." In a sense, Mr. Sheean reflected, after talk with Nehru, "I had nowhere else to go."

In New Delhi he hung around with other American reporters during the days of Gandhi's last fast, then went to see him.

The last of two evening interviews with Gandhi ended only two days before Gandhi's assassination.

Reporter Sheean asked him how it was that a righteous war, the war against Hitler, could produce such disastrous results, and Gandhi answered simply that if violent means were used the result was always bad. Sheean asked him if the physical world was illusion and Gandhi told him that that was an incorrect translation of the word "Maya," he agreed that it meant "appearances," and added in a whisper, "God is in everything. Even in the stone."

Sheean came to a crucial religious question, whether certainty of God preceded renunciation of the world. Gandhi answered at once, "No, the renunciation precedes the certainty." Then he quoted to Sheean the first verse of the "Isha Upanishad": "The whole world is the garment of the Lord. Renounce it, then, and

receive it back as the gift of God.

Awe-Struck Account Of Assassination

Here is Sheean's awe-struck account of the Mahatma's assassination and how he got boils miraculously the moment the great leader fell.

Mr. Sheean and Robert Stimson of the BBC were standing in the crowd around Gandhi when suddenly he heard "four small, dull, dark explosions." "What's that?" I said to Bob in sudden horror. "I don't know," he said. I remember that he grew pale in an instant. Not the Mahatma I said, and then I knew.

"What followed," Mr. Sheean continues, "must be told just as it happened (to me—me) or there is no truth in it."

"Inside my own head there occurred a wave-like disturbance which I can only compare to a storm at sea—wind and wave surging tremendously back and forth. I remember all this distinctly; I do not believe that I lost consciousness even for a moment, although there may have been an instant or two of half-consciousness. I recoiled upon the brick wall and leaned against it, bent almost in two. I felt the consciousness of the Mahatma leave me then—I know of no other way of expressing this; he left me. The storm inside my head continued for some little time—minutes, perhaps; I have no way of reckoning. Then I was aware of two things at once, a burning and a stinging in the fingers of my right hand and a similar burning and stinging in my eyes. In the eyes it was tears, although of some more acid mixture than I had known, and on my fingers I did not know for a while what it was."

There were blisters on his fingers "which had not been there before I heard the shots." And, he goes on to say, "I know that the blisters were a psychosomatic phenomenon which, although curious, and interesting, present no great element of novelty to science. For me, however, at that moment, they were an overwhelming evidence of connection with this dreadful deed—of my failure, at least, to die for the Mahatma the last best hope of earth."

For months he had fantasies of interposing himself between the Mahatma and his assassin and he was sure that in a larger sense what had happened to him was supernatural.

Parliamentary Secretary's Peculiar Position

Gate Mudaliyar M. S. Kariapper, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Home Affairs and Rural Development handed in his resignation from the office of Parliamentary Secretary.

This is in view of the allegations made against him, which are now the subject of inquiry by the Bribery Commissioner, Mr. A. E. Kenneman, K. C.

The Prime Minister, however, has informed the Parliamentary Secretary that as the allegations relate to a period before he (Gate Mudaliyar Kariapper) accepted office, the resignation offer should be postponed pending the completion and findings of the Commission.

Gate Mudaliyar Kariapper served Government for a considerable period and retired from the post of Chief Headman, Kalmunai, in 1946. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1947.

"Wolf Boy" In Lucknow

A twelve year old "wolf boy" has been under observation of a set of medical experts at the Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Lucknow, for the past two months.

The early childhood of the "wolf boy" is wrapped in mystery. But it is believed that when a year old he was carried away by a wolf and brought up in a dense jungle.

Details regarding his rescue also are not available but it is surmised that some hunters rescued him. The last precise data in the boy's life begins from a railway compartment where he was found abandoned.

The wolf boy—dumb and emaciated—crawls and cannot chew his food. He has scratches all over his body and has developed canine habits.

SHE HOPES TO LIVE FOR 500 YEARS!

FOOD NOT NECESSARY

IN a quiet district of South Kensington, a forty-six-year old woman hopes to live to 150 at least, without eating. She has not had a meal for over ten years and now lives entirely on water and fruit juices, writes D. M. in *TN Bits*.

Her ration book is so much waste-paper and she claims to have found the answer to the world's food problem. The only woman in Britain who refuses a ration book is Russian-born Mrs. Moore Pateleewa. She doesn't eat!

"I think food unnecessary and a waste," she said. "I have experimented with diets since immediately after the Russian revolution, when I was a medical student at Saratov, on the Volga. I had always been keenly interested in the vegetarian cult, and the difficulties of getting enough food in those days prompted me to put my ideas into practice. After a few weeks I realized that I had never felt better or fitter in my life."

This youthful looking woman, who believes she will live to 150 at least, can see no reason why she should not be alive 500 years from now Mrs. Pateleewa's "market" is Hyde Park, and there you may see her gathering grass and chickweed, which she presses, dilutes with orange or tomato juice, and drinks.

"Soon," she said, "I hope that even this will be unnecessary to me and I shall find that fresh air and sunshine are all I require to prolong my life. Perhaps I shall take a little water two or three times a week to help thin the blood—nothing more."

Mrs. Pateleewa believes that

few women of half her age could keep the pace she is able to set. There is nothing this one-time champion motor-cyclist likes better than to race round the countryside on her machine. After a day's outing she will dance until the early hours of the morning and make do with four hours' sleep. "I need no more," she said. "My body is completely rested during the day."

Shaw's Advice

I had to admit that Mrs. Pateleewa, weighing a moderate 9 stone 6 pounds, looked the picture of health in spite of her frugal diet. "It takes a certain amount of willpower to cut out food altogether," she told me, "and few people have the desire to forego the pleasant companionship of a dinner table to live the simple, healthy and prolonged life. However," she added, "that is their problem—but it is one that is easily solved."

I asked Mrs. Pateleewa for an average day's "menu." Breakfast is a cup of carrot juice, lunch the juice of grass and chickweed, possibly diluted with orange or tomato. If she has anything before bed it will be a nightcap of water—taken neat!

Mrs. Moore Pateleewa showed me a copy of *Back to Methuselah* given her by G. B. S. On the fly-leaf he had written: "To a fellow student of Longevity." Mrs. Pateleewa shook her head sadly. "I should like Mr. Shaw to have followed my advice," she said, "but he seems to have lost interest in this world. Instead, he suggests that I educate the children."

In the House of Representatives

Post Of Director Of Education

Appointment Made & Accepted

Mr. Suntharalingam's Vain Protest

THE Speaker's determined effort to prevent repetition of points notwithstanding, the flood of oratory of our Parliamentarians continues to flow without any sign of abatement. So far, as many as thirty-eight speeches have been delivered and yet the urge to deliver more of them has not disappeared.

The main attack on the Government Budget policy has been made by the leftist members. In between there is the master-critic, the member for Vavuniya who along with the member for Galle never miss any opportunity to dig in the sides of the administration, if not for any practical purposes, at least to tickle them out of their composure.

Education Chief from Gibraltar

Mr. Suntharalingam, himself an educationist, would not give his consent to the Minister of Education in the matter of selecting an officer from outside, in any case from Gibraltar, to guide the administration of the education policy of the Island and moved.

"That this House do adjourn for the purpose of discussing a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the grave harm that will be caused to educational administration and the serious danger to education, which will result from the appointment of a non-Ceylonese as Director of Education, and particularly of the present Director of Education in Gibraltar as Director of Education in Ceylon."

Point of Order

Mr. A. E. Goonesinha (Minister without Portfolio), rose to a point of order, against discussing the motion at that stage, urging that it was not a matter of urgent importance.

The Speaker observed that he would allow discussion, only if he was satisfied that it was urgent and was still subject to Ministerial responsibility.

He inquired from the Prime Minister whether the appointment had already been made.

The Prime Minister replied in the affirmative.

Questioned by the Speaker, the Minister of Education said that he had confirmed the appointment.

Mr. Suntharalingam, speaking on special indulgence granted by the Speaker, said that the officer might not accept appointment if he knew the feeling in the country. He could give instances where officers who had received appointments had declined the offer later on. If the appoint-

Sabapathy Memorial Library

Opened at Alaveddy Gnanothya Vidyasalai

"The memory of the late Mr. Sabapathy deserves to be perpetuated in order that our local leaders may be urged to do more of practical social work than of pulpit-preaching said Mr. S. Ramalingam, Inspector of schools declaring open the Sabapathy Memorial Library at Alaveddy Gnanothya Vidyasalai on Saturday.

Mr. S. Mailvaganam speaking next paid a great tribute to the founder of the school for his invaluable contribution to the village and to the people.

Mr. R. N. Sivaprakasam said that feeling of gratitude to those large-hearted people who help in the cause of education should be shown in some impressive form and that a library which is a supplementary method of education was a befitting memorial. He urged that the true conception of life should be explained to students by making them read the lives of illustrious moral teachers like Mahatma Gandhi. Pandit S. Nagalingam recalled his days at the school and how the late Mr. Sabapathy showed genuine interest in it.

There were several items of musical renderings including dances interspersed between the speeches.

ment could be avoided, it should be avoided. That was urgent. This officer had still not given up his appointment in Gibraltar. Let the question be put to the Prime Minister whether he had resigned.

Appointment Accepted

The Speaker: It does not matter. Mr. Dahanayake: Has he accepted the appointment?

The Prime Minister: Yes.

The Speaker then said that if the appointment had been accepted the urgency disappeared. If it had been made by the Public Services' Commission, then the responsibility of the Minister

The Speaker added that the motion could not be allowed, as he was not satisfied it was of urgent importance, and because ordinary parliamentary opportunity would be given shortly for the discussion of the matter.

When Mr. Suntharalingam wished to raise the matter on the adjournment, he was not allowed to do so by the Speaker.



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1949

Treasure These Thoughts

'Life ebbs away and youth decays, while we remain impotent spectators. Days once gone never come back, and Time is the Devourer of the world. Wealth is fickle like a bursting wave, and life is fleeting like a flash of lightning. Hence, O Lord, save me who has taken refuge in Thee!'

—SHANKARACHARYA

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED

"THE PRESENT DAY GLUT of educated unemployed in this country is directly attributable to the one sided academic education provided under the old order", said Mr. E. A. Nugawela, Minister of Education while speaking from the chair at the annual prize distribution of Richmond College, Galle on last Saturday. Is there any truth in the statement of the Minister, who along with his colleagues was as responsible as any others for this sad state of affairs? Free Education was introduced by the then State Council with most of the members of the present Cabinet voting for it; none of them had the boldness or the vision to stand what they were voting for; the chief of them appears to have had doubts, but he failed in his duty to the country in not stating the reasons for his views, and voting against it according to his conscience. It is too late in the day to cry over spilt milk. What is best under the circumstances should be done.

While the strength of denominational schools which impart only academic education, which is only one-sided education according to the Minister, is steadily increasing and denominational schools are unable to cope with the demand for admissions, the so-called central schools established at great cost to the taxpayer with the object of providing practical and vocational education besides academic education have not fulfilled the objects for which they were founded or justified the enormous expenditure which they have caused. Such denominational schools as existed and entered the Free Scheme have been allowed to continue to impart the so-called one sided education by the State. It was the duty of Government while introducing Free Education to have thought of the results which would accrue under the Scheme. Little would be gained by becoming wise after the event.

The need for vocational education was realized by the Father of the Indian Nation who was in great measure responsible for the Wardha Scheme. India is 61 times the size of Ceylon and the

people are mostly poverty-stricken; conditions in Ceylon are comparatively better so far as unemployment or poverty are concerned; still it did not occur to those in power when Free Education was introduced in the Island to comprehend the need for a scheme similar to the Wardha Scheme. Men in responsible positions were more concerned with the impending General election to Parliament than with the duty to their country. The total revenue of the country in pre-war years was less than the present cost of education and still the Scheme was rushed through the State Council. Certain missionary institutions which refused to enter the Scheme and continued to levy tuition fees have thrived while national institutions which entered the scheme in the hope of helping a national movement—so the Free Scheme was represented to be—have suffered irreparable loss. The denominational schools which stood out of the scheme were given a further moratorium of 2 years in last October. When one examines the position impartially one cannot but arrive at the conclusion that those who want to remedy the present situation are the very persons who who have been responsible for the mess in which the country finds itself today.

The Minister of Education fondly hopes that the situation can be remedied by holding selective tests when a student is 14, and imparting free education to 20 per cent of school-going children found fit for higher education by such tests; to the remaining 80 per cent it is proposed to give practical, industrial, agricultural or technical education. Prof. T. L. Green has stated his reasons against any grouping of children or the holding of selective tests. We have also urged in these columns our reasons against such tests. The record of a pupil during the years he has been at school is a better guide than selective tests. Children develop intellectually after the age of 14, and it will be unwise for the state to intervene when a child is 14 to decide whether the child should take to academic education or otherwise. If Government thinks that the country cannot afford the high cost of Free Education it is the duty of Government to be so bold as to scrap the Scheme. The present Government appears to live in eternal fear that Free Education is the cause of the glut of uneducated unemployed who swell the ranks of the Communists. Academic education can never be the cause of unemployment; on the other hand it is bound to add to the culture and give poise and balance of mind to those who receive it. Social Insurance Schemes provide for freedom from want and are being worked in some countries which make no invidious distinction in reference to students at the age of 14 as to which of them are fit for academic education. Government will do well to consider and introduce a Social Insurance Scheme in Ceylon instead of trying experiments with education.

THOSE BEAKED TUMBLERS OF JAFFNA

(BY YALPADI)

Those tin beak tumblers are always with us in Jaffna. I thought people would have forgotten to think of them, but from what a columnist in the Tamil edition of this paper wrote sometimes ago it looks as if those tumblers will never leave us. The discussion in that paper was about the unhealthy and unorthodox habit of sipping our drinks in public, and was particularly harsh on our womenfolk. The practice of sipping drinks in public groups in common cups is unwholesome and repugnant to one's sense of cleanliness when the group is mixed and cosmopolitan and comprises all sorts and conditions of men and women. But the practice has become far too common and general for anybody to contemplate a reform without committing oneself to much elaborate innovation in many directions.

How clean are the Tumblers?

Our Tamil writer instanced the introduction of the beaked tumbler from Kumbakonam as a concession to the orthodox custom of the Jaffna Tamil who always held up his drinking cup some distance away from his lips and swallowed the contents as it dropped in a measured stream. Brass being expensive we in Jaffna used tin (from old kerosene tins etc) for making these beaked tumblers. The beak is to enable even unpractised individuals to swallow their drinks without polluting the tumbler, or soiling their persons and clothing with the liquid. For it is not everybody that can empty the contents of an ordinary tumbler into his mouth without making a fool of himself in the process. In making these utility tumblers, as I wrote some months ago in this column, we have not moved in the direction of improvement from the first stage. If anything the beaks have grown so much out of proportion to the body that as a unit the tumblers are most ugly in appearance. Art is entirely absent from them, whereas someone could easily have produced a pattern that would be a thing of beauty. Apart from this the beaked tumblers in use in public in Jaffna are so rust and tannin-laden and so dirty-looking that one wonders how we tolerate them at all. Tea or Coffee minus milk in these tumblers just looks like any devilish concoction for damning us all! Can we not scrap them all and introduce neat and nice-looking tumblers?

Sipping or Swallowing?

Now this sipping habit has come to stay, and I am sure it will be difficult to do away with it. I am not contesting the wholesomeness of swallowing one's drink by pouring it down the throat from above the lips. Our forebears, I fancy, drank plain water, or butter-milk, or tender coconut water to quench their thirst. They didn't have much, if any, public or company consumption of such liquids. And they made no fuss about it. But we of this age drink more for and in company, to prove sociable, and certainly not to quench any thirst in such situations. Besides there is the task and flavour of the drink that one can and must enjoy only by sipping it whether alone or in company. If you don't sip it you might as well pour castor oil or kerosene down your throat

and swallow it without ever much feeling it. When I take castor oil occasionally I just follow the ancient practice and swallow it without my lips or tongue ever knowing about the affair. That's by the way.

Eating for Hunger Alone

A steaming cup of Ceylon tea, or coffee, or any other usual beverage for that matter, carries with it a measure of enjoyment as you sip it slowly, and, it need be, smacking your lips in proof of the pleasure. In "social" gatherings the cumulative joy is immense. But talk of introducing the stiff into one's throat without lips or tongue being soiled and you can just as well make balls of rice and throw them down your throat to avoid soiling the fingers by the touch of the lips. That reminds me of a sight in India many years ago. I happened to be having my mid-day meal at a hotel. Next to me was a Tirunelveli Saiva Vellala man who actually rolled up balls of rice and curry in the palm of his hand lifted it up four inches above his craned-up mouth and dropped them accurately into it, one after another in quick succession. I could hear the gurgling sound as the balls slipped down. I wondered whether that meticulous man had any taste or sense of eating or enjoying the food. He ate to satisfy his hunger and scoffed at all your theory, about the saliva helping to digest the food!

The Ultra-Orthodox Way

How many of us, honestly, can say we would forgo the pleasure of eating and drinking, by adopting the distance-between-cup-and-lip rule of our ancient codists? How many would attend a party under such conditions? Not that I find fault with the ancient injunction. It is good, wholesome and worth adopting. But should we in this age try to separate from drinking and eating the sense pleasures of the act? I have an idea that health advocates would say that reduced food and drink is more wholesome and nourishing than swallowed. To eat or drink without enjoying the taste, and merely to satisfy hunger or quench thirst is perhaps worse than husband and wife indulging in the sexual act solely for progeny as Mahatma Gandhi advocated. Those who supported him, mostly in mock humility, never seemed to realise the inseparable element of pleasure in the act. And I do not know whether any satisfactory answer has been made to the question why pleasure is associated with the act.

An Idea

Now to come back to our tumblers, is it not time we scrapped them (scrapping them will leave nothing?) and introduced some decently-shaped tumblers. Beaks can go, for just a turned out trim will serve just as well for the purpose of orthodoxy. In certain parts of North India they use earthenware cups which are thrown away after being used by one person. But one has to choose between the risk of deposits of dust in them and the "sin" of using common cups! Collapsible cups will be serviceable, only they should be designed and kept free from dust and dirt in storage. Here is an idea for an industry.

Mr. Sarat Bose's Eleven-Point Plan

Left Consolidation In India

An eleven point blue-print of the fundamentals for his plan of a left consolidation in India was drawn by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, the founder-leader of the Republican Socialist Party in a course of a press interview in Bombay. The fundamentals which, according to Mr. Bose, could be agreed upon among the Socialist parties in India after discussion, were:

- (1) Faith in scientific socialism, subject to such variations and modifications as may be necessary on account of conditions in India;
- (2) The Indian State must be a sovereign, independent, socialist republic free from British or any other foreign influence or control;
- (3) The Indian State must cease to be a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations;
- (4) The Indian State and all its departments must be administered on socialist lines and workers and peasants must be given their rightful place in the administration;
- (5) Land in India must belong to the actual tillers of the soil and landlordism must be completely abolished without compensation;
- (6) Key and basic industries must belong to the community and must be run and managed by the state as an essential part of planned socialist production for socialist distribution among the people;
- (7) Boundaries of existing provinces in India must be reformed and re-distributed on linguistic basis;
- (8) Civil liberties must be guaranteed to all;
- (9) Religious freedom must be guaranteed to all;
- (10) Free education including military education must be guaranteed to all; and
- (11) In the Indian State, all must have the right to claim food and shelter in return for their contribution to society.

Mr. Bose explained that it might well be that after discussion some

Appointment Of Education Chief

Previous Information Incorrect

—Says Premier

In the House of Representatives yesterday the Prime Minister, Mr. D. S. Senanayake stated that the information he had given the House on a previous occasion that the new Director of Education had accepted the post was not correct.

The position was that Ceylon's High Commissioner in the U. K. had been instructed to offer the post to this particular gentleman on certain terms. No appointment had yet been made.

Mr. C. Suntharalingam asked the Speaker whether, in view of the statement made by the Prime Minister, he could move his motion regarding the appointment of a Director of Education tonight.

Discussion ensued and the Speaker ruled that leave would be granted to move the motion tonight.

The Prime Minister: I may rise to a point of order.

Mr. Suntharalingam: If there is any objection the Prime Minister should raise it now.

The Speaker said that members had the right to raise a point of order at any time; he could not prevent it.

Mr. Suntharalingam: I don't want the Prime Minister to canvass your ruling again.

of the above items might be somewhat modified and other items included. It might also be that great emphasis would be given to some of the above items for the present. Mr. Bose added that he believed that what he had said regarding the fundamentals would furnish the basis for discussion when representatives of different socialist parties met. He was very hopeful that they would be able to arrive at an agreement regarding the fundamentals.

FEDERAL GROUP AT MARAVANPULAVU

A Reply To The Tamil Leader

AT a meeting held at Maravanpuluva with Mr. N. Arunasalam, in the chair Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam K. C., M. P. said that it was a matter for the Tamils to decide whether they would indefinitely continue under the existing constitution and subject themselves to the domination of the majority community or whether they would demand a federal constitution under which the Tamil speaking people could live on terms of absolute equality and in peace with the majority community. In the past the Tamils had always voted for maintaining their honour and self respect of the Tamils. Though some leaders may have strayed from these ideals the Tamils stood steadfast to them and it seemed to him that the Tamils would continue to persist in the attitude. Indeed there was no other alternative left to them.

Mr. Chelvanayagam Refused To Accept Office

Mr. Vanniasingham, M. P. said for the first time Mr. Ponnambalam had made an assertion recently at Puttur that for nearly 3 months he (Mr. Ponnambalam) had persistently urged upon Mr.

Senanayake to accept Mr. Chelvanayagam for Ministerial office and that Mr. Senanayake had declined to do so. This fact was never mentioned to the T. C. Parliamentary group nor to the Tamil public before. But he (the speaker) knew that for nearly seven months, Mr. Ponnambalam had urged Mr. Chelvanayagam to accept office. Mr. Chelvanayagam refused to accept office. Mr. Ponnambalam had spoken to several eminent men including Mr. H. V. Perera K. C. to persuade Mr. Chelvanayagam and they too could not succeed in persuading Mr. Chelvanayagam in accepting office. It seemed to him that Mr. Ponnambalam had practised deception on the Prime Minister in keeping away from him Mr. Chelvanayagam's refusal to accept office and by urging upon the Prime Minister to take on as Minister someone who refused office and also deceived the T. C. Parliamentary group by persistently requesting Mr. Chelvanayagam to accept office when the Prime Minister had refused to have him.

Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan, Mr. S. Nadarajah, Proctor and Mr. V. Kanagasabai also addressed the meeting.

IMMIGRANTS & EMIGRANTS ACT

CEYLONESE REQUIRE PERMITS
TO GO TO INDIA

New Department To Be Set Up

A Press Conference held on Friday, Mr. K. Vaithianathan, Permanent Secretary to the Minister of Defence and External Affairs said that from October, all Ceylon citizens will need passports for permission to leave the Island. This regulation will particularly affect those who travel to India, Pakistan and Malaya, who are at present allowed to leave the country without any permits.

Passports will be available from the Head office of the Department of Immigration and Emigration, which is to be set up shortly. Non-citizens must have their national passports with them while those who cannot obtain their passports within a reasonable period of time and those whose applications for passport are being considered will be allowed to leave with Emergency or Identity Certificates.

Travel Document

The Identity Certificate is a temporary form of travel document specially designed to meet the requirements of Indian and Pakistani residents who have applied or intend to apply for registration as Ceylon citizens. Ceylon citizens will not need any passports for entering Ceylon. Non-citizens, who leave the Island with the intention of returning will have to get their travel documents endorsed as valid for return by the Controller at the Office in Colombo before they leave. All other non-citizens wishing entry into Ceylon must have their national passports with an endorsement granted to them at the port of entry by an Immigration Officer or a valid Permanent Residence Permit, or a valid Temporary Residence Permit or a visa.

Permanent Residence Permits will be issued to persons who have a permanent and abiding interest in Ceylon. Absence from the Island for a continuous period of over one year will invalidate such permits unless endorsed as valid for return beyond that period by the Controller.

Different Categories

Temporary Residence Permits may be granted to the following categories of persons, who are of good character and able to support themselves while in Ceylon:

1. Those entering educational institutions.
2. Those serving period of apprenticeship in a firm or business undertaking or a person seeking qualification for admission to a profession.
3. Those who wish to holiday in the Island.
4. Persons who desire to conduct a trade or business if his conduct of such trade or business will not be prejudicial to the interests of the permanent inhabitants of Ceylon.
5. Persons who have prospects of securing employment in Ceylon if their employment is not prejudicial to the interests of the permanent inhabitants of the Island.

Temporary Residence Permits will not be refused to persons who have been ordinarily resident in Ceylon for 5 years prior to October 1, 1949. Such permits will be valid only for 30 days after the holder leaves Ceylon, unless specially endorsed as valid for return after that period.

Applicants for either form of permit may be required to produce security for his maintenance

in Ceylon before the permit is granted.

"Arrangements are being made for visas to be granted by the Representatives of the Ceylon Government in London, Delhi and Canberra, and elsewhere by the Consular Representatives of the U.K. or other Government acting on behalf of the Government of Ceylon. The maximum period of validity of a visa will be 6 months.

"Bona fide tourists of the United Kingdom and Colonies, India and Pakistan where Ceylon citizens do not require visas for entry will be exempted on a reciprocal basis from the requirement of having a visa or a residence permit for entry into Ceylon for short periods of residence not exceeding a month, provided that they satisfy the Immigration Officer at the port of arrival that they have adequate means of supporting themselves during their stay and that they are not likely to become destitute.

"Such bona fide tourists should have assurance or sufficient funds in Ceylon to provide for their maintenance and return to their country and should be ready if so required by an Immigration Officer at the port of arrival, to deposit with him a sum not exceeding rupees five hundred (Rs. 500) as security for his maintenance in and cost of departure from Ceylon."

India Defines
Citizenship

Special provisions for the 3,000,000 Indian settlers overseas—in Ceylon, Malaya, Burma, South Africa and other countries—are included in the Nationality and Citizenship Clauses of the Indian Republican Constitution.

Under the Constitution, to be inaugurated on January 26 next, the 1,800,000 Indians in Malaya will be entitled to Indian citizenship—regardless of whether they have Malayan Federal citizenship—provided they make a declaration and are registered as Indian nationals by an Indian Government representative.

Ceylon's 800,000 Indians, Burma's 750,000 and South Africa's 250,000 will have to choose between Indian citizenship and the citizenship of the countries where they live.

The attitude of the Indian Republic towards them will be governed by reciprocal considerations.

Refugees from Pakistan will be entitled to Indian citizenship but those who left India for Pakistan after the Partition forfeit Indian nationality rights.

It is presumed that Indian settlers in British colonies and Dominions will have citizenship rights similar to those of the settlers in Malaya, since the Commonwealth countries are not considered "foreign."

Child Welfare
Centre ClinicMayor Opens
At Kanderamadam

Dr. P. Rajasingham, M. O. H. Jaffna, at the opening of the Child Welfare Centre Clinic at Kanderamadam, by the Mayor of Jaffna, stated that the infant mortality rate which was 227 in 1938 had been brought down to 12 in 1948.

The maternal mortality rate of 30 in 1938 had been reduced to 3 in 1948, and that was mainly due to intensive ante-natal work done by the Woman Medical Officer with the assistance of the Jaffna Health League and the local authority.

The Jaffna Health League which had re-organised itself by forming branch associations to cover the entire town, hoped to organise child welfare clinics through these associations. Rs. 2,000 had been voted by the municipality for child welfare work but that amount was inadequate.

He appealed to the mothers present to consider the clinic as a health centre, not as a dispensary or a milk distribution centre.

Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy, the Mayor, was welcomed by Mudaliyar C. Kanapathypillai, president, Mrs. T. R. Thambiah, Secretary, and Mrs. S. Vanniasingham, treasurer, respectively, of the Kanderamadam-Nallore Health League, which organised the clinic.

The Mayor, at the public meeting which followed the opening, said that it was not possible for the Central Government and the local authority to achieve anything substantial in health work without the assistance of voluntary associations.

Mrs. J. D. Perera, of the staff of Kopay Women's Training College, in a talk on child welfare, attributed the high infant mortality in Ceylon to poverty, ignorance on matters relating to child welfare and the carelessness of mothers.

Dr. R. Koshi, W. M. O., Jaffna, who will be conducting the clinic, said that mothers should come to the clinic more for advice than for medicine.

Mr. P. Nadesan, Propaganda Officer, Jaffna Municipal Council, and Mr. C. S. Kularetnam also spoke.

Yaddu-West
Welfare League

M. P.'s Words of Advice

"A public meeting took place on Sunday the 24th July at about 6 p. m. at Vaddu West Thirugnanambanda Vidyasalai Hall, under the chairmanship of Mr. S. Rutsam. Mr. K. Kanagaratnam M. P. was unanimously elected Patron of the above League.

Aims, objects and by-laws were read by the Hony. Secy. and were approved by those present.

Addressing a public meeting of the Vaddu-West Welfare League on Sunday Mr. K. Kanagaratnam M. P. said that the Govt. of India was paying much attention to Rural Development and the Govt. of Ceylon too has set up a new ministry to look after Rural Welfare. He further referred to the traditions of Vaddukoddai and stressed the fact that the above League should formulate a policy in planning the countryside in promoting its population on aspects pertaining to agriculture, health, sanitation, civic sense, co-operation and un-employment.

Mr. S. Ratnam presided.

Tamil Congress News

Committee Meeting
PostponedNon-Members'
Attendance A Cause

The meeting of the Jaffna District Tamil Congress Committee which was fixed for Sunday 31st July, it is learnt, had been postponed by the Chairman Mr. R. Sivagurunathan owing to a good number of non-members having made their appearance in the meeting.

A section of those who attended the meeting then proceeded to hold a Conference under the Chairmanship of Mr. C. Vanniasingham M. P.

Sarat Bose Believes
Subhas Is Alive

"Subhas Chandra Bose is alive, and will arrive in India some day. The story of the air crash, connected with his death, is a myth," said Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, answering a question at the Karnataka Youth Conference.

Mr. Sarat Bose said: "I have no definite information to give. I heard the news of his death when I was in detention at Coonoor, but I did not believe it. I heard accounts of the so-called air tragedy after my release, but those kept me unconvinced. Some thought that I had contacted Mr. Subhas Bose when I had been to Europe. I only wish I had met him. I did not see him."

"Mr. Radha Binod Pal, who was in Japan (as Indian member of the War Crimes Tribunal), has told me that he had heard from several prominent American, English, and Japanese journalists of position and standing that they declined to believe that there was any air crash and said that the story was only a myth."

"Recently I had the opportunity of meeting a European journalist connected with a weekly in Switzerland who was at that time in Japan. She had contacted many people, and tried to know details about the air tragedy. She is also convinced that the air crash story is a myth."

Chavakachcheri M. P.
Takes Oath As
Advocate

Mr. V. Kumaraswamy M. P. for Chavakachcheri took his oaths on Friday as an Advocate before Mr. Justice Jayetilleke.

CEYLON'S ENVOY
TO BURMAMR. SUSANTHA DE FONSEKA
APPOINTED

Mr. Susantha de Fonseka, former Deputy Speaker of the State Council has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Burma.

To Let Or Lease

"Rajasthan" in the heart of the Town, few yards to the civil Hospital, Grand Bazaar. At Hospital Road Clock Tower Road Junction. Furnished with telephone and roof fans all Rooms. Well with pumping machine and main tank.

Available 15 th August 1949.

Apply,
The Director
School Of Dancing
Jaffna.

(M. 89. 2)

At The Assizes

Accused in attempted
Murder Bound Over

In the case in which Sanmugam Kandasamy of Kollankalatty Thellipalai was charged with the attempted murder of Thambiah Sanmugam of the same place by stabbing him with a knife and Subramaniam Gunarasasingam with aiding and abetting the 1st accused in committing the above-mentioned offence, the 1st accused was bound over to be of good behaviour for 2 years with a surety of Rs. 1,000.

The prosecution story was that when Thambiah Sanmugam who was returning from Keerimalai after a bath, had to pass the two accused and another man at a junction, the 2nd accused held him by the head and asked the 1st accused to stab the man and that the 1st accused stabbed him twice.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty against the second accused.

Mr. M. Balasubramaniam instructed by Mr. T. Thambiratnam defended the 1st accused.

Mr. J. Rajaratnam instructed by Mr. T. Thambiratnam appeared for the 2nd accused.

Simple Hurt Charge
Framed In Attempted
Murder Case

His Lordship after hearing the story for the prosecution framed a charge of simple hurt in the case in which Suppar Sellapah and Vairamuttu Appadurai of Kollankalatty were charged, the 1st accused with the attempted murder of Kanthan Kanapathy of Mallakam by shooting him with a gun in December 1948 and the 2nd accused with aiding and abetting the 1st accused.

The prosecution story was that on the day in question while Kanthan Kanapathy was plucking some leaves in Sanmugam's compound, the accused accompanied by a few others came along a lane, the 1st accused armed with a gun. The 2nd accused on seeing Kanapathy called out to the 1st accused to

TENDER NOTICE

1. Schedule of rates are hereby invited from contractors for all works in connection with the completion of partly completed Hindu English School at Vaddukoddai.

2. The whole of the works to be undertaken on agreements to be entered into with the authorities and all information obtained from the Principal any day between 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

3. The drawings specification and bill of quantities can be seen and all information obtained from the Principal any day between 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

4. Schedule of rates must be submitted in duplicate form obtained from the Principal duly signed and dated and forwarded in sealed envelopes addressed to the Principal to reach on or before 15th August 1949. Schedule forms will be issued on a deposit of Rs. 50 and such deposit will be refunded on the successful tender entering into agreement.

5. Any extra items of work done under this contract to be paid for at tendered rates.

6. The Principal does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any of the schedule of rates submitted nor to give all the works included in the whole scheme or in any one item to any one contractor.

7. The successful tender will be required to pay one-fifth of the amount of tender as cash security before entering into contract.

(M 87 2)

shoot at Kanapathy and that the 1st accused fired his gun and that a pellet struck Kanapathy on his forehead.

The 2nd accused was discharged by His Lordship at the close of the prosecution. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty against the 1st accused who was then acquitted and discharged.

Mr. J. Rajaratnam instructed by Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam appeared for the defence.

Dance Recital

BY

THE SCHOOL OF DANCING

ON FRIDAY (5-8-49) AT 7.00 P. M.



At The Town Hall, Jaffna

WITH

Sri Chellappan & Srimathi Bhavani

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Sri Supplah

(of Natana Niketan, Madras)

PATRONAGE:

Mr. & Mrs. Sam. A. Sabapathy

Rates:— Rs. 3, 2 & 1.

(M. 88-28-49)

Chief Editor T. MUFTUSAMPIKALAI.